

Name \_\_\_\_\_

*Answers*

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## **Chapter 9 Review**

In the following, refer to the figure at the right.

- 1) What is the image of  $C$  under  $(x, y) \rightarrow (x + 4, y - 2)$ ?

*E*

- 2) What rule describes the translation  $F \rightarrow B$ ?

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (x+2, y+4)$$

- 3) What is the image of  $H$  under the vector component  $\langle -2, 4 \rangle$ ?

*C*

- 4) What rule describes the translation  $D \rightarrow H$ ?

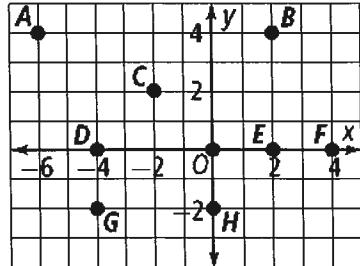
$$(x, y) \rightarrow (x+4, y-2)$$

- 5) What is the image of  $C$  under vector component  $\langle -2, -4 \rangle$ ?

*G*

- 6) What rule describes the translation  $B \rightarrow A$ ?

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (x-8, y)$$



Find the coordinates of the image of each figure under the given translation.

- 7)  $\triangle ABC$  with vertices  $A(-3, 4)$ ,  $B(-1, -2)$ ,  $C(1, 5)$ ; translation:  $(x, y) \rightarrow (x - 2, y + 5)$

$$A'(-5, 9), B'(-3, 3), C'(-1, 10)$$

- 8)  $\triangle PQR$  with vertices  $P(-9, -4)$ ,  $Q(-5, 1)$ ,  $R(2, 8)$ ; translation:  $(x, y) \rightarrow (x - 6, y - 7)$

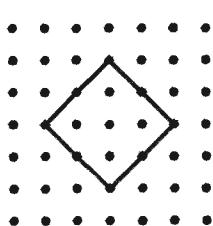
$$P'(-15, -11), Q'(-11, -6), R'(-4, 1)$$

- 9) A triangle has vertices at  $A(-3, -1)$ ,  $B(-2, 2)$ ,  $C(-1, -2)$ . Following a transformation, the triangle's image has vertices at  $(1, 1)$  and  $(2, \frac{5}{4})$ . If the transformation is an isometry, what are the coordinates of the image's third vertex?

$$(3, 0)$$

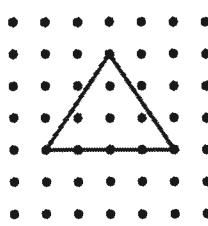
State what kind of symmetry each figure has.

10)

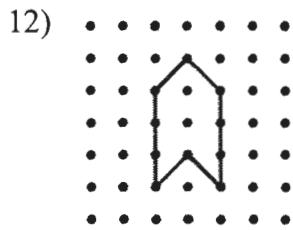


*Linear & Rotational*

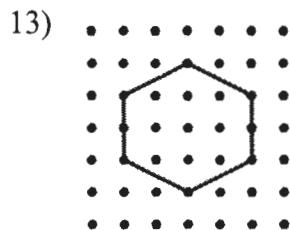
11)



*Linear*



*Linear*



*Linear & Rotational*

- 14) Armando is going to draw a triangle that he will put on his backpack.

- a. If the triangle has just one line of symmetry, what kind of triangle must it be?

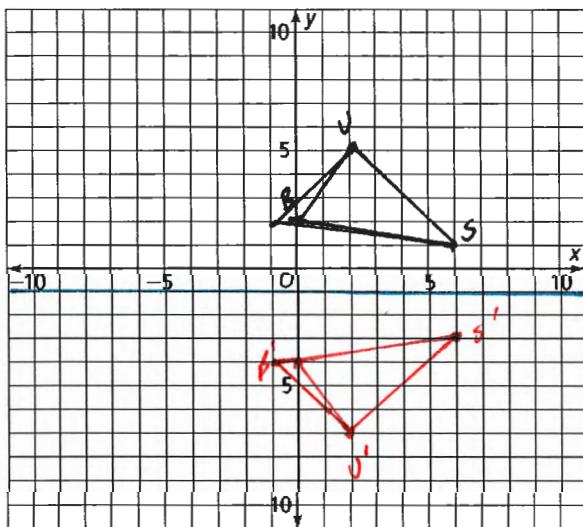
*Isosceles*

- b. If the triangle has two lines of symmetry, what kind of triangle must it be?

