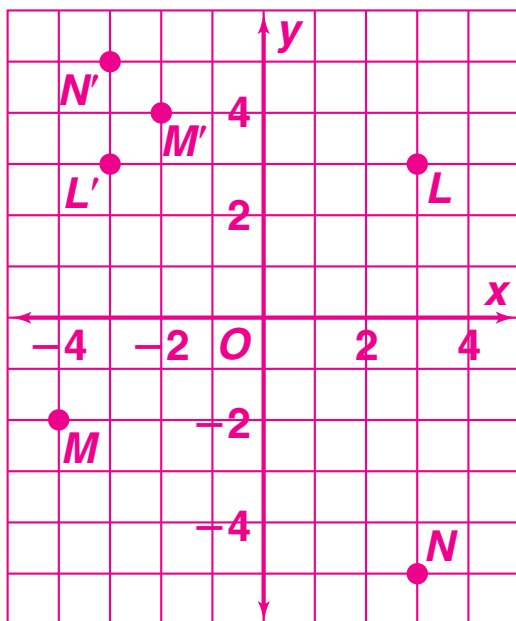


Answers for Lesson 3-8, pp. 148–149 Exercises

1. 180

2–4.



2. $L'(-3, 3)$

3. $M'(-2, 4)$

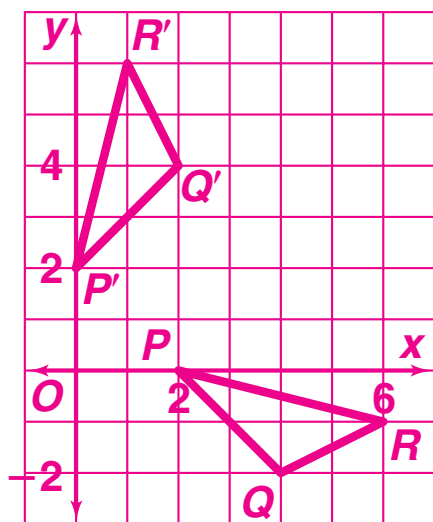
4. $N'(-3, 5)$

5. yes; 45°

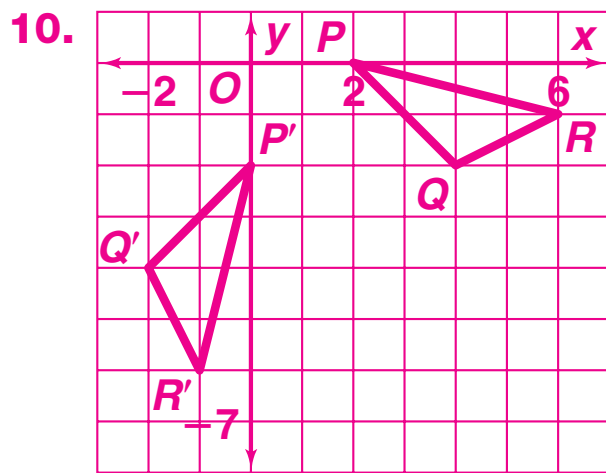
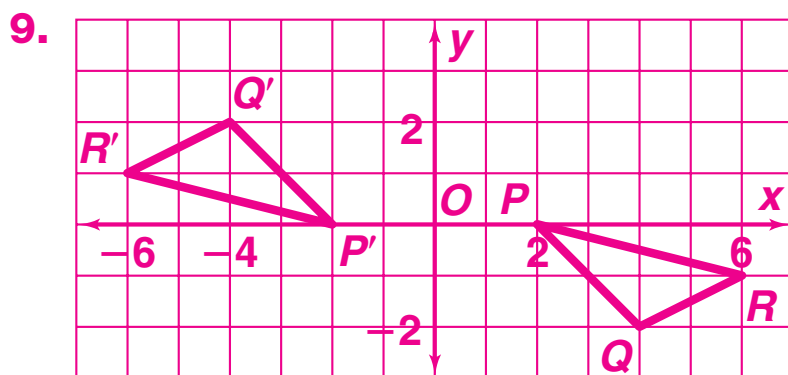
6. yes; 72°

