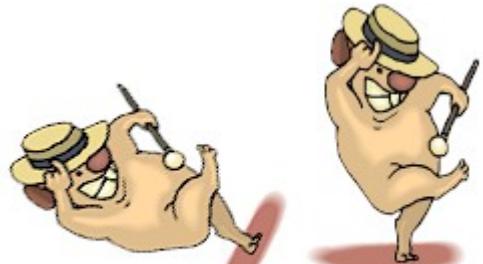


# Rotations

(Using Geometer's Sketchpad 4.0)

*Discover what happens when you rotate a triangle.*



Open software and set up: Open Geometer's Sketchpad 4.0.



Expand the screen to full screen view. On the left vertical toolbar, be sure that the arrow is clicked. Under **DISPLAY**, choose **Show Text Palette**.

Set the graph grid: Under **GRAPH**, choose **Grid Form, Square Grid**.

Plot the points for the triangle: Under **GRAPH**, choose **Plot Points** and plot (2,1), (6,2), (3,4).

In the drop down box for Plot Points, use your mouse (or TAB key) to enter the coordinates.  
Hit PLOT.

Complete the triangle: To draw the triangle, highlight (by clicking on) the three points. Choose **CONSTRUCT, Segments**. If you would like to label your triangle vertices, choose the A 

from the left vertical toolbar, and click on each point.

Highlight the three vertices only of the triangle. Choose **CONSTRUCT, Interior**. Adjust your color by right clicking in the triangle interior and choosing a new color.

Measure the coordinates: Highlight one point. Be sure only the point is highlighted. Under **MEASURE**, choose **Coordinates**. This will place the coordinates on the screen. Repeat this process for each of the points.

Mark the point of rotation: Highlight the origin. Under **TRANSFORM**, choose **Mark center**. We are getting ready to rotate the triangle about the origin.

Rotate the figure: You will need to select the triangle by drawing a marquee around the figure.

With your arrow clicked, use your mouse to click a starting corner to draw a box (marquee) around the triangle. The triangle will become highlighted. Under **TRANSFORM**, choose **Rotate** and enter 90°.



Now investigate:

1. Measure the coordinates of the image triangle. What do you notice? \_\_\_\_\_

Generalize your hypothesis into a rule that will illustrate the changes in the coordinates:

Rotation:  $R_{O,90^\circ} (x, y) \rightarrow ( , )$

2. Was the rotation clockwise or counterclockwise? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Highlight one side of the original triangle. Choose MEASURE, Length. Record this length. \_\_\_\_\_  
Highlight the corresponding side in the image triangle. MEASURE, Length. Record this length. \_\_\_\_\_

Do the sides of a triangle maintain their lengths through a rotation? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Choose an angle in the original triangle by highlighting three vertices in order. Choose MEASURE, Angle. Record this measurement. \_\_\_\_\_

Highlight the corresponding angle in the image triangle. MEASURE, Angle. Record this measurement. \_\_\_\_\_

Do the angles of a triangle maintain their measurements through a rotation? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Delete everything except the original triangle. Rotate the original triangle 180°.

Measure the coordinates of the image triangle. What do you notice? \_\_\_\_\_

Generalize your hypothesis into a rule that will illustrate the changes in the coordinates:

$$\text{Rotation: } R_{O,180^\circ} (x, y) \rightarrow ( \quad , \quad )$$

6. Delete everything except the original triangle. Rotate the original triangle 180°.

Measure the coordinates of the image triangle. What do you notice? \_\_\_\_\_

Generalize your hypothesis into a rule that will illustrate the changes in the coordinates:

$$\text{Rotation: } R_{O,270^\circ} (x, y) \rightarrow ( \quad , \quad )$$

