Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Table #:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.7A Dilations\_Classwork**

*Objective: Dilate figures in the coordinate plane; write notation rule for dilation. CC.SS.8.G.3 and G.4*

*HW: textbook: 2.7A pg 87\_#4-16 ALL, #19-22 ALL*

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| |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | * To dilate an object means to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the size of an object or to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the size of an object. * The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will determine how much larger or smaller the object will become. * A scale factor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1 means the object will increase in size. * A scale factor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1 means the object will decrease in size. * A dilated image will always be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to its original. | |
| **Transformations Notation**   * A transformation transforms, or maps, the original point to another point. Transformation uses a combination of operation (x) * notation: ↦ “maps to” (it is a rule that you have to apply)   EXAMPLE: (x, y) ↦ (x+3, y) --> (5, 12) ↦ (5+3, 12) --> **(5, 12) ↦ (8, 12)** |

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| 1. |  | Enlargement or reduction?  Scale Factor:  Notation Rule: (x, y) 🡪 |
| 2. |  | Enlargement or reduction?  Scale Factor:  Notation Rule: (x, y) 🡪 |
| 3. |  | Enlargement or reduction?  Scale Factor:  Notation Rule: (x, y) 🡪 |
| 4. |  | Enlargement or reduction?  Scale Factor:  Notation Rule: (x, y) 🡪 |

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| **Extra Example 2 (textbook)**  The vertices of a triangle are D(1,4), E(1,1) and F(3,1). Draw the triangle and its image after a dilation with a scale factor of 2.    Type of dilation:  Notation rule: (x, y) 🡪 | **Extra Example 3 (textbook)**  The vertices of a rectangle are J(-4,2), K(4,2), L(4,-2), and M(-4, -2). Draw the rectangle and its image after a dilation with a scale factor of 0.5.    Type of dilation:  Rotation rule: (x, y) 🡪 |

Watch the video if you need help: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DhZ_Z69zaeE>

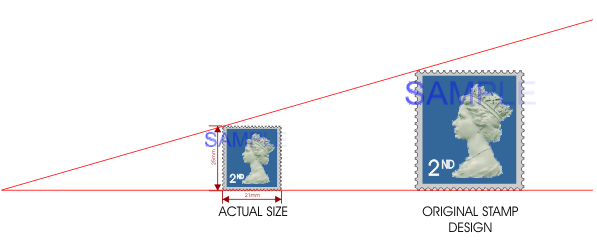
The scale factor “k” is the ratio of the length of any side in the image to the length of its corresponding side in the pre-image. It describes how much the figure is enlarged or reduced.

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| 5.    Describe the dilation (enlarge or reduce):  Scale factor:  Notation Rule: | 6.    Describe the dilation (enlarge or reduce):  Scale factor:  Notation Rule: |

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gAmo3FcaovM](https://exchange.sandi.net/owa/redir.aspx?C=dyfTY4cv7ZenB5StwcKzI7xFlbKp_2AsGcnWEgjriQ4yz7FNT0PVCA..&URL=https%3a%2f%2fwww.youtube.com%2fwatch%3fv%3dgAmo3FcaovM) (D.M. Clip)

Watch the video for notes: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mWrvZdxQ0_A>



Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Table#\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.7A HW**

*HW: textbook: 2.7A pg 87\_#4-16 ALL, #19-22 ALL*

4. 5. 6.

13. 14.

15. 16.