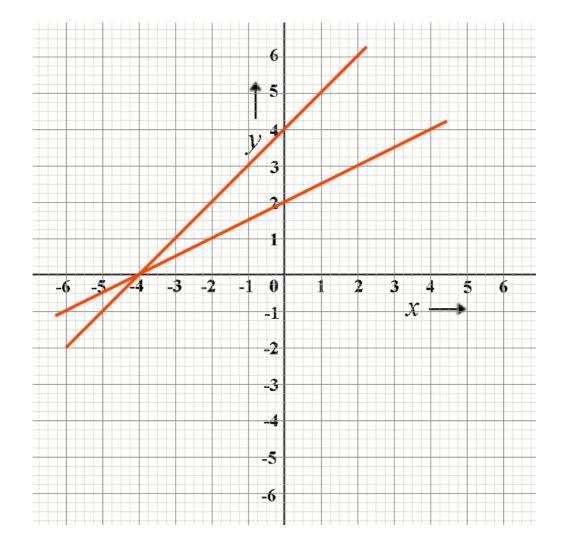
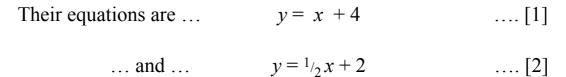
Reflections and Rotations on the Cartesian plane

Shannon and Ian Jacobs

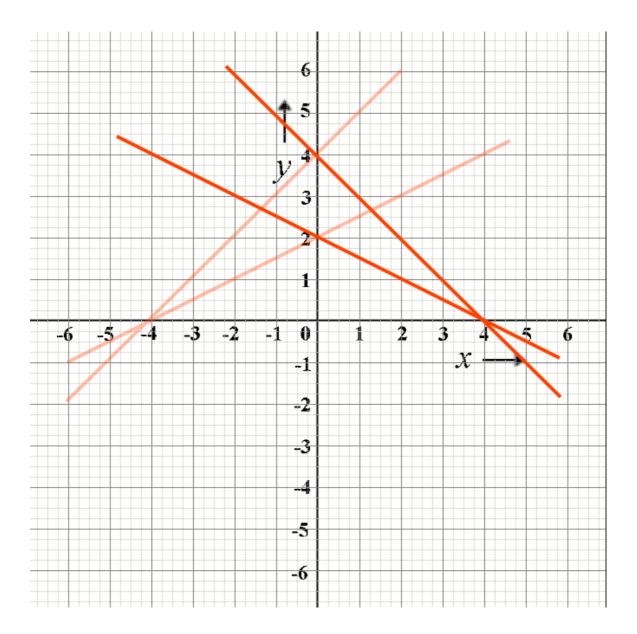
If you read *Transformations* [1] in the mathematics index you will see how to modify equations in x and y to translate and scale figures on the Cartesian plane. In this article we see how to reflect lines and circles in mirror lines made by the x and y axes and how to rotate figures by 90 degrees.

Two lines are drawn on the plane.





Reflection in the *y* **axis**



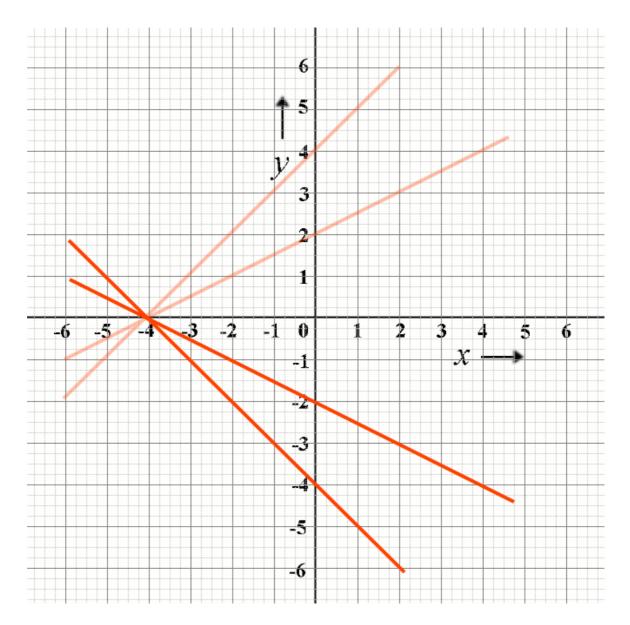
The original lines (in pale red) are reflected in the *y* axis (x = 0) by replacing *x* with -*x* in equations 1 and 2.

$$y = -x + 4$$

 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$

Note that the x values of all points on any line are converted to -x, except for points on the line x = 0, which is the mirror line.

Reflection in the *x* **axis**



The original lines in pale red are reflected in the *x* axis (y = 0) by replacing *y* with -*y* in equations 1 and 2.

