Lesson 4: Definition of Reflection and Basic Properties

Student Outcomes

- Students know the definition of reflection and perform reflections across a line using a transparency.
- Students show that reflections share some of the same fundamental properties with translations (e.g., lines map to lines, angle and distance preserving motion, etc.). Students know that reflections map parallel lines to parallel lines.
- Students know that for the reflection across a line L, then every point P, not on L, L is the bisector of the segment joining P to its reflected image P'.

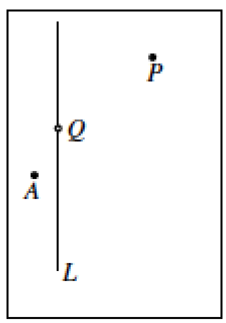
Classwork

Example 1 (5 minutes)

MP.6

The reflection across a line L is defined by using the following example.

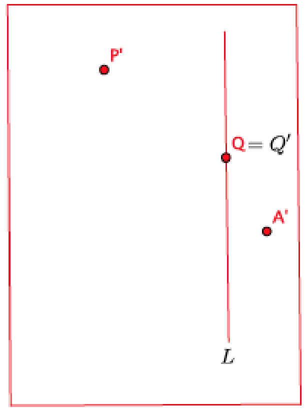
- Let L be a vertical line and let P and A be two points not on L as shown below. Also, let Q be a point on L. (The black rectangle indicates the border of the paper.)



- The following is a description of how the reflection moves the points P, Q, and A by making use of the transparency.
- Trace the line L and three points onto the transparency exactly, using red. (Be sure to use a transparency that is the same size as the paper.)
- Keeping the paper fixed, flip the transparency across the vertical line (interchanging left and right) while keeping the vertical line and point Q on top of their black images.
- The position of the red figures on the transparency now represents the reflection of the original figure. $Reflection(P)$ is the point represented by the red dot to the left of L, Reflection (A) is the red dot to the right of L, and point $Reflection(Q)$ is point Q itself.
- Note that point Q is unchanged by the reflection.
- The red rectangle in the picture on the next page represents the border of the transparency.

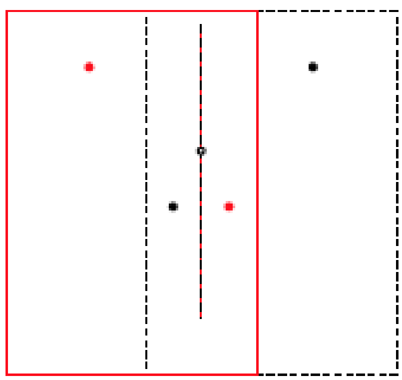
Scaffolding:

There are manipulatives, such as MIRA and Georeflector, that facilitate the learning of reflections by producing a reflected image.



- In the picture above, you see that the reflected image of the points is noted similar to how we represented translated images in Lesson 2. That is, the reflected point P is P'. More importantly, note that the line L and point Q have reflected images in exactly the same location as the original, hence $Reflection(L) = L$ and $Reflection(Q) = Q$, respectively.

- The figure and its reflected image are shown together, below.



- Pictorially, reflection moves all of the points in the plane by "reflecting" them across L as if L were a mirror. The line L is called the *line of reflection.* A reflection across line L may also be noted as $Reflection_L$.

Video Presentation (2 minutes)

The following animation[1] of a reflection will be helpful to beginners.

http://www.harpercollege.edu/~skoswatt/RigidMotions/reflection.html

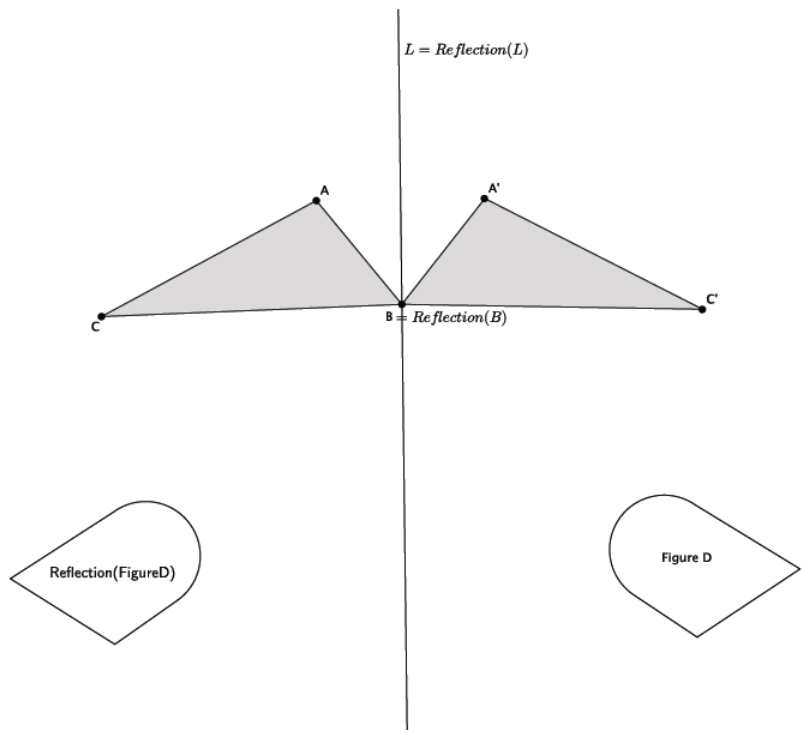
[1] Animation developed by Sunil Koswatta.

