

Unit 1 Review Guide Key

Geometry

1- Angles, Triangles, Transformations

Review

Name: _____ Date: _____

Unit 1 Test Review

Solve for the given variable:

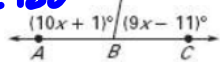
1)

$$18x + 1 + 9x - 11 = 180$$

$$19x - 10 = 180$$

$$19x = 190$$

$$\boxed{x = 10}$$



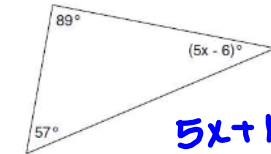
2)

$$4x + 24 = 7x + 3$$

$$21 = 3x$$

$$\boxed{7 = x}$$

3) $57 + 84 + 5x - 6 = 180$



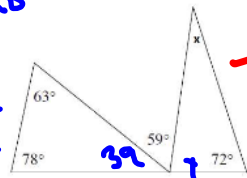
$$5x + 140 = 180$$

$$5x = 40$$

$$\boxed{x = 8}$$

$$63 + 78 = 141$$

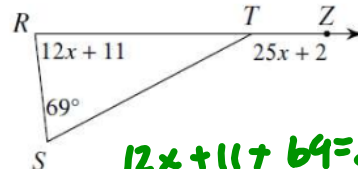
$$\frac{180 - 141}{39} = 1$$



$$82 + 72 + x = 180$$

$$\boxed{x = 26}$$

5)



$$12x + 11 + 69 = 25x + 2$$

$$12x + 80 = 25x + 2$$

$$78 = 13x$$

9) The measure of one angle is 38 less than the measure of its supplement. Find the measure of each angle.

$$x + x - 38 = 180$$

$$2x = 218$$

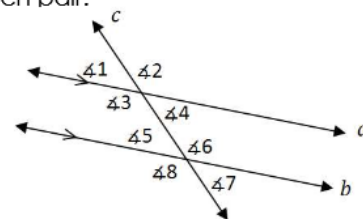
$$\boxed{x = 109} \text{ \& } \boxed{71}$$

$$\boxed{x = 6}$$

Parallel Lines:

10) Name the angles listed and the special property of each pair.

- a) $\angle 1$ and $\angle 5$ Corresp. \cong
- b) $\angle 4$ and $\angle 6$ Same Side Int., 180°
- c) $\angle 2$ and $\angle 8$ Alt. Ext. \cong
- d) $\angle 4$ and $\angle 5$ Alt. Int. \cong



11) Solve for x.

a) $3x - 50 = 2x - 5$

$$\boxed{x = 45}$$

b) $6x + 7 + 3x + 38 = 180$

$$9x + 45 = 180$$

$$9x = 135$$

$$\boxed{x = 15}$$

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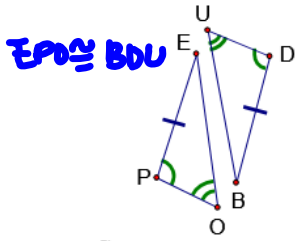
Geometry

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12) Congruent Triangles:

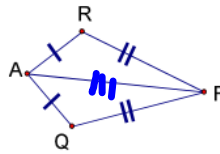
State whether each pair of triangles is congruent by SSS, SAS, ASA, AAS, or HL; if none of these methods work, write "none". If congruent, make a congruence statement for the triangles.



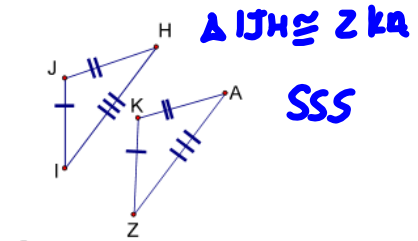
$\triangle PEO \cong \triangle BDU$

a. **AAS**

SSS



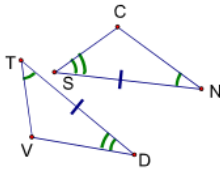
b. $\triangle FAR \cong \triangle CAQ$



$\triangle IJH \cong \triangle KZA$

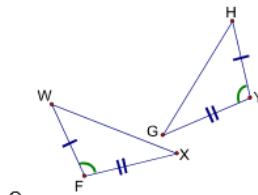
SSS

c.



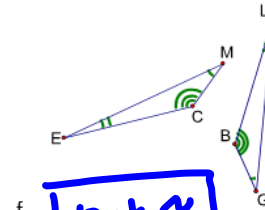
d. $\triangle TVD \cong \triangle NCS$

ASA

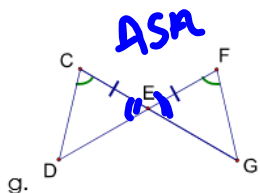


e. $\triangle WFX \cong \triangle HYG$

SAS

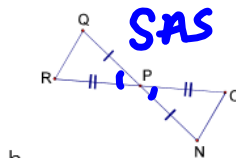


f. **not \cong**



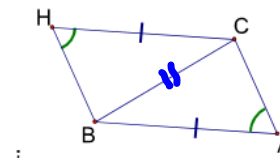
g. $\triangle CED \cong \triangle FEG$

ASA



h. $\triangle RPQ \cong \triangle OPN$

SAS



i. **not \cong**

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Geometry

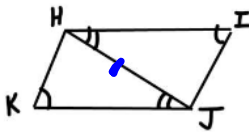
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13) Complete the following proof:

