

Geometry

Good morning!

Find your seat

Start on the Student information sheet

Welcome

Index cards

Pretest

Day1 - Geometry Vocabulary

Name _____
Date _____
GSE Analytic Geometry, Pd _____
Mod 0, Pre-test

1. A regular pentagon is centered about the origin and has a vertex at (5, 4).

Which transformation maps the pentagon to itself?

A. a reflection across the x-axis
B. a reflection across the y-axis
C. a clockwise rotation of 360° about the origin
D. a clockwise rotation of 144° about the origin

2. Parallelogram PQRS was translated 2 units down to form parallelogram P'Q'R'S'. Parallelogram P'Q'R'S' was then rotated 90° counterclockwise about point P' to form parallelogram P''Q''R''S''.

Which statement is true about parallelogram P''Q''R''S''?

A. The angles are both obtuse and congruent.
B. The angles are obtuse and not congruent.
C. The angles are obtuse but not congruent.
D. The angles are congruent but not obtuse.

3. In the diagram, \overline{DE} is the perpendicular bisector of \overline{AB} . The bisecting point shows that \overline{AE} is congruent to \overline{BE} .

Given	Statement	Reason
1. $\overline{DE} \perp \overline{AB}$	\overline{DE} is the perpendicular bisector of \overline{AB}	Given
2. $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{BE}$		Definition of perpendicular bisector
3. $\overline{DE} \cong \overline{DE}$		Reflexive Property of Congruence
4. $\triangle ADE \cong \triangle BDE$ by SAS		Definition of perpendicular bisector
5. $\angle ADE \cong \angle BDE$		CPCTC
6. $\angle AED \cong \angle BED$		CPCTC

Which of the following would justify Step 4?

A. SAS
B. ASA
C. SSS
D. AAS

Aug 1-8:49 AM

Aug 1-8:59 AM

Undefined Terms:	Description	Picture	Naming
Point	An undefined point in geometry, its name a location and has no size.		Capital letter, and only one letter.
Line			1. Cursive lowercase letter or 2. Capital letters
Plane			1. Capital cursive letter or 3. Capital letters
Defined Terms:			
Line Segment			2. Capital letter CD or DC AT, ST, SR etc
Ray			2. Capital letters DE
Perpendicular Lines			Use the symbol \perp to indicate 90°
Parallel Lines			Use the \parallel symbol to indicate parallel lines
Perpendicular bisector			Use the tick mark to show the same length

Aug 1-9:01 AM

Circle			OP use the O symbol and one capital letter.
Angle	Where 2 rays come together at a vertex		Name an angle with 3 letters or 1 letter. $\angle BAC, \angle CAB, \angle B, \angle C$
Classifying Angles:			
Acute			
Right			
Obtuse			
Straight			
Reflex	An \angle which is larger than 180° but less than 360°		

Aug 1-9:02 AM

Get out 1 sheet of paper (eyeopener):

Draw 1 triangle, draw another triangle of equal size...we will finish the rest together

Explore Weebly

sign up for Remind Weebly

look at some resources on Remind

Lets finish vocabulary

Lets start translation (p27) on the whiteboards

Learn Preimage image vector mapping rigid motion/isometry

Aug 1-9:04 AM

preimage = blue image = pink
vector = dotted lines

$\triangle ABC$ maps to $\triangle A'B'C'$

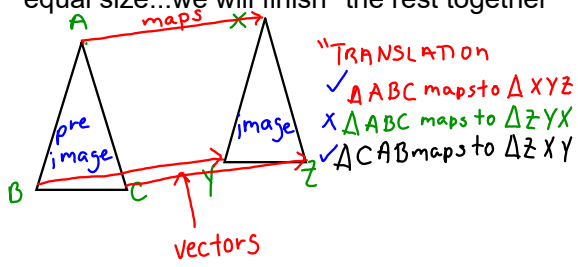
vertices changed
 \triangle kept = shape
 \triangle Areas are =

rigid transformation
isometry

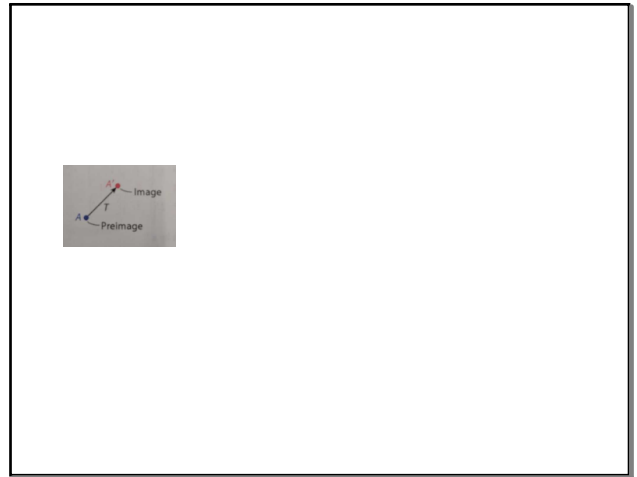
Aug 2-10:53 AM

Get out 1 sheet of paper (eyeopener):

