



# Rotations Lesson 8: Self-Assessment

## Student Activity

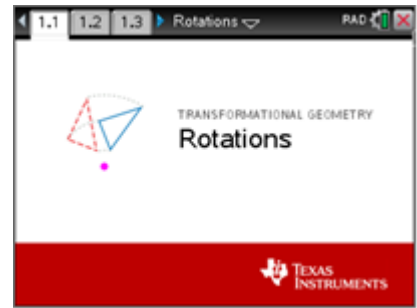


Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

In this lesson, you will be given the opportunity to summarize, review, explore and extend ideas about Rotations.

**It is important that the Rotations Tour be done before any Rotations lessons.**



**Use a compass and straightedge when needed.**

1. Label the vertices of the images appropriately.

a. Rotate  $\triangle DEF$   $90^\circ$  about point R. ( $\triangle D'E'F'$ )

b. Rotate  $\triangle DEF$   $180^\circ$  about point R. ( $\triangle D''E''F''$ )

c. Rotate  $\triangle DEF$   $270^\circ$  about point R. ( $\triangle D'''E'''F'''$ )

d. Rotate  $\triangle DEF$   $360^\circ$  about point R. ( $\triangle D^{(4)}E^{(4)}F^{(4)}$ )

e. If  $m\angle D = 35^\circ$ , then  $m\angle D' =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

f. If  $EF = 4.5$  in, then  $E''F'' =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

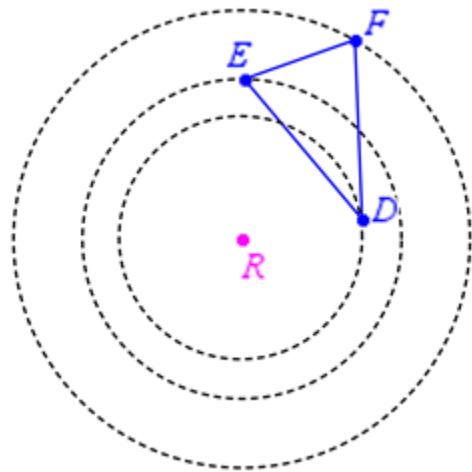
g. If the slope of  $\overline{ED} = -2$ , then the slope of  $\overline{E'D'} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

h. If the slope of  $\overline{EF} = \frac{2}{3}$ , then the slope of  $\overline{E''F''} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

i. If the perimeter of  $\triangle DEF$  is 8 in, then the perimeter of  $\triangle D''E''F''$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

j. If the coordinates of point D are (3, 2), what are the coordinates of:

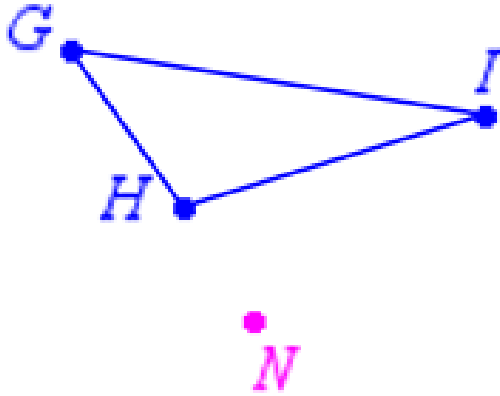
D': \_\_\_\_\_ D'': \_\_\_\_\_ D''': \_\_\_\_\_ D<sup>(4)</sup>: \_\_\_\_\_



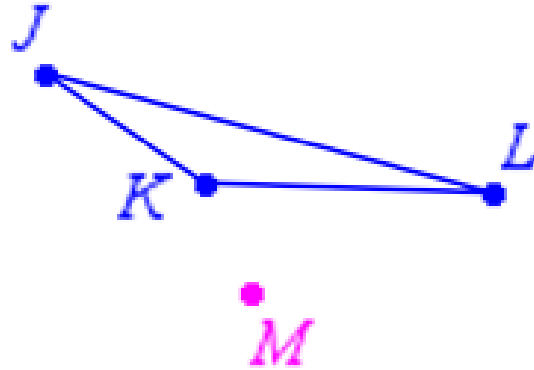


Use a compass and straightedge as needed.

2. Rotate  $\triangle GHI$   $60^\circ$  about point N.



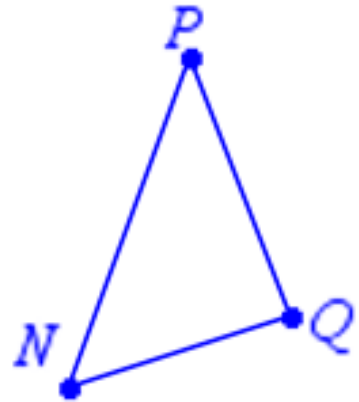
3. Rotate  $\triangle JKL$   $135^\circ$  about point M.



4. a. Rotate  $\triangle NPQ$   $60^\circ$  about point N.  
Label the image  $\triangle N'P'Q'$ .

b. Rotate  $\triangle NPQ$   $210^\circ$  about point N.  
Label the image  $\triangle N''P''Q''$ .

c. Rotate  $\triangle NPQ$   $-45^\circ$  about point N.  
Label the image  $\triangle N'''P'''Q'''$ .





