

Name: _____ # _____

Geometry: Period _____

Ms. Pierre

Date: _____

Transformations in the Coordinate Plane: Translations

Today's Objective

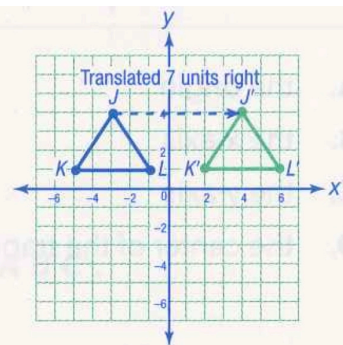
SWBAT understand how to represent a translation in the plane as a function and how to translate points, lines, line segments, and figures.

A **translation** is an operation that slides a geometric figure in the plane. You can think of a translation of a geometric figure as a function in which the input is not a single value, x , but rather a point on the coordinate plane, (x, y) . When you apply the function to a point, the output will be the coordinates of the translated image of that point.

You can translate not only individual points but also entire graphs and figures. When you apply a function to every point on the figure, the resulting points will form the translated figure. For each **line segment** on the original figure, the translated image will contain either a corresponding **parallel line segment** or a **collinear line segment** of equal length.

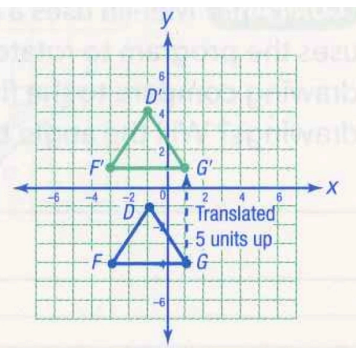
In a **horizontal translation**, the x -coordinate changes, but the y -coordinate stays the same. A horizontal translation of a units can be represented by the function $T(x, y) = (x + a, y)$. If $a > 0$, the figure slides to the right. If $a < 0$, the figure slides to the left.

The transformation shown on the right is the result of applying the function $T(x, y) = (x + 7, y)$ to $\triangle JKL$. In this example, a is a positive number, 7, so the figure slides to the right.



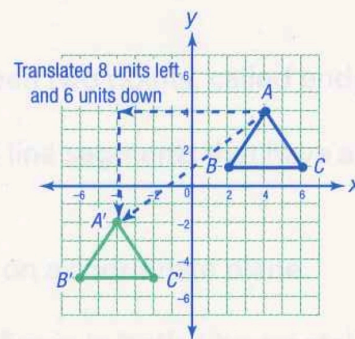
In a **vertical translation**, the y -coordinate changes, but the x -coordinate stays the same. A vertical translation of b units can be represented by the function $T(x, y) = (x, y + b)$. If $b > 0$, the figure slides up. If $b < 0$, the figure slides down.

The transformation shown on the right is the result of applying the function $T(x, y) = (x, y + 5)$ to $\triangle DFG$. In this example, b is a positive number, 5, so the figure slides up.

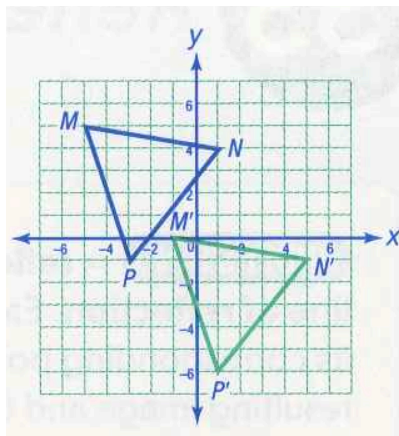


In a slant translation, both the x - and y -coordinates change. Slant translations can be described by the function $T(x, y) = (x + a, y + b)$.

The transformation shown on the right is the result of applying the function $T(x, y) = (x - 8, y - 6)$ to $\triangle ABC$. In this example, a and b are both negative, so the figure slides to the left and down.



Use the graph below for questions 1-3.



