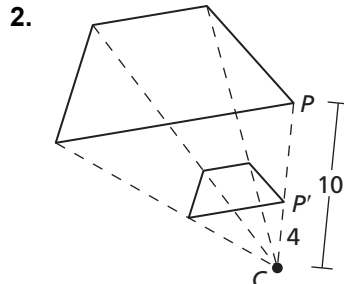
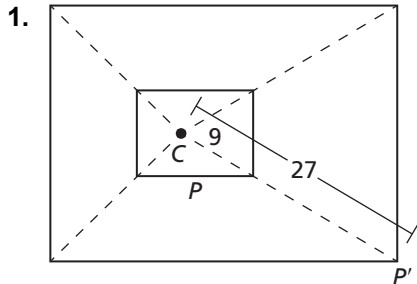
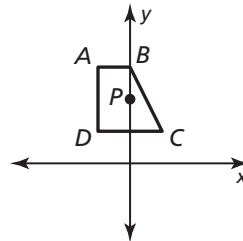


8.1 Practice A

In Exercises 1 and 2, find the scale factor of the dilation. Then tell whether the dilation is a *reduction* or an *enlargement*.



In Exercises 3–5, copy the diagram. Then use a compass and straightedge to construct a dilation of quadrilateral $ABCD$ with the given center and scale factor k .

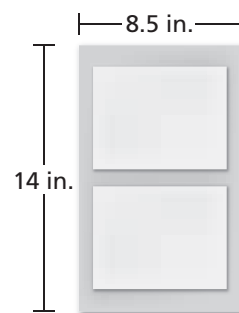


3. Center B , $k = 3$
4. Center P , $k = \frac{1}{2}$
5. Center C , $k = 75\%$

In Exercises 6 and 7, graph the polygon and its image after a dilation with a scale factor k .

6. $P(1, 2)$, $Q(2, 2)$, $R(4, -2)$, $S(-1, -3)$; $k = 2$
7. $A(-4, 4)$, $B(-2, 6)$, $C(1, -1)$, $D(-2, -4)$; $k = -75\%$

8. A standard piece of paper is 8.5 inches by 11 inches. A piece of legal-size paper is 8.5 inches by 14 inches. By what scale factor k would you need to dilate the standard paper so that you could fit two pages on a single piece of legal paper?
9. The old film-style cameras created photos that were best printed at 3.5 inches by 5 inches. Today's new digital cameras create photos that are best printed at 4 inches by 6 inches. Neither size picture will scale perfectly to fit in an 11-inch by 14-inch frame. Which type of camera will you minimize the loss of the edges of your picture?



10. Your friend claims that if you dilate a rectangle by a certain scale factor, then the area of the object also increases or decreases by the same amount. Is your friend correct? Explain your reasoning.
11. Would it make sense to state “A dilation has a scale factor of 1?” Explain your reasoning.