

Rigid or Not Rigid Transformations

Name _____

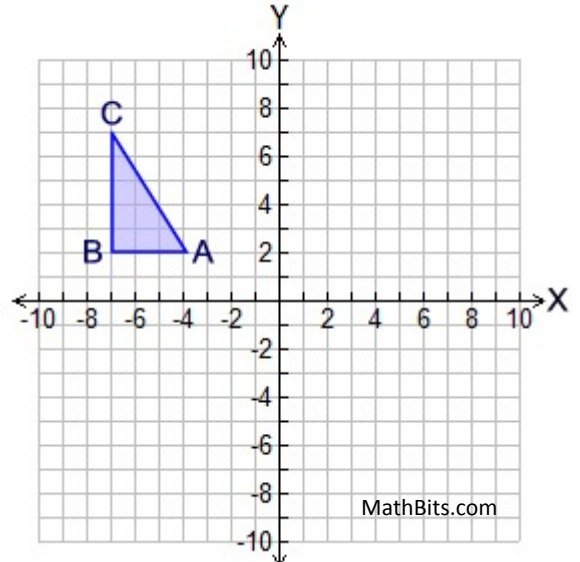
1. $\triangle ABC$ plotted at $A(-4,2)$, $B(-7,2)$ and $C(-7,7)$, is to be translated according to the rule $(x, y) \rightarrow (x+10, y-8)$.

a) Plot the image of $\triangle ABC$ under this translation and label it $\triangle A'B'C'$. State the new coordinates:

$A' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $B' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $C' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b) Was length preserved during this translation? _____
Describe how you made your decision.

c) Are translations rigid transformations? _____
Explain.



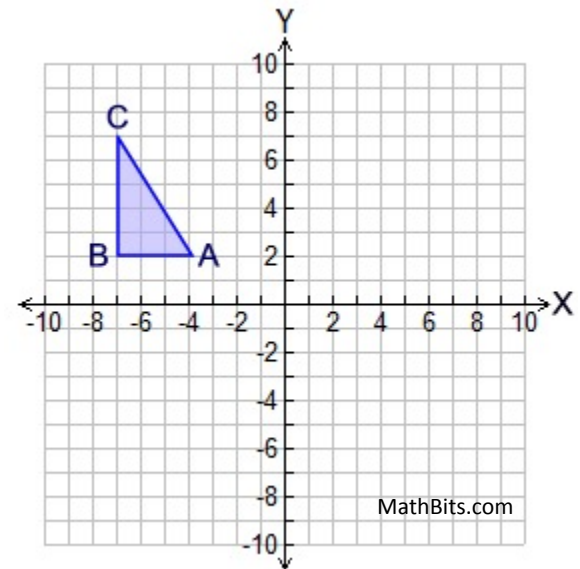
2. $\triangle ABC$ plotted at $A(-4,2)$, $B(-7,2)$ and $C(-7,7)$, is to be reflected over the y -axis.

a) Plot the image of $\triangle ABC$ under this reflection and label it $\triangle A'B'C'$. State the new coordinates:

$A' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $B' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $C' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b) Was length preserved during this reflection? _____
Describe how you made your decision.

c) Are reflections rigid transformations? _____
Explain.



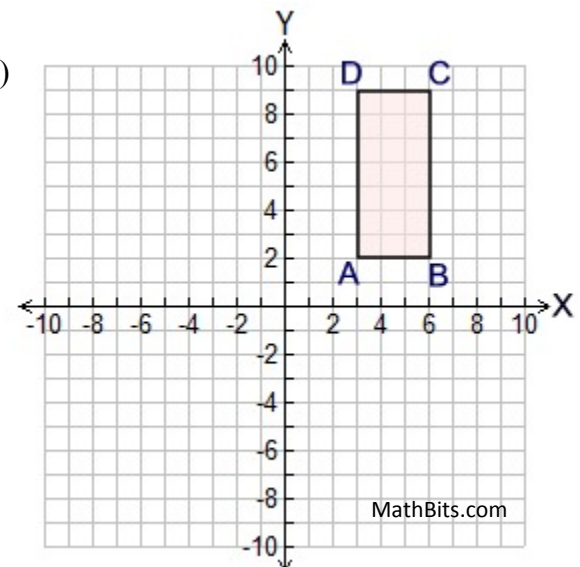
3. Rectangle $ABCD$ plotted at $A(3,2)$, $B(6,2)$, $C(6,9)$ and $D(3,9)$ is to be rotated 90° (center of rotation is the origin).

a) Plot the image of $ABCD$ under this rotation and label it $A'B'C'D'$. State the new coordinates:

$A' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $B' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $C' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $D' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b) Were the angle measures preserved during this rotation? _____
Describe how you made your decision.

c) Are rotations rigid transformations? _____
Explain.



