# **Lesson 3: Grid Moves**

Let's transform some figures on grids.

## 3.1: Notice and Wonder: The Isometric Grid

What do you notice? What do you wonder?





### **3.2: Transformation Information**

Your teacher will give you tracing paper to carry out the moves specified. Use A', B', C', and D' to indicate vertices in the new figure that correspond to the points A, B, C, and D in the original figure.



1. In Figure 1, translate triangle ABC so that A goes to A'.

2. In Figure 2, translate triangle ABC so that C goes to C'.

- 3. In Figure 3, rotate triangle ABC 90° counterclockwise using center O.
- 4. In Figure 4, reflect triangle ABC using line  $\ell$ .





- 5. In Figure 5, rotate quadrilateral ABCD 60° counterclockwise using center *B*.
- 6. In Figure 6, rotate quadrilateral ABCD 60° clockwise using center C.
- 7. In Figure 7, reflect quadrilateral ABCD using line  $\ell$ .
- 8. In Figure 8, translate quadrilateral ABCD so that A goes to C.

#### Are you ready for more?

The effects of each move can be "undone" by using another move. For example, to undo the effect of translating 3 units to the right, we could translate 3 units to the left. What move undoes each of the following moves?

- 1. Translate 3 units up
- 2. Translate 1 unit up and 1 unit to the left
- 3. Rotate 30 degrees clockwise around a point P
- 4. Reflect across a line  $\ell$

#### Lesson 3 Summary

When a figure is on a grid, we can use the grid to describe a transformation. For example, here is a figure and an **image** of the figure after a move.



A second type of grid is called an *isometric grid*. The isometric grid is made up of equilateral triangles. The angles in the triangles all measure 60 degrees, making the isometric grid convenient for showing rotations of 60 degrees.



Here is quadrilateral KLMNand its image K'L'M'N'after a 60-degree counterclockwise rotation around a point P.