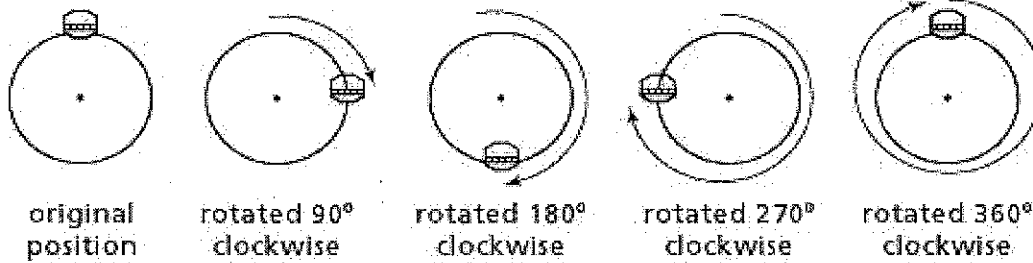


### In a Spin 1.2 ADV

A **rotation** is a transformation that turns a figure around a fixed point called the **center of rotation**. A rotation is **clockwise** if its direction is the same as that of a clock hand. A rotation in the other direction is called **counterclockwise**. A complete rotation is  $360^\circ$ .

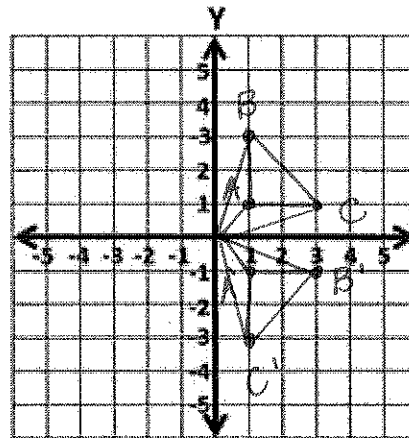
A Ferris wheel makes a  $90^\circ$  rotation with every  $\frac{1}{4}$  turn.



- Plot the following points on the coordinate plane. Then, rotate each point  $90^\circ$  clockwise about the origin. Label the new points  $A'$ ,  $B'$ , and  $C'$  and list their coordinates below.

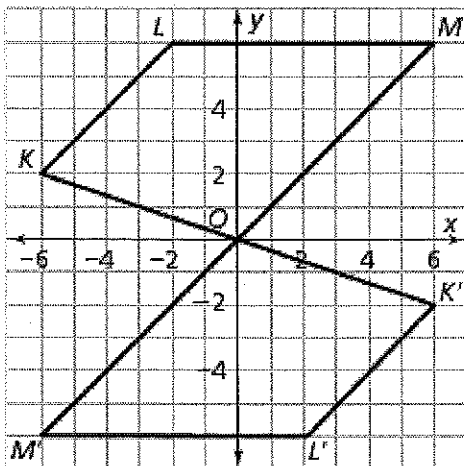
Center of Rotation.

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



\* each point forms a  $90^\circ$  angle clockwise using the C.O.R as the vertex.  
 \* The point & its corresponding point are equal in distance to the C.O.R.

The rotation of figure  $KLMO$   $180^\circ$  about  $(0,0)$  is shown. In  $K'L'M'O$ , point  $K'$  is the rotation of point  $K$ , point  $L'$  is the rotation of point  $L$ , and point  $M'$  is the rotation of point  $M$ .



- Using a ruler, compare the lengths of segment  $OM$  and segment  $OM'$ . What do you notice?

$$\overline{OM} = 3.6 \text{ cm} \quad \overline{OM'} = 3.6 \text{ cm}$$

They are equal.

- What other pairs of side lengths have the same relationship as  $OM$  and  $OM'$ ?

$\overline{OK}$  &  $\overline{OK'}$   
 $\overline{LK}$  &  $\overline{L'K'}$   
 $\overline{LM}$  &  $\overline{L'M'}$

- Measure each corresponding angle. What do you notice about the angle pairs?

$$m\angle K \underline{65^\circ} \quad m\angle L \underline{135^\circ} \quad m\angle M \underline{45^\circ} \quad m\angle O \underline{115^\circ}$$

$$m\angle K' \underline{65^\circ} \quad m\angle L' \underline{135^\circ} \quad m\angle M' \underline{45^\circ} \quad m\angle O' \underline{115^\circ}$$

Corresponding angles are congruent.


5. When a point is rotated, how does its distance from the center of rotation change?

It remains the same.

6. Describe the movement of the point at the center of rotation. What happens to point O when the figure is rotated?

It does not move. It is fixed.

7. When you rotate a figure  $180^\circ$ , does it matter whether you rotate it clockwise or counterclockwise? Explain.

No, both directions would end up in the same place. 

8. When **rotating** a figure, what can you summarize about each of the following?

The corresponding angles are congruent

The corresponding side lengths are congruent