Draw 1 triangle, draw another triangle of equal size...we will finish the rest together



Aug 2-10:19 AM

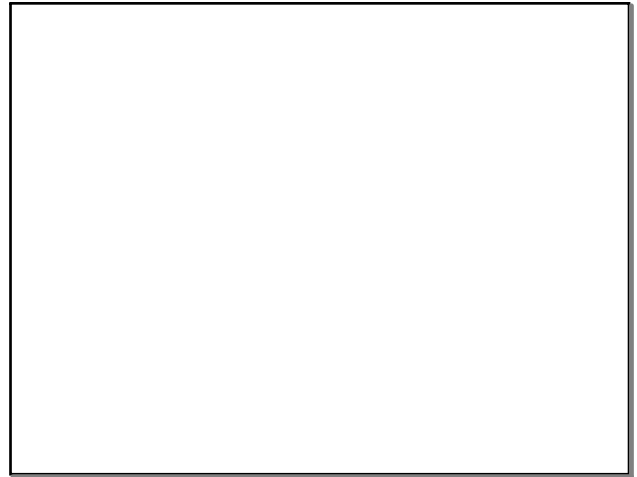


Aug 2-8:24 AM

Rules for Translations on a Coordinate Plane	
Translation a units to the right	$(x, y) \rightarrow (x + a, y)$
Translation a units to the left	$(x, y) \rightarrow (x - a, y)$
Translation b units up	$(x, y) \rightarrow (x, y + b)$
Translation b units down	$(x, y) \rightarrow (x, y - b)$

p57 4 & use vocabulary to identify all parts

Aug 2-8:29 AM

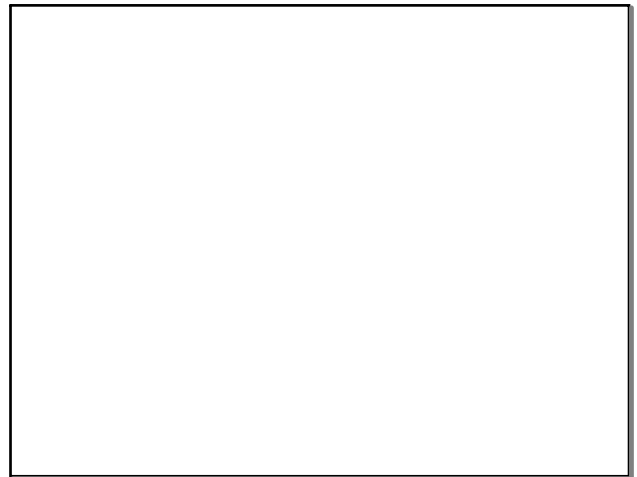


Aug 2-8:32 AM

8 $(x, y) \rightarrow (-x, y)$
 Preimage (x, y) Rule $(x, y) \rightarrow (-x, y)$ Image $(-x, y)$
 $R(-4, 3) \rightarrow R(-(-4), 3) = R(4, 3)$
 $S(-1, 3) \rightarrow S(-(-1), 3) = S(1, 3)$
 $T(-4, 1) \rightarrow T(-(-4), 1) = T(4, 1)$
 The transformation is a reflection across the y axis.
 A comparison of the image to its preimage shows that \dots

9 $(x, y) \rightarrow (2x, y)$
 Preimage (x, y) Rule $(x, y) \rightarrow (2x, y)$ Image $(2x, y)$
 $J(1, 2) \rightarrow J(2, 2)$
 $K(2, 2) \rightarrow K(4, 2)$
 $L(3, 2) \rightarrow L(6, 2)$
 The transformation is a (horizontal/vertical) stretch by a factor of 2 .
 A comparison of the image to its preimage shows that \dots

Aug 2-8:26 AM



Aug 1-9:04 AM