





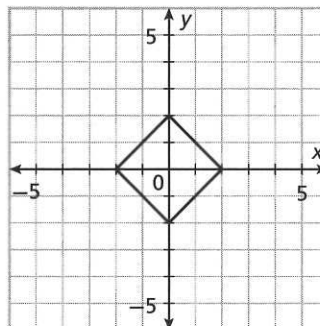


PRACTICE

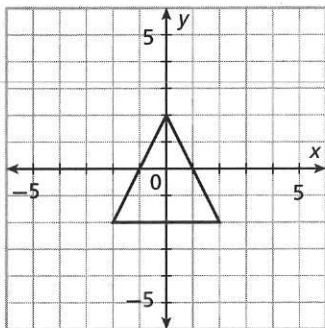
1. The square is the preimage. The center of dilation is the origin. Write the coordinates of the vertices of the preimage in the first column of the table. Then apply the dilation $(x, y) \rightarrow (\frac{3}{2}x, \frac{3}{2}y)$ and write the coordinates of the vertices of the image in the second column. Sketch the image of the figure under the dilation.

Preimage	Image
(2, 0)	(3, 0)
	
	
	

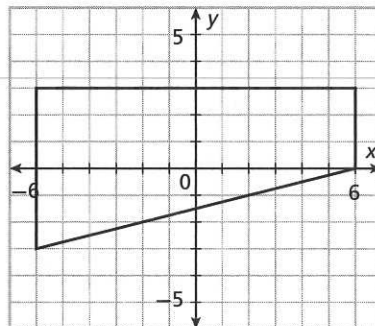


Sketch the image of the figure under the given dilation.

2. $(x, y) \rightarrow (2x, 2y)$

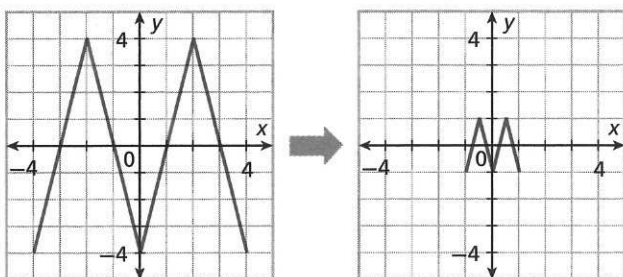


3. $(x, y) \rightarrow (\frac{2}{3}x, \frac{2}{3}y)$

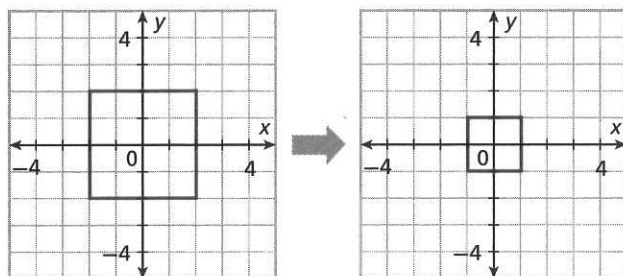


Identify the scale factor of the dilation shown.

4. scale factor =



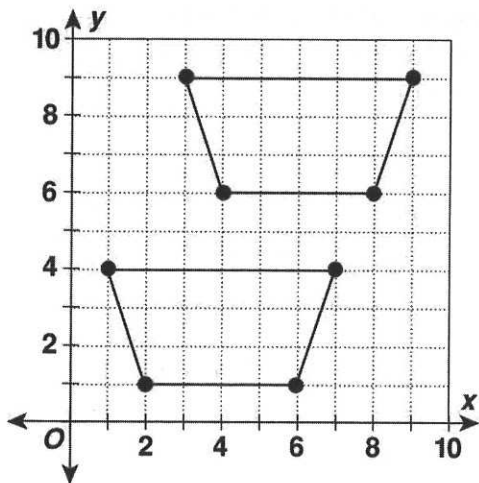
5. scale factor =



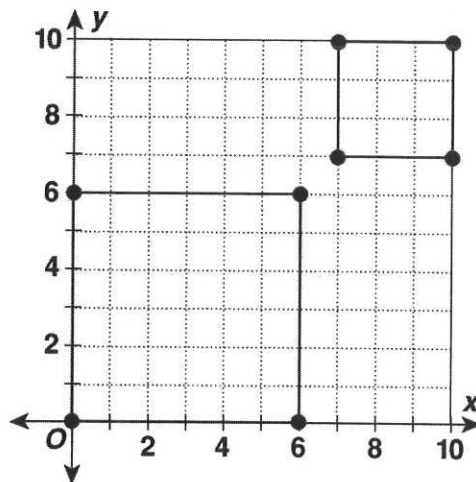
Additional Practice

Tell whether each transformation is a dilation.

1.

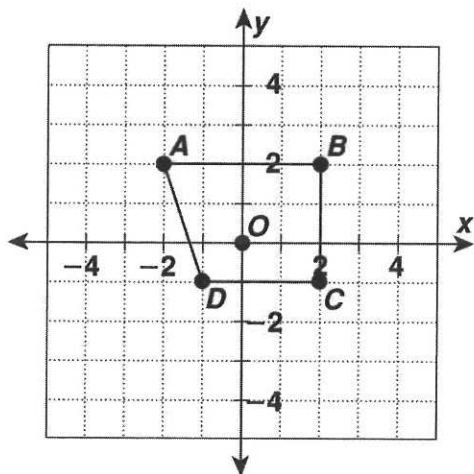


2.



Dilate each figure by the given scale factor with the origin as the center of dilation. What are the vertices of the image?

3. scale factor of 2



4. scale factor of $\frac{1}{2}$

