





**5**. 360°

What are the coordinates of the figure after a 270° counterclockwise rotation about the origin?

## Practice and Problem Solving

Identify the transformation.







9.

12.

Tell whether the blue figure is a rotation of the red figure about the origin. If so, give the angle and direction of rotation.

11.

10.







## The vertices of a figure are given. Rotate the figure as described. Find the coordinates of the image.

- **3 13.** A(2, -2), B(4, -1), C(4, -3), D(2, -4)2 90° counterclockwise about the origin
  - **15.** J(-4, 1), K(-2, 1), L(-4, -3) $90^{\circ}$  clockwise about vertex L
  - **17.** W(-6, -2), X(-2, -2), Y(-2, -6), Z(-5, -6) **18.** A(1, -1), B(5, -6), C(1, -6)270° counterclockwise about the origin
- **14.** F(1, 2), G(3, 5), H(3, 2)180° about the origin
- **16.** P(-3, 4), Q(-1, 4), R(-2, 1), S(-4, 1) $180^{\circ}$  about vertex R
- $90^{\circ}$  counterclockwise about vertex A

A figure has rotational symmetry if a rotation of 180° or less produces an image that fits exactly on the original figure. Explain why the figure has rotational symmetry.



The vertices of a figure are given. Find the coordinates of the figure after the transformations given.

4 **22.** R(-7, -5), S(-1, -2), T(-1, -5)

Rotate 90° counterclockwise about the origin. Then translate 3 units left and 8 units up.

**23.** J(-4, 4), K(-3, 4), L(-1, 1), M(-4, 1)

Reflect in the *x*-axis, and then rotate  $180^{\circ}$  about the origin.

The red figure is congruent to the blue figure. Describe two different sequences of transformations in which the blue figure is the image of the red figure.