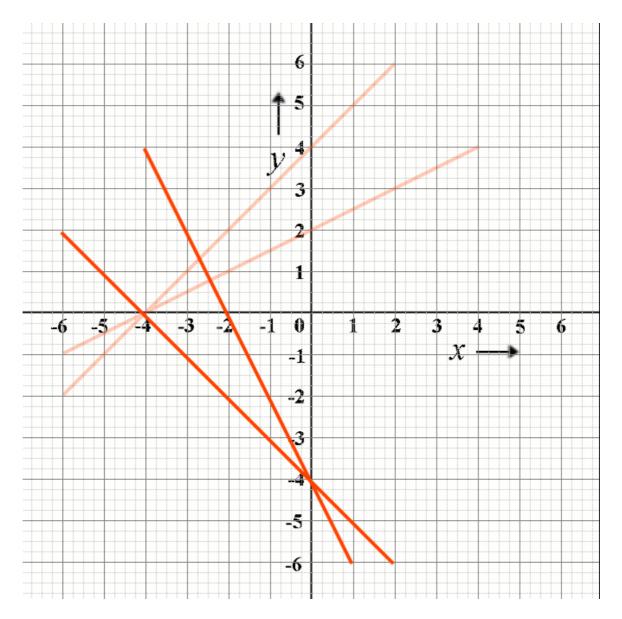
-y = x + 4

Modified equation ... y = -x - 3

$$-y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$$

Modified equation ... $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 2$

Positive rotation about (0, 0) by 90°



The original lines in pale red are rotated by $+90^{\circ}$ (or -270°) by exchanging $x \ll y$ and replacing x with -x in equations 1 and 2.

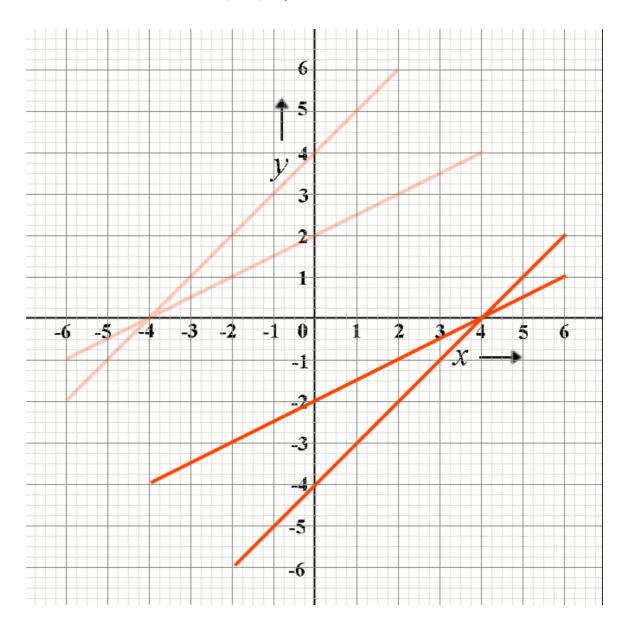
-x = y + 4

Modified equation ... y = -x - 4

 $-x = \frac{1}{2}y + 2$

Modified equation ... y = -2x - 4

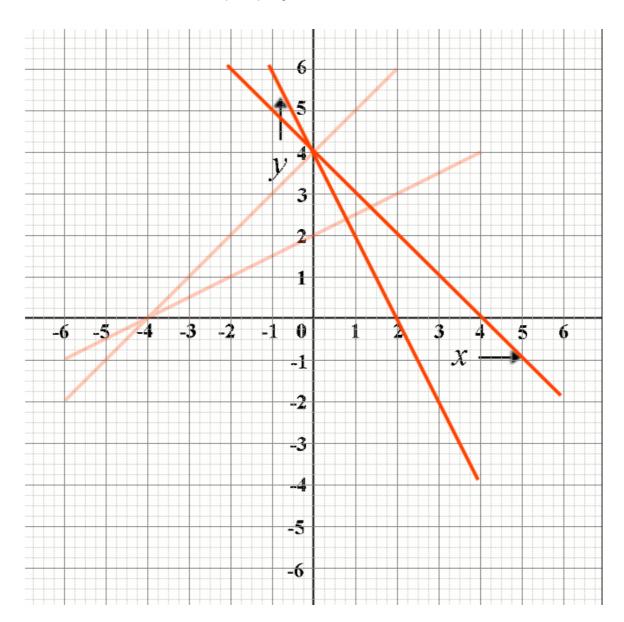
Positive rotation about (0, 0) by 180°



The original lines (in pale red) are rotated 180° by replacing x with -x and y with -y in equations 1 and 2.

-y = -x + 4Modified equation ... y = x - 4 $-y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$ Modified equation ... $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$

Positive rotation about (0, 0) by 270°



The original lines in pale red are rotated by $+270^{\circ}$ (or -90°) by exchanging $x \ll y$ and replacing y with -y in equations 1 and 2.

$$x = -y + 4$$

Modified equation ... $y = -x + 4$
 $x = -\frac{1}{2}y + 2$
Modified equation ... $y = -2x + 4$

The following transformations have been used.