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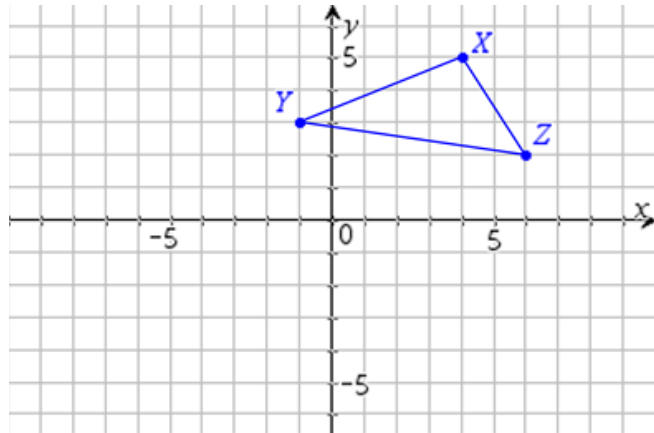
5. Label the vertices of the images appropriately.

a. Rotate  $\triangle XYZ$   $90^\circ$  about the origin.

$$m(\overline{XY}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad m(\overline{X'Y'}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$m(\overline{YZ}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad m(\overline{Y'Z'}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$m(\overline{XZ}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad m(\overline{X'Z'}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



Fill in the blanks with either  $\parallel$  ('is parallel to') or  $\perp$  ('is perpendicular to'):

$$\overrightarrow{XY} \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \overrightarrow{X'Y'} \quad \overrightarrow{YZ} \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \overrightarrow{Y'Z'} \quad \overrightarrow{XZ} \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \overrightarrow{X'Z'}$$

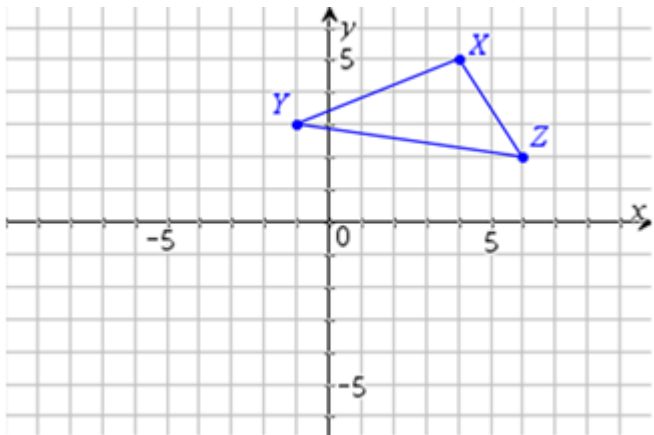
Label the vertices of the images appropriately.

b. Rotate  $\triangle XYZ$   $180^\circ$  about the origin.

$$m(\overline{XY}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad m(\overline{X''Y''}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$m(\overline{YZ}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad m(\overline{Y''Z''}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$m(\overline{XZ}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad m(\overline{X''Z''}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



Fill in the blanks with either  $\parallel$  ('is parallel to') or  $\perp$  ('is perpendicular to'):

$$\overrightarrow{XY} \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \overrightarrow{X''Y''} \quad \overrightarrow{YZ} \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \overrightarrow{Y''Z''} \quad \overrightarrow{XZ} \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \overrightarrow{X''Z''}$$



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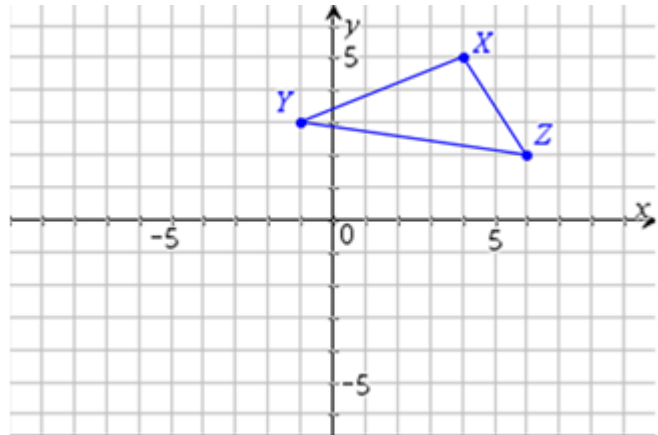
Label the vertices of the images appropriately.

c. Rotate  $\triangle XYZ$   $270^\circ$  about the origin.

$$m(\overline{XY}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad m(\overline{X''Y''}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$m(\overline{YZ}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad m(\overline{Y''Z''}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$m(\overline{XZ}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad m(\overline{X''Z''}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



Fill in the blanks with either  $\parallel$  ('is parallel to') or  $\perp$  ('is perpendicular to'):

$$\overline{XY} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \overline{X''Y''} \quad \overline{YZ} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \overline{Y''Z''} \quad \overline{XZ} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \overline{X''Z''}$$

6. a. The corresponding sides of rotated triangles are \_\_\_\_\_.

b. The corresponding angles of rotated triangles are \_\_\_\_\_.

c. If a triangle is rotated about a point through a given angle measure, then the pre-image triangle and the image triangle are \_\_\_\_\_ to each other.

7. If a triangle is rotated about a point through  $x^\circ$ , the corresponding angles and the corresponding

sides of the pre-image and image triangles are congruent and the triangles are

\_\_\_\_\_.

Therefore, a rotation is a \_\_\_\_\_, or an \_\_\_\_\_.

We also say that a rotation is a \_\_\_\_\_

and an \_\_\_\_\_ transformation.