

Important Concepts . . .

Preview Review



Mathematics Grade 8

W3 - Lesson 5: Congruence of Polygons

Important Concepts of Grade 8 Mathematics

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W1 - Lesson 2	Working with Ratios and Rates
W1 - Lesson 3	Multiplying and Dividing Fractions
W1 - Lesson 4	Multiplying and Dividing Integers
W1 - Lesson 5	Working with Percents
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W1 - Quiz	
W2 - Lesson 1	Modelling and Solving Linear Equations Using Algebra Tiles
W2 - Lesson 2	Solving Linear Equations
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W2 - Quiz	
W3 - Lesson 1	Pythagorean Theorem
W3 - Lesson 2	Calculating Surface Area
W3 - Lesson 3	Calculating Volume
W3 - Lesson 4	Drawing 3-D Objects
W3 - Lesson 5	Congruence of Polygons
W3 - Review	
W3 - Quiz	

Materials Required

Protractor
Ruler
Calculator

No Textbook Required

This is a stand-alone course.

Mathematics Grade 8

Version 6

Preview/Review W3 - L5

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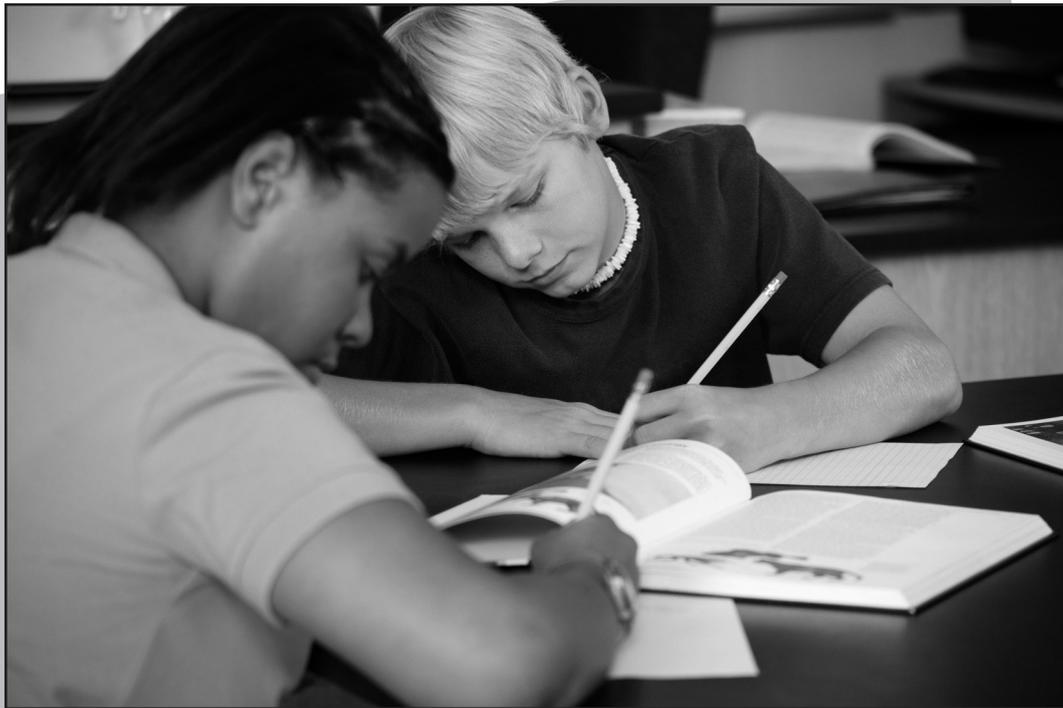
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Preview/Review Concepts for Grade Eight Mathematics



W3 - Lesson 5:

Congruence of Polygons

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Determine the coordinates of the vertices of an image following a given combination of transformations of the original figure.
- Draw the original figure and determine the coordinates of its vertices, given the coordinates of the image's vertices and a description of the transformation (translation, rotation, reflection).