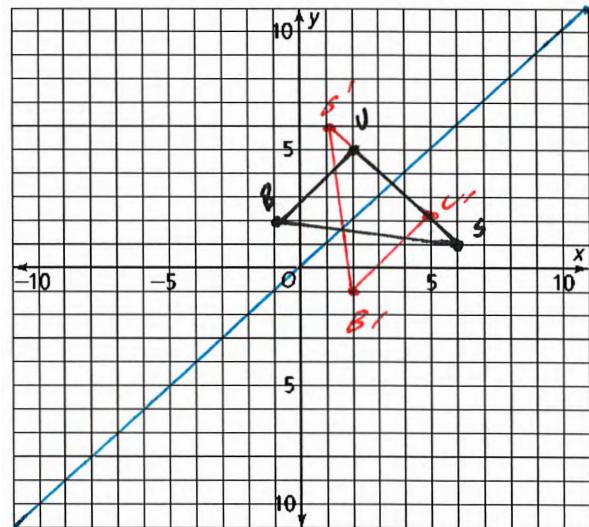
*Equilateral*

Given points  $S(6, 1)$ ,  $U(2, 5)$ , and  $B(-1, 2)$ , draw  $\Delta SUB$  and its reflection image across each line.

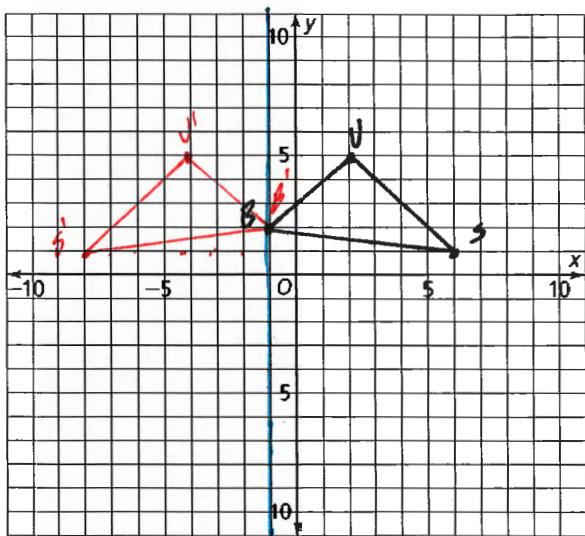
15)  $y = -1$



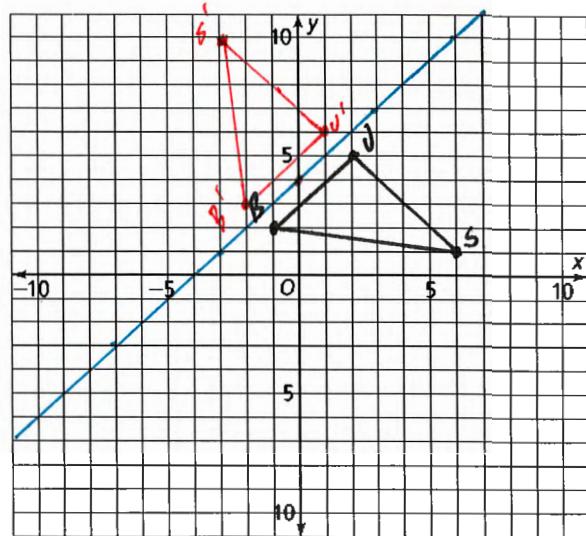
16)  $y = x$



17)  $x = -1$

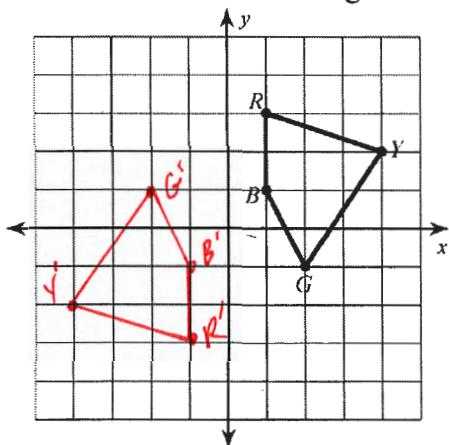


18)  $y = x + 4$

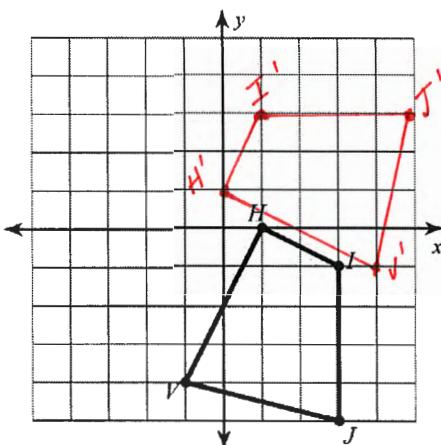


Graph the image of the figure using the given transformation.

19) rotation  $180^\circ$  about the origin

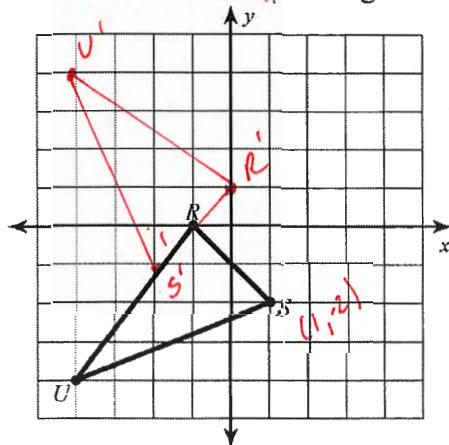


20) rotation  $90^\circ$  counter-clockwise about the origin

