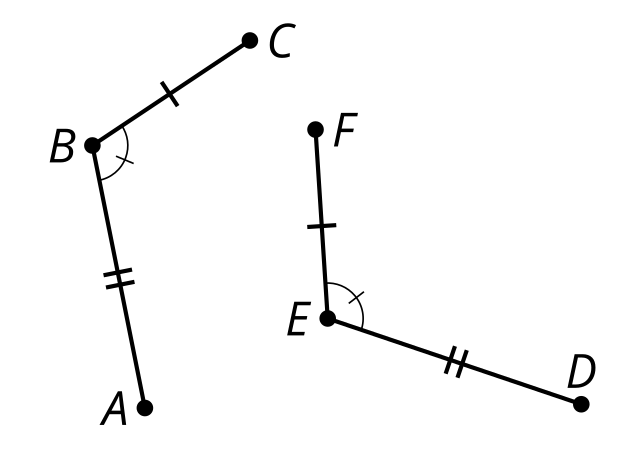
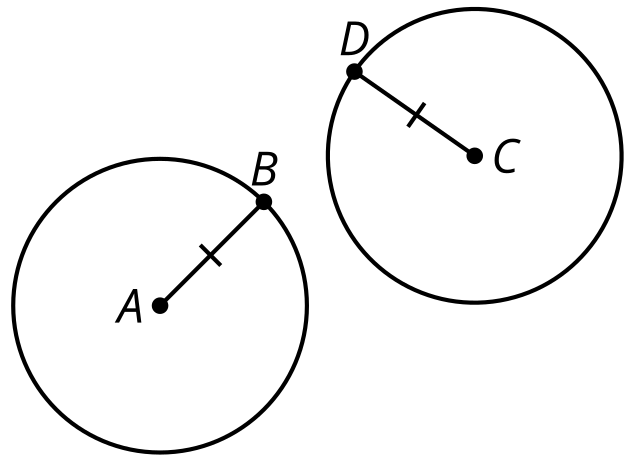
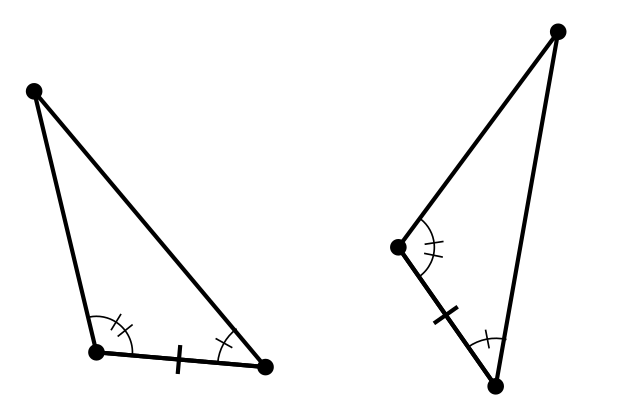
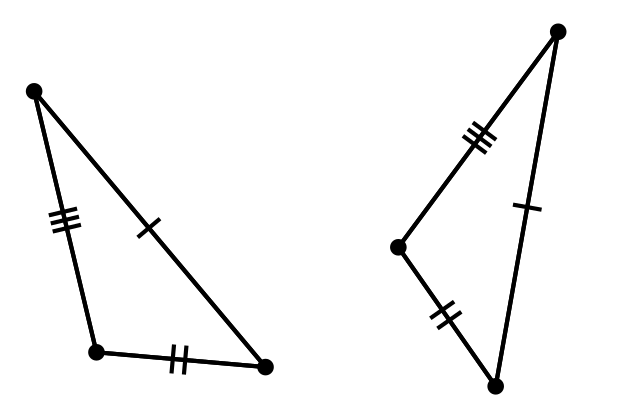
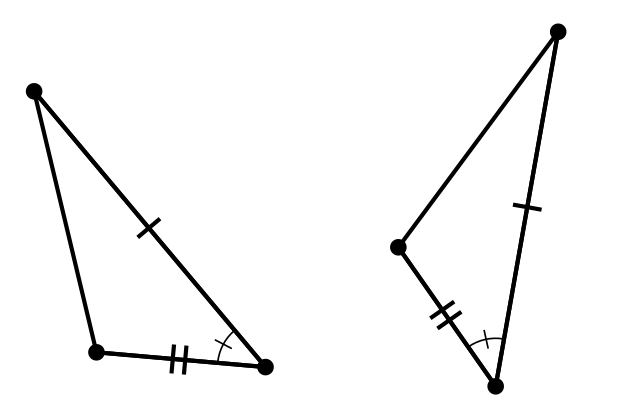
### Lesson 5 Practice Problems