7. no rotational symmetry

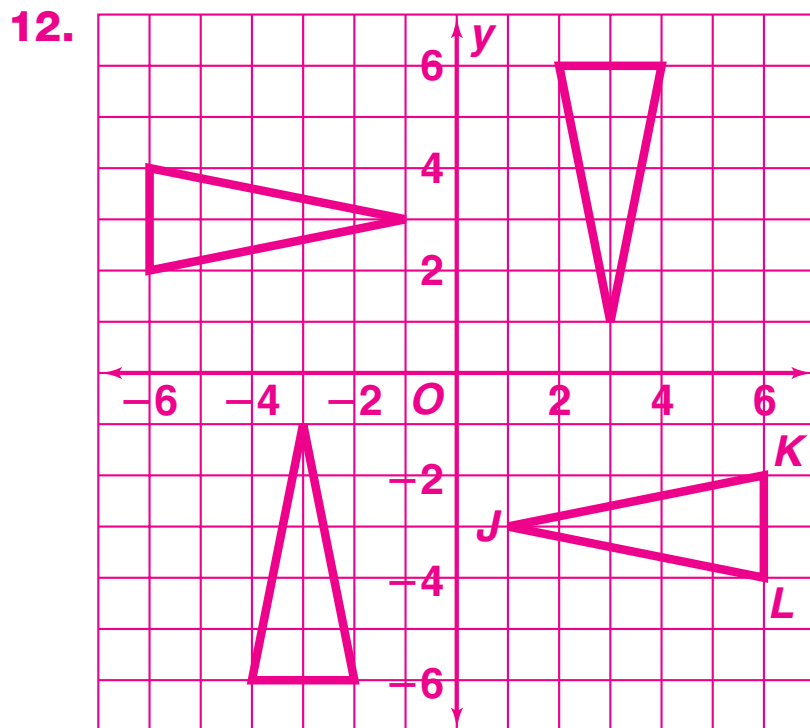
8.



Answers for Lesson 3-8, pp. 148–149 Exercises (cont.)

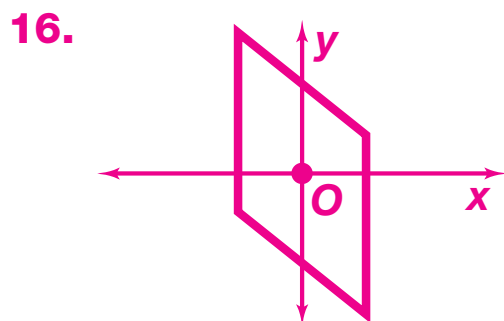
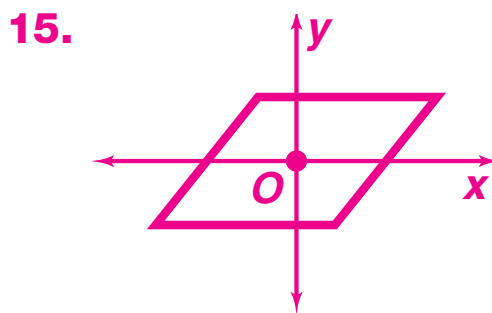
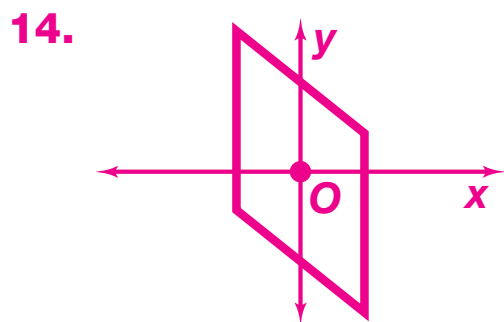


11. 180°

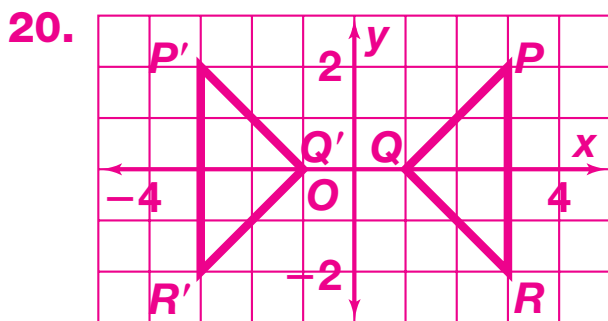
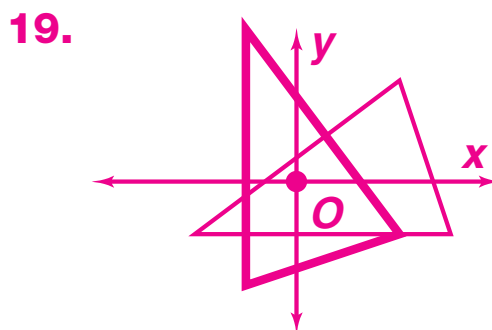
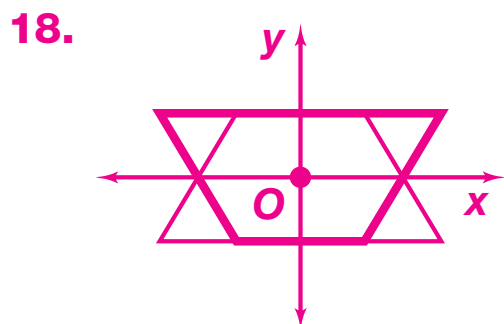


13. A complete rotation has 360° . A square can be rotated $360^\circ \div 4$, or 90° .

Answers for Lesson 3-8, pp. 148–149 Exercises (cont.)



17. Answers may vary. Sample: The repeating figure is rotated 90° and translated. It is then rotated 270° and translated.



Rotate the triangle 180° about the origin.

21. D

22. G

23. B

24. $M'(2, -4)$

25. $M'(-3, 0)$