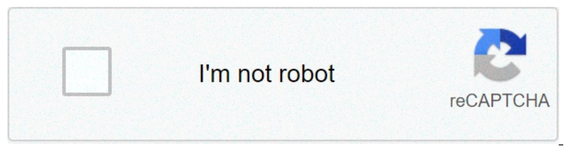

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How to rotate triangle 90 degrees counterclockwise

Given any point $p=\left[\begin{array}{ccc} x \\ y \end{array} \right]$ and a center of rotation $c=\left[\begin{array}{ccc} a \\ b \end{array} \right]$ we can construct the vector $\vec{d}=p-c$ which is the vector that goes from p to c. Then we can create a rotation matrix $T=\left[\begin{array}{ccc} \cos{\theta} & -\sin{\theta} \\ \sin{\theta} & \cos{\theta} \end{array} \right] $ where θ is the counter-clockwise rotation angle. Then the rotated point p' is given by $$p'=T\vec{d}+c$$ For your example, $\vec{d}=\left[\begin{matrix} x-a\\ y-b \end{matrix}\right]$, $T=\left[\begin{matrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{matrix}\right]$ and $c=\left[\begin{matrix} a\\ b \end{matrix}\right]$, so $$p'= \left[\begin{matrix} b-y\\ x-a \end{matrix}\right]+\left[\begin{matrix} a\\ b \end{matrix}\right]=\left[\begin{matrix} a+b-y\\ x+b-a \end{matrix}\right]$$ We talked about 90 degrees counterclockwise rotation, and now we are going to learn 90 Degrees Clockwise Rotation today that is the same as 270 Degrees Counterwise Rotation. Let me quote this here. There is no difference between 90-degree Clockwise Rotation and 270-degree counter clockwise rotation. The are the same thing and you will use the same formula (that is mentioned below). What is the formula for 90 Degrees Clockwise Rotation About The Origin? (x, y) —> (y, -x) Before Rotation After Rotation (x, y) (y,-x) Explanation: The value of x will be changed with the value of y and the value of y will be changed with Value of x and this x will be negated. Let’s have a look at the below example to understand this in a proper way. For example: Question: Rotate 90 degrees clockwise about the origin A(-5,6), B(3,7), and C(2,1) Answer: As we mentioned the Formula earlier (x, y) —> (y, -x). The result after the 90 degrees clockwise rotation will be as follows: You will show x as 6 and y as 5 in the graph after the clockwise rotation (Check the graph above) You will show x as 7 and y as -3 in the graph after the clockwise rotation (Check the graph above) You will show x as 1 and y as -2 in the graph after the clockwise rotation (Check the graph above) I hope that makes things clear. Another Example of 90 Degrees Clockwise Rotation on the Graph Explanation: As you can see in the image above. The gray colored values are the origin of the points and the values in the red color have been plotted after 90 degrees rotation. So whatever the value is you can always use the formula to solve the problems of all 90 degrees rotations. To draw a graph, you should always put a point first, and after putting all points, draw the graph/line. If you still have any doubt, watch this video (You can also ask a question in our comment section) Transformations change the size or position of shapes. Similar shapes are the same shape but different size. Congruent shapes are identical. Scale factors calculate area and volume of similar shapes. Pick your preferred day & time: Describe the rotation of triangle ABC.Type your answer here…Perform a 90 degree rotation counterclockwise around the origin D.What happened to the order pairs when you rotated the triangle 90 degrees counterclockwise around the origin?Type your answer here…What happened to the ordered pair when your performed the rotation of a 180 degrees counterclockwise around the origin?Type your answer here…What happened to the ordered pairs when you rotated the triangle 270 degrees counterclockwise around the origin? Type your answer here…Describe the rotation of the above construction.Type your answer here…DilationReflectionSimilarity Transformation or SimilarityTranslationCorrelationStandard DeviationLinear FunctionsDiagramsQuadratic FunctionsGeoGebraAboutPartnersTestingNews FeedApp DownloadsAppsResourcesClassroom ResourcesLearn GeoGebraClassroomGeometryNotes A rotation is a transformation in a plane that turns every point of a preimage through a specified angle and direction about a fixed point. The fixed point is called the center of rotation . The amount of rotation is called the angle of rotation and it is measured in degrees. Use a protractor to measure the specified angle counterclockwise. Some simple rotations can be performed easily in the coordinate plane using the rules below. Rotation by 90 ° about the origin: A rotation by 90 ° about the origin is shown. The rule for a rotation by 90 ° about the origin is $(x, y) \rightarrow (-y, x)$. Rotation by 180 ° about the origin: A rotation by 180 ° about the origin is shown. The rule for a rotation by 180 ° about the origin is $(x, y) \rightarrow (-x, -y)$. Rotation by 270 ° about the origin: A rotation by 270 ° about the origin is shown. The rule for a rotation by 270 ° about the origin is $(x, y) \rightarrow (y, -x)$.

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