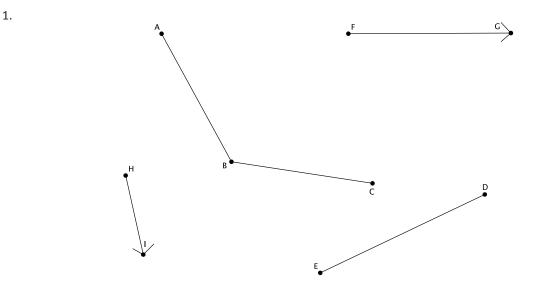
# **Lesson 7: Sequencing Translations**

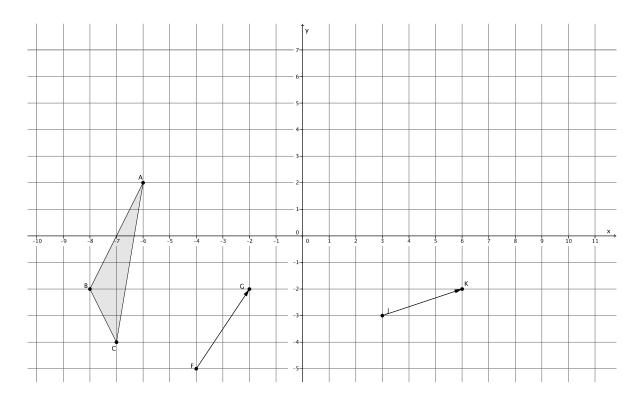
## Classwork

### **Exploratory Challenge**



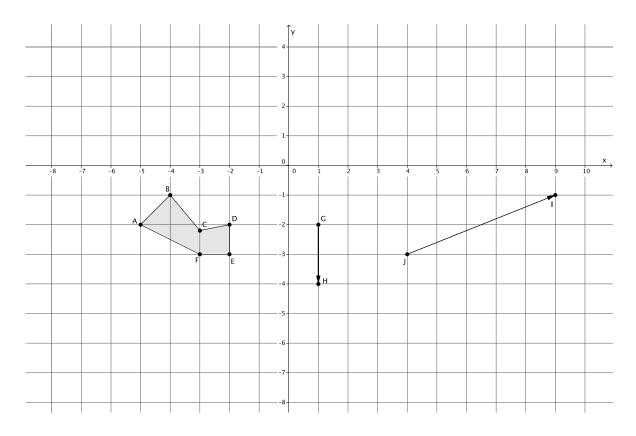
- a. Translate  $\angle ABC$  and segment ED along vector  $\overrightarrow{FG}$ . Label the translated images appropriately, i.e., A'B'C' and E'D'.
- b. Translate  $\angle A'B'C'$  and segment E'D' along vector  $\overrightarrow{HI}$ . Label the translated images appropriately, i.e., A''B''C'' and E''D''.
- c. How does the size of  $\angle ABC$  compare to the size of  $\angle A''B''C''$ ?
- d. How does the length of segment *ED* compare to the length of the segment E''D''?
- e. Why do you think what you observed in parts (d) and (e) were true?





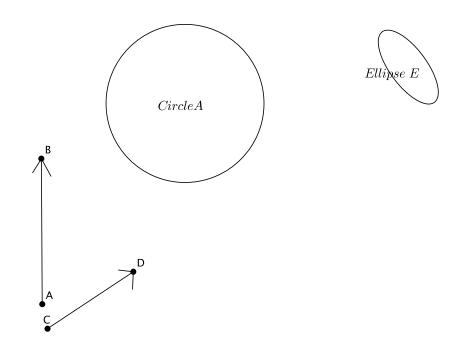
2. Translate  $\triangle ABC$  along vector  $\overrightarrow{FG}$  and then translate its image along vector  $\overrightarrow{JK}$ . Be sure to label the images appropriately.

3. Translate figure *ABCDEF* along vector  $\overrightarrow{GH}$ . Then translate its image along vector  $\overrightarrow{JI}$ . Label each image appropriately.



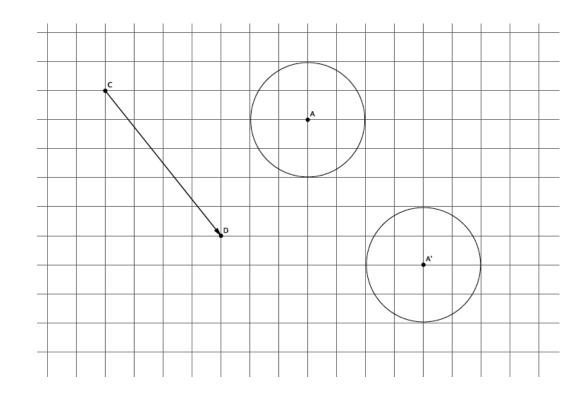


4.



- a. Translate Circle A and Ellipse E along vector  $\overrightarrow{AB}$ . Label the images appropriately.
- b. Translate Circle A' and Ellipse E' along vector  $\overrightarrow{CD}$ . Label each image appropriately.
- c. Did the size or shape of either figure change after performing the sequence of translations? Explain.





5. The picture below shows the translation of Circle *A* along vector  $\overrightarrow{CD}$ . Name the vector that will map the image of Circle *A* back onto itself.

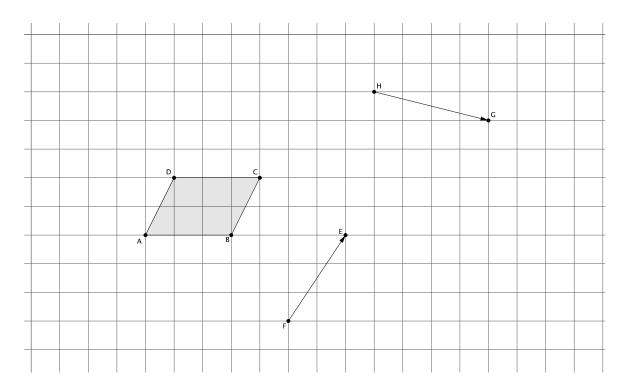
6. If a figure is translated along vector  $\overrightarrow{QR}$ , what translation takes the figure back to its original location?

Lesson Summary

- Translating a figure along one vector then translating its image along another vector is an example of a sequence of transformations.
- A sequence of translations enjoys the same properties as a single translation. Specifically, the figures' lengths and degrees of angles are preserved.
- If a figure undergoes two transformations, F and G, and is in the same place it was originally, then the figure has been mapped onto itself.

#### **Problem Set**

1. Sequence translations of Parallelogram *ABCD* (a quadrilateral in which both pairs of opposite sides are parallel) along vectors  $\overrightarrow{HG}$  and  $\overrightarrow{FE}$ . Label the translated images.



- 2. What do you know about AD and BC compared with A'D' and B'C'? Explain.
- 3. Are A'B' and A''B'' equal in length? How do you know?



- 4. Translate the curved shape *ABC* along the given vector. Label the image.
- 5. What vector would map the shape A'B'C' back onto ABC?

