10.6 Dilations

Name_

- 1. If a segment AB having length 2 in. is dilated with a scale factor of 3, what is the length of A'B'?
- 2. If an equilateral triangle Δ TRI whose side length is 4 m. is dilated with a scale factor of 1/2, what is the length of the sides of T'R'I'?
- 3. If a square SQRE that had side lengths of 5cm has been dilated to S'Q'R'E' with side lengths of 15cm, what was the scale factor of the dilation?

4. Plot the rectangle *ABCD* formed with the points A(-1, -2), B(3, -2), C(3, 1), and D(-1, 1) onto the graph. Use the method from the problem task to enlarge it from the origin by a factor of 3. Label this new rectangle A'B'C'D'.

- a. What are the dimensions of the rectangle, ABCD?
- b. What are the dimensions of the enlarged rectangle, A'B'C'D'?
- c. How does the length of AB compare to A'B'?

5. Given the segment below PQ draw the dilation PQ' with the center of dilation P and the scale factor of 3.



6. Now find the dilation PQ'' using the scale factor of $\frac{1}{3}$.





For the given shapes, draw the dilation, given the scale factor and center. 7. k = 2, center is A 8. $k = \frac{3}{4}$, center is A



Plot the points, connect the points with lines to create the shape, then dilate it with a center of dilation located at (8, -8) and a scale factor of $k = \frac{1}{2}$.





Given A and the scale factor k, determine the coordinates of the dilated point, A'. You may assume the center of dilation is the origin.

10. $A(3,9), k = \frac{2}{3}$ 11. A(-4,6), k = 2

Given A and A', find the scale factor. You may assume the center of dilation is the origin.

12. *A*(8,2), *A*′(12,3) 13. *A*(22, -7), *A*′(11, -3.5)

14. Use the scale factor and the lengths given on the preimage to determine the dimensions of the image or dilation. P is the center of dilation.



15. Use the scale factor and the lengths given on the Dilation to determine the dimensions of the preimage. *P* is the center of dilation.

$$k = \frac{1}{3}$$

In the two questions below, find the scale factor, given the corresponding sides. In each diagram, the larger figure is the original and P is the center of dilation.