GLOSSARY

Tessellation – a design that consists of congruent copies of a shape with no overlaps or gaps; a tessellation can consist of one shape or a combination of shapes.

Transformations – the act of moving a shape from one location to another location on the coordinate plane without changing its size or shape.

Translation – a move in a straight line to another position on the same flat surface

Reflection – a shape and its image in a line of reflection.

Rotation – a shape turned about a fixed point

W3 – Lesson 5: Congruence of Polygons

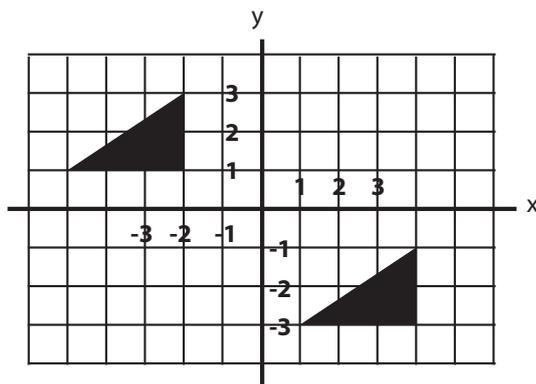
Materials required:

- Paper, Pencil, Calculator, Square dot paper, Grid paper

Congruence of Polygons

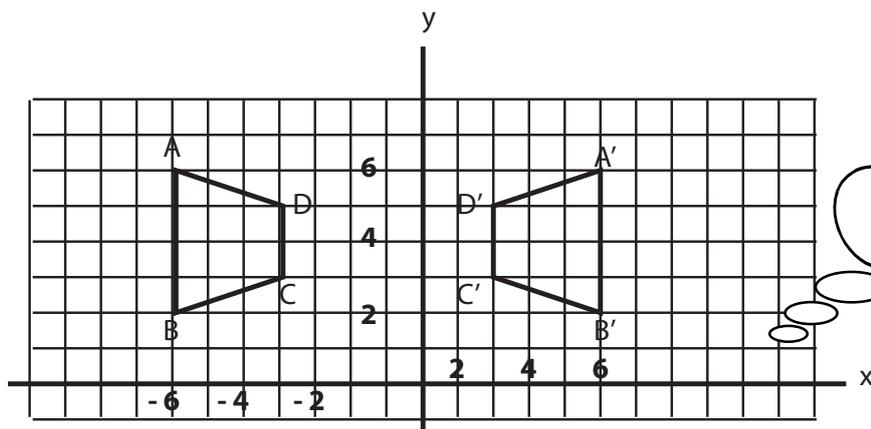
A transformation is the act of moving a shape from one location to another location on the coordinate plane without changing its size or shape.

A translation is a move in a straight or diagonal line to another position on the same flat surface.

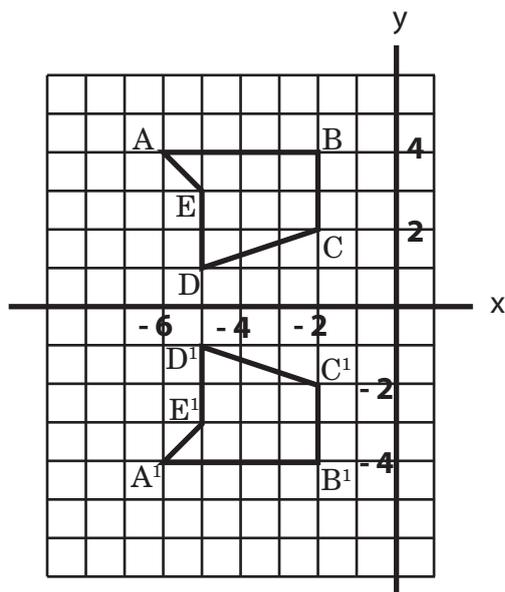


A x-coordinate will have a constant difference and so will the y-coordinates.

A reflection shows a shape and its image in a line of reflection. The reflection can be a vertical reflection or a horizontal reflection.



