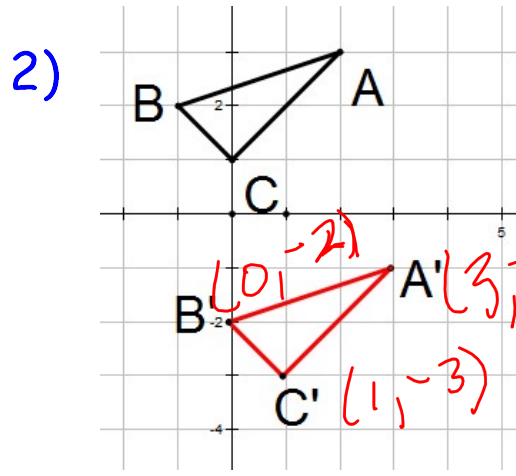


1) $\overrightarrow{JK}, \langle -3, 2 \rangle$

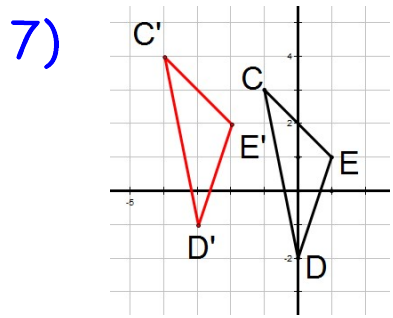


3) $\langle -4, 6 \rangle$

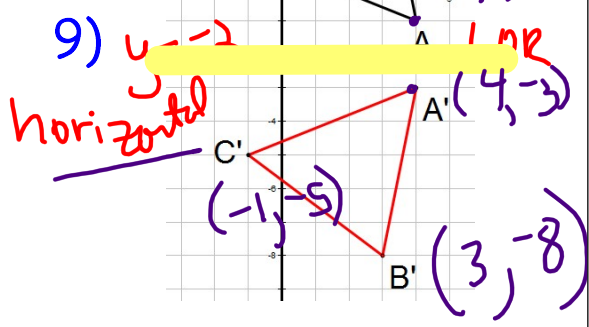
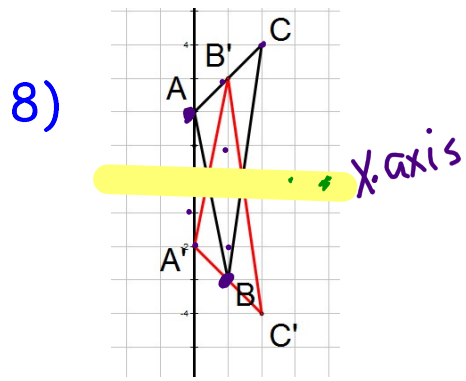
4) $(x, y) \rightarrow (x+6, y+4)$

