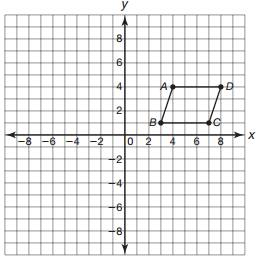
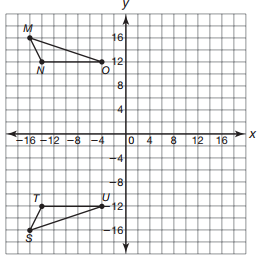
Review – Chapter 13

1. Analyze parallelogram ABCD.



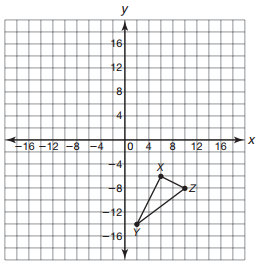
1. Rotate parallelogram ABCD about the origin 270° counterclockwise. Graph and label the image as A’B’C’D’. Identify the vertex coordinates of image A’B’C’D’.
2. Rotate parallelogram ABCD about the origin 90° counterclockwise. Graph and label the image as A”B”C”D”. Identify the vertex coordinates of image A”B”C”D”.
3. Analyze the two triangles shown.



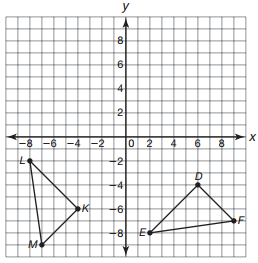
a. Determine the transformation used to create triangle STU.

b. Write a triangle congruence statement for the triangles shown.

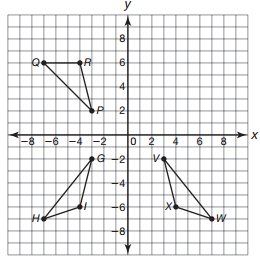
1. Identify the congruent angles and congruent sides of the triangles.
2. Analyze triangle XYZ.



1. Calculate the length of each line segment forming the sides of triangle XYZ.
2. Translate triangle XYZ up 14 units to form triangle X’Y’Z’. Graph the image. Use the SSS Congruence Theorem to determine if the triangles are congruent. Explain your reasoning.
3. Use the SAS Congruence Theorem and a protractor to determine if triangle DEF is congruent to triangle KLM. Explain your reasoning.



1. Analyze the triangles shown.



1. Use the ASA Congruence Theorem and a protractor to determine if triangle GHI is congruent to triangle PQR.
2. Use the AAS Congruence Theorem and a protractor to determine if triangle GHI is congruent to triangle VWX.