| 7.1   |  |                                      |  |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Name (print first an  | d last)  | Per                                  | Date:/2                                      | <u>8 due 3/4</u>                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>7.1 Similarity: Definition and Dilation Geometry Regents 2013-2014 Ms. Lomac SLO: Leap construct similar figures through dilation and describe the qualities required for 2 figures to be similar</b>    |  |                                      |  |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
|   |  |                                      |  |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| VOCABULARY (use   | e these words while you a                                    | re answering o                       | uestions)                                    |                                       | Olari la r   |  |  |  |  |
| Dilation (Notation: D)  | k) Segment   |                                      | Length                                       |                                       | Similar  |  |  |  |  |
| Scale factor  | Center of dilati   | Center of dilation                   |  |                                       | Proportional   |  |  |  |  |
| Image   | nage Original  |                                      | Prime (Notation                              | ')                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| (1) 🗌 Follow the dir  | rections below to graph <b>dila</b>                          | <b>itions</b> . You will             | use your graph to c                          | bserve qualities                      | s of <b>similar</b> figures.                         |  |  |  |  |
| (a) Label th  | ne vertices of the figure on y                               | your large graph                     | paper. Use the co                            | ordinates below                       | v to figure out which letter                         |  |  |  |  |
| GOES W<br>A(-3, -   | $\mathbf{H}(1) \qquad \mathbf{B}(-3, 0)$                     | <b>C(2, 3)</b>                       | D(2, -3)                                     | E(0,-3)                               |  |  |  |  |  |
| 🔲 (b) Label th  | e origin O. [Note: the origir                                | n is (0,0).]                         |  |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| (c) Use a r   | uler to CAREFULLY draw the salready                          | he rays below. I<br>/ been drawn fo  | Extend each ray to<br>r vou.                 | the very edge o                       | f the graph. Put a star in                           |  |  |  |  |
| $\Box \overline{c}$   | $\overrightarrow{DA} \qquad \Box \overrightarrow{OB}$        | $\square \overrightarrow{OC}$        | $\Box \overrightarrow{OD}$                   | $\Box \overrightarrow{OE}$            |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | ra area on the ray that has l                                | haan drawn far i                     |  | ASS to more u                         | o from the origin to the                             |  |  |  |  |
|   | le alcs on the ray that has t                                |                                      | you. USE A COIVIF                            |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| lirst arc   | . How was this distance us                                   | ed to make the                       | other 5 arcs?                                |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| (e) Label the next int  | ne points where the arc and<br>rersection X', then X'', then | I the ray intersed<br>X''', etc.     | ct with prime notation                       | on. Meaning, if                       | the vertex is X, label the                           |  |  |  |  |
| (f) Repeat parts (d) and (e) for the other 4 rays. Remember to start by measuring from the origin to a vertex on the figure. (NOTE: Each arc should intersect the ray on a corner of a square of the grid.) |  |                                      |  |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| (g) Record  | the coordinates for each po                                  | oint you have m                      | ade at the top of yo                         | our graph.                            |  |  |  |  |  |
| (h) Highligh<br>same c<br>blank.  | nt points A'B'C'D' and E' wit<br>olor marker. Use a differen | th a marker. On<br>t color marker fo | ce you have highlig<br>or each set of points | hted all 5 points<br>s below. Write t | s, connect them with the<br>the color you use in the |  |  |  |  |
| F   | lighlight and connect A"B"C                                  | C"D" with                            |  |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| Highlight and connect A"'B"'C"'D'"E''' with   |  |                                      |  |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| Highlight and connect A""B""C""D""E"" with  |  |                                      |  |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| ŀ   | lighlight and connect A'""B'                                 | ""C""D""E"" wi                       | th   |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| (2) 🗌 Use tracing pa  | aper to trace angle A. Com                                   | pare the measu                       | e of angle A to the                          | measure of and                        | ale A'. A". A'". A'"'. A''''.                        |  |  |  |  |
| Repeat this process for the other angles: B. C. D. and F. Write a clear description about what you notice   |  |                                      |  |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | יסי נווס סנוופו מוועופס. D, U, L                             |                                      | น งเงนา นธรงกษุแปก                           | about what you                        |  |  |  |  |  |

(3) Find the length of each segment for all 6 shapes. Show any necessary calculations in the space below. Record your final answers in the table at right.

|          | AB | BC | CD | DE | EA |
|----------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Original |    |    |    |    |    |
| '        |    |    |    |    |    |
| "        |    |    |    |    |    |
|          |    |    |    |    |    |
|          |    |    |    |    |    |
|          |    |    |    |    |    |

(4) Compare the side lengths of ABCDE to those of A'B'C'D'E'. What do you notice? Now compare the corresponding side lengths of the other 4 shapes to the side lengths of ABCDE. What do you notice? Write a clear summary of your observations.

(5) Compare the coordinates for the points of ABCDE to those of A'B'C'D'E'. What do you notice? Now compare the coordinates of the other 4 shapes to the coordinates of ABCDE. What do you notice? Write a clear summary of your observations.

(6) Define the word "similar" as you use it in everyday language.

(7) The shapes you drew today are all **similar**. Define the word "**similar**" as it is used in geometry. Be sure to include information about the **angle measures** and **side lengths** of the shapes you drew today. Write your definition in the space below. Check your definition with the textbook definition and make any necessary changes.

(8) The **similar** shapes you drew today are **images** of the original shape ABCDE. They were created with a process called **dilation**. Look up the word **dilation** in the geometry book and write the definition. You may need the glossary as well as chapter pages that describe how a **dilation** is made.

(9) In your definition of dilation, you should have used the terms "scale factor" and "center of dilation." Describe what scale factor and center of dilation are in the space below \_\_\_\_\_\_