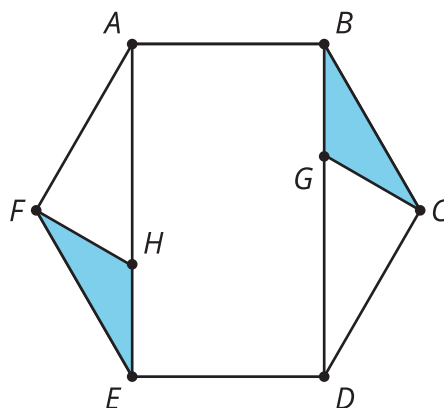
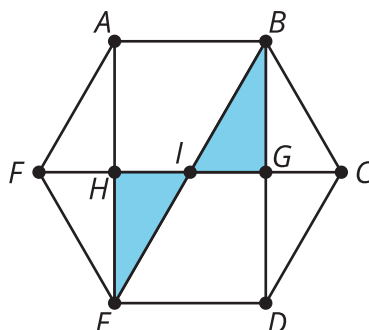


## Lesson 22 Practice Problems

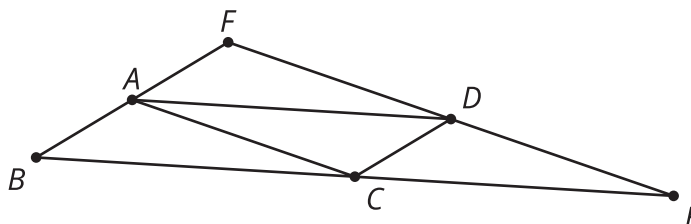
1. This design began from the construction of a regular hexagon. Name 2 pairs of congruent figures.



2. This design began from the construction of a regular hexagon. Describe a rigid motion that will take the figure to itself.

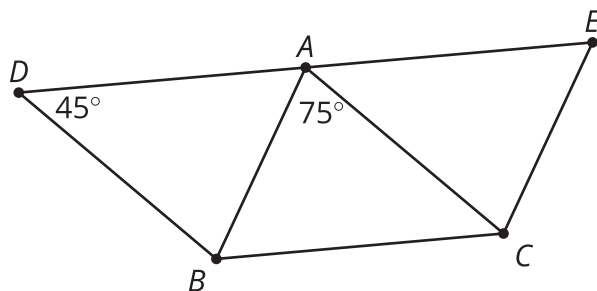


3. Noah starts with triangle  $ABC$  and makes 2 new triangles by translating  $B$  to  $A$  and by translating  $B$  to  $C$ . Noah thinks that triangle  $DCA$  is congruent to triangle  $BAC$ . Do you agree with Noah? Explain your reasoning.



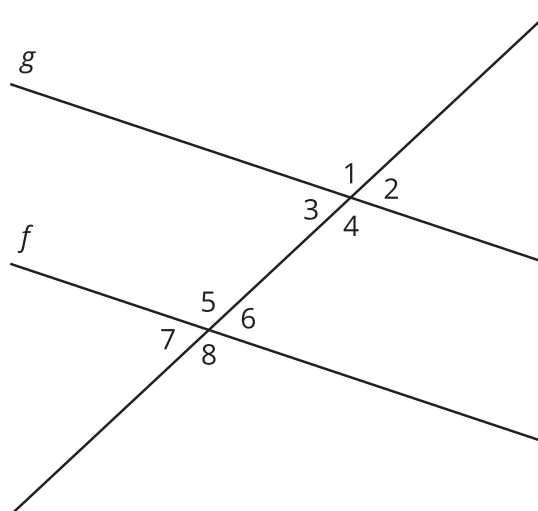
(From Unit 1, Lesson 21.)

4. In the image, triangle  $ABC$  is congruent to triangle  $BAD$  and triangle  $CEA$ . What are the measures of the 3 angles in triangle  $CEA$ ? Show or explain your reasoning.



(From Unit 1, Lesson 21.)

