## Lesson 13 Practice Problems

1. Here are 2 polygons:

Select all sequences of translations, rotations, and reflections below that would take polygon $P$ to polygon $Q$.

A. Rotate $180^{\circ}$ around point $A$.
B. Rotate $60^{\circ}$ counterclockwise around point $A$ and then reflect over the line $F A$.
C. Translate so that $A$ is taken to $J$. Then reflect over line $B A$.
D. Reflect over line $B A$ and then translate by directed line segment $B A$.
E. Reflect over the line $B A$ and then rotate $60^{\circ}$ counterclockwise around point $A$.
2. The semaphore alphabet is a way to use flags to signal

Q messages. Here's how to signal the letter Q. Describe a transformation that would take the left hand flag to the right hand flag.

3. Match the directed line segment with the image of Polygon $P$ being transformed to Polygon $Q$ by translation by that directed line segment.

Translation 1
Translation 2


A.
$\xrightarrow{ }$ •
B.

C.

D.


1. Translation 1
2. Translation 2
3. Translation 3
4. Translation 4
(From Unit 1, Lesson 12.)
5. Draw the image of quadrilateral $A B C D$ when translated by the directed line segment $v$. Label the image of $A$ as $A^{\prime}$, the image of $B$ as $B^{\prime}$, the image of $C$ as $C^{\prime}$, and the image of $D$ as $D^{\prime}$.

(From Unit 1, Lesson 12.)
6. Here is a line $\ell$.

Plot 2 points, $A$ and $B$, which stay in the same place when they are reflected over $\ell$. Plot 2 other points, $C$ and $D$, which move when they are reflected over $\ell$.

(From Unit 1, Lesson 11.)
6. Here are 3 points in the plane. Select all the straightedge and compass constructions needed to locate the point that is the same distance from all 3 points.
A. Construct the bisector of angle $C A B$.
B. Construct the bisector of angle $C B A$.
C. Construct the perpendicular bisector of $B C$.
D. Construct the perpendicular bisector of $A B$.
E. Construct a line perpendicular to $A B$ through point $C$.
F. Construct a line perpendicular to $B C$ through point $A$.
7. This straightedge and compass construction shows quadrilateral $A B C D$. Is $A B C D$ a rhombus? Explain how you know.

(From Unit 1, Lesson 7.)

