Na	nme	Date
Line Dilations - geogebra.org/m/uztkqep6 Period		Period
$\overleftarrow{A'}$	\overrightarrow{B}' is the image of \overrightarrow{AB} after a dilation centered at $P(0,0)$ and a scale factor of 2.	
	art I - You may only alter the slider (scale factor)	
1.	What happens to $\overrightarrow{A'B'}$ as you alter the scale factor? What happens when the scale to 1, greater than 1?	ale factor is less than 1, equal
2.	What kind of lines are $\overrightarrow{A'B'}$ and \overrightarrow{AB} when the scale factor is not equal to 1?	
Pa 3.	write the equation of each line in slope-intercept form. $\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{A'B'}$	
4.	Find the distance/length of each segment. $d = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$	
	\overline{PA} $\overline{PA'}$	
	\overline{PB} $\overline{PB'}$	
	$\overline{A}\overline{B}$ $\overline{A'}\overline{B'}$	
	What can you conclude/what do you notice?	

Part III - Refresh GeoGebra. You may only alter point P and the scale factor

5. Move point P around the graph, what happens to $\overrightarrow{A'B'}$? Do lines $\overrightarrow{A'B'}$ and \overrightarrow{AB} remain parallel? What is the

exception?

6. Move point P to (2, 3).

What happens to $\overrightarrow{A'B'}$ as you alter the scale factor? What happens when the scale factor is less than 1, equal to 1, greater than 1?

7. Write the equation of each line in slope-intercept form.

\longleftrightarrow			
AB			

\longleftrightarrow			
$\hat{A}'\hat{B}'$			
AD			

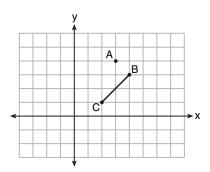
8. What can you conclude about $\overrightarrow{A'B'}$ as the center of dilation P changes? What happens when P is on the pre-

image line \overrightarrow{AB} ? What happens when P is **not** on the pre-image line \overrightarrow{AB} ?

9.	A line segment is dilated by a scale factor of 2 centered at a point
	not on the line segment. Which statement regarding the relationship
	between the given line segment and its image is true?

- (1) The line segments are perpendicular, and the image is one-half of the length of the given line segment.
- (2) The line segments are perpendicular, and the image is twice the length of the given line segment.
- (3) The line segments are parallel, and the image is twice the length of the given line segment.
- (4) The line segments are parallel, and the image is one-half of the length of the given line segment.

10. On the graph below, point A(3,4) and \overline{BC} with coordinates B(4,3) and C(2,1) are graphed.



What are the coordinates of B' and C' after \overline{BC} undergoes a dilation centered at point A with a scale factor of 2?

- (1) B'(5,2) and C'(1,-2)
- (3) B'(5,0) and C'(1,-2)
- (2) B'(6,1) and C'(0,-1)
- (4) B'(5,2) and C'(3,0)