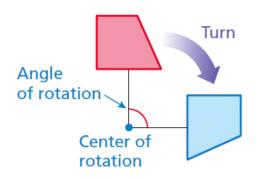
Rotations



Rotations

A **rotation**, or *turn*, is a transformation in which a figure is rotated about a point called the **center of rotation**. The number of degrees a figure rotates is the **angle of rotation**.

In a rotation, the original figure and its image are congruent.



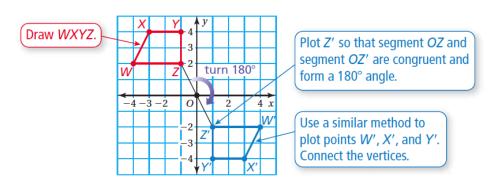
EXAMPLE 2 Rot

Rotating a Figure

Study Tip

A 180° clockwise rotation and a 180° counterclockwise rotation have the same image. So, you do not need to specify direction when rotating a figure 180°.

The vertices of a trapezoid are W(-4,2), X(-3,4), Y(-1,4), and Z(-1,2). Rotate the trapezoid 180° about the origin. What are the coordinates of the image?



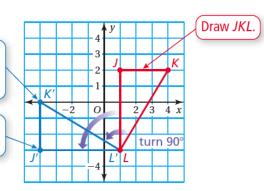
The coordinates of the image are W'(4, -2), X'(3, -4), Y'(1, -4), and Z'(1, -2).

The vertices of a triangle are J(1,2), K(4,2), and L(1,-3). Rotate the triangle 90° counterclockwise about vertex L. What are the coordinates of the image?



Be sure to pay attention to whether a rotation is clockwise or counterclockwise. Plot K' so that segment KL and segment K'L' are congruent and form a 90° angle.

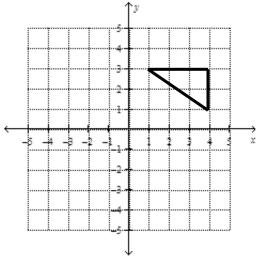
Use a similar method to plot point *J'*. Connect the vertices.



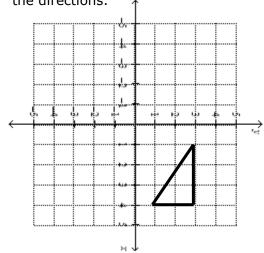
The coordinates of the image are J'(-4, -3), K'(-4, 0), and L'(1, -3).

How to do it yourself:

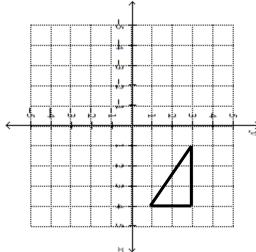
Rotate 90° clockwise around the origin.



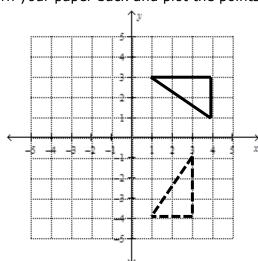
Rotate your paper according to the directions.



Write down the coordinates of the "new" figure as it looks. (3, -1), (3, -4), (1, -4)

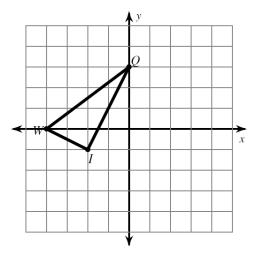


Turn your paper back and plot the points.

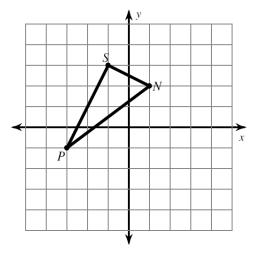


Practice:

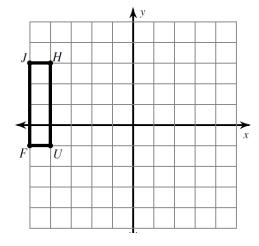
1) rotation 90° counterclockwise about the origin



2) rotation 180° about the origin



3) rotation 90° counterclockwise about the origin



4) rotation 180° about the origin