Exercises 1–2 (3 minutes)

Students complete Exercises 1 and 2 independently.

Exercises

1. **Refect $\triangle ABC$ and Figure D across line L. Label the reflected images.**



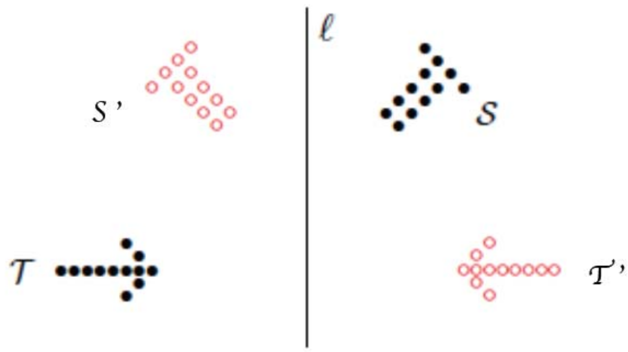
2. **Which figure(s) were not moved to a new location on the plane under this transformation?**

   Point B and line L were not moved to a new location on the plane under this reflection.

Example 2 (3 minutes)

Now we look at some features of reflected geometric figures in the plane.

- If we reflect across a vertical line l, then the reflected image of right-pointing figures, such as T below, will be left-pointing. Similarly, the reflected image of a right-leaning figure, such as S below, will become left-leaning.

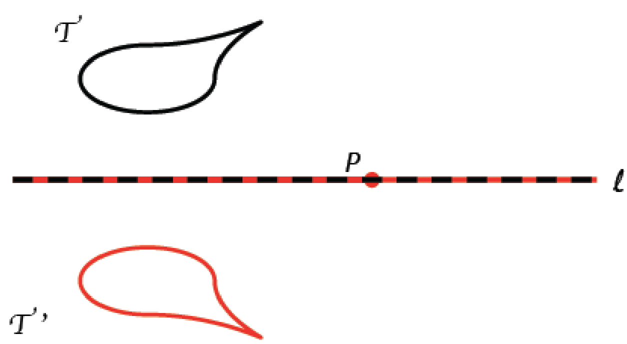


- Observe that "up" and "down" do not change in the reflection across a vertical line. Also that the "horizontal" figure T, remains "horizontal." This is similar to what a real mirror does.

Example 3 (2 minutes)

A line of reflection can be any line in the plane. In this example, we look at a horizontal line of reflection.

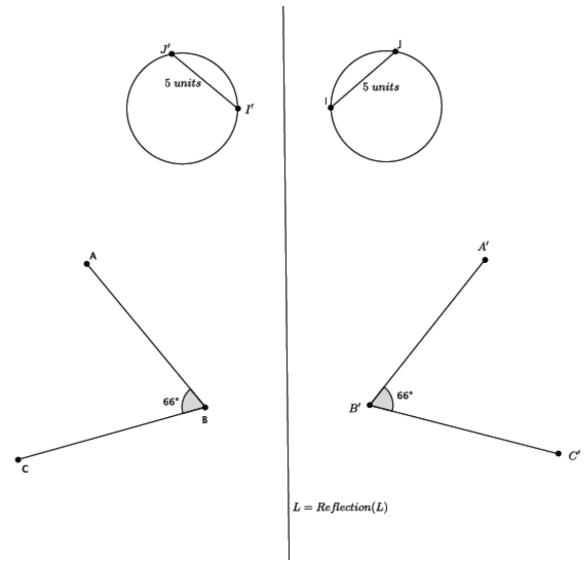
- Let l be the horizontal line of reflection, P be a point off of line l, and T be the figure above the line of reflection.
- Just as before, if we trace everything in red on the transparency, and reflect across the horizontal line of reflection, we see the reflected images in red as shown below.



