

### **Dilation Exemplar Instruction Card**

- Draw an original polygon, label it "original," and estimate its area.\*
- Choose the location of a fixed point and label it "fixed point."
- Choose a scale factor for an enlargement or a reduction (must fit on the page).
- Draw dashed lines from the fixed point to each vertex on the polygon.
- Measure and label the length of each dashed line in centimeters (i.e., 5.1 cm).
- Multiply each measurement by the scale factor to find the correct distances between the fixed point and the new vertices along the same dashed lines.
- Draw each new vertex (extend dashed lines as needed), connect the new vertices, and label the new polygon "new."
- Estimate the new polygon's area. Compare to:  $A_{\text{new}} = A_{\text{original}} \cdot (\text{scale factor})^2$

*\*Use graph paper and choose a shape with an area that is easy to estimate.*

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*\*Use graph paper and choose a shape with an area that is easy to estimate.*

Dilation: \_\_\_\_\_

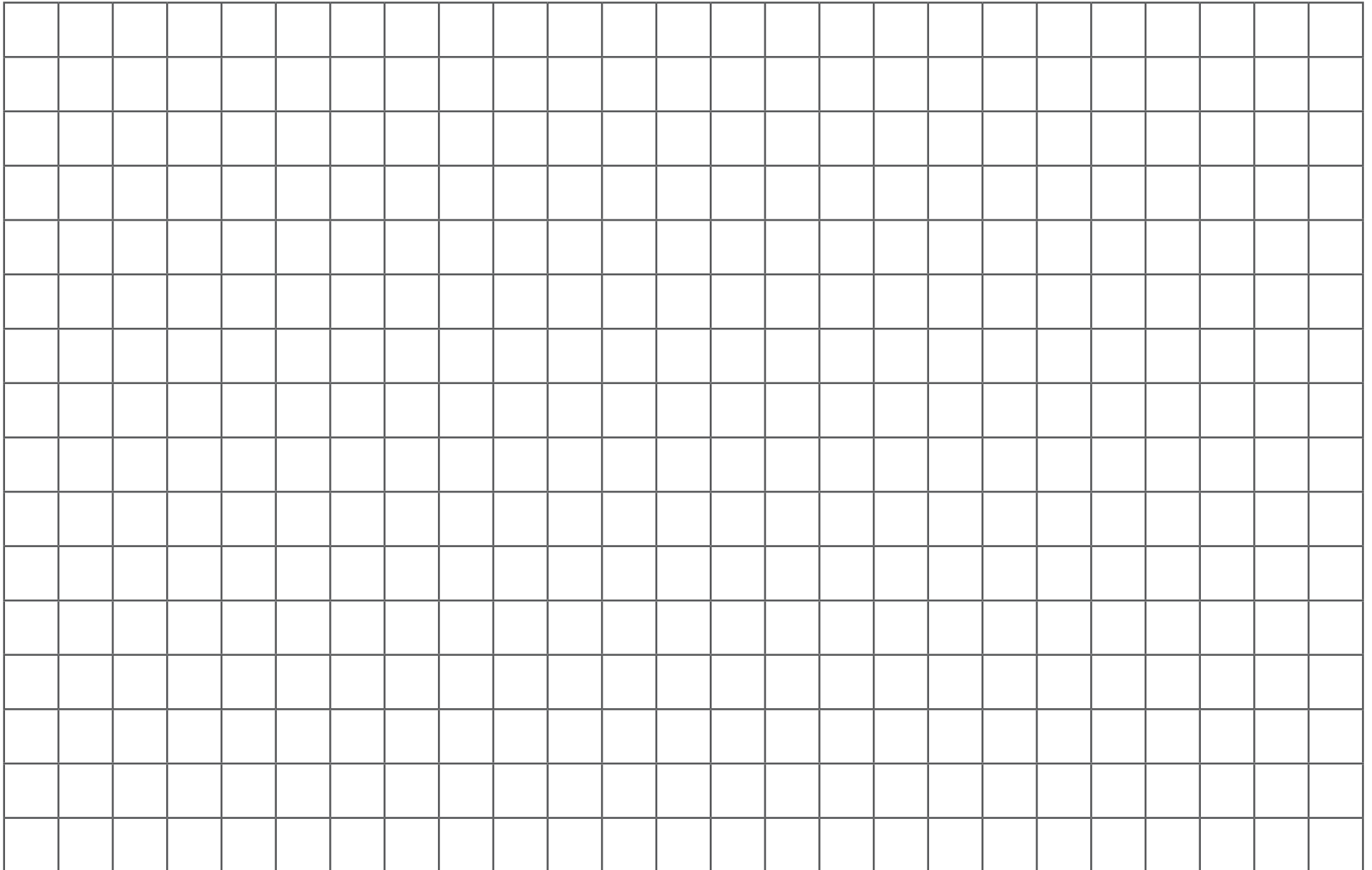
Scale Factor = \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

$$A_{\text{original}} \approx \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_{\text{new}} \approx \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_{\text{calculated}} = ( \quad ) \cdot ( \quad )^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}^2$$



## Step-by-step Dilation Guide

□ Draw an original polygon, label it "original," and estimate its area.\*

\*Use graph paper and choose a shape with an area that is easy to estimate.