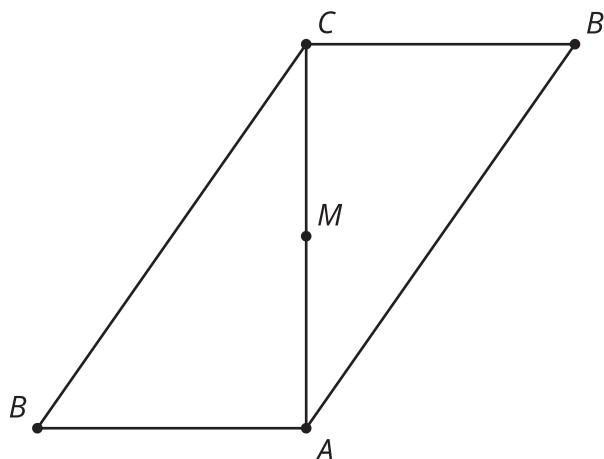
5. In the figure shown, angle 3 is congruent to angle 6. Select **all** statements that *must* be true.



- A. Lines  $f$  and  $g$  are parallel.
- B. Angle 2 is congruent to angle 6
- C. Angle 2 and angle 5 are supplementary
- D. Angle 1 is congruent to angle 7
- E. Angle 4 is congruent to angle 6

(From Unit 1, Lesson 20.)

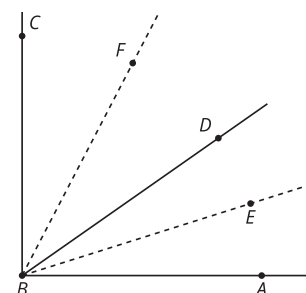
6. In this diagram, point  $M$  is the midpoint of segment  $AC$  and  $B'$  is the image of  $B$  by a rotation of  $180^\circ$  around  $M$ .
- Explain why rotating  $180^\circ$  using center  $M$  takes  $A$  to  $C$ .
  - Explain why angles  $BAC$  and  $B'CA$  have the same measure.



(From Unit 1, Lesson 20.)

7. Lines  $AB$  and  $BC$  are perpendicular. The dashed rays bisect angles  $ABD$  and  $CBD$ .

Select **all** statements that *must* be true:

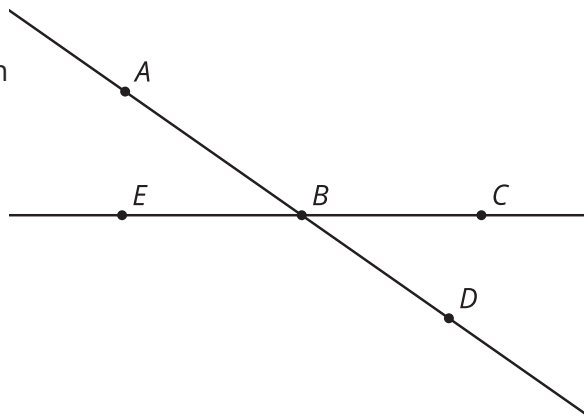


- Angle  $CBF$  is congruent to angle  $DBF$
- Angle  $CBE$  is obtuse
- Angle  $ABC$  is congruent to angle  $EBF$
- Angle  $DBC$  is congruent to angle  $EBF$
- Angle  $EBF$  is 45 degrees

(From Unit 1, Lesson 19.)

8. Lines  $AD$  and  $EC$  meet at point  $B$ .

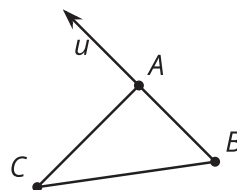
Give an example of a rotation using an angle greater than 0 degrees and less than 360 degrees, that takes both lines to themselves. Explain why your rotation works.



(From Unit 1, Lesson 19.)

9. Draw the image of triangle  $ABC$  after this sequence of rigid transformations.

- a. Reflect across line segment  $AB$ .
- b. Translate by directed line segment  $u$ .



(From Unit 1, Lesson 18.)

10.
  - a. Draw the image of figure  $CAST$  after a clockwise rotation around point  $T$  using angle  $CAS$  and then a translation by directed line segment  $AS$ .
  - b. Describe another sequence of transformations that will result in the same image.



(From Unit 1, Lesson 18.)