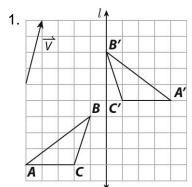
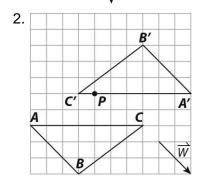
LESSON 18-1

Practice and Problem Solving: A/B





- 3. Possible answer: Since *ABCD* is in Quadrant II, a reflection across the *y*-axis maps the rectangle to Quadrant I.
- 4. Possible answer: A rotation of 90° clockwise maps a figure in Quadrant I to Quadrant IV. The rectangle is rotated 90° so that it is wider than it is tall.
- 5. Possible answer: A translation along the vector $\langle 6, 2 \rangle$ moves the figure 6 units left and 2 units up. This moves the figure into Quadrant III, close to the *x*-axis. It remains oriented so that it is wider than it is tall.

LESSON 18-2

Practice and Problem Solving: A/B

- Congruent; Possible answer: there is a rigid motion (a translation to the right and down) that maps one figure onto the other.
- 2. Not congruent; Possible answer: the figures are different sizes, so there is no rigid motion that maps one figure onto the other.
- 3. $\triangle ABC$ maps onto $\triangle DEF$

Translation: $(x, y) \rightarrow (x - 1, y - 5)$

Reflection: $(x, y) \rightarrow (-x, y)$

4. Figure *ABCDEFGH* maps onto figure *MNPQRSTV*

Rotation: $(x, y) \rightarrow (-y, x)$

Translation: $(x, y) \rightarrow (x + 6, y)$

- 5. Yes
- 6. Yes
- 7. No.
- 8. No

LESSON 18-3

Practice and Problem Solving: A/B

- 1. $\angle K \cong \angle G$, $\angle L \cong \angle H$, $\angle M \cong \angle I$; $\overline{KL} \cong \overline{GH}$, $\overline{LM} \cong \overline{HI}$, $\overline{KM} \cong \overline{GI}$
- 2. $\angle W \cong \angle D$, $\angle X \cong \angle E$, $\angle Y \cong \angle F$, $\angle Z \cong \angle G$, $\overline{WX} \cong \overline{DE}$, $\overline{XY} \cong \overline{EF}$, $\overline{YZ} \cong \overline{FG}$, $\overline{WZ} \cong \overline{DG}$
- 3.0.2
- 4. 25
- 5. 5
- 6.40.5

7.

Strategies	Reasons
1. quadrilateral MNPQ ≅ quadrilateral RSTU	1. Given
2. MN≅ PQ	2. Given
3. \overline{PQ} ≅ \overline{TU}	3. Corresponding parts of congruent figures are congruent.
4. <i>MN</i> ≅ <i>TU</i>	4. Transitive Property of Congruence