Dilation: \_\_\_\_\_

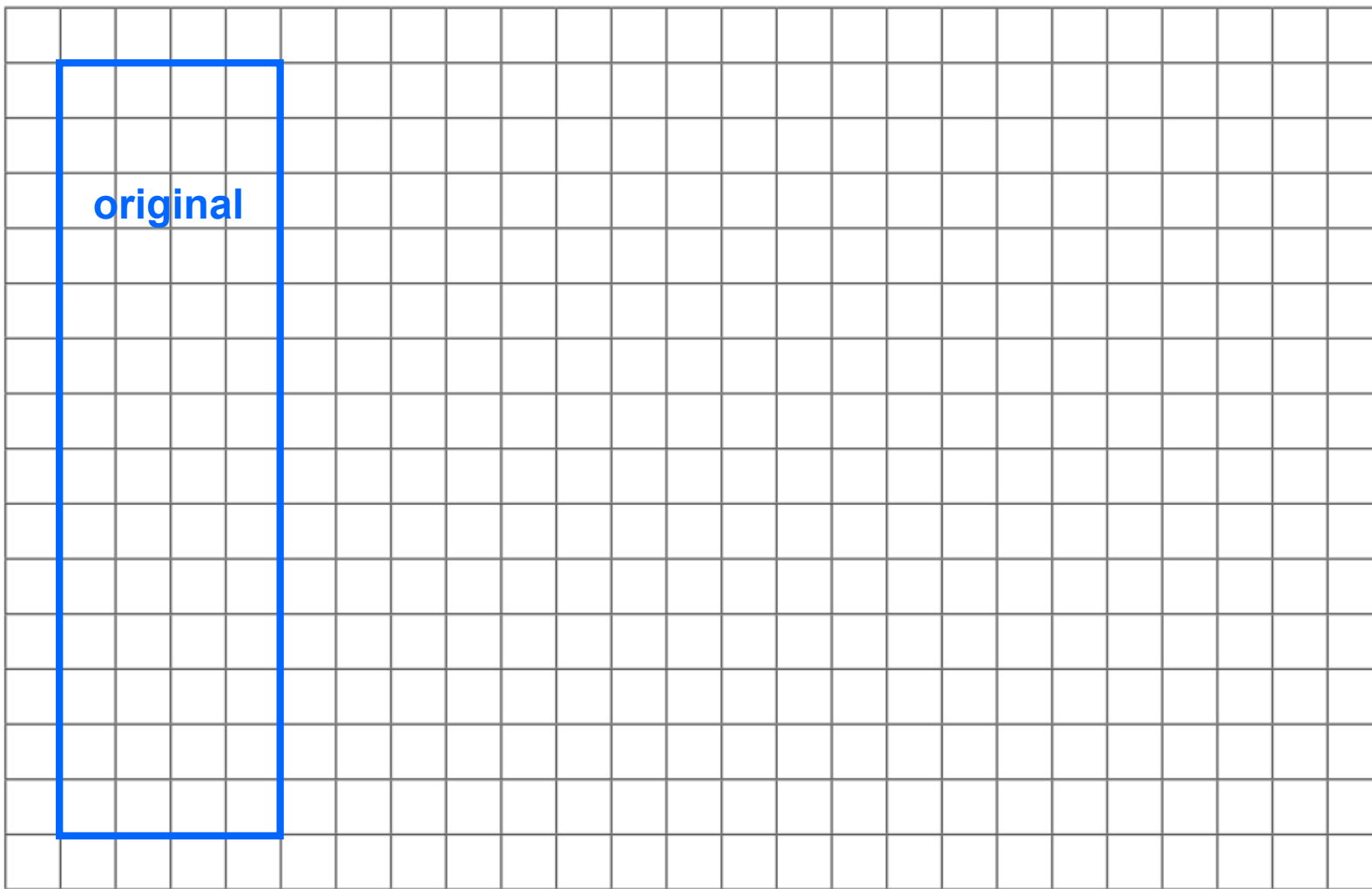
Scale Factor = \_\_\_\_\_

Name: Jacky Jackson

$A_{\text{original}} \approx$  56  $\text{cm}^2$

$A_{\text{new}} \approx$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^2$

$A_{\text{calculated}} = ( \quad ) \cdot ( \quad )^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^2$



# Step-by-step Dilation Guide

- ❑ Choose the location of a fixed point and label it "fixed point."

