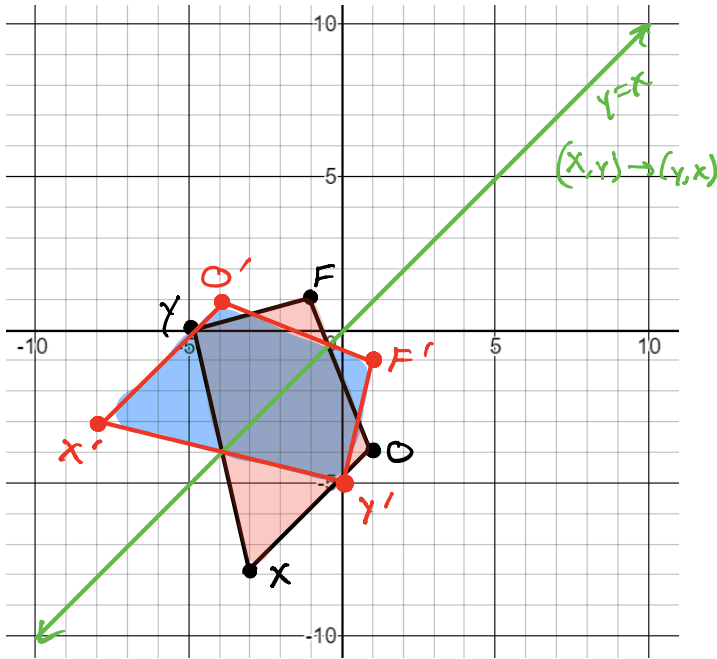
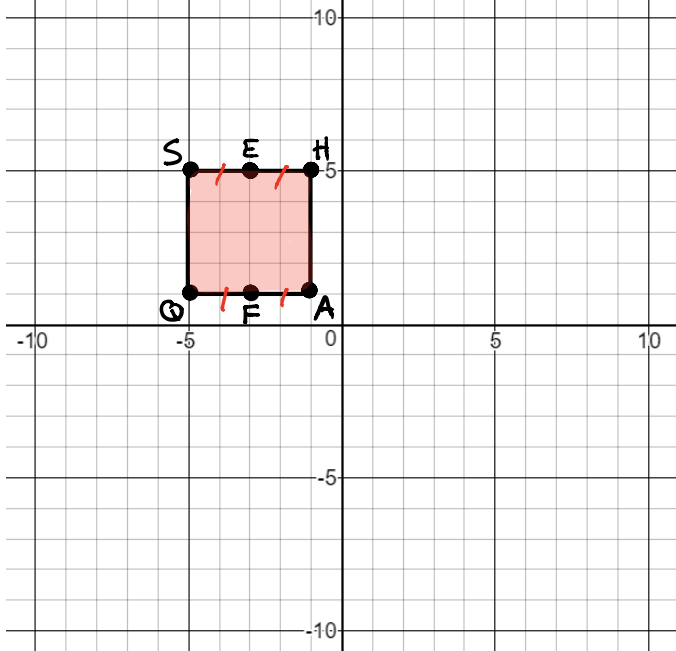


1) Reflect FOXY across line $y = x$.



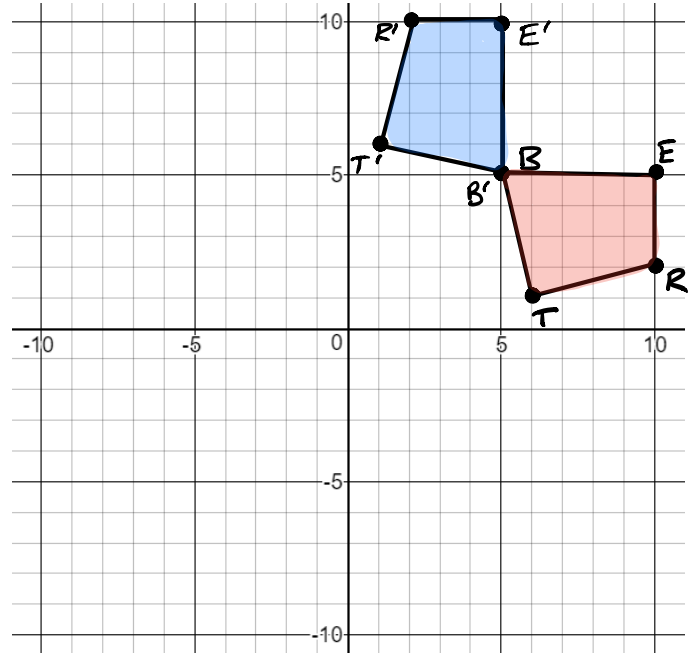
2) Square SHAQ is shown. Point E is the midpoint of segment SH. Point F is the midpoint of segment AQ.



