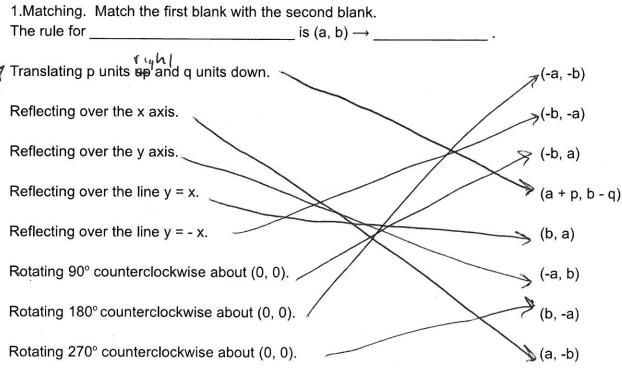
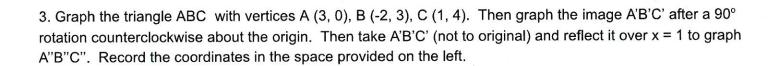
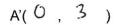
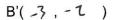
Period: Date:

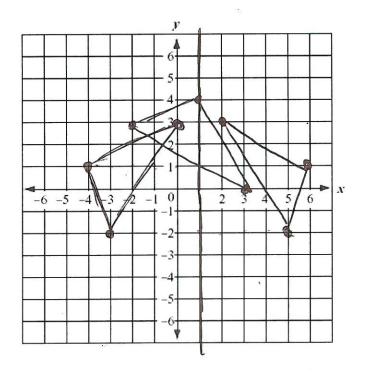


2. Point A(-12, b+3) is translated along the vector <1, -7> to create the image A'(a - 12, -10). Find a and b.

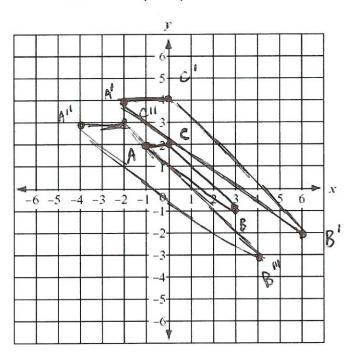






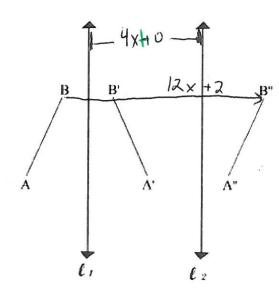


4. Graph the triangle ABC with vertices A (-1, 2), B (3, -1), C (0, 2). Then dilate ABC about the origin using the scale factor k = 2 to graph the image A'B'C'. Then take A'B'C' (not the original) and translate it using the rule $(x,y) \rightarrow (x - 2, y - 1)$ to graph A"B"C". Record the coordinates in the space provided on the left.

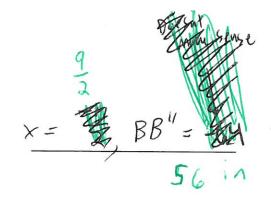


5. Segment AB is reflected over line 1 to create A'B', then A'B' is reflected over line 2 to create A"B". The distance between lines 1 and 2 is 4x - 10 inches and a translation of 12x + 2 inches to the right maps AB onto A"B". Find the distance between BB".





2(4x+10) = 12x+2 8x+20 = 12x+2 14 = 4x9 = 9



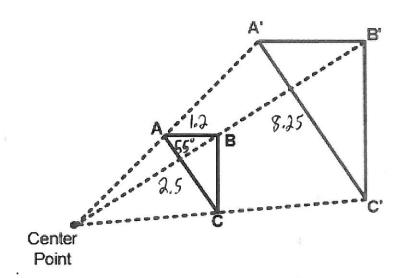
7. Which scale factor would result in a dilation that would make the figure bigger? Select all that apply.

a) 1/3



- (c) -3/2
- d) 0.7
- e) 2/5
- f) 2.3
- g) -0.92

8. Triangle ABC is dilated to create image A'B'C'. Given Angle A is 55°, AC is 2.5 units long, A'C' is 8.25 units long, and AB is 1.2 units long. Find the scale factor, the find the length of side A'B' and the measure of angle A'



9. Quadrilateral EFGH is the image of ABCD after a transformation or sequence of transformations. Which could

be the transformation or sequence of transformations? Select all that apply.

A translation of 3 units to the right, followed by a reflection across the x-axis.

A rotation of 180° about the origin.

A translation of 12 units downward, followed by a reflection across the x-axis.

