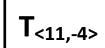
All circles are similar to one another because one circle can always be mapped onto another by a translation vector and a dilation. Below is an example of how to complete these transformations.

Map Circle A to Circle B

<u>Translation Vector:</u> To find this, start at the preimage circle's center and create a path to the image circle's center. (Look at the arrows to the right.)

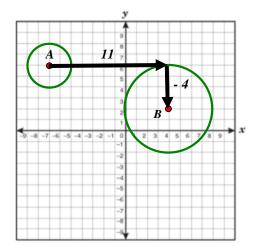
The center needs to move 11 right and 4 down. \rightarrow



<u>Scale Factor:</u> To find this, compare the preimage circle's radius to the image circle's radius. Determine what multiplier will transform the preimage radius length into the image radius length.

Preimage Radius (Circle A) = 2 Image Radius (Circle B) = 4

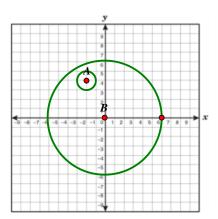
The preimage radius must be multiplies by 2 to equal this image radius, so the scale factor should be 2.



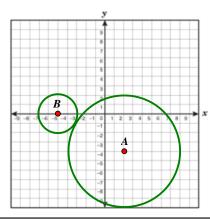
Your Turn:

1. Look at the description below each graph and describe the transformations that map the preimage to the image. The transformation will involve a translation and a dilation/scale factor.

a)



b)



Circle B to Circle A

Circle A to Circle B

Translation:

Translation:

Scale Factor:

Scale Factor:

ENLARGEMENT

REDUCTION

ENLARGEMENT

REDUCTION

2. Determine the translation that would map the center of circle A onto the center of circle B. If you need a quick graph to help you, use the space below each problem to sketch it out.

Circle A	Circle B
A (-3, -11)	B (4, 7)

 Circle A
 Circle B

 A (0, -8)
 B (-3, 2)

Translation:

Translation:

3. What scale factor would make circle A the same size as circle B?

Circle A	Circle B
Radius _A = 12 cm	Radius _B = 3 cm

Circle A	Circle B
Radius _A = 6 cm	Radius _B = 8 cm

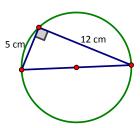
Scale Factor:

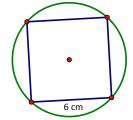
Scale Factor: _____

Using what you know about circles, find the requested information.

a) Area =
$$36\pi r =$$

b)
$$C = 10\pi r =$$





Square inscribed