

Common Core Standards - Resource Page

The resources below have been created to assist teachers' understanding and to aid instruction of this standard.

Domain	Standard: G.SRT.1a - Verify experimentally the properties of dilations given by a center and a scale factor: a dilation takes a line not passing through the center of the dilation to a parallel line, and leaves a line passing through the center unchanged.
<p><u>Similarity, Right Triangles, and Trigonometry</u> Understand similarity in terms of similarity transformations</p>	<p><u>Questions to Focus Learning</u></p> <p>What are the key properties of dilations? How do dilations affect the various parts of a figure and their relationship to each other?</p> <p>Dilations are transformations that preserve angle measure but not distance.</p> <p><u>Student Friendly Objectives</u></p> <p><i>Knowledge Targets</i></p> <p>I know dilations preserve angle measure. I know dilations preserve collinearity. I know dilations preserve betweenness. I know dilations do not preserve distance.</p> <p><i>Reasoning Targets</i></p> <p>I can find the center of dilation.</p> <p><i>Product Targets</i></p> <p>I can do an experiment with a preimage and image to discover that the identity transformation has a scale factor of one. e.g. experiment by construction, patty paper, or graph I can explore the result of a dilation when the center of the dilation is either inside, on, or outside the preimage. I can carry out one- and two-step dilations in a plane. I can carry out a sequence of transformations that includes one or more dilations. I can create a sequence of transformations, including one or more dilations, that maps a pre-image to an image.</p>

	<p><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p>angle measure betweenness center of dilation collinearity contraction dilation expansion identity transformation image mapping preimage scale factor</p> <p><u>Teacher Tips</u></p> <p><u>Vertical Progression</u></p> <p>G.SRT.2 - Given two figures, use the definition of similarity in terms of similarity transformations to decide if they are similar; explain using similarity transformations the meaning of similarity for triangles as the equality of all corresponding pairs of angles and the proportionality of all corresponding pairs of sides.</p> <p>G.SRT.3 - Use the properties of similarity transformations to establish the AA criterion for two triangles to be similar.</p>
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The above information and more can be accessed for free on the [Wiki-Teacher](#) website.

Direct link for this standard: [G.SRT.1a](#)