

Identify each statement as true or false.

F 1. A glide reflection is a single reflection.

T 2. The composition of two reflections across parallel lines equivalent to a translation.

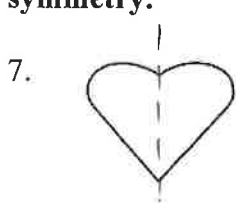
F 3. A translation of $\langle 5, 2 \rangle$ followed by a translation of $\langle -8, 3 \rangle$ is equivalent to a single translation of $\langle 13, -1 \rangle$

F 4. Two consecutive reflections across a pair of parallel lines 24 cm. apart is equivalent to a single translation of a length of 12 cm.

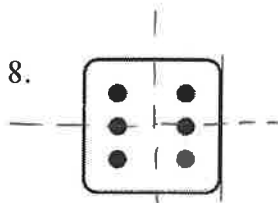
T 5. The composition of two reflections across two intersecting lines is equivalent to a single rotation.

F 6. A rotation of 20° clockwise followed by a rotation of 130° counterclockwise followed by a rotation of 50° clockwise is equivalent to a single clockwise rotation of 60° .

Name the type of symmetry for each figure using: reflectional, rotational, point, or no symmetry. If a figure has more than one type of symmetry please list all. Include numbers for rotation and lines of symmetry.



Reflection



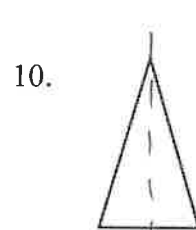
Reflection

Point Symmetry

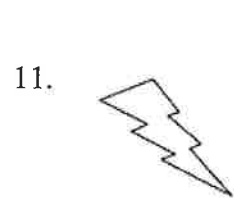


Reflection

Rotation 72°



Reflection



no Symmetry

12. Consider $\triangle ABC$.

a. Translate $\triangle ABC$ using the rule

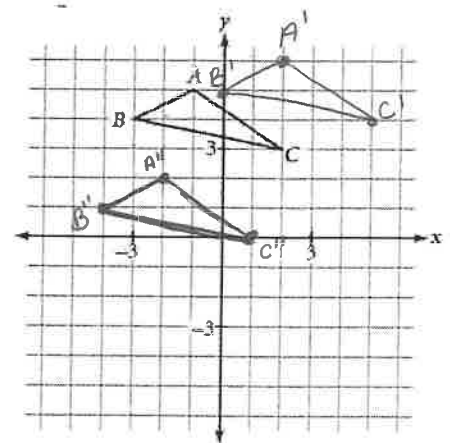
$T\langle -4, -4 \rangle \circ T\langle 3, 1 \rangle$ Label the first image $\triangle A'B'C'$, and the final image $\triangle A''B''C''$.

b. Give the transformation rule for the single transformation that is equivalent to the composition of these two translations.

$T\langle -1, -3 \rangle$

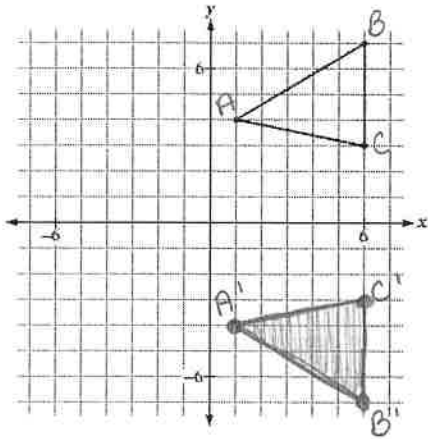
c. Give the ordered pair rule (or vector) for the single transformation that will bring back $\triangle A''B''C''$ to $\triangle ABC$.

$T\langle 1, 3 \rangle$

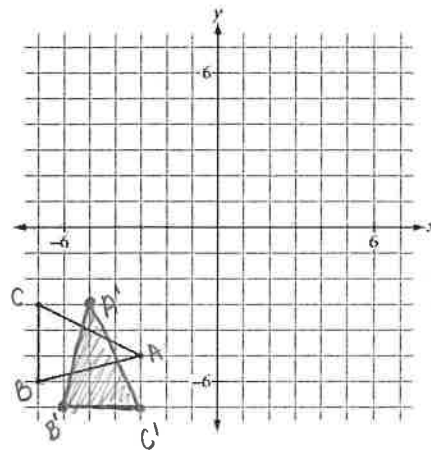


13. Transform each image according to the rule

a. $(x, y) \rightarrow (x, -y)$



b. $(x, y) \rightarrow (y, x)$



14.) Describe the rigid motion that produces each image. Use the figure at the right.

a) $\triangle ABC \rightarrow \triangle DEF$ $T_{(-1, 4)}$

b) $\triangle ABC \rightarrow \triangle GHJ$ $T_{(-4, 0)} \circ R_{y\text{-axis}}$

