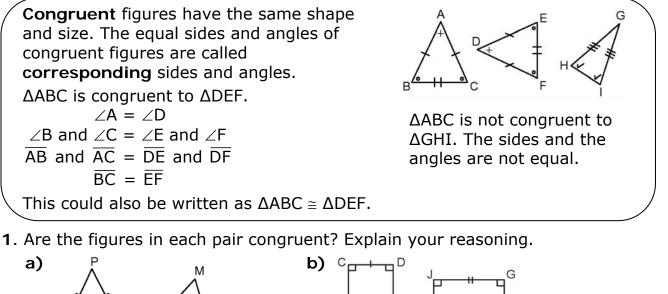
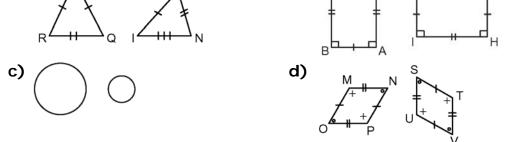


## **Congruent Figures**





 For any congruent figures you found in #1, list the corresponding sides and angles.

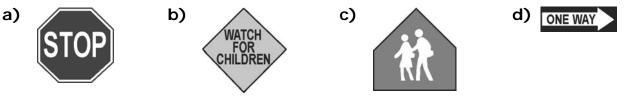
## **Characteristics of Regular Polygons**

A **regular polygon** has all sides equal and all angles equal. An equilateral triangle is an example of a regular polygon. An **irregular polygon** is one that does not have all sides and angles equal. An isosceles triangle is an example of an irregular polygon.

3. Decide if each polygon is regular or irregular. Give reasons for your decisions.

irregular

polygon





4. Draw and label one regular polygon and one irregular polygon.

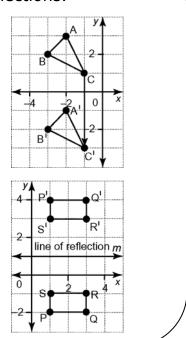
## Transformations and Transformation Images

Name:

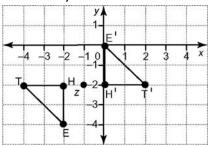
A transformation moves one geometric figure onto another. Transformations include translations, rotations, and reflections. The transformed figure is called an **image**.  $\Delta$ ABC has been translated 4 units

vertically down. The translation image is  $\Delta A'B'C'$ . The coordinates are (-2, -1), (-3, -2), and (-1, -3).

Rectangle PQRS has been reflected in the line of reflection, m. The coordinates of P'Q'R'S' are (1, 4), (3, 4), (3, 3), and (1, 3).

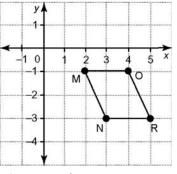


**5**.  $\Delta$ THE is rotated around the centre of **6**. Copy parallelogram MORN onto a rotation, z.



- a) What are the coordinates of  $\Delta$ THE and  $\Delta$ T'H'E'?
- **b)** What are the direction and angle of rotation?

coordinate grid.



- a) Translate MORN 3 units up and 4 units left.
- b) Identify the coordinates of the translation image.
- c) Draw a line of reflection, t, parallel to the y-axis at -2.
- d) Reflect M'O'R'N' in line of reflection t.