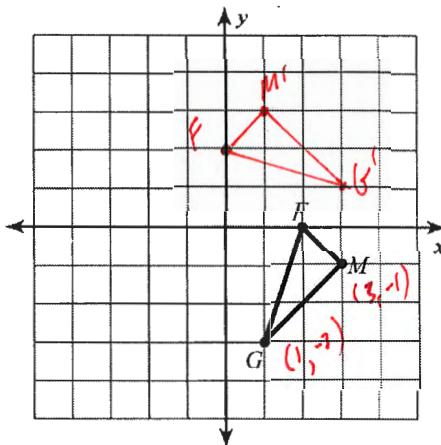


Find the coordinates of the image of the figure using the given transformation.

21)  $90^\circ$  clockwise about the origin



22) rotation  $270^\circ$  clockwise about the origin



Find the coordinates of the image of the figure using the given transformation.

- 23) rotation  $180^\circ$  about the origin  
 $L(-3, 2), G(-3, 5), J(1, 5)$

$$L'(-3, -2), G'(-3, -5), J'(-1, -5)$$

- 24) rotation  $90^\circ$  clockwise about the origin  
 $K(1, 0), G(4, 1), Z(3, -4)$

$$K'(0, -1), G'(1, -4), Z'(-4, -3)$$

A dilation has center  $(0, 0)$ . Find the image of each point for the given scale factor.