5) $Q'(6, 6)$

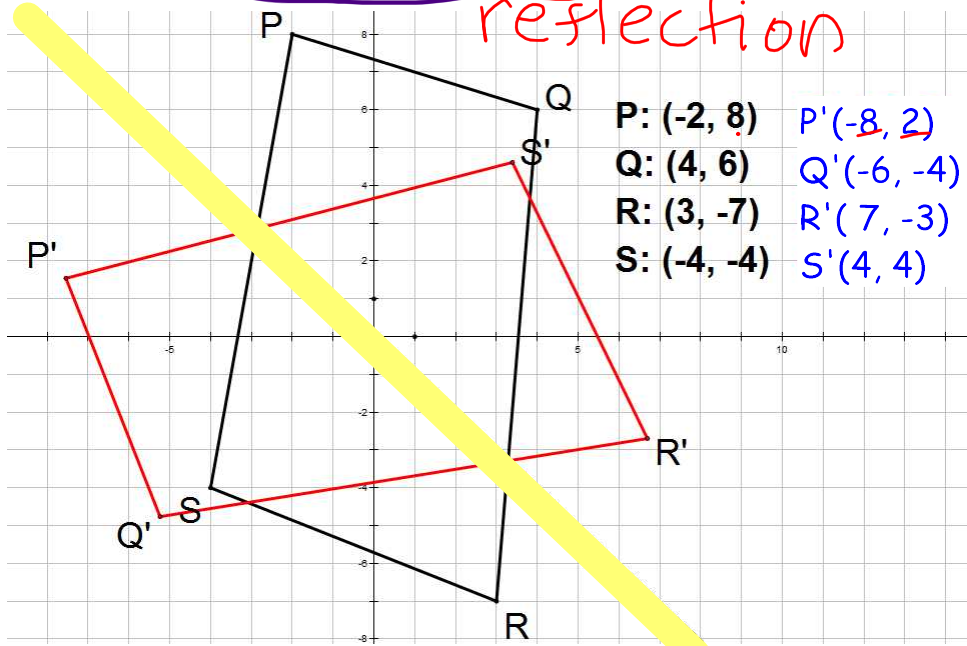
6) $M'(-2, -11)$



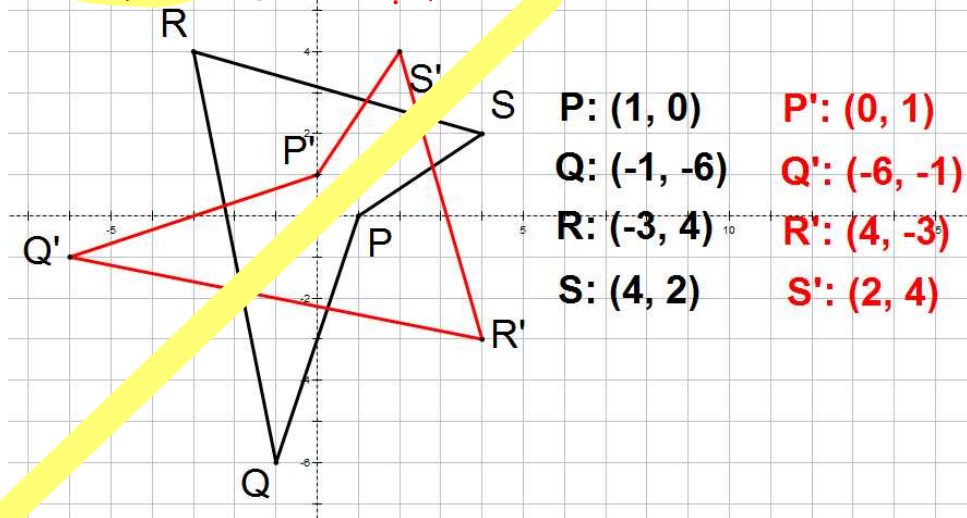
$x=6$
vert. line through 6

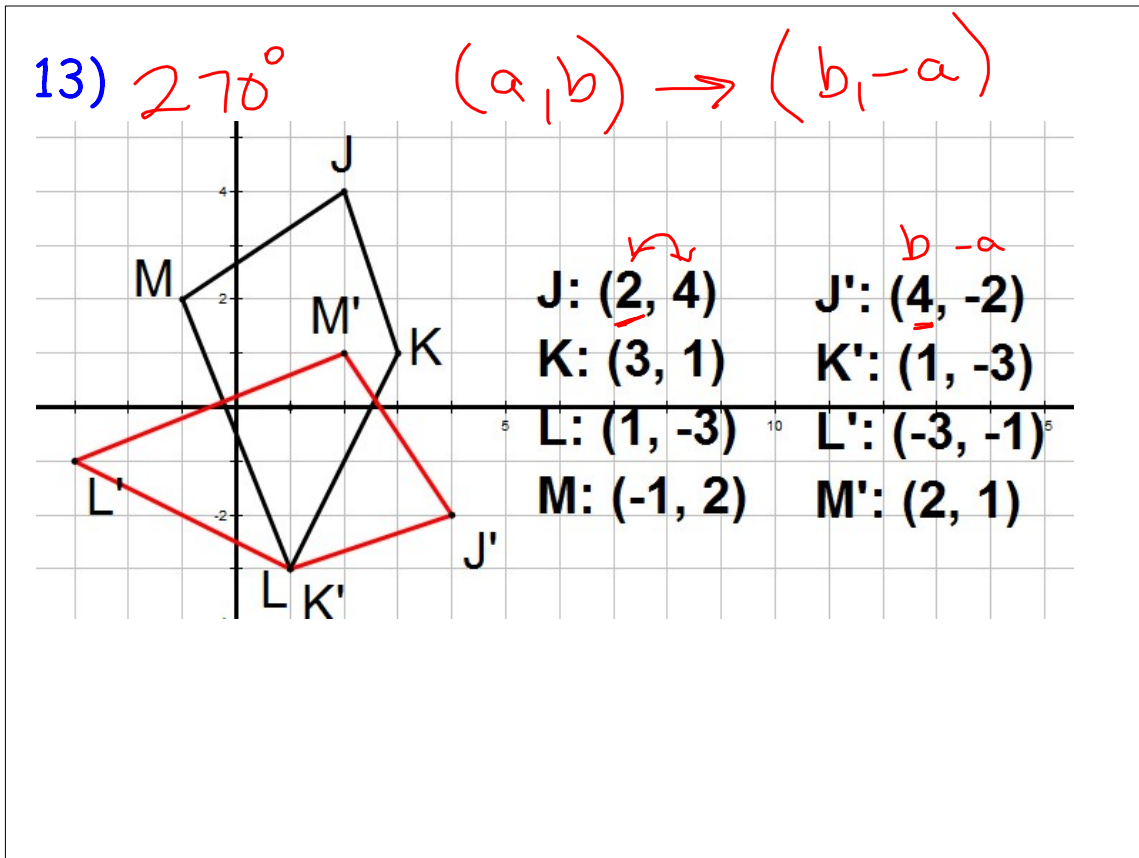
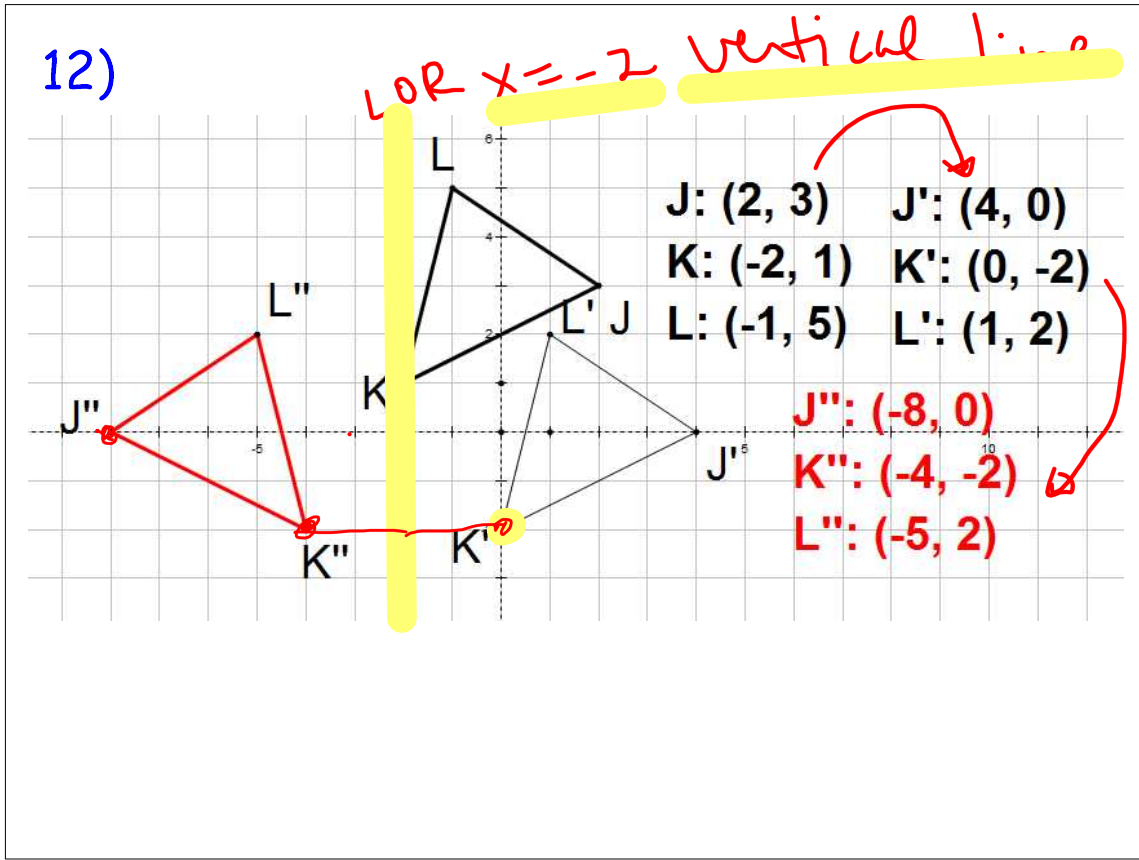