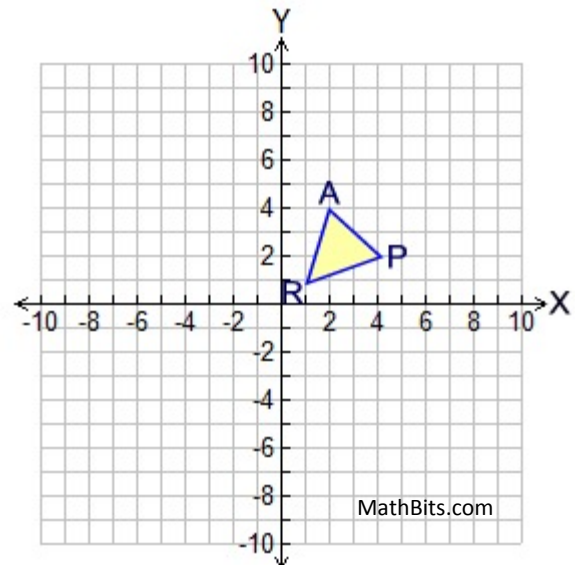
4. $\triangle RAP$ plotted at $R(1,1)$, $A(2,4)$ and $P(4,2)$, is to be dilated by a scale factor of 2 (center of dilation is origin).

a) Plot the image of $\triangle RAP$ under this dilation and label it $\triangle R'A'P'$. State the new coordinates:

$R' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $A' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $P' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b) Was length preserved during this translation?
If not, how do the lengths of the image compare to the lengths of the pre-image?

c) Are dilations rigid transformations?
Explain.



5. $\triangle ABC$ plotted at $A(4,2)$, $B(8,2)$ and $C(6,8)$, is to be translated $(x, y) \rightarrow (x - 10, y + 1)$ and then reflected over the x -axis.

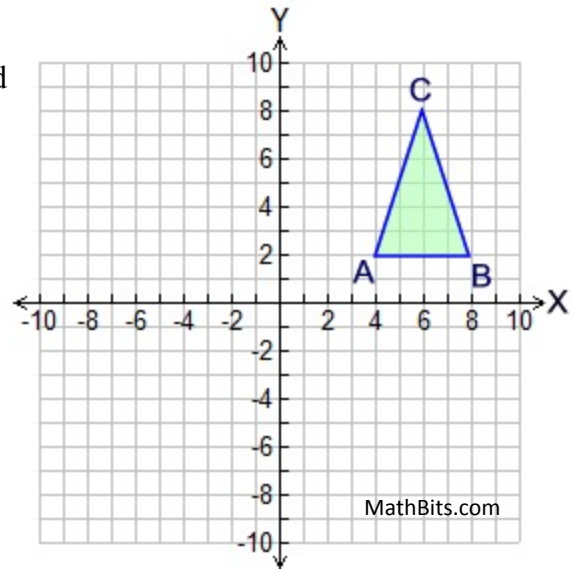
a) Plot the image of $\triangle ABC$ under this sequence of transformations and label it $\triangle A'B'C'$. State coordinates:

$A' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $B' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $C' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b) Were the angle measures preserved during this sequence of transformations? Why?

c) Was length preserved during this sequence of transformations? Why?

d) Would this sequence of transformations be called a rigid transformation? Explain.



6. Rectangle $ABCD$ plotted at $A(4,2)$, $B(8,2)$, $C(8,8)$ and $D(4,8)$ is to be reflected in the line $x = 1$ and then dilated by a scale factor of $\frac{1}{2}$. (center of dilation is the origin).

a) Plot the image of $ABCD$ under this sequence of transformations and label it $A'B'C'D'$. State coordinates:

$A' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $B' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $C' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $D' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b) Were the angle measures preserved during this sequence of transformations? Why?

c) Was length preserved during this sequence of transformations? Why?

d) Would this sequence of transformations be called a rigid transformation?
Explain.