- 25)  $D(2, 2); 3$

$$D'(6, 6)$$

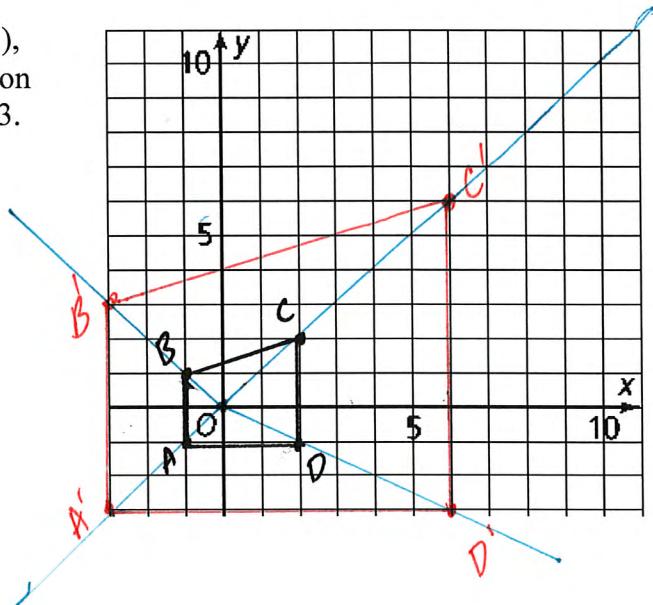
- 26)  $X(2, -4); 0.25$

$$X'\left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right)$$

- 27)  $C(4, 7); \frac{2}{7}$

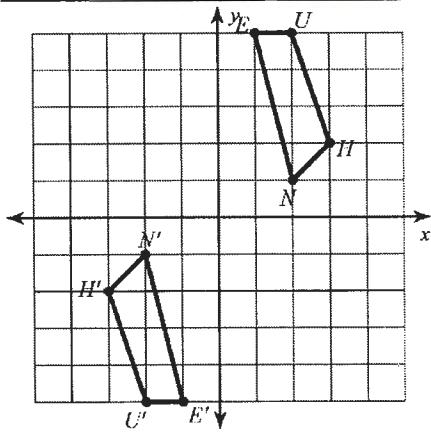
$$C'\left(\frac{8}{7}, 2\right)$$

- 28) The vertices of trapezoid  $ABCD$  are  $A(-1, -1)$ ,  $B(-1, 1)$ ,  $C(2, 2)$ , and  $D(2, -1)$ . Draw the trapezoid and its dilation image for a dilation with center  $(0, 0)$  and scale factor 3.

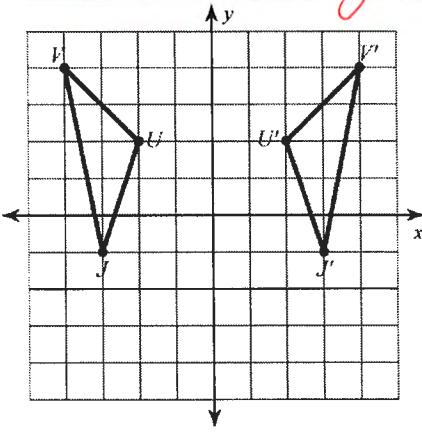


For each of the following, write a rule to describe each transformation.