Which transformation carries the square onto itself?

- A) A reflection across line segment SA
- B) A reflection across line segment EF
- C) A rotation of 180 degrees clockwise about the origin
- D) A rotation of 180 degrees clockwise about the center of the square.

3) Square BERT is transformed to create the image B'E'R'T', as shown.



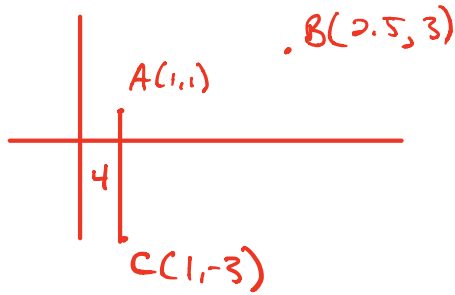
Select all of the transformations that could have been performed.

- A) A reflection across the line $y = x$
- B) A reflection across the line $y = -2x$
- C) A rotation of 180 degrees clockwise about the origin
- D) A reflection across the x-axis, and then a reflection across the y-axis.
- E) A rotation of 270 degrees counterclockwise about the origin, and then a reflection across the x-axis.

4) Jose performs a transformation on a rhombus. The resulting triangle is similar but not congruent to the original triangle. Which transformation did Jose perform on the rhombus?

- A) Dilation
- B) Reflection
- C) Rotation
- D) Translation

- 5) Triangle ABC had vertices of A(1, 1), B(2.5, 3) and C(1, -3). It is dilated by a scale factor of 3 about the origin to create triangle A'B'C'. What is the length, in units, of side A'C'?



$$\begin{aligned} A'C' &= 3 \cdot AC \\ &= 3(4) \\ A'C' &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

- 6) Complete the statement to explain how it can be shown that two circles are similar.

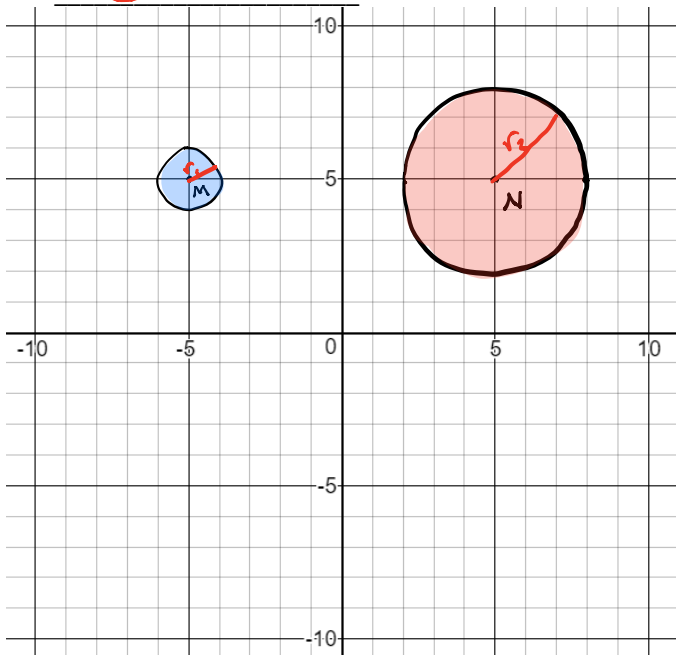
Circle M can be mapped onto circle N by a reflection

across y-axis and a dilation

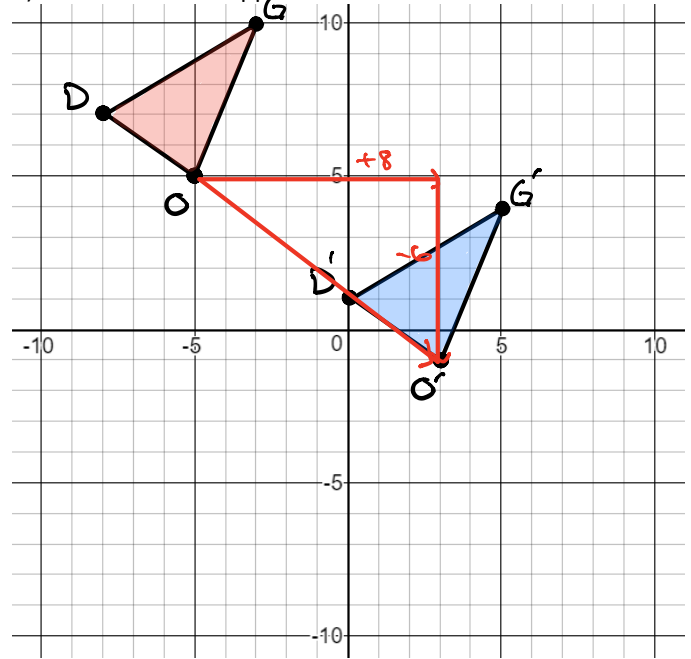
about the center of circle M by a scale factor of

