1) What are the three types of rigid transformations?

You must show all set up and work for full points.

2) Why is a dilation not an isometry?

*For problems 3-6, perform the indicated transformation.* 

3) translation: 5 units left and 3 units up

x Х

5) reflection across the x-axis

7) What values for the scale factor create an enlargement? *Explain*.

P

L

8) What values for the scale factor create a reduction? *Explain*.

4) rotation 90 degrees counterclockwise about the origin



6) Dilation centered at 0 with a scale factor of  $\frac{1}{2}$ 





V

x

HOMEWORK

Solve the following proportions.

9)  $\frac{5}{n} = \frac{2}{8}$  10)  $-\frac{6}{9} = \frac{3}{p}$  11)  $\frac{8}{12} = \frac{b+12}{b-10}$ 

12) Define similar.

SKILL #8 – SIMILAR FIGURES

13) The polygons are similar. Find the scale factor of the larger figure to the smaller figure.



14) State if the polygons are similar. Show your work as to why or why not.



15) State if the polygons are similar. Show your work as to why or why not.



16) The polygons in each pair are similar. Find the missing side length.



17) How is similarity different from congruence?

18) What are the three triangle similarity shortcuts?

## SKILL #9 – TRIANGLE SIMILARITY

19) The triangles are similar. Complete the similarity statement.



20) State if the triangles are similar. *If so, state how you know they are similar. If not, explain.* 



 $\Delta TUV {\sim}$ 

For 21-24, state if the triangles are similar. If so, state how you know they are similar. If not, explain. 21) 22) 71 ° Τ 42 CF 50 ° R λ 6 75 ° 36 23) V U 24) 16 В D 20 7 28  $\varrho^{\perp}$ S U36

For problems 25-28, solve for the missing side length marked with a question mark.









For problems 29 & 30, solve for x.



