

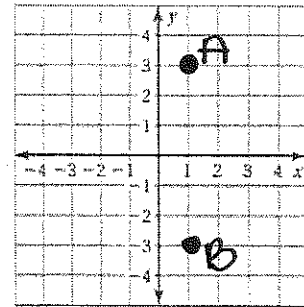
6.5 Extension: Reflecting Points in the Coordinate Plane Notes

You can reflect a point in the x-axis, in the y-axis, or in both axes.

Plot the point $(1, 3)$ in the coordinate plane. Label it A.

Plot the point $(1, -3)$ in the coordinate plane. Label it B.

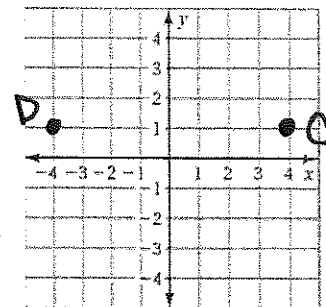
Points A and B are mirror images of each other in the x-axis because the x-coordinates are the same and the y-coordinates are opposites. So, the points are 3 units from the x-axis in opposite directions. The points represent a reflection in the x-axis.



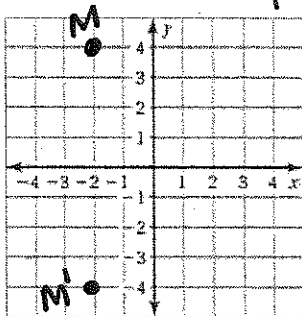
Plot the point $(4, 1)$ in the coordinate plane. Label it C.

Plot the point $(-4, 1)$ in the coordinate plane. Label it D.

Points C and D are mirror images of each other in the y-axis because the y-coordinates are the same and the x-coordinates are opposites. So, the points are 4 units from the y-axis in opposite directions. The points represent a reflection in the y-axis.



To reflect a point in the x-axis, use the same x-coordinate and take the opposite of the y-coordinate.

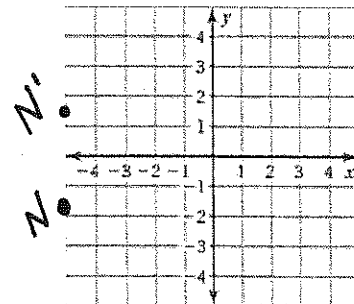


Plot the point $M(-2, 4)$.

Reflect the point over the x-axis.

Label it M' .

Write the ordered pair: M' $(-2, -4)$



Plot the point $N(-5, -1.5)$.

Reflect the point over the x-axis.

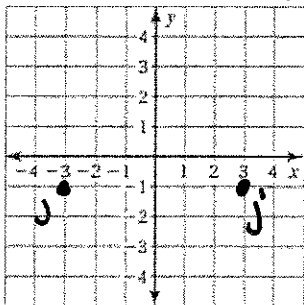
Label it N' .

Write the ordered pair: N' $(-5, 1.5)$

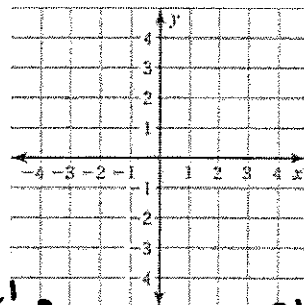
Reflect $P(3, 2)$ over the x-axis. Coordinates of the reflected point: $(3, -2)$

Reflect $Q(-4, 4)$ over the x-axis. Coordinates of the reflected point: $(-4, -4)$

To reflect a point in the y-axis, use the same y-coordinate and take the opposite of the x-coordinate.



Plot the point $J(-3, -1)$.
 Reflect the point over the y-axis.
 Label it J' .
 Write the ordered pair: J' $(3, -1)$



Plot the point $K(4, -5)$.
 Reflect the point over the y-axis.
 Label it K' .
 Write the ordered pair: K' $(-4, -5)$

Reflect $L(-8, 0)$ over the y-axis. Coordinates of the reflected point: $(8, 0)$

Reflect $H(2.5, 4.5)$ over the y-axis. Coordinates of the reflected point: $(-2.5, 4.5)$

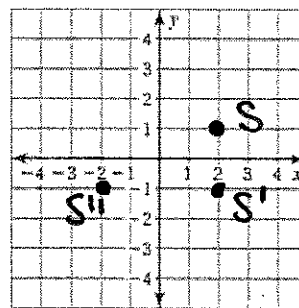
You can also reflect points over both axes by breaking it down in steps and following the same rules.

Reflect $S(2, 1)$ over the x-axis followed by the y-axis.

Step 1: Plot the point.

Step 2: Reflect S over the x-axis. S' : $(2, -1)$

Step 3: Reflect S' over the y-axis. S'' : $(-2, -1)$



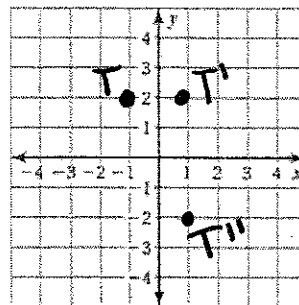
So, $S(2, 1)$ reflected over the x-axis followed by the y-axis is S'' $(-2, -1)$.

Reflect $T(-1, 2)$ over the y-axis followed by the x-axis.

Step 1: Plot the point.

Step 2: Reflect T over the y-axis. T' : $(1, 2)$

Step 3: Reflect T' over the x-axis. T'' : $(1, -2)$



So, $T(-1, 2)$ reflected over the y-axis followed by the x-axis is T'' $(1, -2)$.