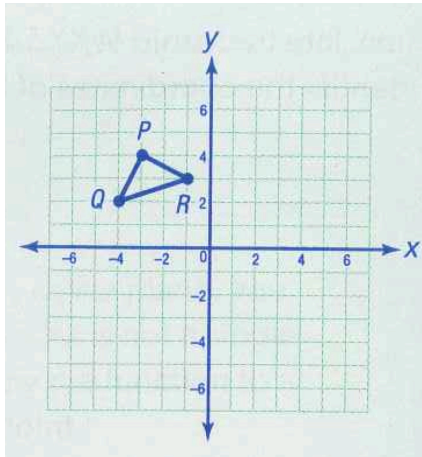
1. Name the line segment that is parallel to \overline{MN} . _____

2. Name a line segment that is parallel to \overline{MP} . _____

3. How does \overline{NP} compare to $\overline{N'P'}$? _____

Example 1

Translate ΔPQR according to the rule: $T(x, y) = (x + 6, y - 1)$



Step 1: Identify the coordinates of the vertices of ΔPQR .

The vertices are P (____, ____), Q (____, ____), and R (____, ____).

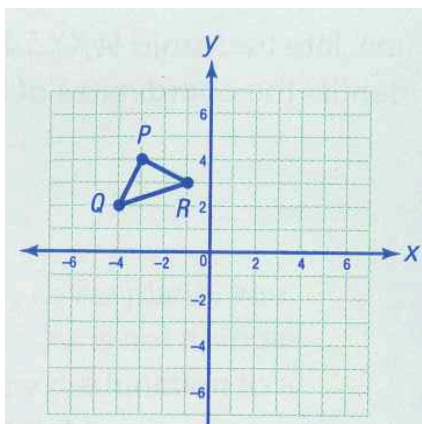
Step 2: Treat each point as an input and substitute it into the rule above to find the coordinates of the translated image.

$$T(-3, 4) = (-3 + 6, 4 - 1) = (3, 3)$$

$$T(-4, 2) = (____ + 6, ____ - 1) = (____, ____)$$

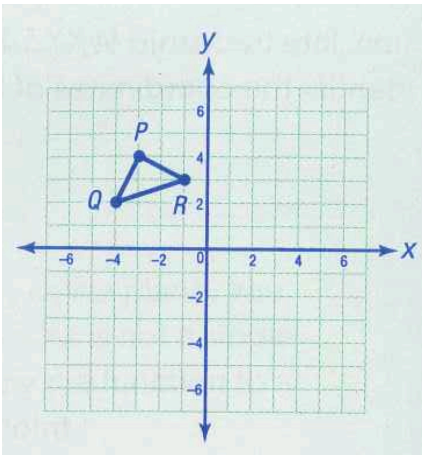
$$T(-1, 3) = (____ + 6, ____ - 1) = (____, ____)$$

Step 3: Plot points P' , Q' , and R' . Connect them to form the translated image.



☑ Check for Understanding

Translate ΔPQR according to the rule: $T(x, y) = (x - 2, y - 6)$



Step 1: Identify the coordinates of the vertices of ΔPQR .

The vertices are P (____, ____), Q (____, ____), and R (____, ____).

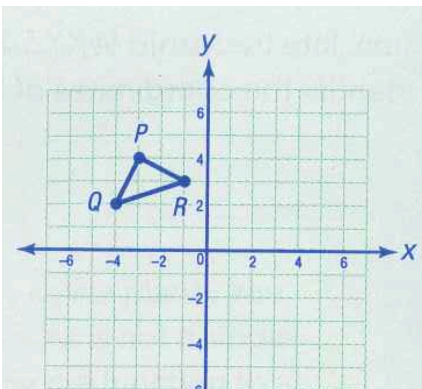
Step 2: Treat each point as an input and substitute it into the rule above to find the coordinates of the translated image.

$$T(-3, 4) = (____ - 2, ____ - 6) = (____, ____)$$

$$T(-4, 2) = (____ - 2, ____ - 6) = (____, ____)$$

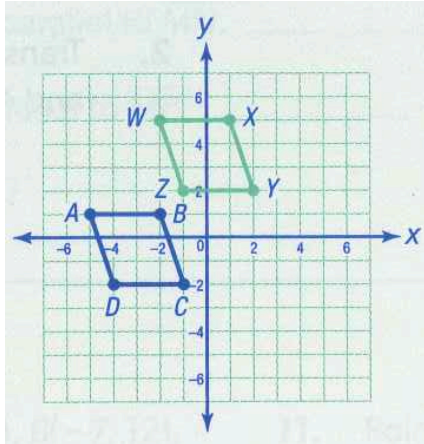
$$T(-1, 3) = (____ - 2, ____ - 6) = (____, ____)$$

Step 3: Plot points P' , Q' , and R' . Connect them to form the translated image.