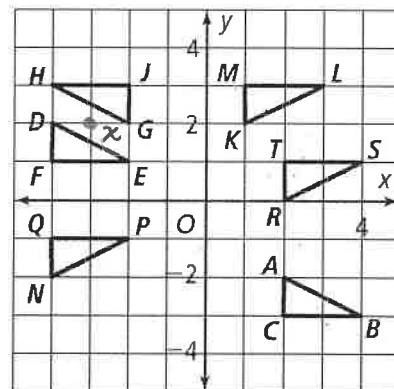
c) $\triangle ABC \rightarrow \triangle KLM$ $T_{(-1, 0)} \circ R_{x\text{-axis}}$

d) $\triangle ABC \rightarrow \triangle NPQ$ $T_{(-4, 0)} \circ R_{y=2}$

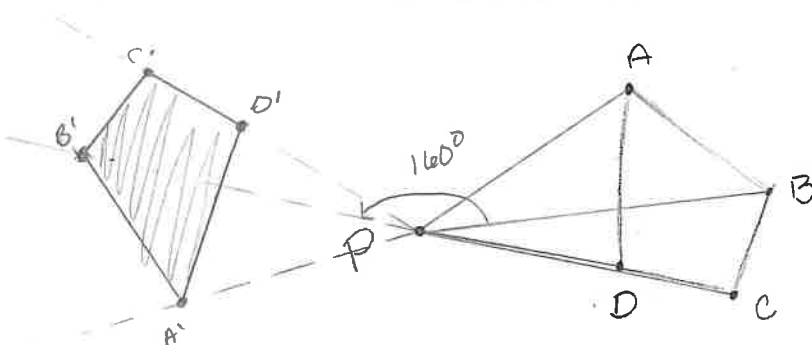
e) $\triangle ABC \rightarrow \triangle RST$ $R_{y=1}$

f) $\triangle DEF \rightarrow \triangle GHJ$ $r_{(180^\circ, x)}$ $x = (-3, 2)$

g) $\triangle GHJ \rightarrow \triangle KLM$ $R_{x=0.5}$



15.) Draw the rotated image $r_{(160^\circ, P)}(ABCD)$

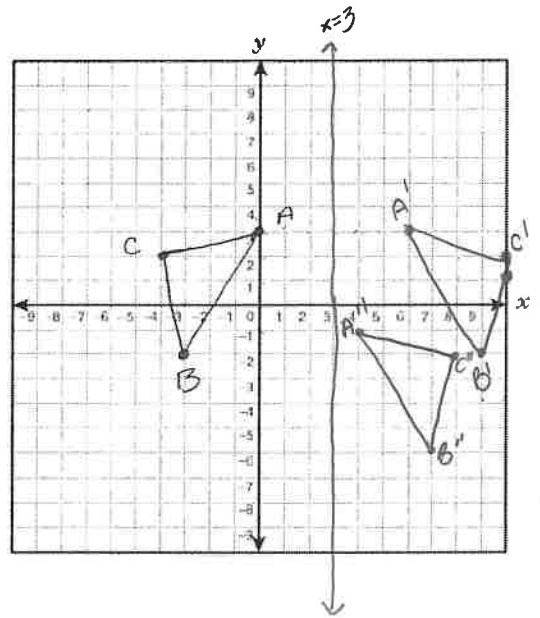


16.) For the following, graph each transformation. Then write the single transformation that could be used from the original to the final image.

a.) $T_{\langle -2, 4 \rangle} \circ R_j$ where line j is $x = 3$

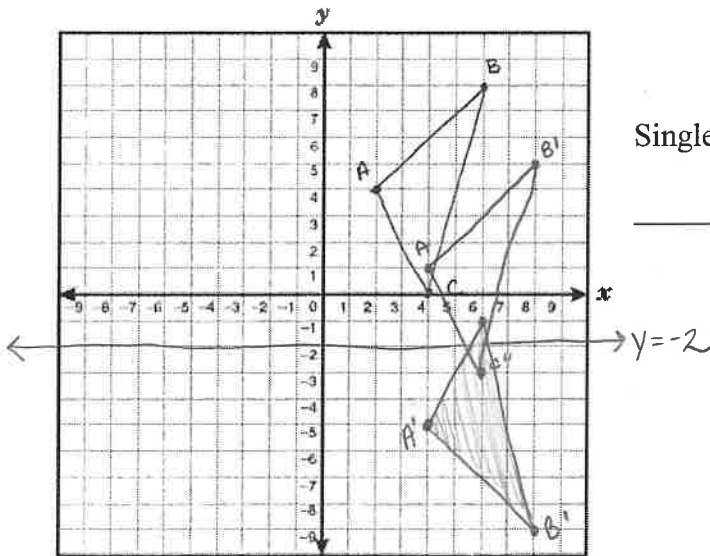
Single Transformation:

Rotation



b.) $R_k \circ T_{\langle 2, -3 \rangle}$ where line k is $y = -2$

Single Transformation:



c.) $T_{\langle 7, -4 \rangle} \circ T_{\langle 1, -3 \rangle}$

Single Transformation:

$T_{\langle -8, -7 \rangle}$

