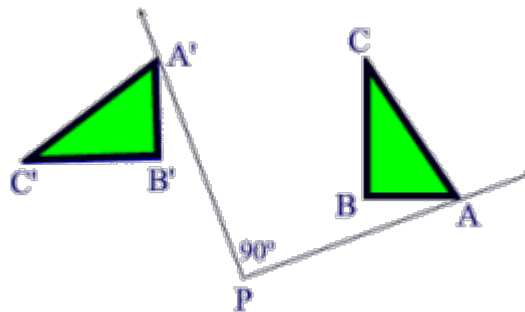


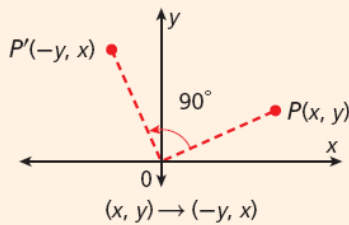
## Rotations

A **rotation** is a transformation that turns a figure about a fixed point called the center of rotation. An object and its rotation are the **same shape and size**, but the **figures may be turned in different directions**. Rotations can occur in either a **clockwise** or **counterclockwise** direction. The figure does not change size.

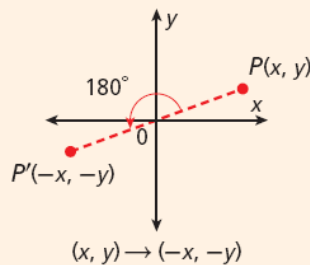


### Rotations in the Coordinate Plane

#### BY 90° ABOUT THE ORIGIN



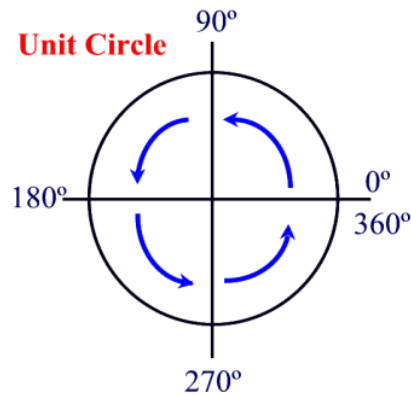
#### BY 180° ABOUT THE ORIGIN



Notice that a rotation of  $180^\circ$  about the origin is the same as a point reflection. A rotation of  $360^\circ$  would match the image with its preimage. A positive angle of rotation turns the figure counterclockwise, and a negative angle of rotation turns the figure in a clockwise direction.

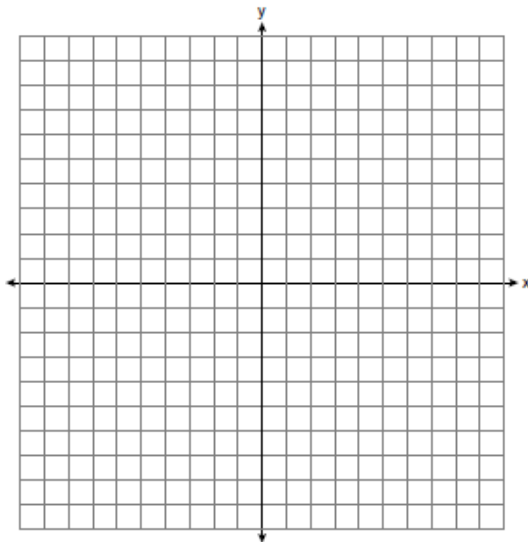
Counterclockwise	Clockwise	Rule
$R_{90}$	$R_{-270}$	$(x, y) \rightarrow (-y, x)$
$R_{180}$	$R_{-180}$	$(x, y) \rightarrow (-x, -y)$
$R_{270}$	$R_{-90}$	$(x, y) \rightarrow (y, -x)$

Notice that degree movement on a unit circle goes in a **counterclockwise** direction. You will want to remember the layout of the unit circle when you are graphing figures and their rotations.

