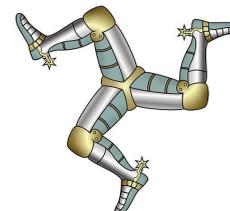
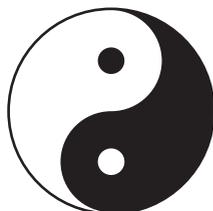


Lesson 16 Practice Problems

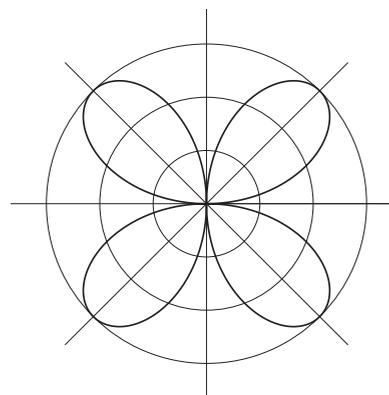
1. For each figure, identify any angles of rotation that create symmetry.



2. A triangle has rotation symmetry that can take any of its vertices to any of its other vertices. Select **all** conclusions that we can reach from this.

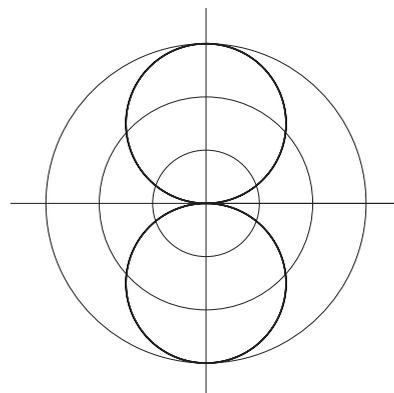
- A. All sides of the triangle have the same length.
- B. All angles of the triangle have the same measure.
- C. All rotations take one half of the triangle to the other half of the triangle.

3. Select **all** the angles of rotation that produce symmetry for this flower.



- A. 45 degrees
- B. 90 degrees
- C. 135 degrees
- D. 180 degrees
- E. 225 degrees
- F. 270 degrees

4. Identify any lines of symmetry the figure has.



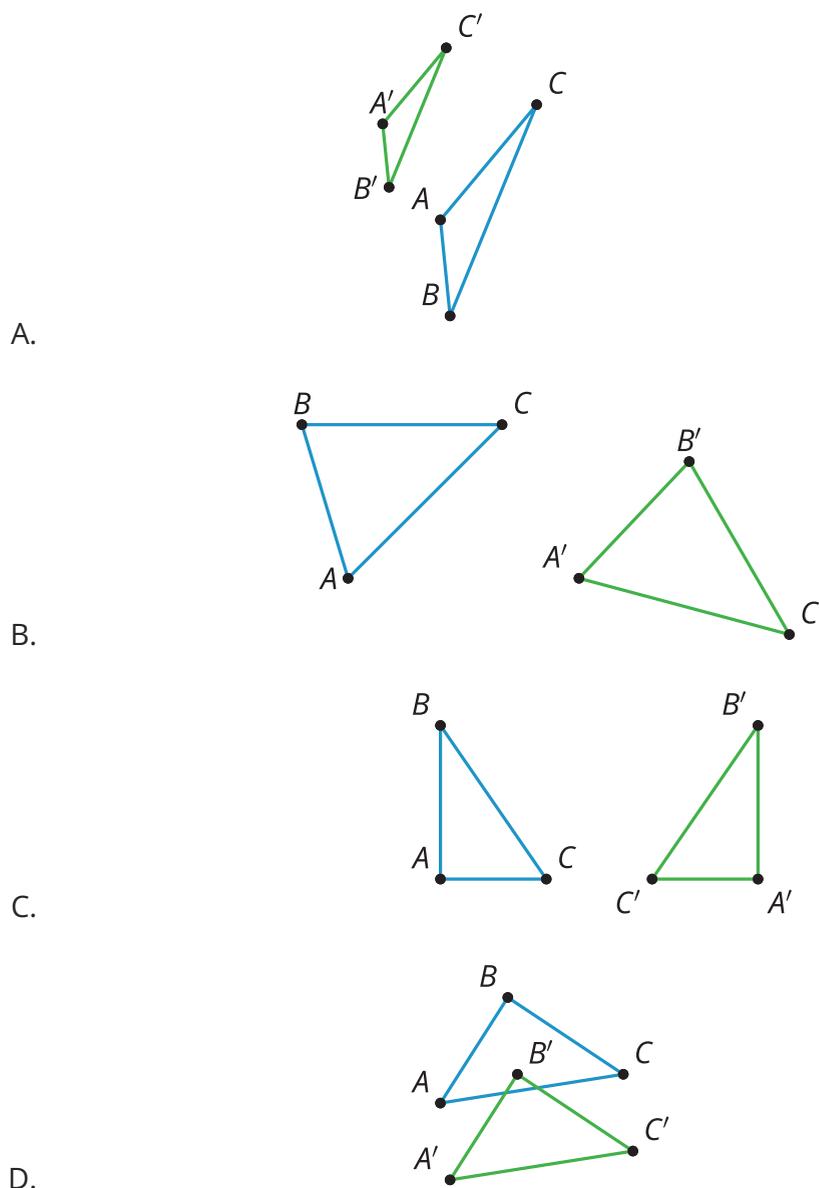
(From Unit 1, Lesson 15.)

5. A triangle has a line of symmetry. Select **all** conclusions that *must* be true.

- A. All sides of the triangle have the same length.
- B. All angles of the triangle have the same measure.
- C. No sides of the triangle have the same length.
- D. No angles of the triangle have the same measure.
- E. Two sides of the triangle have the same length.
- F. Two angles of the triangle have the same measure.

(From Unit 1, Lesson 15.)

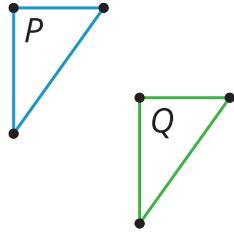
6. Here are 4 triangles that have each been transformed by a different transformation. Which transformation is *not* a rigid transformation?



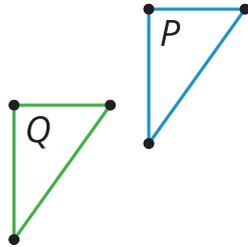
(From Unit 1, Lesson 10.)

7. Match each directed line segment with the translation from Polygon P to Polygon Q by that directed line segment.

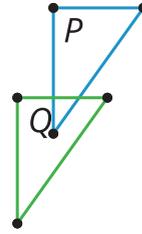
Translation 1



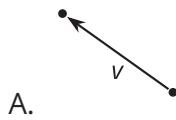
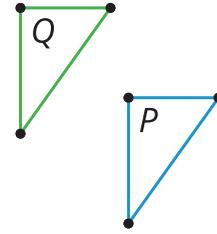
Translation 2



Translation 3



Translation 4



1. Translation 1
2. Translation 2
3. Translation 3
4. Translation 4

(From Unit 1, Lesson 12.)