Exercises 3–5 (5 minutes)

Students complete Exercises 3–5 independently.

3. Reflect the images across line L. Label the reflected images.



4. Answer the questions about the previous image.

a. Use a protractor to measure the reflected $\angle ABC$.

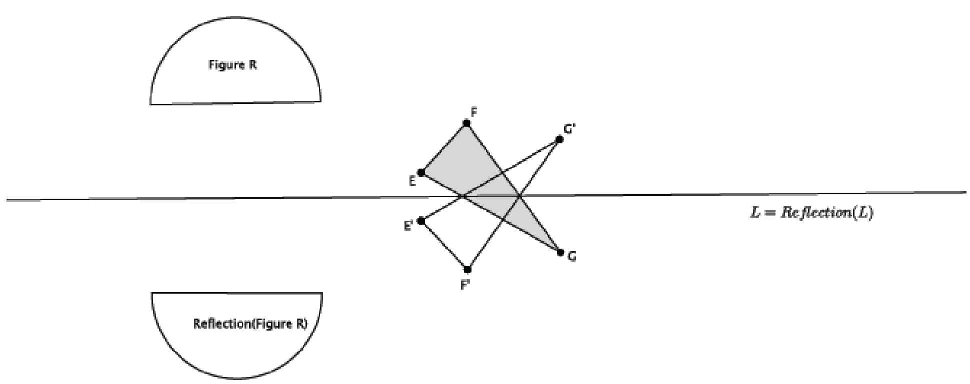
The size of the reflected image of $\angle ABC$ is 66°.

b. Use a ruler to measure the length of image of IJ after the reflection.

The length of the reflected segment is the same as the original segment, 5 units.

Note: This is not something to expect students to know, but it is a preview for what is coming later this lesson.

5. Reflect Figure R and ΔEFG across line L. Label the reflected images.



Discussion (3 minutes)

As with translation, a reflection has the same properties as (T1)–(T3) of Lesson 2. Precisely, lines, segments, angles, etc., are moved by a reflection by moving their *exact* replicas (on the transparency) to another part of the plane. Therefore, distances and degrees are preserved.

(Reflection 1) A reflection maps a line to a line, a ray to a ray, a segment to a segment, and an angle to an angle.

(Reflection 2) A reflection preserves lengths of segments.

(Reflection 3) A reflection preserves degrees of angles.

These basic properties of reflections will be taken for granted in all subsequent discussions of geometry.

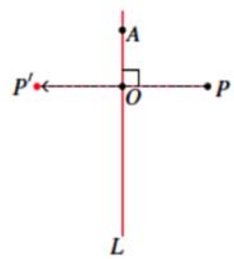
Basic Properties of Reflections:

(Reflection 1) A reflection maps a line to a line, a ray to a ray, a segment to a segment, and an angle to an angle.

(Reflection2) A reflection preserves lengths of segments.

(Reflection 3) A reflection preserves degrees of angles.

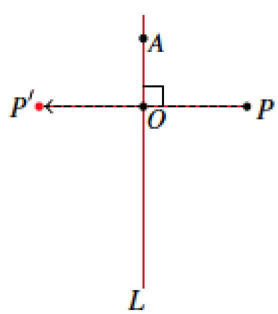
If the reflection is across a line L and P is a point not on L, then L bisects the segment PP', joining P to its reflected image P'. That is, the lengths of OP and OP' are equal.



Example 4 (7 minutes)

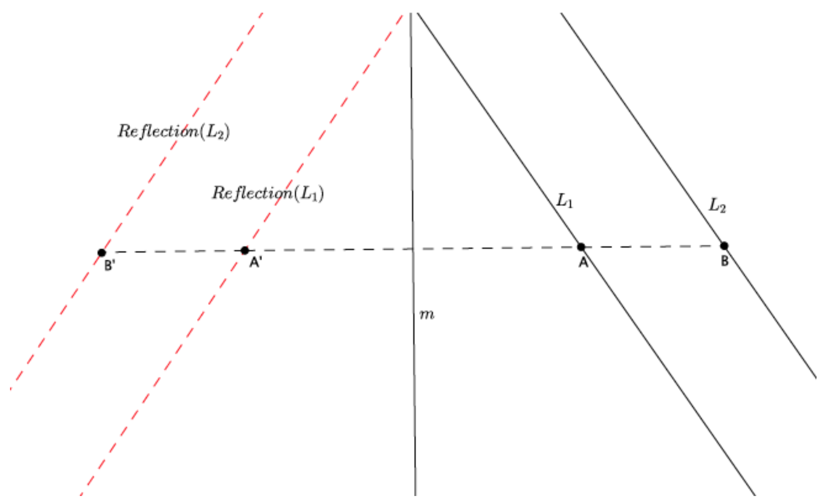
A simple consequence of (Reflection 2) is that it gives a more precise description of the position of the reflected image of a point.