A horizontal reflection, the x-coordinates stay the same and the y-coordinates change to the opposite values.



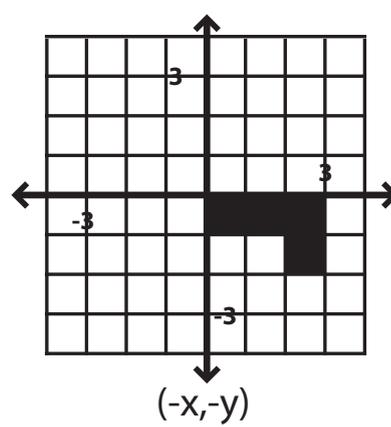
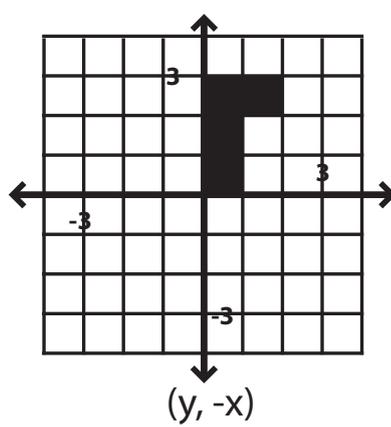
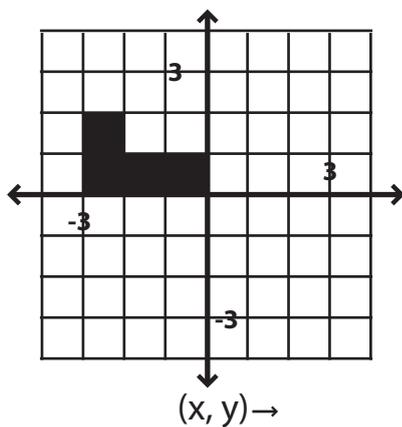
A vertical reflection, the y-coordinates stay the same and the x-coordinates change to the opposite values.

A rotation is a shape turned about a fixed point. The rotation can happen in a clockwise direction or the counterclockwise direction.

