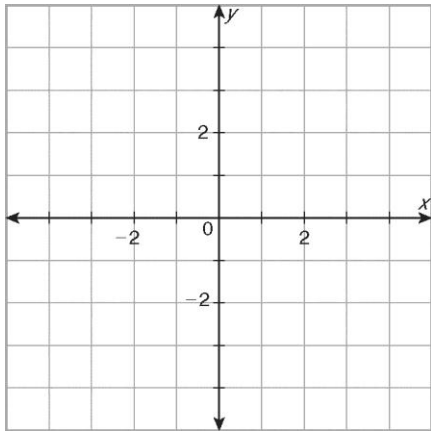
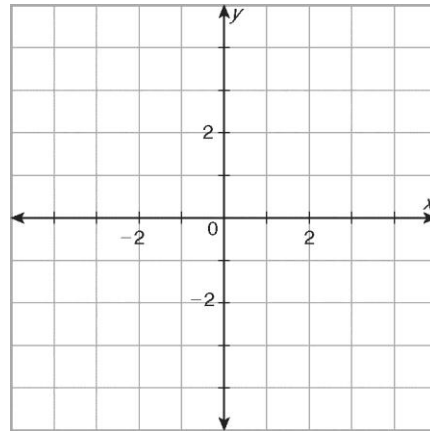


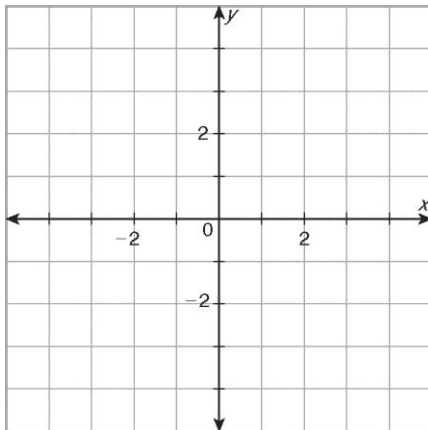
1. $\triangle LMN$ has vertices $L(3, 4)$, $M(4, 2)$, and $N(1, 2)$. Rotate $\triangle LMN$ 180° about the origin and then translate it along the vector $\langle 0, 4 \rangle$. Label the final image $\triangle L'M'N'$.



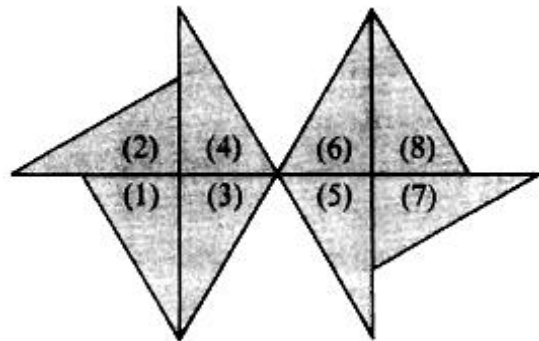
2. $\triangle PQR$ has vertices $P(1, -1)$, $Q(4, -1)$, and $R(3, 1)$. Reflect $\triangle PQR$ across the x -axis and then reflect it across $y = x$. Label the final image $\triangle P'Q'R'$.



3. \overline{AB} has endpoints $A(4, -2)$ and $B(1, 0)$. Rotate \overline{AB} 90° about the origin and then reflect it across the vertical line $x = -1$. Label the final image $\overline{A'B'}$.

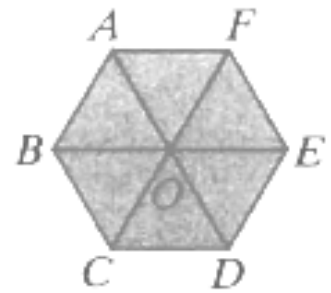


4. State whether the mapping is an example of a reflection, translation, or rotation.



- a. $\triangle(1) \rightarrow \triangle(2)$ _____
- b. $\triangle(1) \rightarrow \triangle(5)$ _____
- c. $\triangle(5) \rightarrow \triangle(8)$ _____
- d. $\triangle(4) \rightarrow \triangle(6)$ _____

5. The diagonals of regular hexagon $ABCDEF$ form six equilateral triangles as shown. Complete each statement.

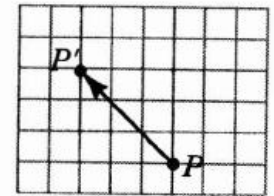


- a. A rotation of 120° about point O maps $A \rightarrow$ _____.
- b. A rotation of 180° about point O maps $C \rightarrow$ _____.
- c. What angle of rotation about point O maps $E \rightarrow D$? _____
- d. A reflection across \overline{FC} maps $B \rightarrow$ _____.

6. a. Name the vector shown. _____

b. Give the component form of the vector. _____

c. Give the coordinate form of the translation $(x, y) \rightarrow$ (_____, _____).



7. Give the image of the point after each transformation without graphing.

a. Reflect $(-5, 2)$ about the x -axis. _____

b. Reflect $(-5, 2)$ about the y -axis. _____

c. Reflect $(-5, 2)$ about the line $y = x$. _____

d. Translate $(-5, 2)$ along the vector $\langle 18, -9 \rangle$. _____