3

$$\begin{aligned} r_M \cdot SF &= r_N \\ 1 \cdot SF &= 3 \\ SF &= 3 \end{aligned}$$



- 7) A translation is applied to $\triangle DOG$ to create $\triangle D'O'G'$.

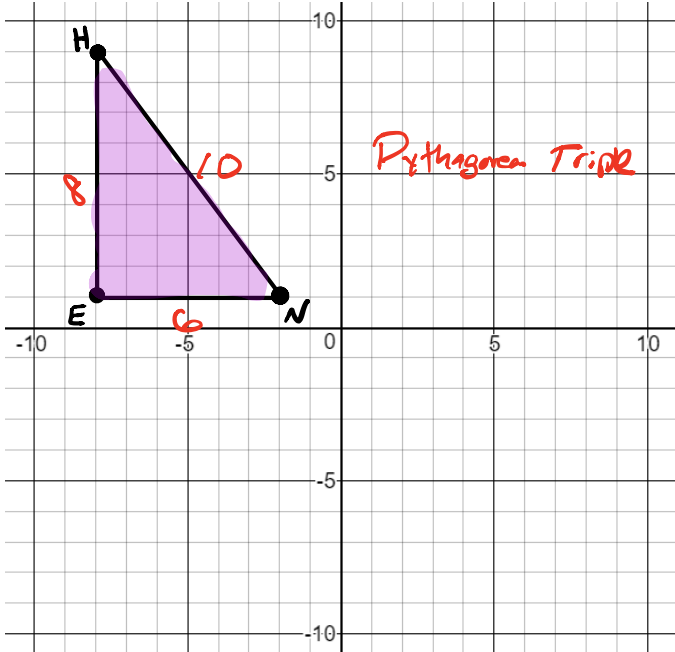


Let the statement $(x, y) \rightarrow (a, b)$ describe the translation. Create equations for a in terms of x and for b in terms of y that could be used to describe the translation.

$a =$ $x + 8$

$b =$ $y - 6$

8) Triangle HEN is shown.



Triangle $H'E'N'$ is created by dilating triangle HEN by a scale factor of $\frac{1}{2}$. What is the length of $H'N'$?

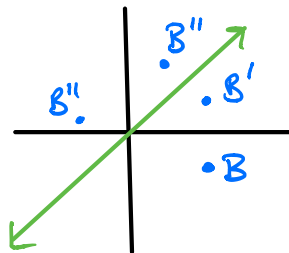
$$\begin{aligned}
 H'N' &= SF \cdot HN \\
 H'N' &= \frac{1}{2} HN \\
 H'N' &= \frac{1}{2} (10) \\
 H'N' &= 5
 \end{aligned}$$

9) A figure is fully contained in Quadrant IV. The figure B is transformed as shown.

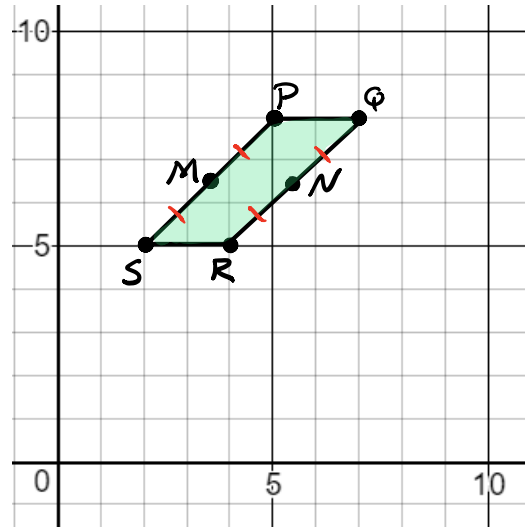
- A reflection over the x-axis B'
- A reflection over the line $y = x$ B''
- A 90° counterclockwise rotation about the origin. B'''

In which quadrant does the resulting image lie?

