## TRANSFORMATION RULES

> Tanslations - slide
> $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \rightarrow(\mathbf{x} \pm \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{y} \pm \mathbf{b}) \mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$ are horizontal and vertical shifts
> If shift is right, then a is positive If shift is left, then a is negative If shift is up, then $\mathbf{b}$ is positive If shift is down, then $\mathbf{b}$ is negative
> Over the x-axis: $\quad(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \rightarrow(\mathbf{x},-\mathbf{y})$
> Over the y-axis: $\quad(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \rightarrow(\mathbf{- x}, \mathbf{y})$
> Over the line $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{x}: \quad(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \rightarrow(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x})$

## Dilations - enlargement or reduction

$$
(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}) \rightarrow(\mathrm{cx}, \mathrm{cy})
$$

If dilate by a magnitude $\mathbf{0}<\mathbf{c}<\mathbf{1}$, then an image is a reduction
If dilate by a magnitude $\mathbf{c}>1$, then an image is an enlargement

