## EXPLORING TRANSFORMATIONS

Go to www.geogebra.org/m/ecyvtdfg to complete the GeoGebra activity.
Part A: $k>1$
Enter a $k$-value that is greater than 1. Move point $Z$ and complete the table below.

| Location of point $Z$ <br> (relative to preimage) | Location of Image <br> (relative to preimage) | What do you think point $Z$ does? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Left |  |  |
| Right |  |  |
| Above |  |  |
| Below |  |  |

Part A: $0<\boldsymbol{k}<\mathbf{1}$
Enter a $k$-value that is between 0 and 1 . Move point $Z$ and complete the table below.

| Location of point $Z$ <br> (relative to preimage) | Location of Image <br> (relative to preimage) | What do you think point $Z$ does? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Left |  |  |
| Right |  |  |
| Above |  |  |
| Below |  |  |
|  |  |  |

What happened when point $Z$ was close to the preimage compared to when point $Z$ was further from the preimage?

What does $k$ seem to do?

## Part B:

Now follow the directions for the Part B GeoGebra applet. Did this change or confirm your thoughts about point $Z$ or $k$ ? How so?

## Part C

Use the GeoGebra applet to draw a line through each corresponding pairs of vertices (one line per pair). What do you notice?

Now complete the table below.

| Length | Length | Ratio of Lengths |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $A B=$ | $A^{\prime} B^{\prime}=$ | $\frac{A^{\prime} B^{\prime}}{A B}=$ |
| $B C=$ | $B^{\prime} C^{\prime}=$ | $\frac{B^{\prime} C^{\prime}}{B C}=$ |
| $C A=$ | $C^{\prime} A^{\prime}=$ | $\frac{C^{\prime} A^{\prime}}{C A}=$ |

## Part D

Complete the table below.

| Length | Length | Ratio of Lengths |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $Z A=$ | $Z A^{\prime}=$ | $\frac{Z A^{\prime}}{Z A}=$ |
| $Z B=$ | $Z B^{\prime}=$ | $\frac{Z B^{\prime}}{Z B}=$ |
| $Z C=$ | $Z C^{\prime}=$ | $\frac{Z C^{\prime}}{Z C}=$ |

What do you notice?

