- **14.** Yes, rotation and reflection are rigid motions, so side lengths are preserved. The sum of the side lengths is unchanged, and therefore the perimeters are unchanged.
- **15.** Given $WXYZ \cong WTUV$. Rotate figure WXYZ by 90° in a counterclockwise rotation around the point W.
- 16. Yes, the figures *ABCD* and *EFGH* have equal side lengths and shape and therefore are congruent. To map *ABCD* to *EFGH*, reflect it over the *y*-axis and then reflect it over the *x*-axis. The composition $(R_{y-axis} \circ R_{x-axis})$ maps one image to another. $(R_{y-axis} \circ R_{x-axis})$ (*ABCD*) = *A*'*B*'*C*'*D*'
- **17.** $A \cong C$; Since objects A and C are the same size and shape, they are congruent objects. To map object A to C, reflect object A over a vertical line
- 18. a. Congruent images have the same size and shape. From looking at the image, the following images appear congruent: A, C, and G; D and I; E and F.
 - b. Samples: A and C by a reflection across the vertical line halfway between; A and G by a 180° rotation about the midpoint of the segment between the centers of A and G; D and I by a translation; E and F by a translation; C and G by a glide reflection.