Dilation: \_\_\_\_\_

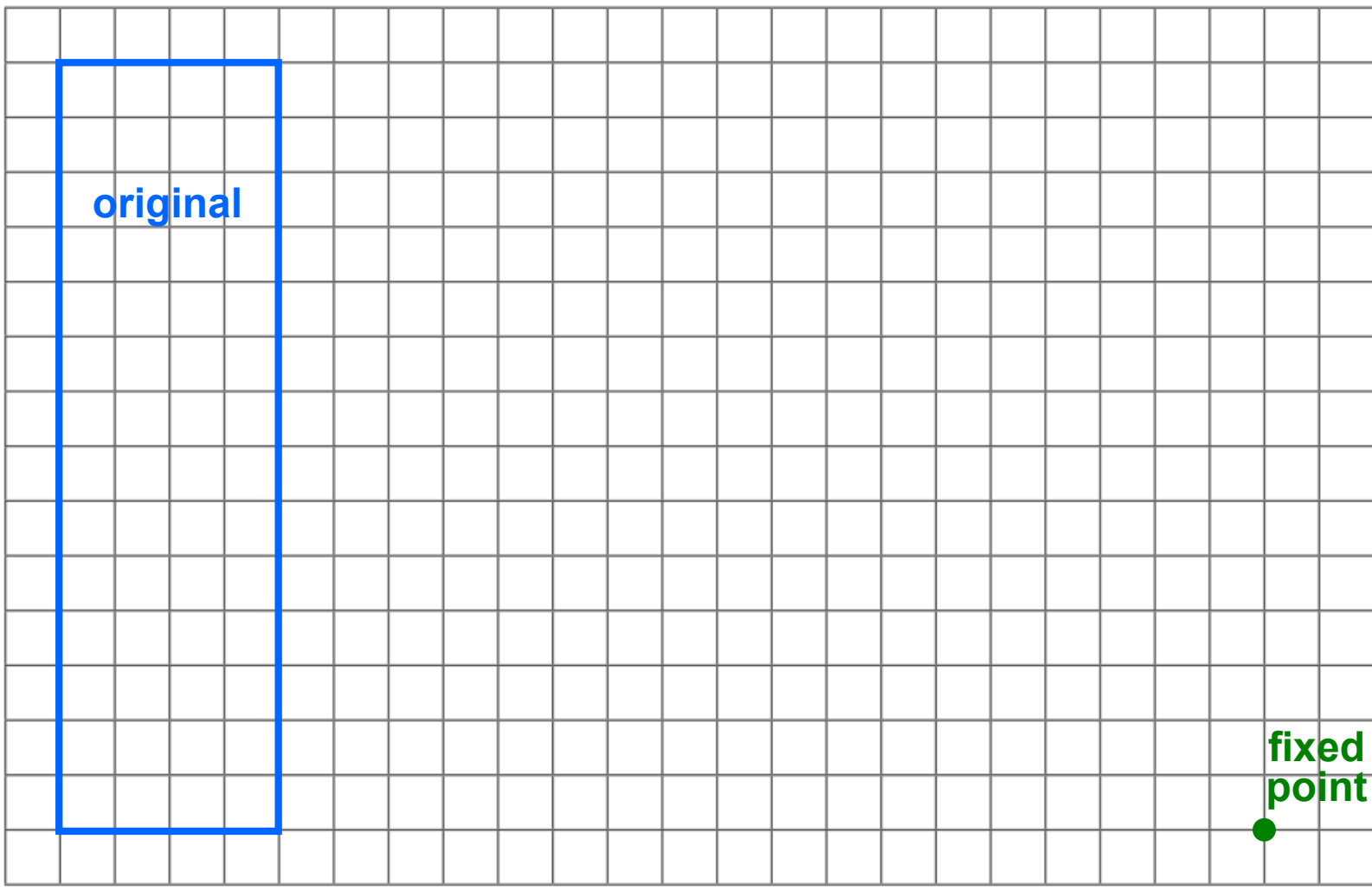
Scale Factor = \_\_\_\_\_

Name: Jacky Jackson

$A_{\text{original}} \approx$  56  $\text{cm}^2$

$A_{\text{new}} \approx$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^2$

$A_{\text{calculated}} = ( \quad ) \cdot ( \quad )^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^2$

