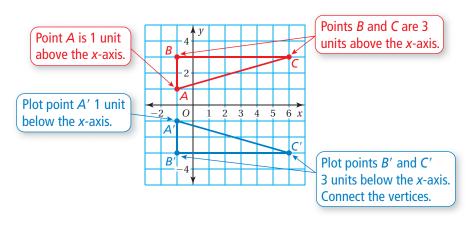
2 Reflecting a Figure in the x-axis

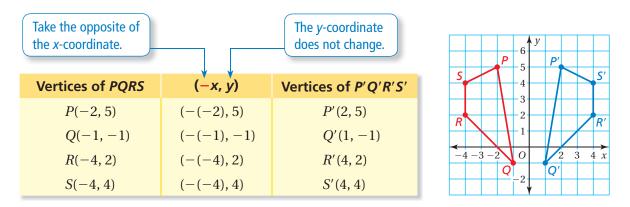
The vertices of a triangle are A(-1, 1), B(-1, 3), and C(6, 3). Draw the figure and its reflection in the *x*-axis. What are the coordinates of the image?



: The coordinates of the image are A'(-1, -1), B'(-1, -3), and C'(6, -3).

EXAMPLE 3 Reflecting a Figure in the *y*-axis

The vertices of a quadrilateral are P(-2, 5), Q(-1, -1), R(-4, 2), and S(-4, 4). Draw the figure and its reflection in the *y*-axis.



The figure and its image are shown at the above right.



EXAMPLE

On Your Own

- 4. The vertices of a rectangle are A(-4, -3), B(-4, -1), C(-1, -1), and D(-1, -3).
 - **a.** Draw the figure and its reflection in the *x*-axis.
 - **b.** Draw the figure and its reflection in the *y*-axis.
 - c. Are the images in parts (a) and (b) congruent? Explain.





Vocabulary and Concept Check

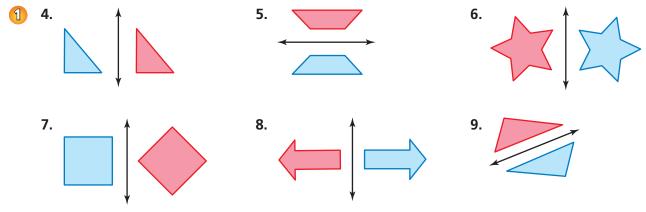
1. WHICH ONE DOESN'T BELONG? Which transformation does *not* belong with the other three? Explain your reasoning.



- 2. WRITING How can you tell when one figure is a reflection of another figure?
- **3. REASONING** A figure lies entirely in Quadrant I. The figure is reflected in the *x*-axis. In which quadrant is the image?

Practice and Problem Solving

Tell whether the blue figure is a reflection of the red figure.



Draw the figure and its reflection in the x-axis. Identify the coordinates of the image.

2 10. A(3, 2), B(4, 4), C(1, 3)**11.** M(-2, 1), N(0, 3), P(2, 2)**12.** H(2, -2), J(4, -1), K(6, -3), L(5, -4)**13.** D(-2, -1), E(0, -1), F(0, -5), G(-2, -5)

Draw the figure and its reflection in the *y*-axis. Identify the coordinates of the image.

3 14.	Q(-4, 2), R(-2, 4), S(-1, 1)	15.	T(4, -2), U(4, 2), V(6, -2)
16.	W(2, -1), X(5, -2), Y(5, -5), Z(2, -4)	17.	J(2, 2), K(7, 4), L(9, -2), M(3, -1)

18. ALPHABET Which letters look the same when reflected in the line?

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z