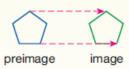
Notes 9.1 Translations

A transformation maps an initial figure, called a preimage, onto a final figure, called an image. Below are some of the types of transformations. The red lines show some corresponding points.

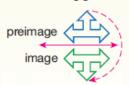
translation

A figure can be slid in any direction.



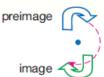
reflection

A figure can be flipped over a line.



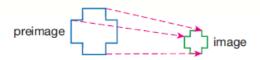
rotation

A figure can be turned around a point.



dilation

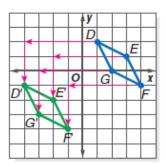
A figure can be enlarged or reduced.



TRANSLATIONS USING COORDINATES A translation is a transformation that moves all points of a figure the same distance in the same direction. Translations on the coordinate plane can be drawn if you know the direction and how far the figure is moving horizontally and/or vertically. For the fixed values of a and b, a translation moves every point P(x, y) of a plane figure to an image P'(x + a, y + b). One way to symbolize a transformation is to write $(x, y) \rightarrow (x + a, y + b)$.

In the figure, quadrilateral *DEFG* has been translated 5 units to the left and three units down. This can be written as $(x, y) \rightarrow (x - 5, y - 3)$.

$$D(1, 2) \rightarrow D'(1 - 5, 2 - 3)$$
 or $D'(-4, -1)$
 $E(3, 1) \rightarrow E'(3 - 5, 1 - 3)$ or $E'(-2, -2)$
 $F(4, -1) \rightarrow F'(4 - 5, -1 - 3)$ or $F'(-1, -4)$
 $G(2, 0) \rightarrow G'(2 - 5, 0 - 3)$ or $G'(-3, -3)$



Example 📘 Translations in the Coordinate Plane

Rectangle *PQRS* has vertices P(-3, 5), Q(-4, 2), R(3, 0), and S(4, 3). Graph *PQRS* and its image for the translation $(x, y) \rightarrow (x + 8, y - 5)$.

This translation moved every point of the preimage 8 units right and 5 units down.

$$P(-3,5) \rightarrow P'(-3+8,5-5) \text{ or } P'(5,0)$$

 $Q(-4,2) \rightarrow Q'(-4+8,2-5) \text{ or } Q'(4,-3)$
 $R(3,0) \rightarrow R'(3+8,0-5) \text{ or } R'(11,-5)$
 $S(4,3) \rightarrow S'(4+8,3-5) \text{ or } S'(12,-2)$

Plot the translated vertices and connect to form rectangle P'Q'R'S'.

