

1. What are the four types of transformations?

2. What is the definition of a rigid transformation? Which transformation is not a rigid motion?

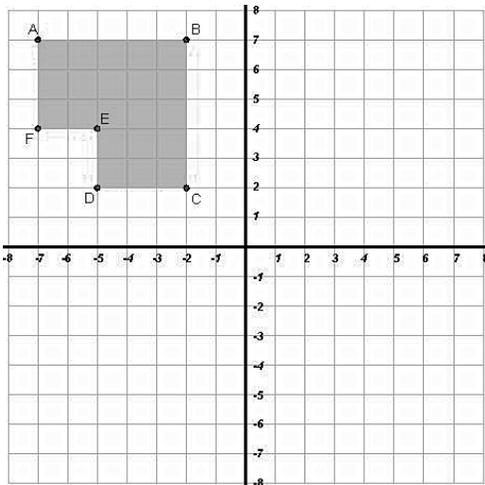
3. Describe the transformation that is described by the notation below:

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (x - 3, y + 4)$$

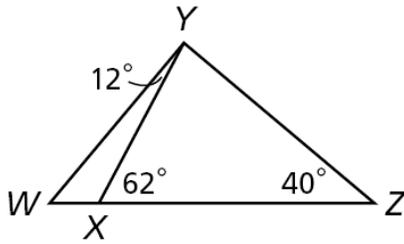
4. What are the following rules:
 - a. Rotation 180°
 - b. Rotation 90°
 - c. Reflection across the x -axis:
 - d. Reflection across the y -axis:
 - e. Reflection across the line $y=x$
 - f. Translation 4 units to the right and 5 units down.

5. What transformation would move a diamond to the position of another diamond and explain your reasoning.

6. In the grid below, reflect the given figure across the x -axis, then show the transformation of
 $(x', y') \rightarrow (x' + 3, y' - 4)$



10. Find the $m\angle YWZ$. What theorems or facts did you need to use to find $m\angle YWZ$?

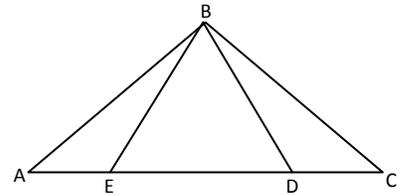


11. What are the 5 Triangle Congruence statements that we learned to prove triangles are congruent? Draw an example of each one.

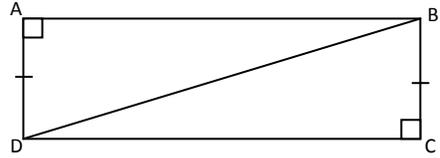
12. Given: $\overline{EB} \cong \overline{BD}$; $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{DC}$

Prove: $\triangle ABC$ is isosceles

Write your proof as a two column proof AND a flow chart proof.



13. Given: Rectangle ABCD
Prove: Two triangles created by diagonal BD are congruent.



Prove this using two different ways, such as flowchart proof, paragraph proof or two-column proof.

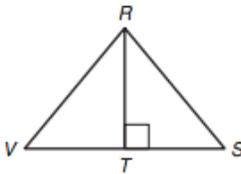
14.

Complete the proof.

Given: T is the midpoint of \overline{VS} .

$\overline{RT} \perp \overline{VS}$

Prove: $\triangle RST \cong \triangle RVT$



Please review the following terms from previous sections:

Linear Pair Theorem

Angle Addition Postulate

Isosceles Triangle Theorem

Definition of Linear Pair

Definition of Congruence

Definition of a straight angle