1. Write a sequence of rigid motions to take figure to figure .

* 

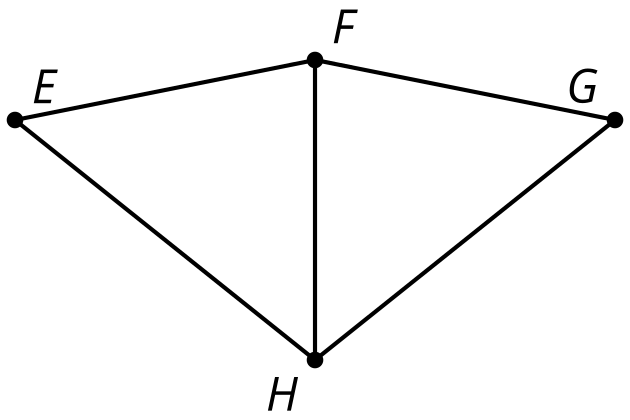
1. Prove the circle centered at is congruent to the circle centered at .

* 

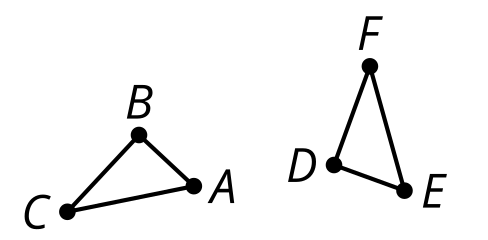
1. Which conjecture is possible to prove?
   1. All quadrilaterals with at least one side length of 3 are congruent.
   2. All rectangles with at least one side length of 3 are congruent.
   3. All rhombuses with at least one side length of 3 are congruent.
   4. All squares with at least one side length of 3 are congruent.
2. Match each statement using only the information shown in the pairs of congruent triangles.
   1. The 2 sides and the included angle of one triangle are congruent to 2 sides and the included angle of another triangle.
   2. The 2 angles and the included side of one triangle are congruent to 2 angles and the included side of another triangle.
   3. In the 2 triangles there are 3 pairs of congruent sides.
   4. 
   5. 
   6. 

* (From Unit 2, Lesson 4.)

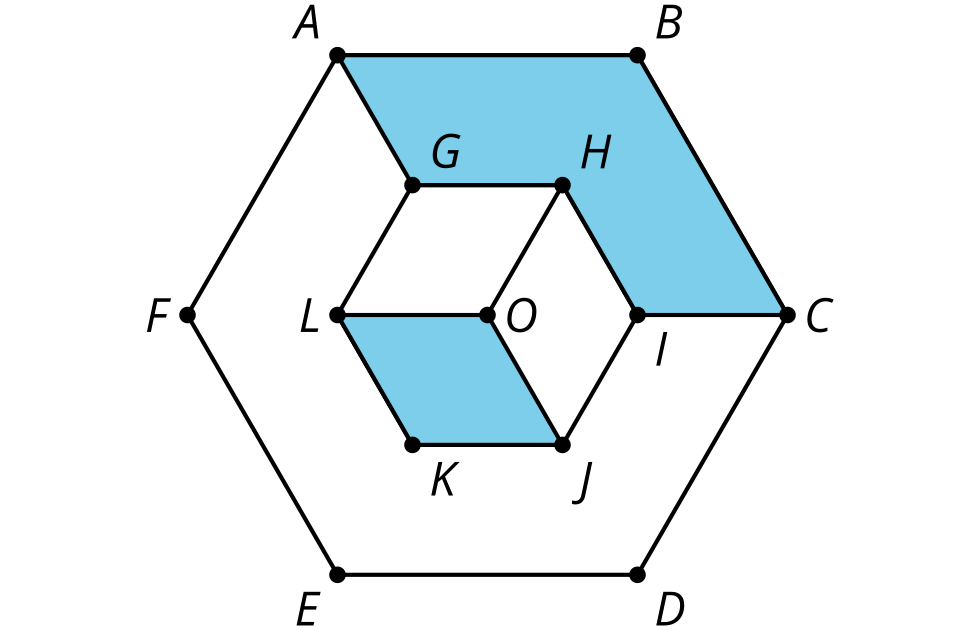
1. Triangle is the image of triangle after a reflection across line . Write a congruence statement for the 2 congruent triangles.

* 
* (From Unit 2, Lesson 2.)

1. Triangle is congruent to triangle . So, Lin knows that there is a sequence of rigid motions that takes to .

* Select **all** true statements after the transformations:
* 
  1. Angle coincides with angle .
  2. Angle coincides with angle .
  3. Angle coincides with angle .
  4. Segment coincides with segment .
  5. Segment coincides with segment .
* (From Unit 2, Lesson 3.)

1. This design began from the construction of a regular hexagon. Is quadrilateral congruent to the other 2 quadrilaterals? Explain how you know.

* 
* (From Unit 1, Lesson 22.)



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