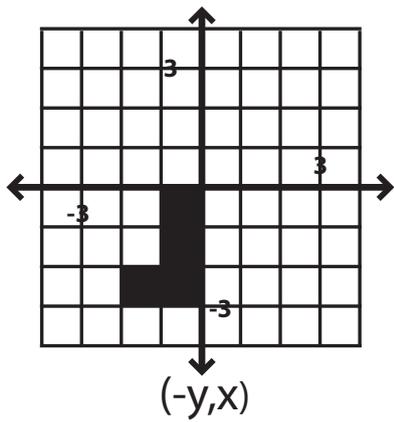
Original position

90° rotation clockwise

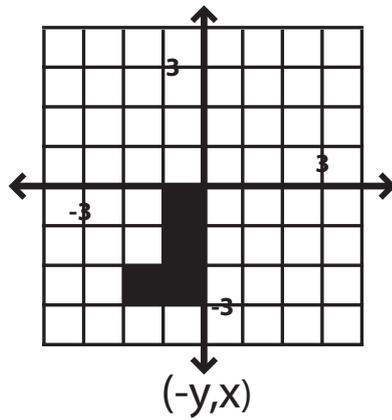
180° rotation clockwise



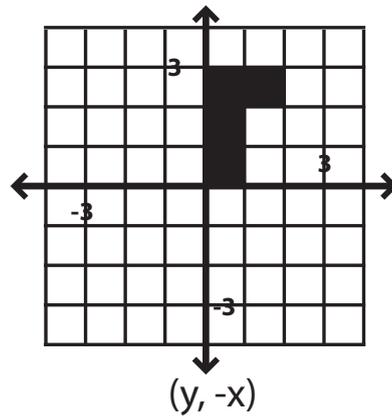
270° rotation clockwise



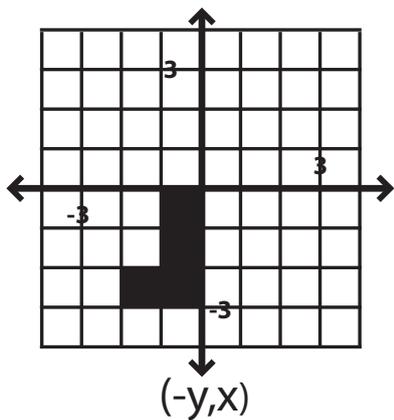
90° rotation
counterclockwise



180° rotation
counterclockwise

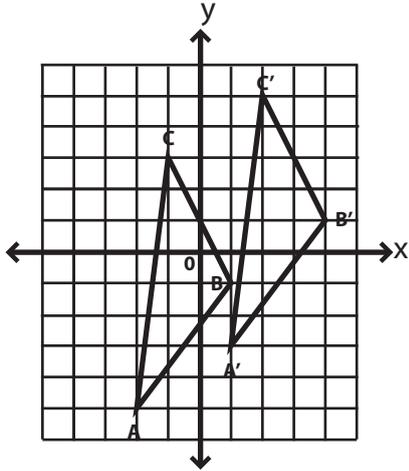


270° rotation
counterclockwise



Example 1

Identify the transformation illustrated in the following diagram.



Step 1: Determine the coordinates of the original shape.

A(-2, -5), B(1, -1), C(-1, 3)

Step 2: Determine the coordinates of the image.

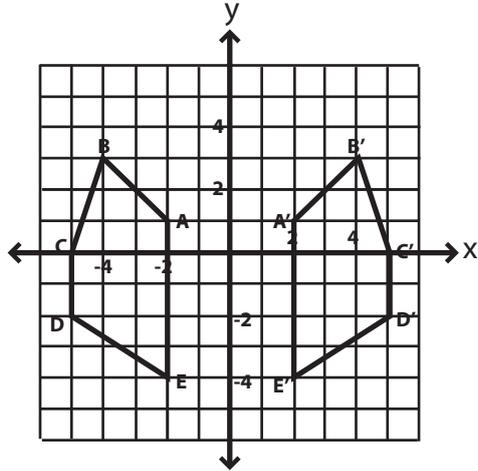
A'(1, -3), B'(4, 1), C(2, 5)

Step 3: Determine the transformation.

The shape has moved 3 units to the left and 2 units up. This diagram illustrates a translation.

Example 2

Identify the transformation illustrated in the following diagram.



Step 1: Determine the coordinates of the original shape.

A(-2, 1), B(-4, 3), C(-5, 0), D(-5, -2), E(-2, -4)

Step 2: Determine the coordinates of the image.

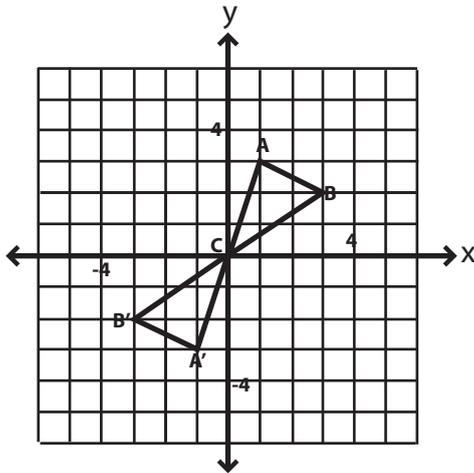
A'(2, 1), B'(4, 3), C'(5, 0), D'(5, -2), E'(2, -4)

Step 3: Determine the transformation.

The second shape is a mirror image of the original shape. The y-coordinates are the same and the x-values have changed to their opposite values. This diagram illustrates a reflection about the y-axis.