1 The transformation $x \rightarrow -x$ reflects lines in the y axis, which is the line x = 0 which is left undisturbed.

2 The transformation $y \rightarrow -y$ reflects lines in the *x* axis, which is the line y = 0 which is left undisturbed.

3 Both transformations: $x \rightarrow -x$ and $y \rightarrow -y$ rotates lines 180° about the origin (0, 0), which is the only point on the plane left undisturbed. A rotation of 180° is equivalent to reflection in the *y* axis followed by reflection in the *x* axis.

4 Exchanging $x \ll y$ and transforming $x \rightarrow -x$ rotates lines about the origin by $+90^{\circ}$ (or -270°).

5 Exchanging $x \le y$ and transforming $y \rightarrow -y$ rotates lines about the origin by -270° (or $+90^{\circ}$).

Note : the first three transformations are easily understood but the details of 4 and 5 may be difficult to remember. They can be recalled with a simple example, for instance by exchanging $x \ll y$ and rotating the line y = x + 1, if they are needed and have been forgotten.

Two possible transformations remain.

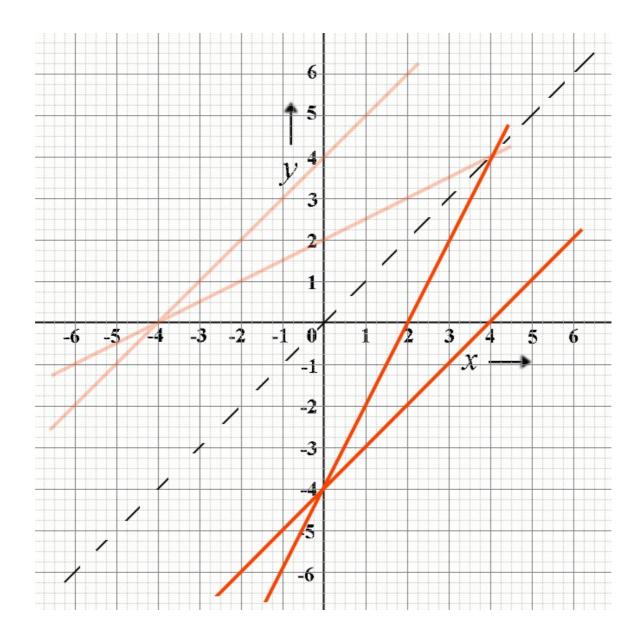
6 Exchanging $x \le y$... leaving both signs unchanged.

7 Exchanging $x \le y$... and transforming $x \to -x$ and $y \to -y$.

Along with leaving x and y unchanged, which is a rotation of 360° about the origin, options 6 and 7 complete the eight possible permutations of x and y with positive or negative signs.

The effects of 6 and 7 are shown below.

Reflection in the line y = x

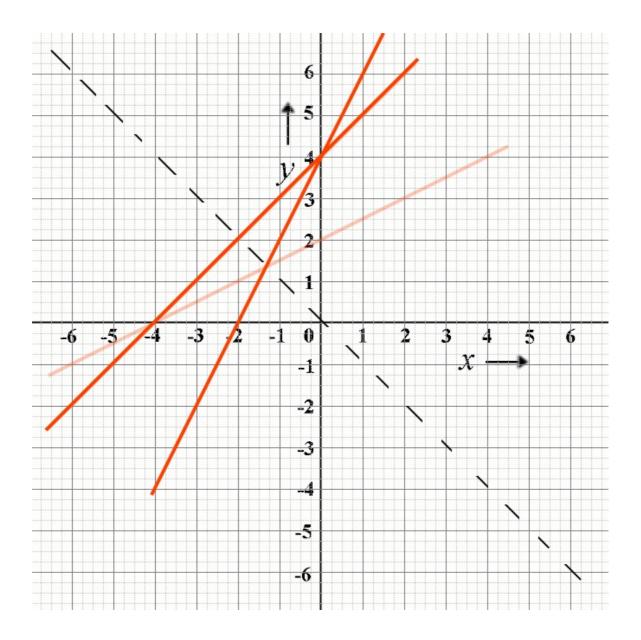


The original lines (in pale red) are reflected in the line y = x by replacing y with x and x with y in equations 1 and 2.

x = y + 4Modified equation ... y = x - 4 $x = \frac{1}{2}y + 2$

Modified equation ... y = 2x - 4

Reflection in the line y = -x



The original lines (in pale red) are reflected in the line y = -x by replacing y with -x and x with -y in equations 1 and 2.

-x = -y + 4Modified equation ... y = x + 4 $-x = -\frac{1}{2}y + 2$

Modified equation ... y = 2x + 4