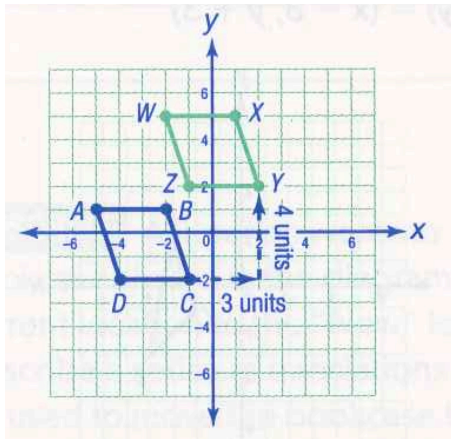


Example 2

Use a function to describe how parallelogram ABCD could be translated so it covers parallelogram WXYZ exactly.



Step 1: Describe the slide needed to move vertex c of parallelogram ABCD onto point Y, the corresponding point on parallelogram WXYZ.



The diagram show that _____ point C must slide _____ units to the right and _____ units up to move onto point Y. Every other point in ABCD must slide in the same way.

Step 2: Use a function to describe the translation.

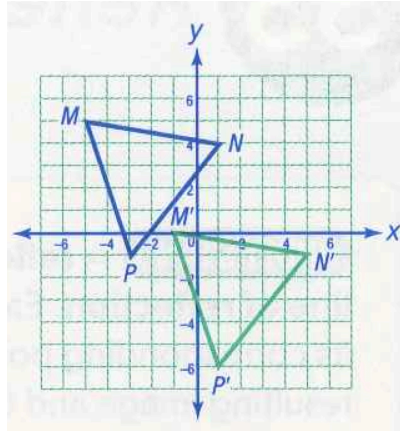
A horizontal translation of _____ units to the right is in the positive direction. It can be represented by the expression _____.

A vertical translation of _____ units up is also in the positive direction. It can be represented by the expression _____.

The rule for the translation is : $T(x, y) =$ _____

☑ Check for Understanding

Use a function to describe how triangle MNP could be translated so it covers triangle $M'N'P'$ exactly.



Step 1: Describe the slide needed to move vertex M of triangle MNP onto point M' , the corresponding point on triangle $M'N'P'$.

The diagram shows that point M must slide _____ units to the _____ and _____ units _____ to move onto point M' . Every other point in MNP must slide in the same way.

Step 2: Use a function to describe the translation.

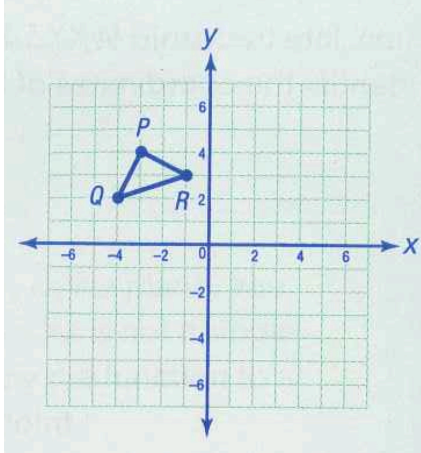
A horizontal translation of _____ units to the _____ is in the _____ direction. It can be represented by the expression _____.

A vertical translation of _____ units _____ is in the _____ direction. It can be represented by the expression _____.

The rule for the translation is : $T(x, y) =$ _____

Independent Practice

1.) Translate $\triangle PQR$ according to the rule: $T(x, y) = (x + 4, y - 3)$



Step 1: Identify the coordinates of the vertices of $\triangle PQR$.

The vertices are P (____, ____), Q (____, ____), and R (____, ____).

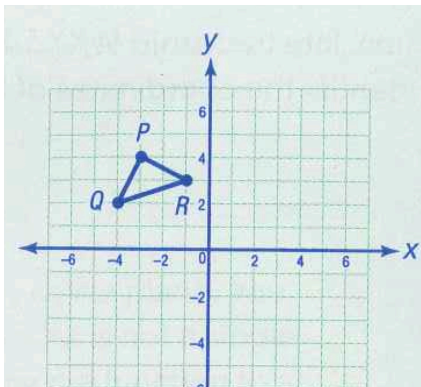
Step 2: Treat each point as an input and substitute it into the rule above to find the coordinates of the translated image.