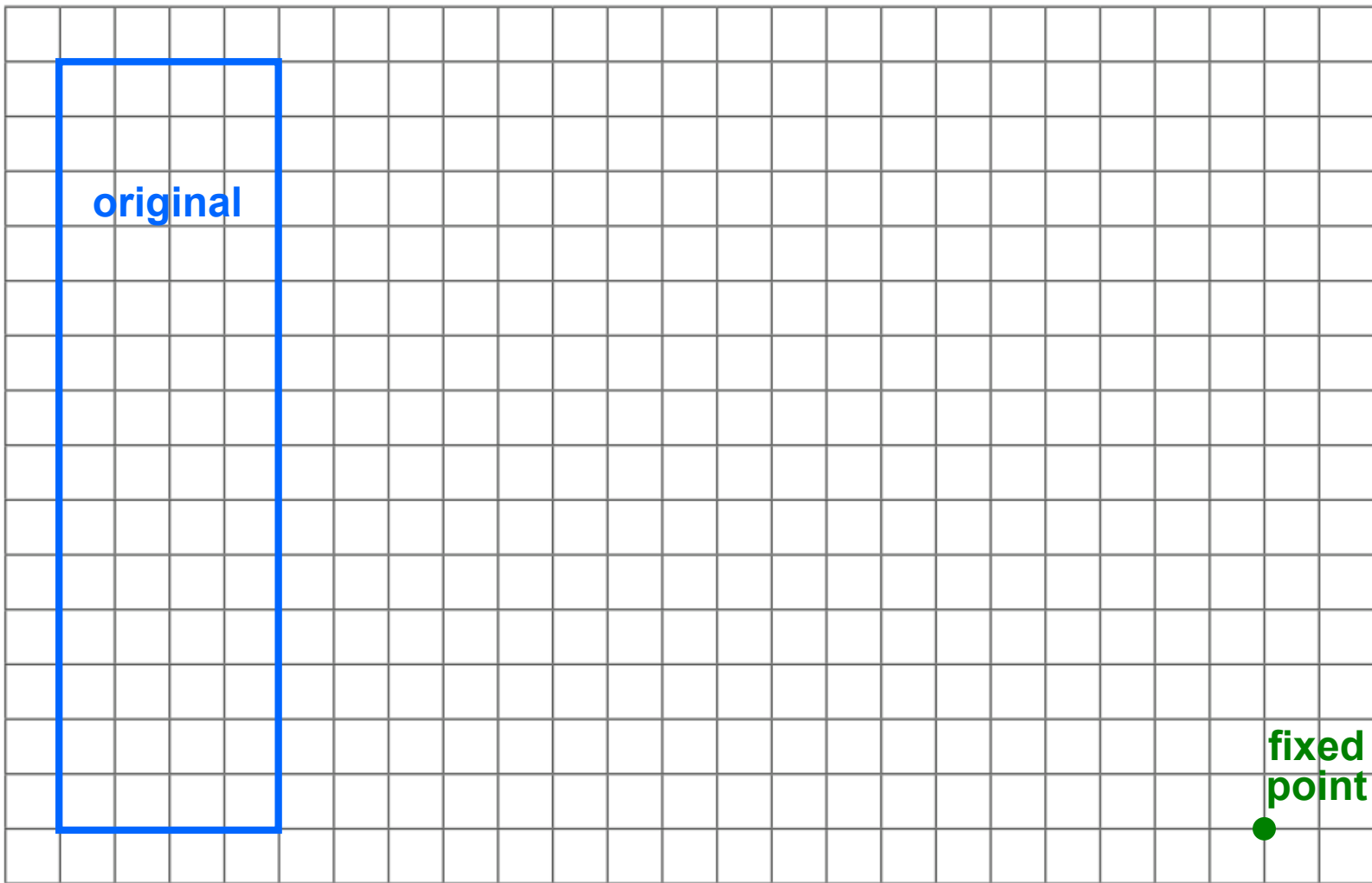


# Step-by-step Dilation Guide

- Choose a scale factor for an enlargement or a reduction (must fit on the page).

Dilation: Reduction      Scale Factor =  $\frac{1}{2}$       Name: Jacky Jackson

$A_{\text{original}} \approx$  56  $\text{cm}^2$        $A_{\text{new}} \approx$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^2$        $A_{\text{calculated}} = ($  \_\_\_\_\_  $) \cdot ($  \_\_\_\_\_  $)^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^2$



# Step-by-step Dilation Guide

- Draw dashed lines from the fixed point to each vertex on the polygon.