- Let there be a reflection across line L, let P be a point not on line L, and let P' represent $Reflection(P)$. Let the line PP' intersect L at O, and let A be a point on L distinct from O, as shown.



- Because $Reflection(PO) = P'O$, (Reflection 2) guarantees that segments PO and $P'O$ have the same length.
- In other words, O is the *midpoint* (i.e., the point equidistant from both endpoints) of PP'.
- In general, the line passing through the midpoint of a segment is said to "bisect" the segment.
- As with translations, reflections map parallel lines to parallel lines. (i.e., If $L_1 \parallel L_2$, and there is a reflection across a line, then $Reflection(L_1) \parallel Reflection(L_2)$.)

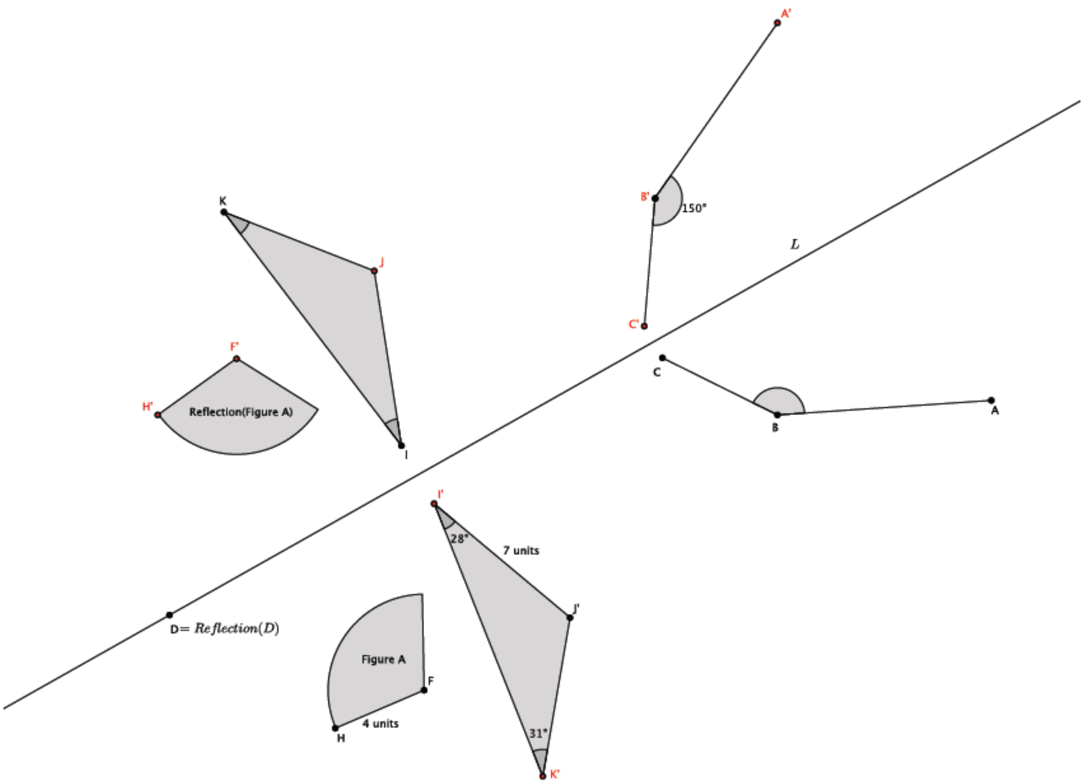
- Let there be a reflection across line m. Given $L_1 \parallel L_2$, then $Reflection(L_1) \parallel Reflection(L_2)$. The reason is that any point A on line L_1 will be reflected across m to a point A' on $Reflection(L_1)$. Similarly, any point B on line L_2 will be reflected across m to a point B' on $Reflection(L_2)$. Since $L_1 \parallel L_2$, no point A on line L_1 will ever be on L_2 and no point B on L_2 will ever be on L_1. The same can be said for the reflections of those points. Then, since $Reflection(L_1)$ shares no points with $Reflection(L_2)$, $Reflection(L_1) \parallel Reflection(L_2)$.