10) **KNOW THIS:** $(y=-x)$ $(a,b) \rightarrow (-b, -a)$
 reflection

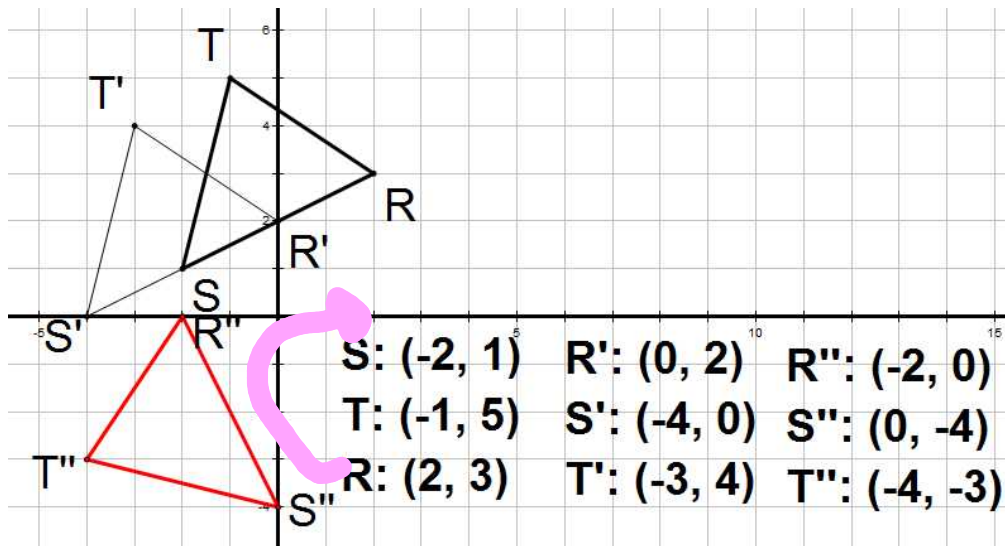


11) **KNOW THIS:** $(y=x)$ $(a,b) \rightarrow (b, a)$
 reflection





14)



the starting point of a vector is called the initial point.

The ending point of a vector is called the terminal point.

The form $\langle -5, 6 \rangle$ is called the Component form of the vector.

The rule applied to $\langle -5, 6 \rangle$ would be $(x, y) \rightarrow (x-5, y+6)$