Dilation: Reduction

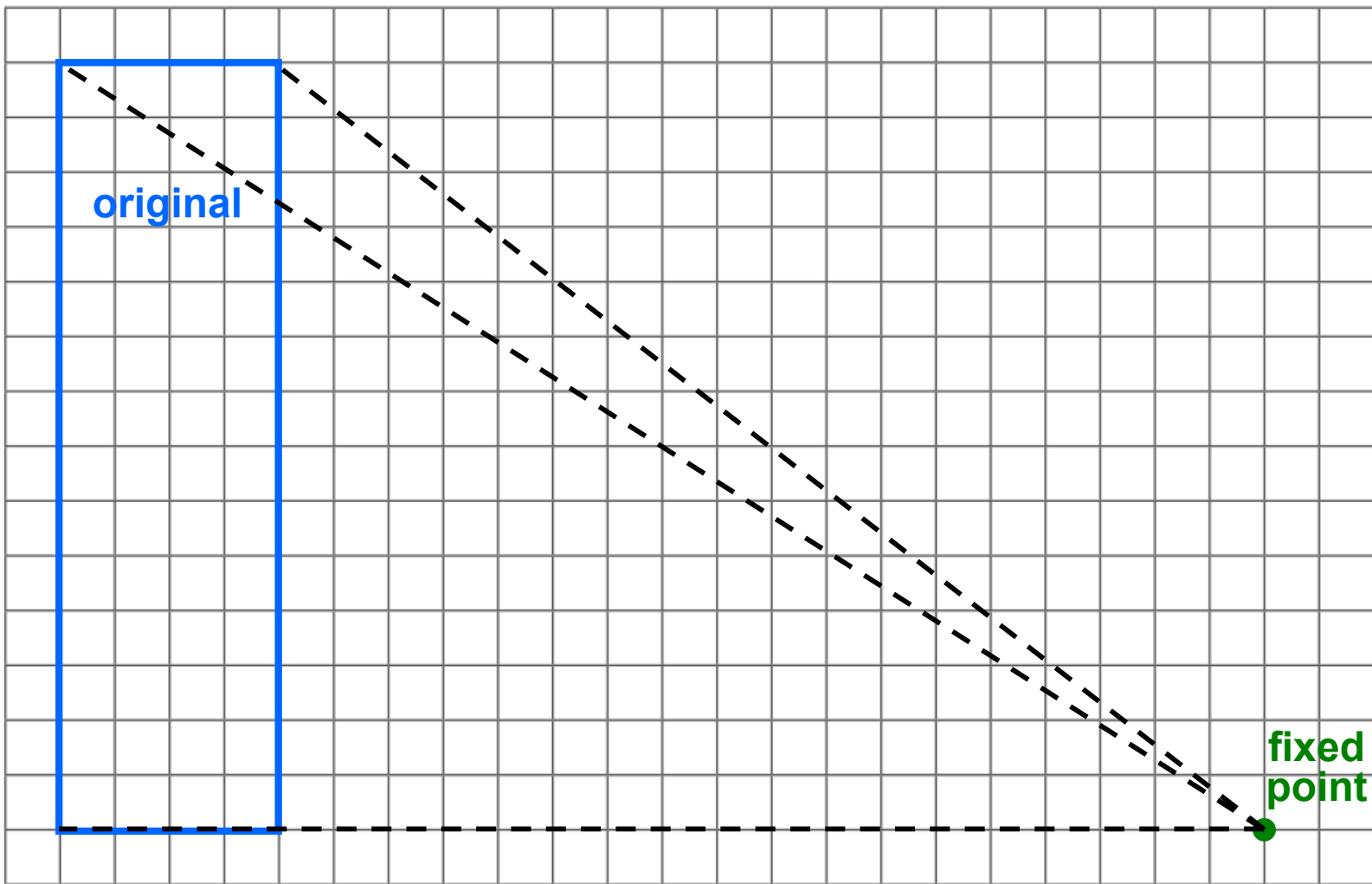
Scale Factor =  $\frac{1}{2}$

Name: Jacky Jackson

$A_{\text{original}} \approx$  56  $\text{cm}^2$

$A_{\text{new}} \approx$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^2$

$A_{\text{calculated}} = ( \quad ) \cdot ( \quad )^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^2$



# Step-by-step Dilation Guide

- Measure and label the length of each dashed line in centimeters (i.e., 5.1 cm).