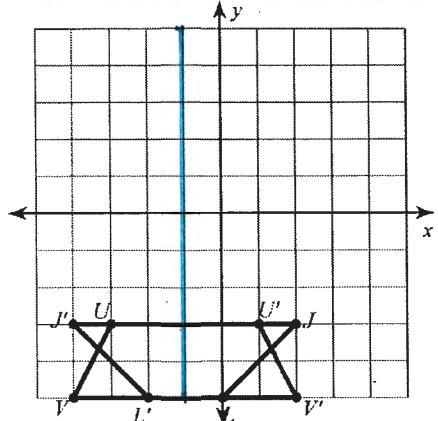
- 29) *Rotation  $180^\circ$*



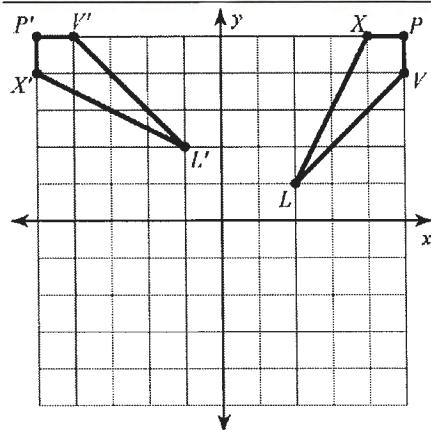
- 30) *Reflection over  $y$ -axis*



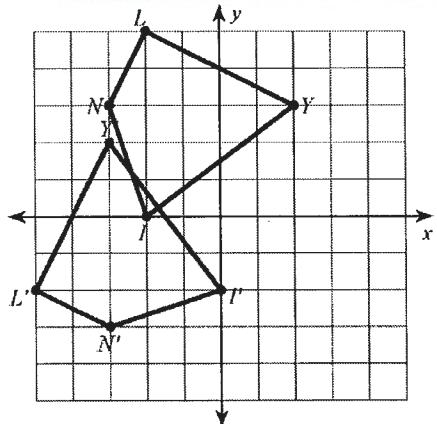
31) Reflection over  $x = -1$



32) Rotation 90° counter-clockwise



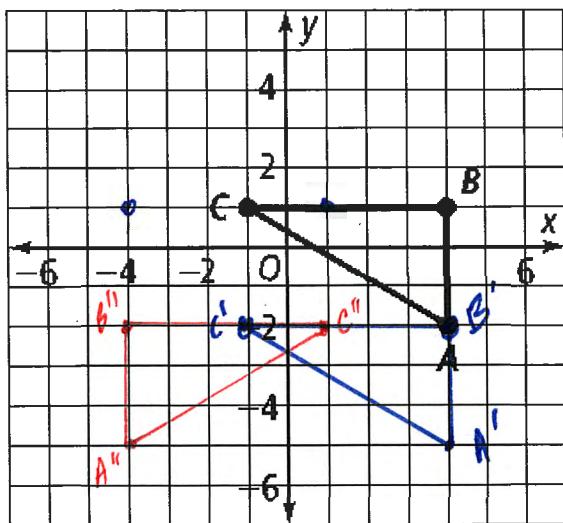
33) Rotation 90° counter-clockwise



In the following, graph each with the following composition of transformations.

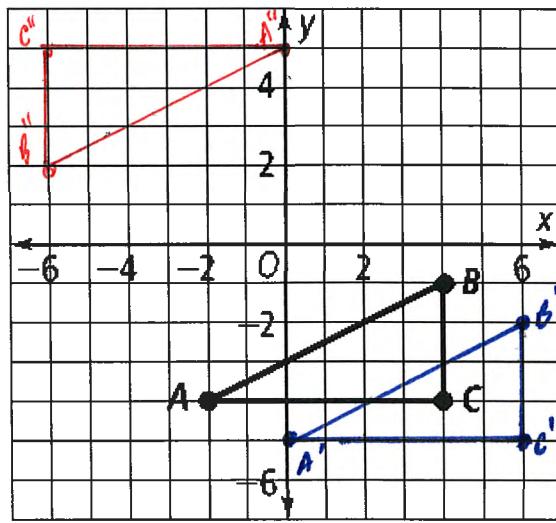
35) Translation:  $(x, y) \rightarrow (x, y - 3)$

Reflection:  $x = 0$



36) Translation:  $(x, y) \rightarrow (x + 2, y - 1)$

Rotation: 180 degrees



- 37) What shapes would produce a regular tessellation?

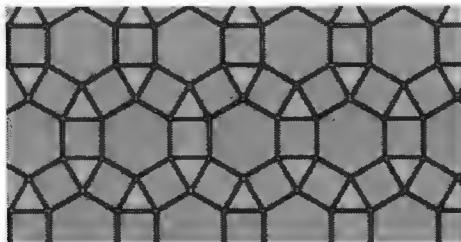
- Equilateral triangle  
- Square  
- Regular Hexagon

- 38) Explain why a regular pentagon would not produce a regular tessellation.

*Because the measure of one angle is  $108^\circ$ , which does not divide evenly into  $360^\circ$ . There is no way to fit several shapes together with no gaps or overlaps.*

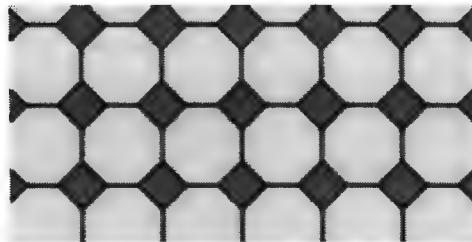
What is the numerical name of the tessellation?

39)



*3. 4. 6. 4*

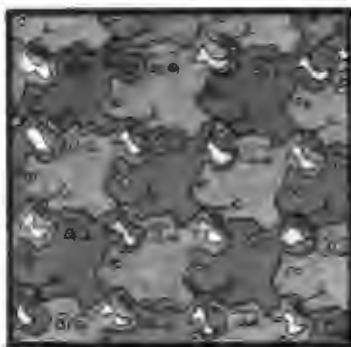
40)



*4, 8. 8*

Determine the kind of tessellation is the following:

41)



*Translational Tessellation*

42)



*Glide Reflection Tessellation*

43)



*Rotation Tessellation*

44)



*Translational Tessellation*