Exercises 6–9 (7 minutes)

Students complete Exercises 6–9 independently.

Use the picture below for Exercises 6–9.



6. **Use the picture to label the unnamed points.**

   Points labeled in red, above.

7. **What is the measure of $\angle JKI$? $\angle KIJ$? $\angle ABC$? How do you know?**

   $\angle JKI = 28°$, $\angle KIJ = 31°$, $\angle ABC = 150°$. *Reflections preserve angle measures.*

8. **What is the length of segment $Reflection(FH)$? IJ? How do you know?**

   $|Reflection(FH)| = 4$ *units*, $IJ = 7$ *units. Reflections preserve lengths of segments.*

9. **What is the location of $Reflection(D)$? Explain.**

   Point D and its image are in the same location on the plane. Point D was not moved to another part of the plane because it is on the line of reflection. The image of any point on the line of reflection will remain in the same location as the original point.

Closing (4 minutes)

Summarize, or have students summarize, the lesson.

- We know that a reflection across a line is a basic rigid motion.
- Reflections have the same basic properties as translations; reflections map lines to lines, rays to rays, segments to segments and angles to angles.
- Reflections have the same basic properties as translations because they, too, are distance- and degree-preserving.
- The line of reflection L is the bisector of the segment that joins a point not on L to its image.

Lesson Summary

- **A reflection is another type of basic rigid motion.**
- **Reflections occur across lines. The line that you reflect across is called the line of reflection.**
- **When a point, P, is joined to its reflection, P', the line of reflection bisects the segment, PP'.**

Exit Ticket (4 minutes)

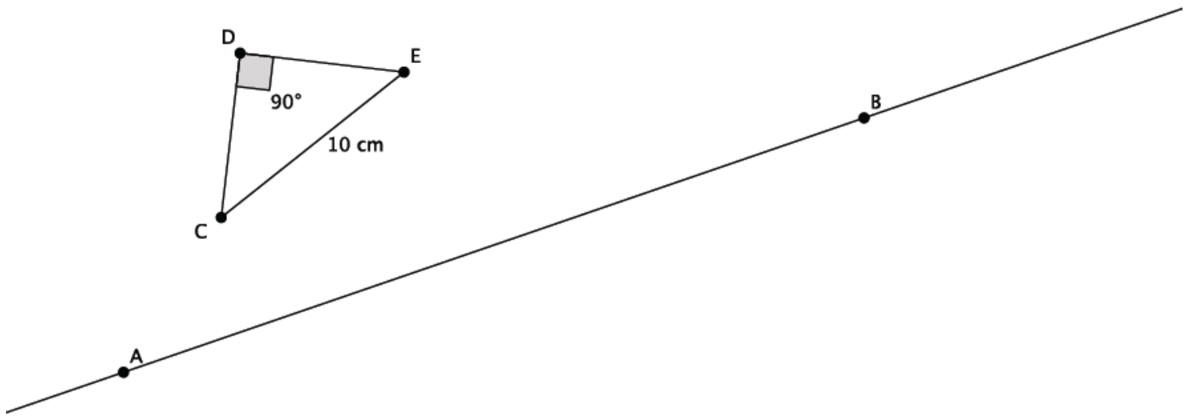
Name ____ Date____________________

Lesson 4: Definition of Reflection and Basic Properties

Exit Ticket

1. Let there be a reflection across line L_{AB}. Reflect ΔCDE and label the reflected image.

Picture not drawn to scale.



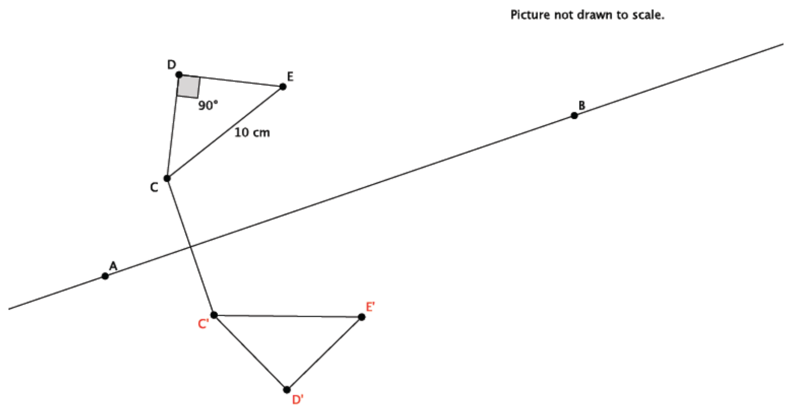
2. Use the diagram above to state the measure of $Reflection(\angle CDE)$. Explain.