Dilation: Reduction

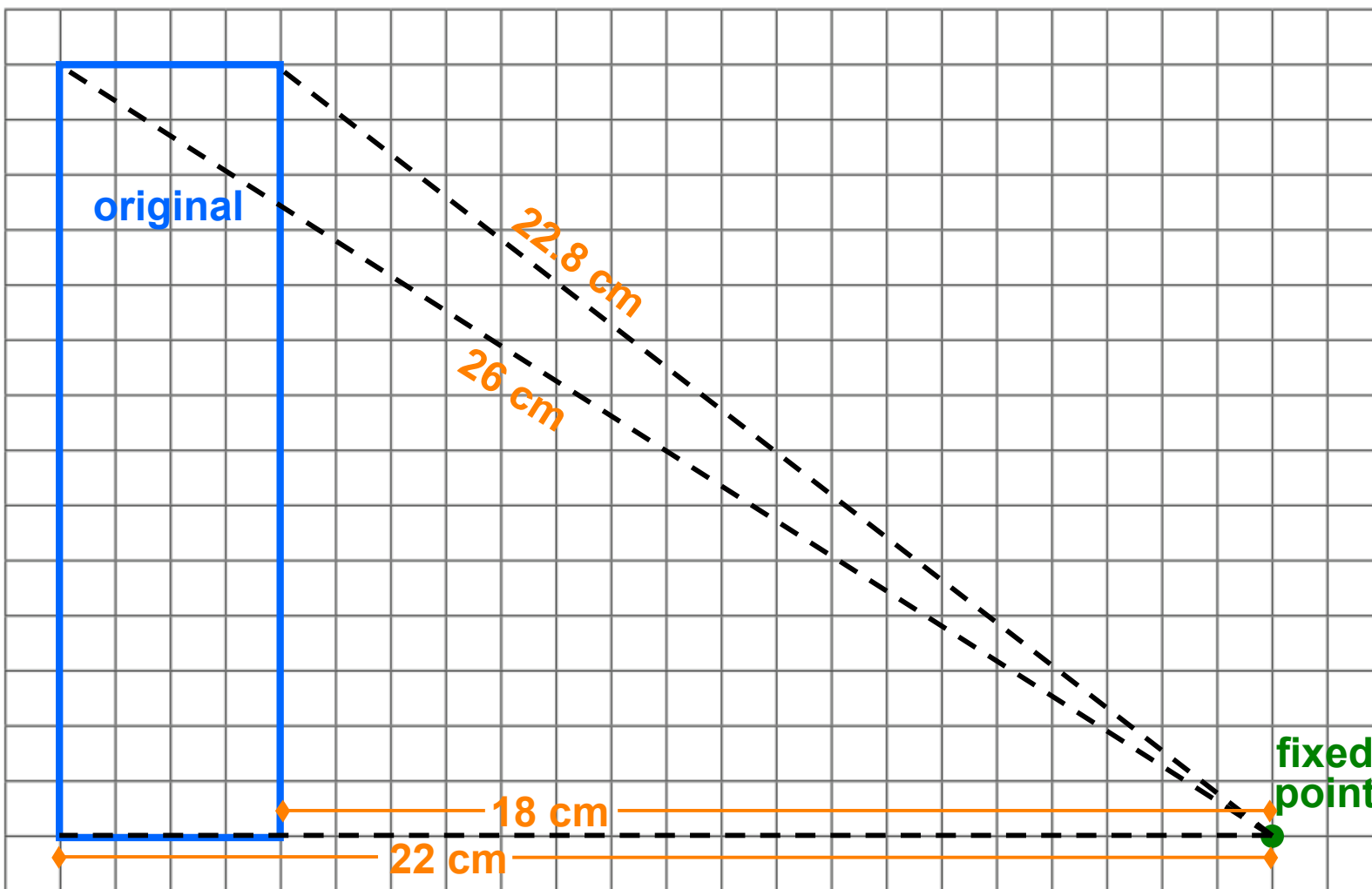
Scale Factor =  $\frac{1}{2}$

Name: Jacky Jackson

$A_{\text{original}} \approx$  56  $\text{cm}^2$

$A_{\text{new}} \approx$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^2$

$A_{\text{calculated}} = ( \quad ) \cdot ( \quad )^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^2$

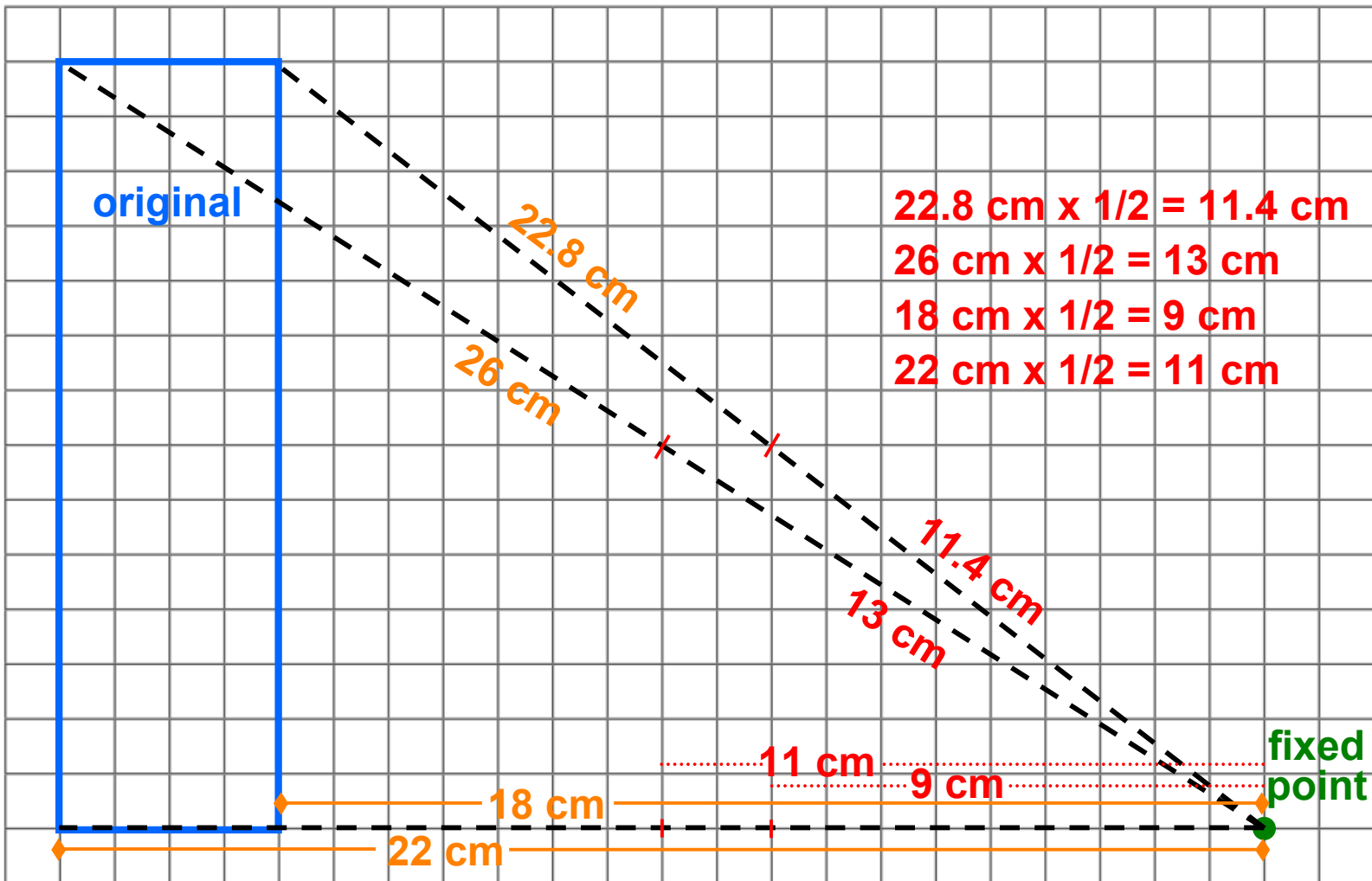


## Step-by-step Dilation Guide

- Multiply each measurement by the scale factor to find the correct distances between the fixed point and the new vertices along the same dashed lines.

