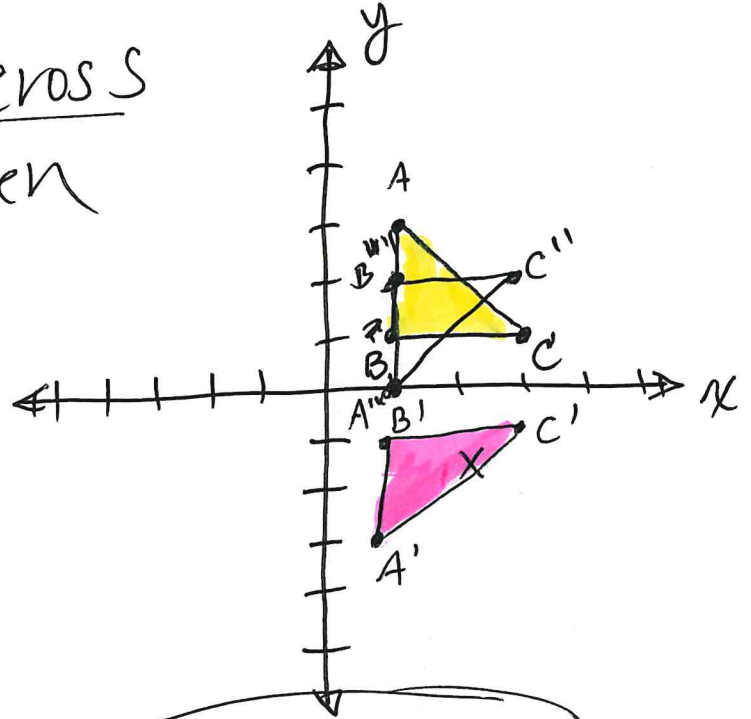


9/16 Lesson 16: Composite

Functions →
(* Does more than 1 type of translation ←)

ie1 Reflect the Δ across the x-axis, then translate 3 up.



$$A(1, 3)$$

$$B(1, 1)$$

$$C(3, 1)$$

Reflect x-axis (y-value change)

$$A'(1, -3)$$

$$B'(1, -1)$$

$$C'(3, -1)$$

Translate 3 up

$$A''(1, -3+3) = (1, 0)$$

$$B''(1, -1+3) = (1, 2)$$

$$C''(3, -1+3) = (3, 2)$$

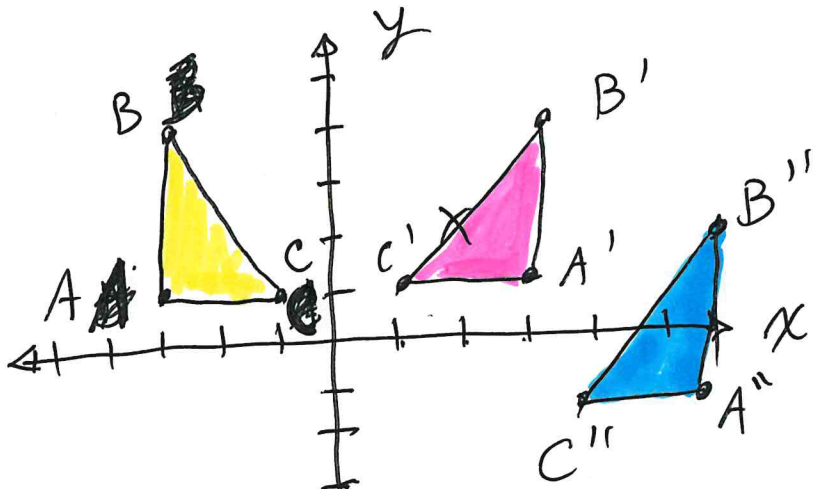
ie2) Reflect-y-axis, then 3 right 2 down.

Given $\triangle ABC$

$$A(-3, 1)$$

$$B(-3, 4)$$

$$C(-1, 1)$$



Reflect y -axis \rightarrow (x changes)

add to x \rightarrow 3 right \rightarrow subtract from y \rightarrow 2 down

$$A'(3, 1)$$

$$B'(3, 4)$$

$$C'(1, 1)$$

$$A''(3+3, 1-2) = (6, -1)$$

$$\Rightarrow B''(3+3, 4-2) = (6, 2)$$

$$C''(1+3, 1-2) = (4, -1)$$

First Last Name _____
 Hour _____

L16 pgs. 94-96
 #1-2

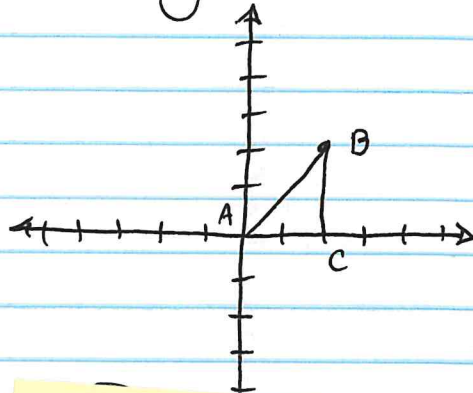
1.) Reflect the Δ across x-axis, then translate 2 right

Given ΔABC

$A(0,0)$

$B(2,2)$

$C(2,0)$



Reflect x-axis

A' ()

B' ()

C' ()

2 right

A'' ()

B'' ()

C'' ()

2.) Reflect the Δ across y-axis, then translate 2 left and 1 down. 2 left 1 down

Given ΔABC

$A(0,0)$

$B(0,3)$

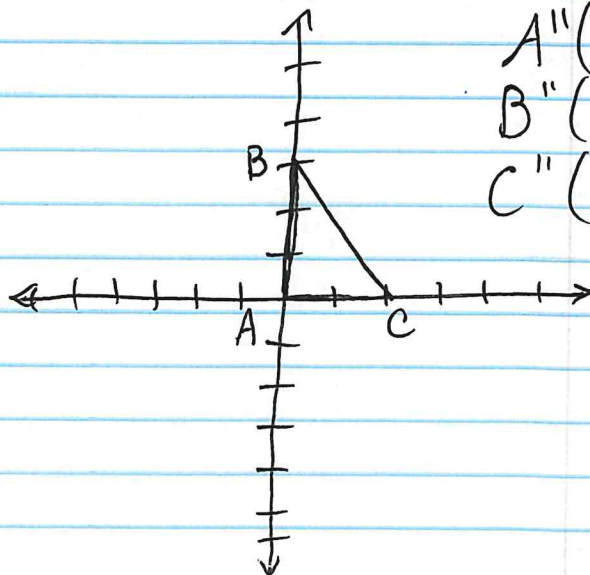
$C(2,0)$

y-axis

A' ()

B' ()

C' ()



A'' ()

B'' ()

C'' ()