3. Use the diagram above to state the length of segment $Reflection(CE)$. Explain.

4. Connect point C to its image in the diagram above. What is the relationship between line L_{AB} and the segment that connects point C to its image?

Exit Ticket Sample Solutions

1. Reflect ΔCDE across line L_{AB}. Label the reflected image.



2. Use the diagram above to state the measure of $Reflection(\angle CDE)$. Explain.

   $Reflection(\angle CDE) = 90°$ because reflections preserve degrees of measures of angles.

3. Use the diagram above to state the length of segment $Reflection(CE)$. Explain.

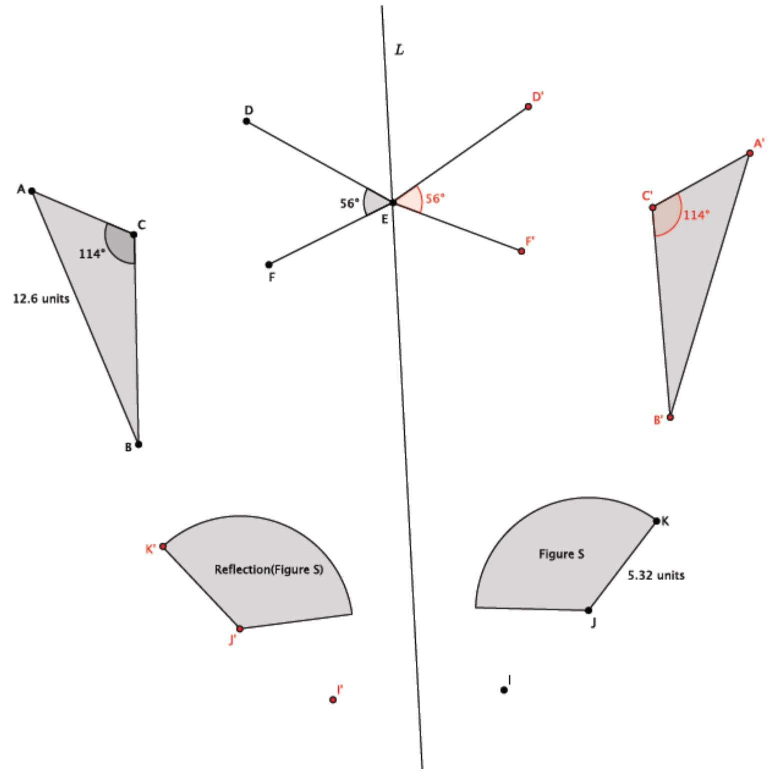
   $Reflection(CE)$ is 10 cm long because reflections preserve segment lengths.

4. Connect point C to its image in the diagram above. What is the relationship between line L_{AB} and the segment that connects point C to its image?

   The line of reflection bisects the segment that connects C to its image.

Problem Set Sample Solutions

1. In the picture below, $\angle DEF = 56°$, $\angle ACB = 114°$, $AB = 12.6$ $units$, $JK = 5.32$ $units$, point E is on line L and point I is off of line L. Let there be a reflection across line L. Reflect and label each of the figures, and answer the questions that follow.



2. What is the size of $Reflection(\angle DEF)$? Explain.

   $Reflection(\angle DEF) = 56°$. Reflections preserve degrees of angles.

3. What is the length of $Reflection(JK)$? Explain.

   5.32 units. Reflections preserve lengths of segments.

4. What is the size of $Reflection(\angle ACB)$?

   $Reflection(\angle ACB) = 114°$

5. What is the length of $Reflection(AB)$?

   12.6 units.

6. Two figures in the picture were not moved under the reflection. Name the two figures and explain why they were not moved.

   Point E and line L were not moved. All of the points that make up the line of reflection remain in the same location when reflected. Since point E is on the line of reflection, it is not moved.

7. **Connect points I and I' Name the point of intersection of the segment with the line of reflection point Q. What do you know about the lengths of segments IQ and QI'?**

Segments IQ and QI' are equal in length. The segment II' connects point I to its image, I'. The line of reflection will go through the midpoint, or bisect, the segment created when you connect a point to its image.