Dilation: Reduction      Scale Factor =  $\frac{1}{2}$       Name: Jacky Jackson

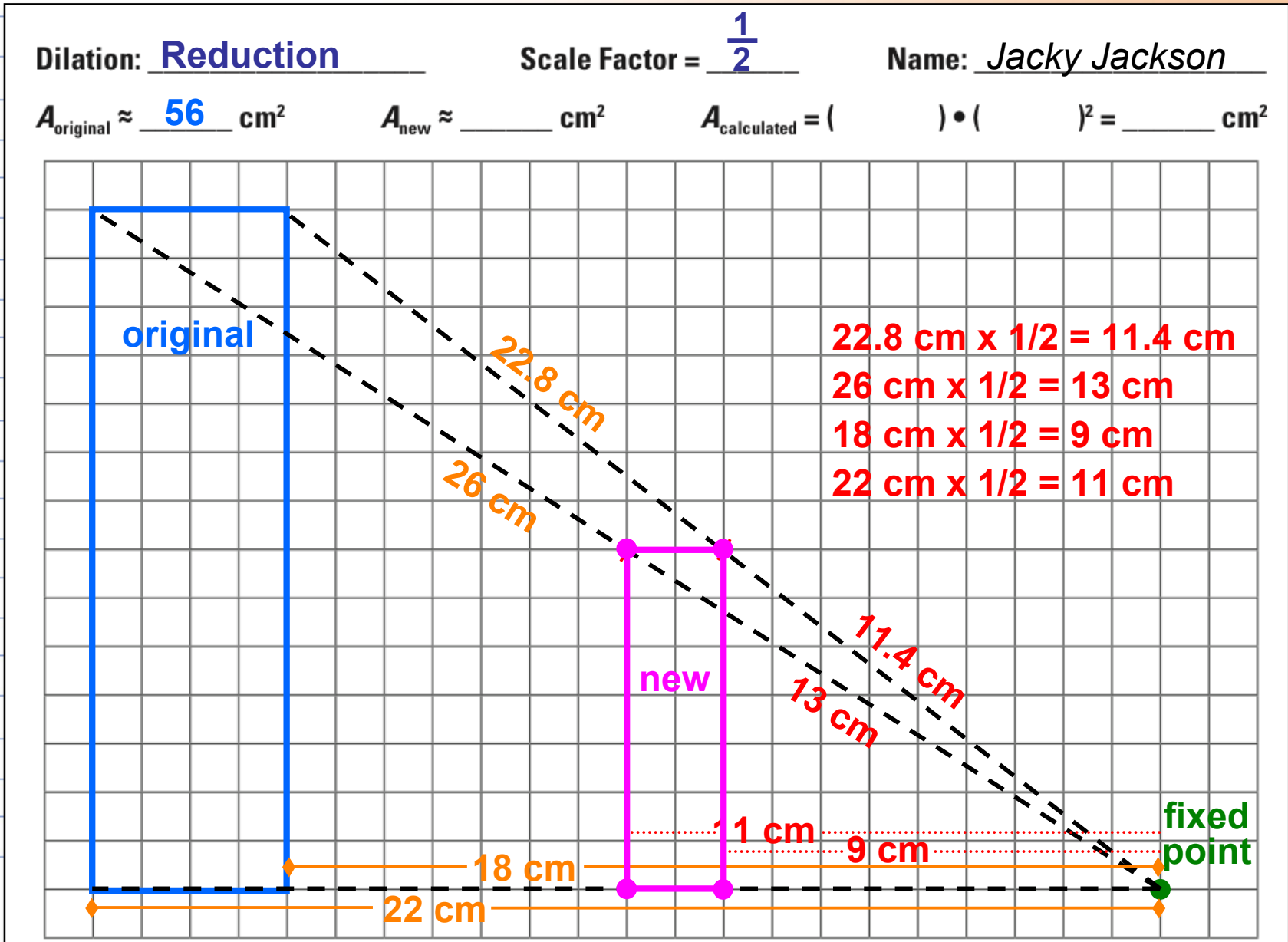
$A_{\text{original}} \approx$  56  $\text{cm}^2$        $A_{\text{new}} \approx$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^2$        $A_{\text{calculated}} = ( \quad ) \cdot ( \quad )^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^2$





# Step-by-step Dilation Guide

- Draw each new vertex (extend dashed lines as needed), connect the new vertices, and label the new polygon "new."