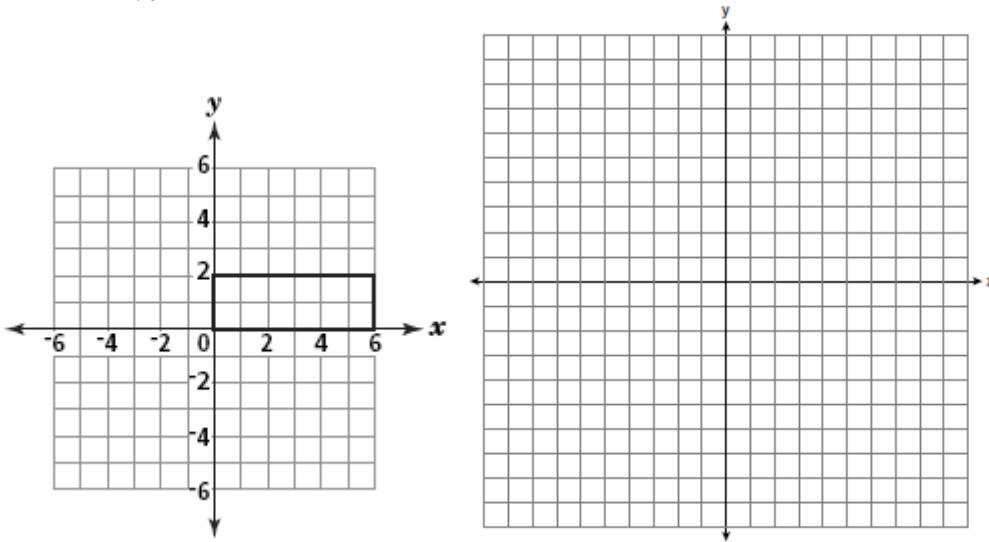


**Examples**

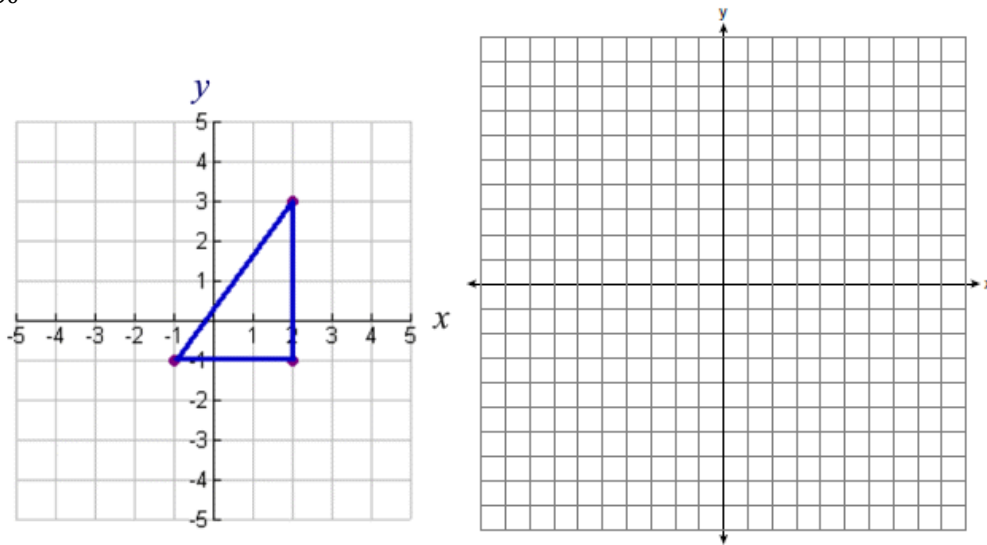
1. What is the image of the point  $(6, -3)$  under the rotation  $R_{90}$  about the origin?
  
2. What is the image of the point  $(-5, 10)$  under the rotation  $R_{270}$  about the origin?
  
3. What is the image of the point  $(2,4)$  under the rotation  $R_{-90}$  about the origin?
  
4. A. Graph and label  $\Delta JKL$  with vertices  $J(2, 2)$ ,  $K(4, -5)$ , and  $L(-1, 6)$   
 B. Graph, label and state the coordinates of  $\Delta J'K'L'$ , the image of  $\Delta JKL$  after a rotation of  $180^\circ$  about the origin.



5. A rectangle is plotted on the coordinate plane below. Draw the image of this rectangle after the rotation  $R_{-90}$ .



6. A triangle is plotted on the coordinate plane below. Draw the image of this triangle after the rotation  $R_{90}$ .



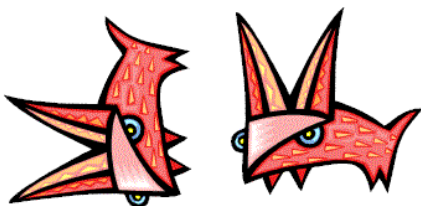
7. A clockwise rotation of  $90^\circ$  is the same as a counterclockwise rotation of \_\_\_\_\_.

8. A clockwise rotation of  $180^\circ$  is the same as a counterclockwise rotation of \_\_\_\_\_.

9. A clockwise rotation of  $270^\circ$  is the same as a counterclockwise rotation of \_\_\_\_\_.

10. A rotation of  $360^\circ$  is the same as a rotation of \_\_\_\_\_.

11. The drawing below shows a rotation of \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 13: Rotations

### Exit Ticket

Find the center of rotation and the angle of rotation for the transformation below.