- A) Quadrant I
- B) Quadrant II
- C) Quadrant III
- D) Quadrant IV



10) Parallelogram PQRS is shown in the coordinate plane. Points M and N are midpoints of their respective sides.



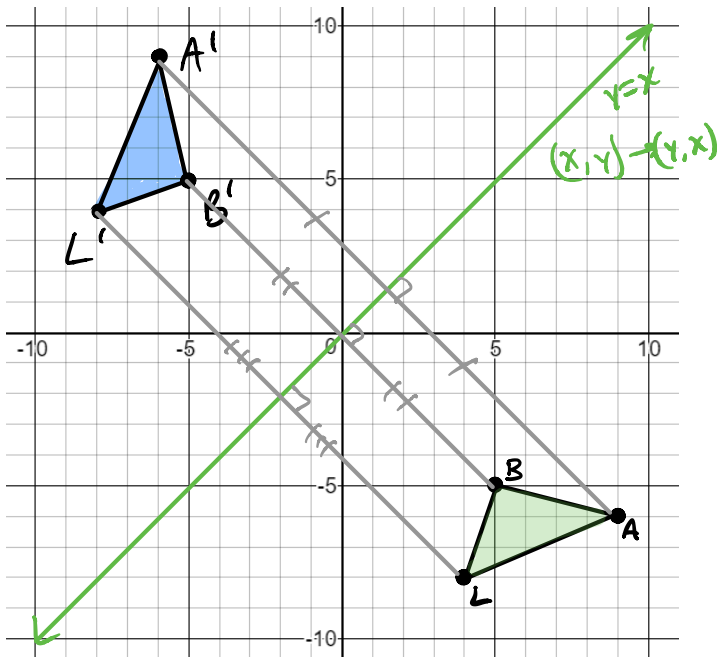
Select all of the transformations that map the parallelogram onto itself.

- A) A 90° clockwise rotation around the center of the parallelogram
- B) A 180° clockwise rotation around the center of the parallelogram
- C) A reflection across \overline{PR}
- D) A reflection across \overline{NM}
- E) A reflection across \overline{QS}

11) Triangle ABC is reflected across the x-axis to form triangle RST. Select all of the true statements.

- A) $\overline{AB} = \overline{RS}$ (I know this notation is wrong, but some moron used this wrong notation on the state test.)
- B) $\overline{AB} = 2 \cdot \overline{RS}$ (I know this notation is wrong, but some moron used this wrong notation on the state test.)
- C) $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle RST$
- D) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle RST$
- E) $m\angle BAC = m\angle SRT$
- F) $m\angle BAC = 2 \cdot m\angle SRT$

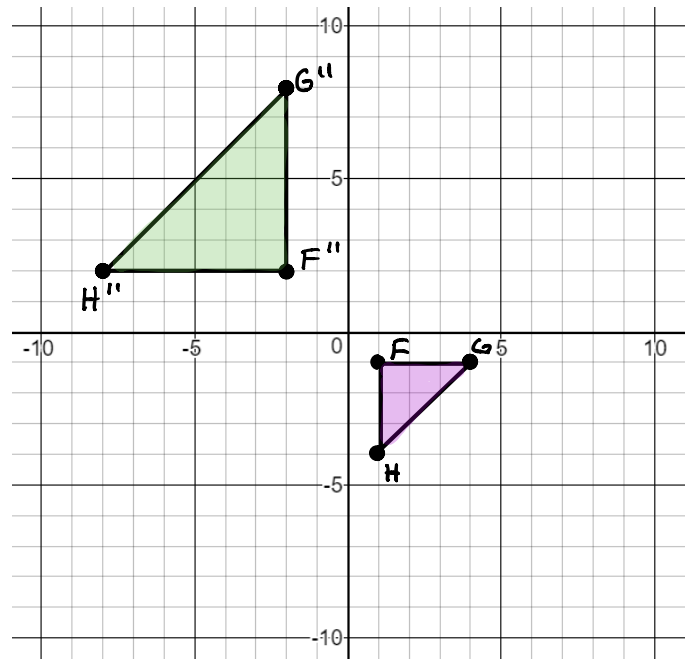
12) Triangle BAL is reflected across the line $y = x$. Draw the resulting triangle.



13) All corresponding sides and angles of $\triangle RST$ and $\triangle DEF$ are congruent. Select all of the statements that must be true.