Practice Questions

1. Identify the transformation illustrated in the following diagram.



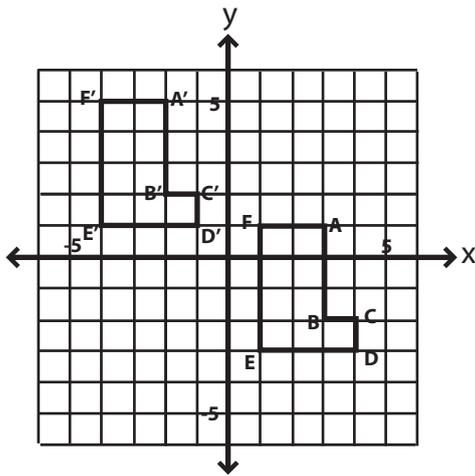
Answer:

Step 1: Determine the coordinates of the original shape.

Step 2: Determine the coordinates of the image.

Step 3: Determine the transformation

2. Identify the transformation illustrated in the following diagram.



Answer:

Step 1: Determine the coordinates of the original shape.

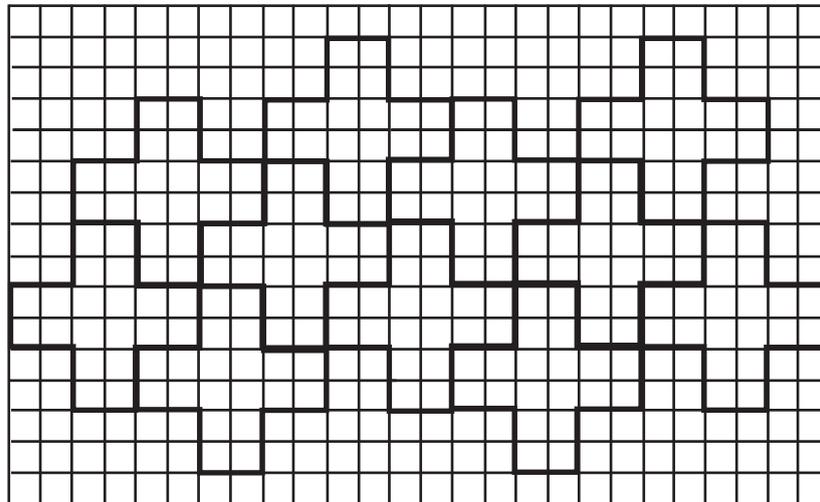
Step 2: Determine the coordinates of the image.

Step 3: Determine the transformation.

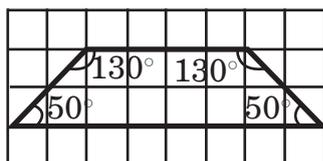
Constructing Tessellations

A tessellation is a design that consists of congruent copies of a shape with no overlaps or gaps. A tessellation can consist of one shape or a combination of shapes.

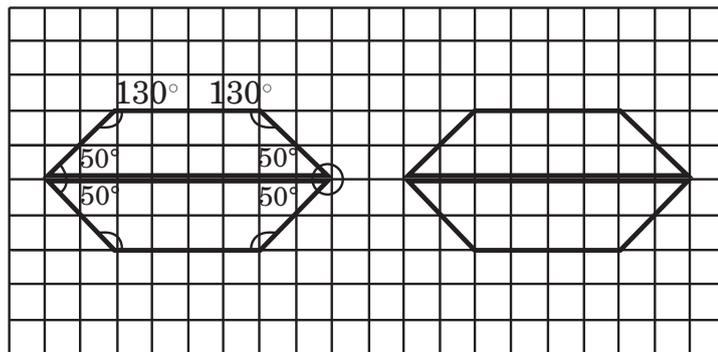
To make a tessellation, take the original shape and apply a series of translations, reflections, and rotations to it.



In order for a shape to tessellate, the point where the vertices of the original shape meet, the sum of the angles must be 360° .



