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| * http://textbooks.cpm.org/images/cc3/chap06/CC3_6.1.3title.png * In Lesson 6.1.2, you used words and coordinate points to describe how a triangle moved on a graph.  These expressions described the starting place, the motion, and the point where the triangle ended up.  Today, you will write similar expressions to describe transformations on a grid. * **6-18.** Rosa changed the position of quadrilateral ABCD to that of quadrilateral WXYZ.  “How did the coordinates of the points change?” she wondered.   1. Describe how Rosa transformed ABCD.  Was the shape translated (slid), rotated (turned), or reflected (flipped)?  Explain how you know.   2. How far did ABCDmove?  In which direction?   3. http://textbooks.cpm.org/images/cc3/chap06/cc3_ch6_less_6.1.3._6-18.pngPoint *B* became point *X*.  What are the coordinates of points *B* and *X*?  Name them using (*x, y*) notation.   4. How did the x‑coordinate of point B change?  How did its y‑coordinate change?  For each coordinate, write an equation using addition to show the change.   5. Visualize translating WXYZ 10 units to the right and 12 units up.  Where will point X end up?  Without counting on the graph, work with your team to find the new coordinates of point Y.  Write equations using addition to show the change.   **6-19.** Rosa translated a different shape on a grid.  Use the clues below to figure out how her shape was moved.   * 1. The point (4, 7) was translated to (32, –2).  Without graphing, describe how the shape moved on the grid.   2. Another point on her original shape was (–16, 9).  After the translation, where did this point end up?  For each coordinate, write an expression using addition to show the change.   **6-20.** Rowan transformed quadrilateral CDEF below to get the quadrilateral PQRS.   * 1. Describe how Rowan transformed the quadrilateral.  Was the shape translated, rotated, or reflected?  Explain how you know.   2. http://textbooks.cpm.org/images/cc3/chap06/CC3_6-20_graph.pngRowan noticed that the y-coordinates of the points did not change.  What happened to the x‑coordinates?  Compare the x‑coordinate of point D with the x‑coordinate of point Q.  Do the same with points E and R and with points F and Sand with points Cand P.  What do you notice?   3. Can you describe the change to all of the x‑coordinates with addition like you did in problems 6-18 and 6-19?  If not, what other operation could you use?  Explain.   4. What parts of quadrilateral CDEF are the same as quadrilateral PQRS?  How can you show that the corresponding angles are the same measure and the parallel sides remain parallel?   **6-21.** Imagine that Rowan reflected quadrilateral CDEF from problem 6-20 across the x‑axis instead.  What do you think would happen to the coordinates in that case?   * 1. First visualize how the quadrilateral will reflect across the x‑axis.   2. Set up a four-quadrant coordinate graph on graph paper and plot quadrilateral CDEF from problem 6-20.   3. Reflect quadrilateral CDEF across the x‑axis to get quadrilateral JKLM.   4. Compare the coordinates of point Cwith point J, point D with point K, point E with point L, and point F with point M.  What do you notice? How can you use multiplication to describe this change?   **6-22.** In problem 6-20, Rowan noticed that multiplying the x‑coordinates by –1 reflects the shape across the y‑axis.   * 1. http://www.doe.mass.edu/mcas/images/2012/238614_MMH101_coord_grid_stem_01.pngTest this strategy on a triangle formed by the points *A*(–3, 5), *B*(1, 2), and C(0, 8).  Before you graph, multiply each *x*-coordinate by –1.  What are the new points?   2. Graph your original and new triangle on a new set of axes.  Did your triangle get reflected across the y‑axis?   **6-23.** In the last three lessons, you have investigated rigid transformations: reflections, rotations, and translations.  What happens to a shape when you perform a rigid transformation?  Do the side lengths or angles in the figure change?  Do the relationships between the lines (parallel or perpendicular) change?  Why do you think reflections, rotations, and translations are called rigid transformations?  **6-24.** Stella used three steps to move the key on the graph at right from A to B.  On your graph paper, draw the key at A.  (A triangle can be used to represent the key.)  Then follow the steps Stella wrote below.  What was her last move?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | http://textbooks.cpm.org/images/cc3/chap06/cc3_ch6_less_6.1.3._6-24.pnghttp://textbooks.cpm.org/images/cc3/chap06/CC3_6-24.png |  |   **6-25.** **Additional Challenge:** Do you think there is a way to use translations to create a reflection or a rotation?  Or can reflections be used to move a shape in the same way as a rotation?  To investigate these questions, begin by making a graph like the one below.  Then complete parts (a) through (c).   * 1. Reflect (flip) the triangle across the x‑axis.  Then reflect the new triangle over the y‑axis.   2. Rotate the original triangle 180° around the point (0, 0).  What do you notice?   3. Is there a way to use more than one reflection step so that at the end, the triangle looks like it was translated (slid)?  If so, describe the combination of moves you would use. |