- A) There is a reflection that maps \overline{RS} to \overline{DE} *Maybe*
- B) There is a dilation that maps $\triangle RST$ to $\triangle DEF$ *Never*
- C) There is a translation followed by a rotation that maps \overline{RT} to \overline{DF} *Always*
- D) There is a sequence of transformations that maps $\triangle RST$ to $\triangle DEF$ *Always*
- E) There is not necessarily a sequence of rigid motions that maps $\triangle RST$ to $\triangle DEF$ *Maybe*

14) The coordinate plane shows $\triangle FGH$ and $\triangle F''G''H''$



Which sequence of transformations can be used to show that $\triangle FGH \sim \triangle F''G''H''$?

- A) A dilation about the origin with a scale factor of 2, followed by a 180° clockwise rotation about the origin.
- B) A dilation about the origin with a scale factor of 2, followed by a reflection over the line $y = x$
- C) A translation 5 units up and 4 units left, followed by a dilation with a ~~scale factor of $\frac{1}{2}$~~ about point F''
- D) A 180° clockwise rotation about the origin, followed by a dilation with a ~~scale factor of $\frac{1}{2}$~~ about F''

Scale factor = 2

$$FG \cdot sf = F''G''$$

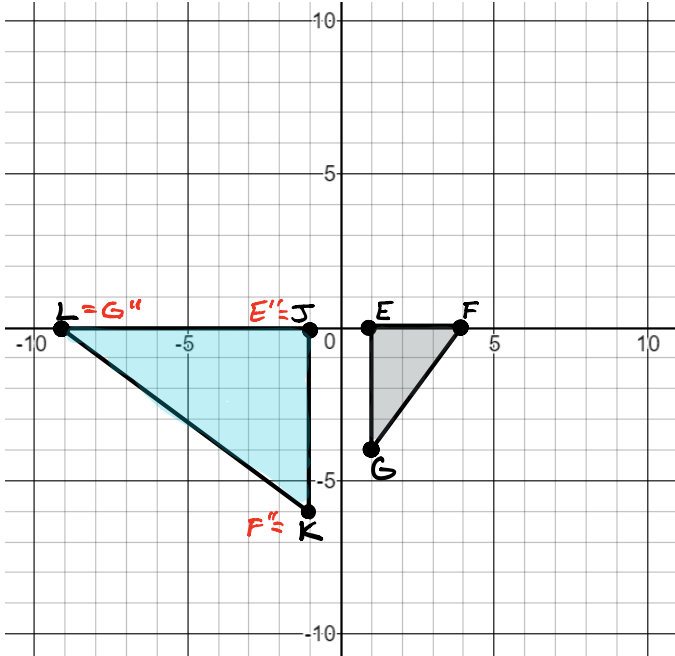
$$3 \cdot sf = 6$$

$$sf = 2$$

Orientation is different, so there must be a reflection.

15) Two triangles are shown. *No correct answer given.*
Which sequence of transformations could be performed on $\triangle EFG$ to show that it is similar to $\triangle JKL$?

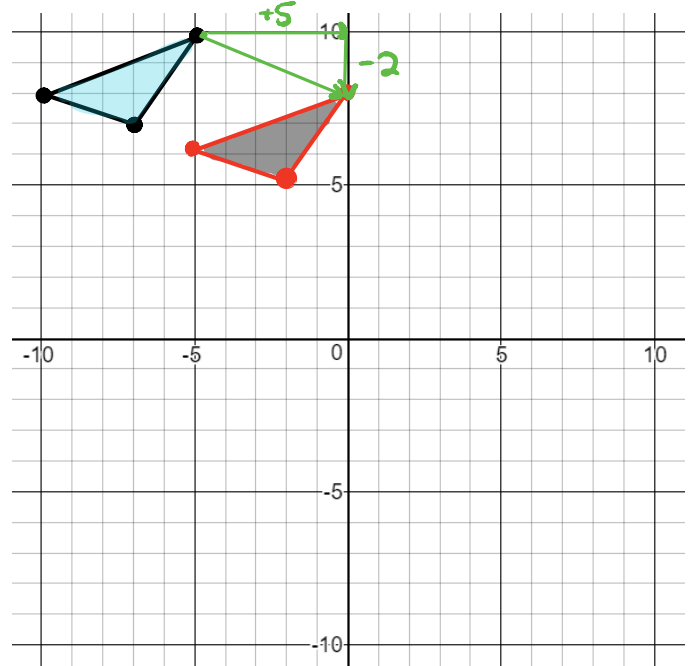
- A) Rotate $\triangle EFG$ 90° clockwise about the origin, and then dilate it by a ~~scale factor of $\frac{1}{2}$~~ with a center of dilation at point F'
- ~~X~~ B) Rotate $\triangle EFG$ 180° clockwise about point E , and then dilate it by a scale factor of 2 with a center of dilation at point E'
- C) Translate $\triangle EFG$ 1 unit up, then reflect it across the x-axis, and then dilate it by a ~~factor of $\frac{1}{2}$~~ with a center of dilation at point E''
- ~~X~~ D) Reflect $\triangle EFG$ across the x-axis, then reflect it across the line $y = x$, and then dilate it by a scale factor of 2 with a center of dilation at point F''