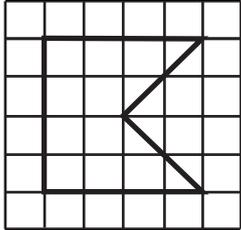
tessellate



$$50^\circ + 50^\circ + 130^\circ + 130^\circ = 360^\circ$$

Practice Questions

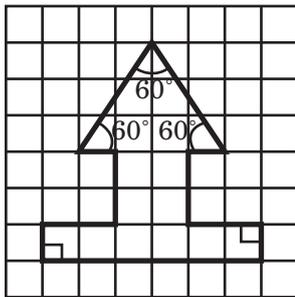
1. Tessellate the following shape.



Answer:

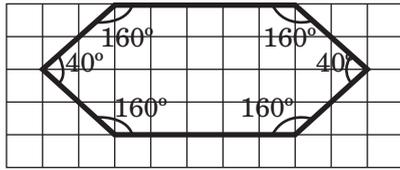
2. Determine if the following shapes will tessellate:

a.



Answer:

b.

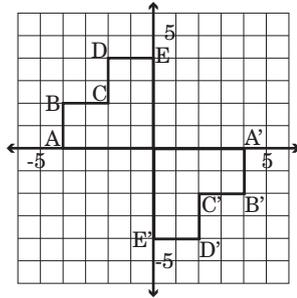


Answer:

Lesson 5: Assignment

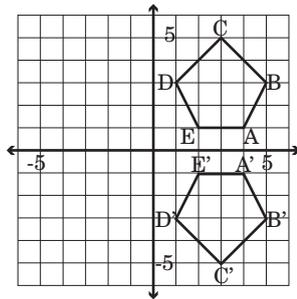
1. Identify the following transformations.

a.



Answer:

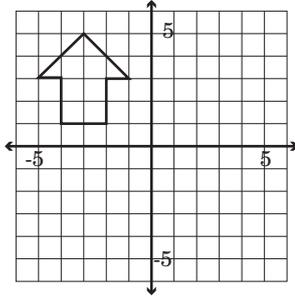
b.



Answer:

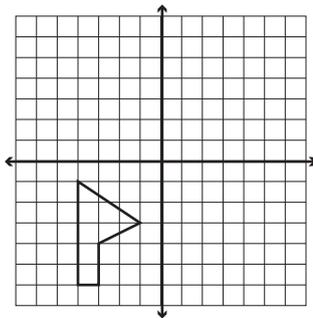
2. Transform the following shapes.

a. Translate the following shape 6 units right and 4 units down.



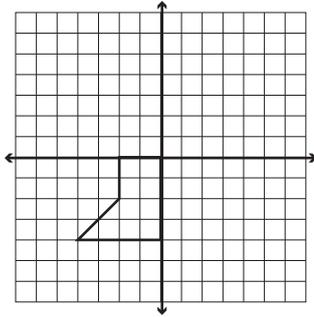
Answer:

b. Reflect the following shape across the y-axis.



Answer:

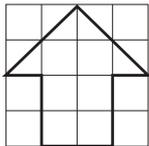
c. Reflect the following shape 270° clockwise.



Answer:

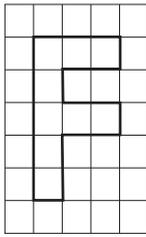
3. Tessellate the following shapes.

a.



Answer:

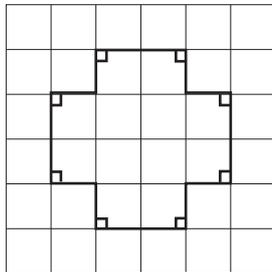
b.



Answer:

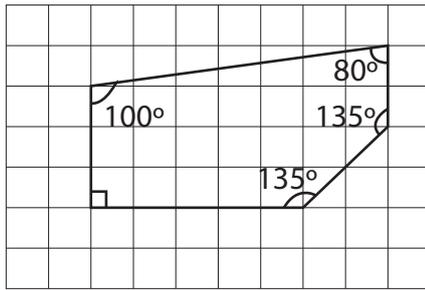
4. Determine if the following shapes will tessellate.

a.



Answer:

b.



Answer:

