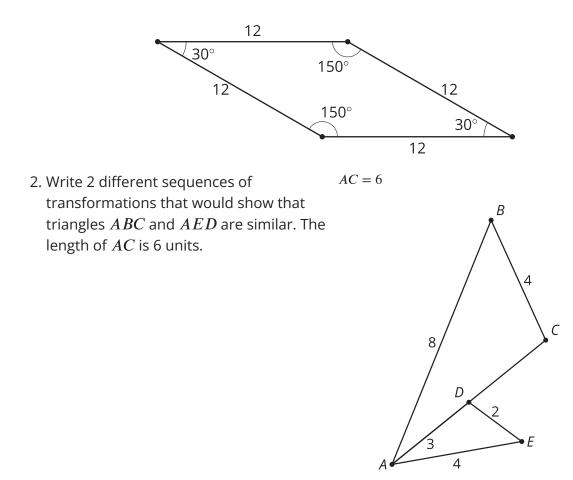


Lesson 7 Practice Problems

1. Sketch a figure that is similar to this figure. Label side and angle measures.



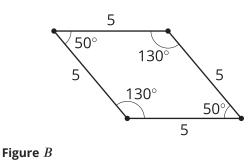
3. What is the definition of similarity?

(From Unit 3, Lesson 6.)



4. Select **all** figures which are similar to Parallelogram *P*.

Parallelogram P



130°

130°

3

______50°

3

3

50°

3



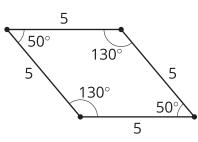
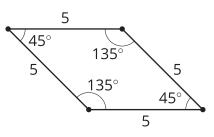


Figure C





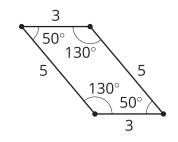
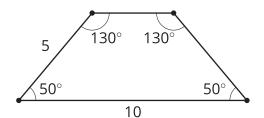


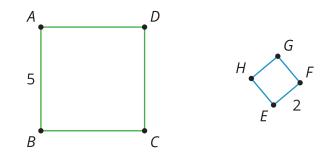
Figure E



- A. Figure A
- B. Figure *B*
- C. Figure C
- D. Figure D
- E. Figure E



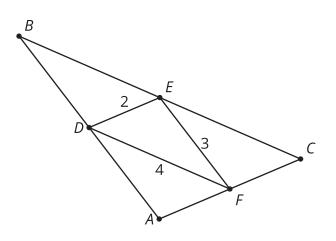
5. Find a sequence of rigid transformations and dilations that takes square ABCD to square EFGH.



- A. Translate by the directed line segment AE, which will take B to a point B'. Then rotate with center E by angle B'EF. Finally, dilate with center E by scale factor $\frac{5}{2}$.
- B. Translate by the directed line segment *AE*, which will take *B* to a point *B'*. Then rotate with center *E* by angle *B' EF*. Finally, dilate with center *E* by scale factor $\frac{2}{5}$.
- C. Dilate using center *E* by scale factor $\frac{2}{5}$.
- D. Dilate using center *E* by scale factor $\frac{5}{2}$.

(From Unit 3, Lesson 6.)

6. Triangle *DEF* is formed by connecting the midpoints of the sides of triangle *ABC*. What is the perimeter of triangle *ABC*?



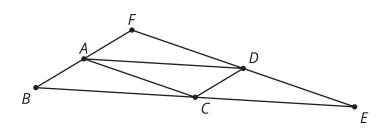
(From Unit 3, Lesson 5.)



- 7. Select the quadrilateral for which the diagonal is a line of symmetry.
 - A. parallelogram
 - B. square
 - C. trapezoid
 - D. isosceles trapezoid

(From Unit 2, Lesson 14.)

8. Triangles FAD and DCE are each translations of triangle ABC



Explain why angle *CAD* has the same measure as angle *ACB*.

(From Unit 1, Lesson 21.)