# Step-by-step Dilation Guide

- Estimate the new polygon's area.

Compare to:  $A_{\text{new}} = A_{\text{original}} \cdot (\text{scale factor})^2$

Dilation: Reduction

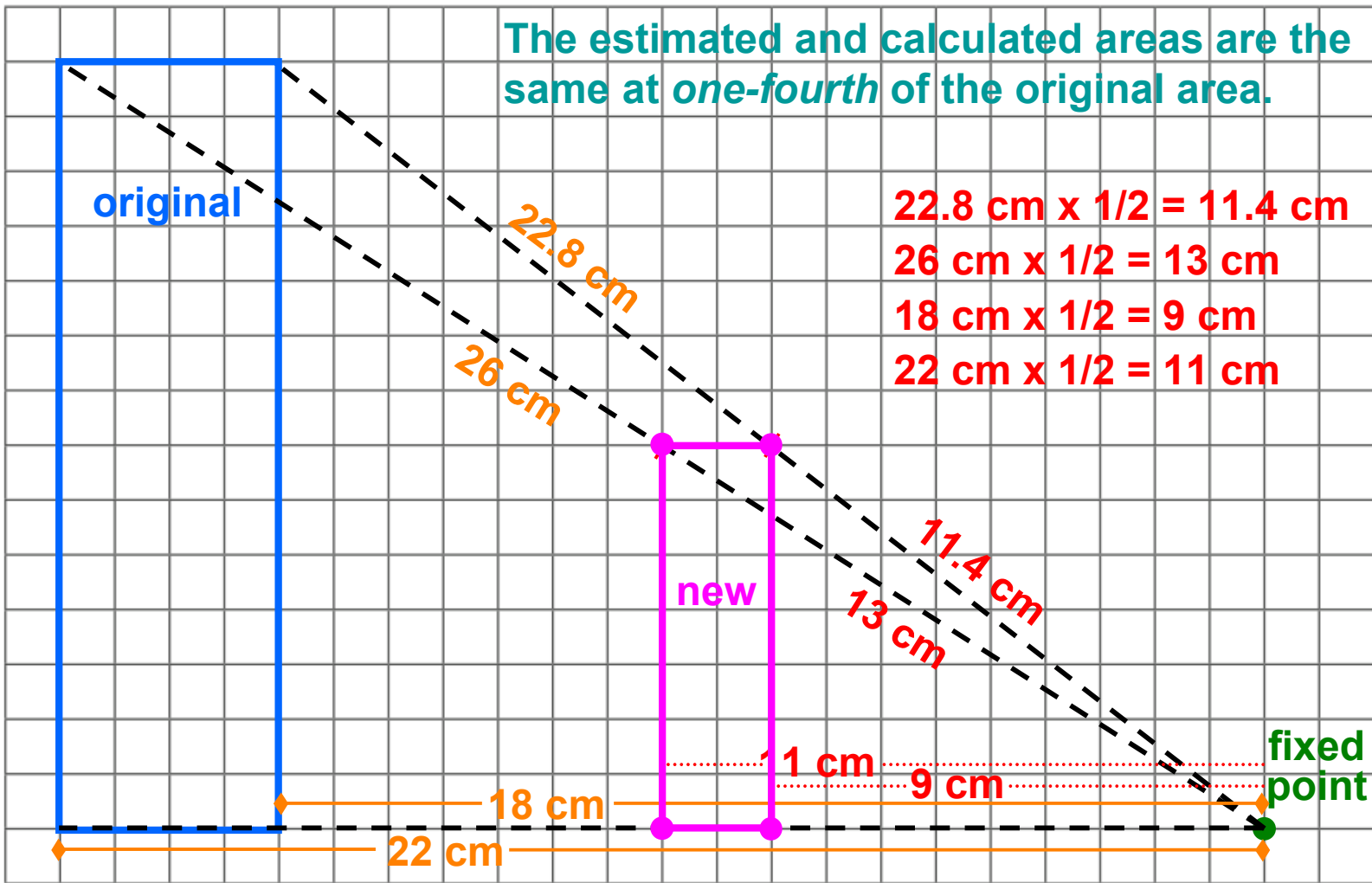
Scale Factor =  $\frac{1}{2}$

Name: Jacky Jackson

$A_{\text{original}} \approx$  56  $\text{cm}^2$

$A_{\text{new}} \approx$  14  $\text{cm}^2$

$A_{\text{calculated}} = ($  56  $) \cdot ($   $\frac{1}{2}$   $)^2 =$  14  $\text{cm}^2$



# Another Example

What if the fixed point was moved to a vertex?

Dilation: Reduction

Scale Factor =  $\frac{1}{2}$

Name: Jacky Jackson

$A_{\text{original}} \approx$  56  $\text{cm}^2$

$A_{\text{new}} \approx$  14  $\text{cm}^2$

$A_{\text{calculated}} = ($  56  $) \cdot ($   $\frac{1}{2}$   $)^2 =$  14  $\text{cm}^2$

The estimated and calculated areas are the same at *one-fourth* of the original area.