$$T(-3, 4) = (_____ + 4, _____ - 3) = (_____, _____)$$

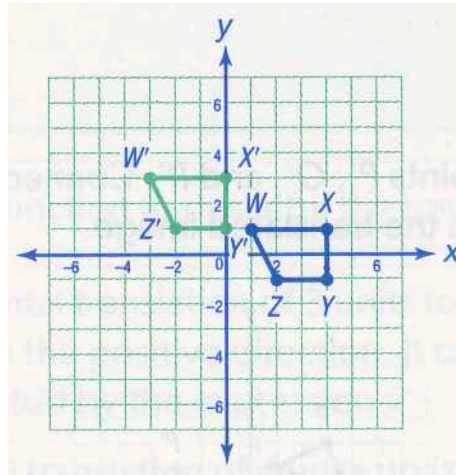
$$T(-4, 2) = (_____ + 4, _____ - 3) = (_____, _____)$$

$$T(-1, 3) = (_____ + 4, _____ - 3) = (_____, _____)$$

Step 3: Plot points P' , Q' , and R' . Connect them to form the translated image.



2.) Use a function to describe how triangle WXYZ could be translated so it covers triangle W'X'Y'Z' exactly.



Step 1: Describe the slide needed to move vertex W of triangle WXYZ onto point W', the corresponding point on triangle W'X'Y'Z'.

The diagram shows that point W must slide _____ units to the _____ and _____ units _____ to move onto point **W'**. Every other point in MNP must slide in the same way.

Step 2: Use a function to describe the translation.

A horizontal translation of _____ units to the _____ is in the _____ direction. It can be represented by the expression _____.

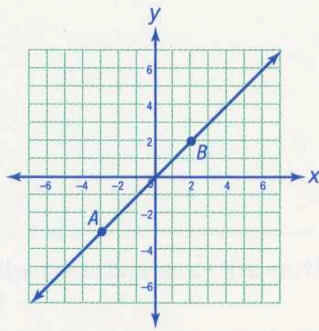
A vertical translation of _____ units _____ is in the _____ direction. It can be represented by the expression _____.

The rule for the translation is: $T(x, y) =$ _____

 **Homework**

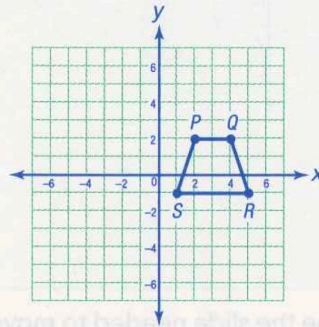
Draw the image for each translation of the given preimage. Use prime (') symbols to name points on each image.

1. Translate \overleftrightarrow{AB} 3 units to the right.

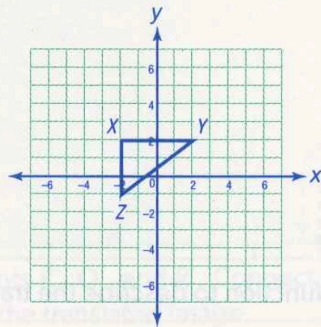


HINT A translation to the right affects the x-coordinate.

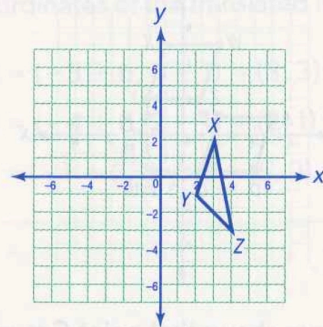
2. Translate trapezoid PQRS 7 units to the left and 4 units down.



3. $T(x, y) = (x, y - 4)$



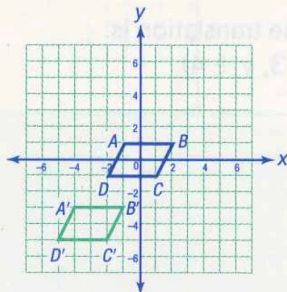
4. $T(x, y) = (x - 8, y + 3)$



REMEMBER The preimage and the image should be the same size and same shape.

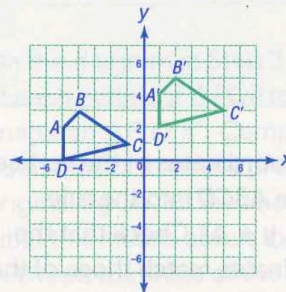
Write a function to describe how the quadrilateral ABCD was translated to form A'B'C'D' in each graph.

- 5.



$T(x, y) =$ _____

- 6.



$T(x, y) =$ _____