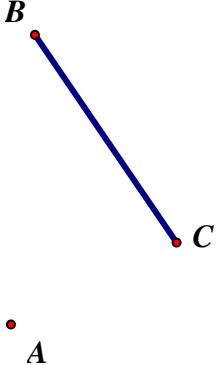
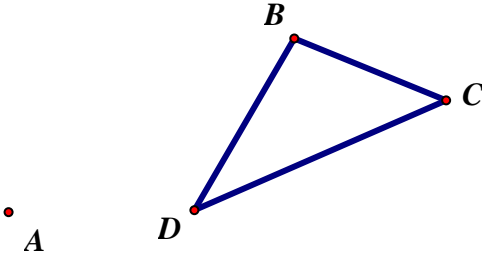
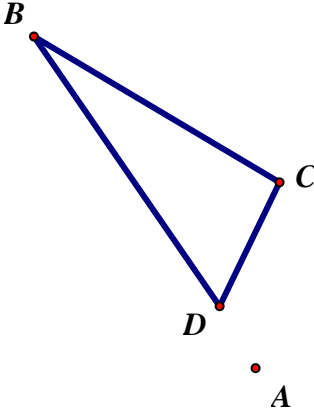
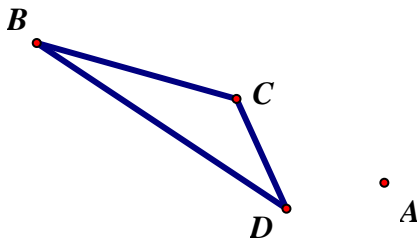
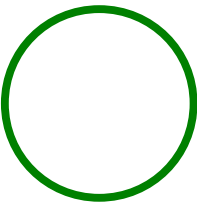
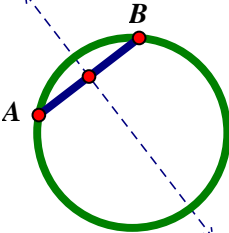
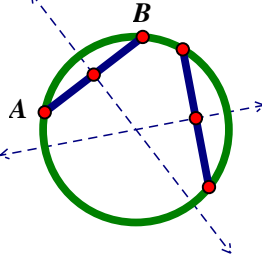
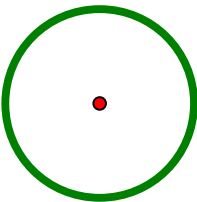


1) Use a compass, a straightedge and a protractor to construct the following rotations.

<p>a) $R_{A,150^\circ}(\overline{BC})$</p> 	<p>b) $R_{A,110^\circ}(\triangle BCD)$</p> 
<p>c) $R_{A,-60^\circ}(\triangle BCD)$</p> 	<p>d) $R_{A,80^\circ}(\triangle BCD)$</p> 

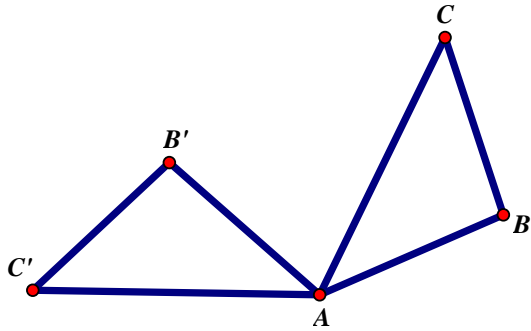
TIP ... If you are trying to find the center of a circle, perpendicular bisectors can help.

 <p>A circle with no center.</p>	 <p>Perform the perpendicular bisector of any two points on the circle. This line passes through the center.</p>	 <p>Perform it a second time, the intersection must be the center because both perpendicular bisectors bisect the circle.</p>	 <p>You have found the center of the circle!</p>
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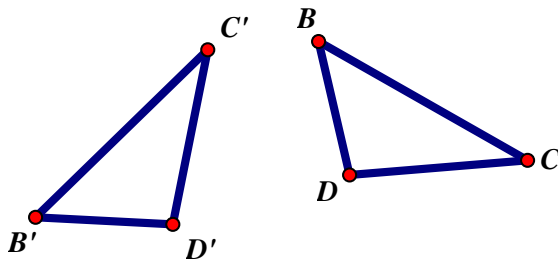
2) Perform the following constructions then write the coordinate rule:

- a) Construct the center of rotation and determine the angle of rotation. Use a protractor to measure the angle size.



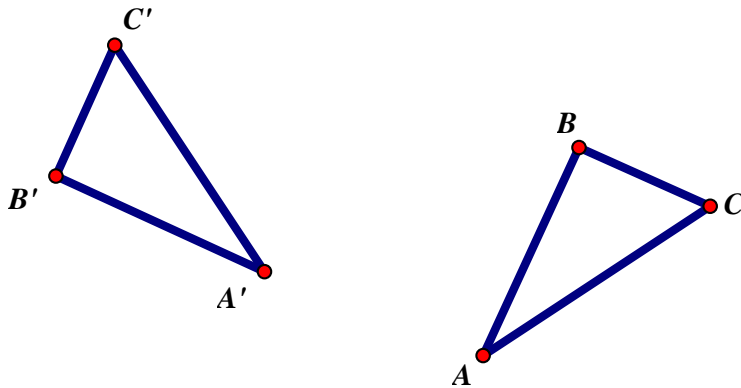
$R_{___} \circ (______)$

- b) Don't forget the tip on the previous page. Construct the center of rotation of $\triangle BCD$ & $\triangle B'C'D'$. Apply it to find the CENTER of rotation and label that point X.



$R_{___} \circ (______)$

- c) Construct the center of rotation of $\triangle ABC$ & $\triangle A'B'C$ and determine the angle of rotation. Apply it to find the CENTER of rotation and label that point Y.



$R_{___} \circ (______)$