Given: $\angle I \cong \angle K$; $\angle IHJ \cong \angle KJH$

Prove: $\triangle HJK \cong \triangle JHI$



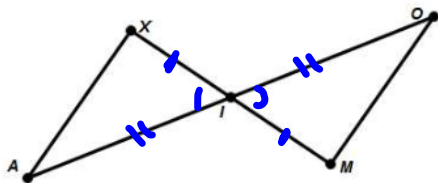
Statement	Reason
1. $\angle I \cong \angle K$	1. Given
2. $\angle IHJ \cong \angle KJH$	2. Given
3. $\angle H \cong \angle J$	3. reflexive
4. $\triangle HJK \cong \triangle JHI$	4. AAS

Fill in the missing statements or reasons:

14) Given: Point I is the midpoint of \overline{XM}

Point I is the midpoint of \overline{AO}

Prove: $\triangle AXI \cong \triangle OMI$



Statements	Reasons
1. I is the midpoint of \overline{XM}	Given
2. $\overline{XI} \cong \overline{MI}$	Definition of Midpoint
3. I is the midpoint of \overline{AO}	Given
4. $\overline{AI} \cong \overline{OI}$	Defn. Midpt
5. $\angle AIX \cong \angle OIM$	Vertical \angle s \cong
6. $\triangle AXI \cong \triangle OMI$	SAS

Transformations Section:

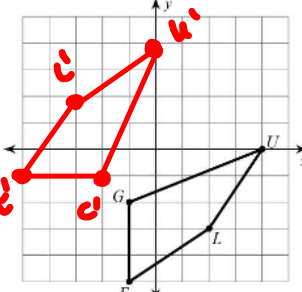
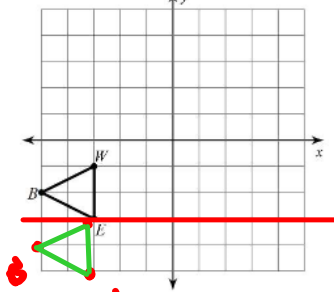
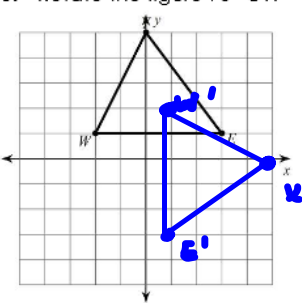
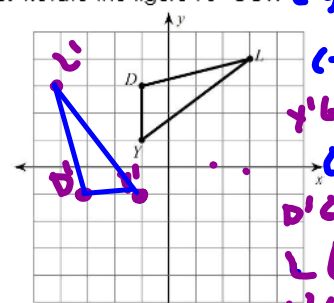
What you need to know & be able to do	Things to remember	Problem	Problem
Translations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find the new coordinates by adding/ subtracting the given value. Find the pre-image by doing the OPPOSITE. 	<p>1. Translate the following points by the rule: $(x, y) \rightarrow (x+1, y-4)$</p> <p>S (-5, 2) \rightarrow (-4, -2)</p> <p>Y (-4, 5) \rightarrow (-3, 1)</p> <p>R (-1, 1) \rightarrow (0, -3)</p> <p>A (-4, -2) \rightarrow (-3, -6)</p>	<p>2. Translation: $(x, y) \rightarrow (x-2, y-6)$</p> <p>(0, 2) (2, 4) (3, 5) (5, 2)</p> <p>W(3, 2) C(2, 4) Y(3, 5) Z(5, 2)</p>

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<p>Reflections</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over x-axis: $(x, -y)$ • Over y-axis: $(-x, y)$ • Over $y = x$: (y, x) • Over $y = -x$: $(-y, -x)$ • Reflection over any other line: PROTECT THE DISTANCE 	<p>3. Reflection over $y = x$</p> 	<p>4. Reflection over $y = -3$</p> 
<p>Rotations</p> <p>x $(0,5) \rightarrow (5,0)$</p> <p>w $(-2,1) \rightarrow (1,2)$</p>	<p>90CW (y, x)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90CW/270CCW: $(y, -x)$ • 180: $(-x, -y)$ • 90CCW/270CW: $(-y, x)$ <p>$(3,1) \rightarrow (1,-3)$</p>	<p>5. Rotate the figure 90° CW</p> 	<p>6. Rotate the figure 90° CCW $(-y, x)$</p>  <p>$(-1,1) \rightarrow (1,1)$</p> <p>$(-1,3) \rightarrow (3,1)$</p> <p>$D'(-3,-1)$</p> <p>$L'(3,4)$</p> <p>$E'(-4,3)$</p>
<p>Combinations of Transformations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glide Reflection: Translation and Reflection • Rotation and Reflection • ORDER IS IMPORTANT • Use the previous ordered pairs to do the next transformation. 	<p>7. Given the points M $(-3, 1)$ S $(5, -2)$</p> <p>Translate: $(x - 3, y + 2)$</p> <p>Reflect: $y = -x$</p> <p>$M' \rightarrow (-6, 3)$ $M'' \rightarrow (-3, 6)$</p> <p>$S' \rightarrow (2, 0)$ $S'' \rightarrow (4, -2)$</p>	<p>8. Given the points K $(0, -4)$ P $(-6, -3)$ R $(1, 2)$</p> <p>Reflect: over the x-axis</p> <p>Rotate: 270 CCW $(y, -x)$</p> <p>$K' \rightarrow (0, 4)$ $K'' \rightarrow (4, 0)$</p> <p>$P' \rightarrow (6, 3)$ $P'' \rightarrow (3, 6)$</p> <p>$R' \rightarrow (1, -2)$ $R'' \rightarrow (-2, -1)$</p>