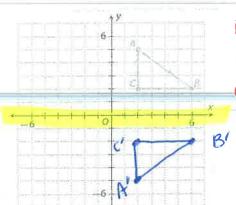
In a Yeflection you flip a figure over a line. This line is called a line of reflection A reflection does not change the Shape or Size of the figure.

To reflect a point over the x-axis, use the same x-coordinate and multiply the y-coordinate by -1. $(x_1 - y)$

To reflect a point over the **y-axis**, use the same y-coordinate and multiply the x-coordinate by -1

Reflect \triangle ABC across the x-axis.



Refuect over
$$x: x \in Same; -$$

 $A(2,5)$ $A'(2,-5)$
 $B(6,2)$ $B'(6,2)$
 $C(2,2)$ $C'(2,-2)$

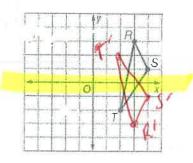
Complete the table below. Write the algebraic representation of the reflection over the x-axis.

				e e
	Vertices of △ABC	Algebraic Representation across the x-axis	Vertices of △A'B'C'	
ABC	(2,5) (6,3)	(2,5.1) (1,21) (2,21)	(2,-3)	B'

Write the algebraic representation of the reflection over the y-axis. Complete the table below.

	Vertices of	Algebraic Representation across the y-axis	Vertices of ΔΑ"Β" <i>C</i> "	Reflect	over	y :	°	341	same
A	(2,5)	(x,y) -> (-x,y)	(-2,5)	A'					
50	(213)	(2-1, 2)	(-2,3)	B'					

Example 2: Write an algebraic representation of the reflection of Δ RST across the x-axis. Then reflect the figure on the coordinate plane. $(X,y) \rightarrow (X,-y)$



Example 3:

Point A(4.5, 2.5) is reflected across the x-axis. Write an algebraic representation of the reflection. What are the coordinates of A'?

 $(X,y) \rightarrow (X,-y)$ $A'(4.5, 2.5.-1) \rightarrow A'(4.5,-2.5)$

Example 4:

Point B(-3, 2) is reflected to become B'(-3, -2). Which axis was the reflection across? Same X; apposite y so reflection across X-axis.

Example 5:

The vertices of the pre-image are A(-2, 3), B(0, 5), C(3, 1), D(-3, -3). Determine the coordinates of A'B'C'D' after a reflection across the y-axis.

A'(2,3) B'(0,5) C'(-3,1) D'(3,-3)

Extend The Math:

Point G(1, 3) is translated 7 units right and 4 units down. Then it is reflected across the x-axis. Finally, it is translated 2 units up. What is the final location of this point? ©

G(1,3) (X,4) - (X+7, 4-4) 6'(1+7, 3-4) -7 6'(8,-1) G'(8,-1) $(x,y) \rightarrow (x,-y)$ G''(8,1)6"(8,1) (x+0,4+2) 6" (8+0, 1+2) - (8,3)