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Dilation - transformation that produces an image but	e that is theas the original
• A dilation is to the origin	nal figure.
• Dilations are centered around the origin (0, 0), unless otherwise stated.
Scale factor – is $\frac{\text{image length}}{\text{pre-image length}}$, which is a	
• If the scale factor is greater than 1, the fig	gure becomes
• If the scale factor is <u>between 0 and 1</u> , the	figure becomes
Rule: $(x, y) \rightarrow (fx, fy)$ where f represents the s	cale factor.

Example 1: If the scale factor is 3, how would you write the rule?

Example 2:

Triangle *ABC* has vertices *A* (0, 2), *B* (4, 4), and *C* (-1, 4).

What are the vertices of its *image* with a scale factor of 4?

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Example 3:

Quadrilateral *PQRS* has vertices P(-2, 4), Q(4, 4), R(4, -2), and S(-4, -4). It is dilated by a scale factor of $\frac{1}{2}$.

a) What are the coordinates of the image? Graph them.



b) Demonstrate these quadrilaterals are similar by comparing the ratios of the lengths.

c) What do you notice about the angle measurements of the two figures?

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Example 4:

If the scale factor is $\frac{5}{2}$, how would you write the general rule?

Is this an enlargement or a reduction?

Example 5:

Quadrilateral *A'B'C'D'* is a dilation of quadrilateral *ABCD*. Find the scale factor. Classify the dilation as an enlargement or a reduction.



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Example 6:

Triangle XYZ is graphed below. Draw and label Triangle X'Y'Z' after a dilation using a scale factor of two.



Answer_____



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