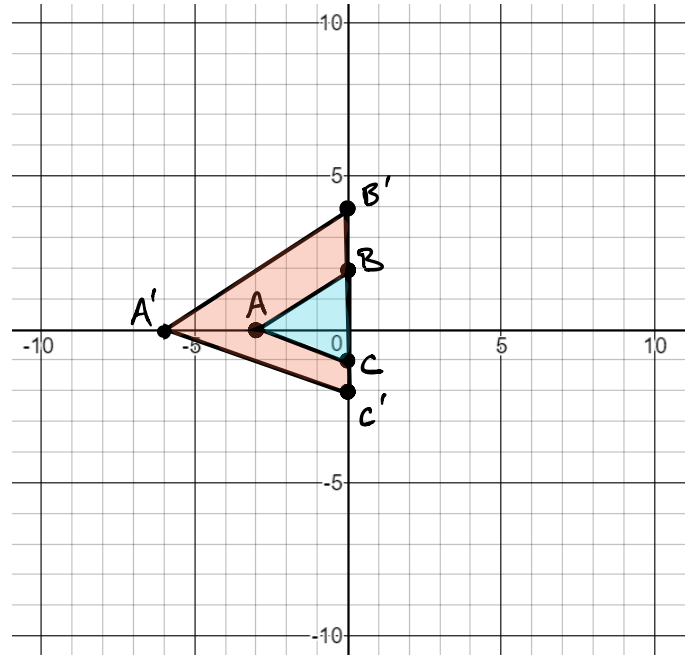
$SF = 2$
 $EF \cdot SF = JK$
 $(3) \cdot SF = 6$
 $SF = 2$

Orientation is same so it can't be a single reflection.

16) A triangle is shown on the coordinate grid. Draw the triangle after a transformation following the rule $(x, y) \rightarrow (x + 5, y - 2)$



17) Triangle ABC is dilated with a scale factor of k and a center of dilation at the origin to obtain triangle $A'B'C'$.



What is the scale factor?

$BC \cdot SF = B'C'$
 $(3) \cdot SF = 6$
 $SF = 2$

18) An ^{equilateral} triangle is rotated about its center.

Select all of the angles of rotation that will map the ^{equilateral} triangle onto itself.

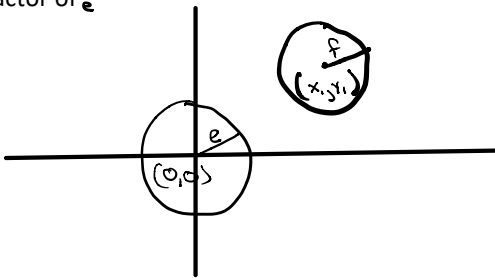
- A) 60 degrees
- B) 120 degrees
- C) 180 degrees
- D) 240 degrees
- E) 300 degrees
- F) 360 degrees

Order of Rotation = 3
 Angle of Rotation = $\frac{360}{3} = 120^\circ$
 so, $120^\circ, 240^\circ, 360^\circ$

19) Circle R is located in the first quadrant with center (x, y) and radius r . Felipe transforms Circle R to prove that it is similar to any circle centered at the origin with radius e .

Which sequence of transformations did Felipe use?

- A) Translate Circle R by $(x + x, y + y)$ and dilate by a factor of $\frac{e}{r}$
- B) Translate Circle R by $(x + x, y + y)$ and dilate by a factor of $\frac{r}{e}$
- C) Translate Circle R by $(x - x, y - y)$ and dilate by a factor of $\frac{e}{r}$
- D) Translate Circle R by $(x - x, y - y)$ and dilate by a factor of $\frac{r}{e}$



Translate $\langle -x, -y \rangle = (x - x, y - y)$

Scale factor $r \cdot SF = e$
 $SF = \frac{e}{r}$