2D Geometrical Transformations Assumption: objects consist of points and lines. A point is represented by its Cartesian coordinates: P−(x,y) Geometrical Transformation : Let (A, B) be a straight line segment between the points A and B. Let T be a general 2D transformation. T transforms (A, B) into another straight line segment (A', B'), where: A'=TA and B'=TB