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## 4-2 Transformations on the Coordinate Plane (Pages 197-203)

The movement of a geometric figure is called a transformation. Before a figure is transformed it is known as a preimage. After the transformation, the figure is referred to as an image. Transformations can be categorized as a reflection, translation, dilation, or rotation. In a reflection, the figure is flipped over a line. A translation is when a figure is slid horizontally, vertically, or both. In dilations, the figure is enlarged or reduced. A rotation is when a figure is turned around a point.

## Example

Which type of transformation does this picture show?
The figure has been rotated around the point that is the lower right corner of the original figure. This is a rotation.


## Practice

Tell whether each geometric transformation is a translation, reflection, dilation, or rotation.
1.

2.

3.

4.


Find the coordinates of the vertices of the image.
5. Preimage is $\triangle A B C$ with vertices $A(1,4), B(5,1)$, and $C(1,1)$. The figure is translated 2 units right and 4 units up.
7. Preimage is $\triangle A B C$ with vertices $A(1,4), B(5,1)$, and $C(1,1)$. The figure is rotated $90^{\circ}$ about the origin.
6. Preimage is $\triangle A B C$ with vertices $A(1,4), B(5,1)$, and $C(1,1)$. The figure is reflected about the $y$-axis.
8. Preimage is $\triangle A B C$ with vertices $A(1,4), B(5,1)$, and $C(1,1)$. The figure is dilated by a factor of 2 .
9. Standardized Test Practice Find the coordinates of the vertices of the image when the quadrilateral $\square W X Y Z$ is translated 5 units left and 4 units down. The preimage vertices are $W(1,0), X(2,3), Y(4,1)$, and $Z(3,-3)$.
A $W^{\prime}(4,4), X^{\prime}(3,1), Y^{\prime}(1,3), Z^{\prime}(2,7)$
B $W^{\prime}(6,-4), X^{\prime}(8,-1), Y^{\prime}(9,-3), Z^{\prime}(8,-7)$
C $W^{\prime}(-4,4), X^{\prime}(-3,1), Y^{\prime}(-1,3), Z^{\prime}(-2,7)$
D $W^{\prime}(-4,-4), X^{\prime}(-3,-1), Y^{\prime}(-1,-3), Z^{\prime}(-2,-7)$

