

## 6.7 Perform Similarity Transformations

**dilation** - a transformation that stretches or shrinks a figure to create a similar figure

**center of dilation** - a fixed point with respect to which a figure is enlarged or reduced

**scale factor of a dilation** - the ratio of a side length of the image to the corresponding side length of the original figure

$$\frac{\text{image}}{\text{original}}$$

### KEY CONCEPT

### For Your Notebook

#### Coordinate Notation for a Dilation

You can describe a dilation with respect to the origin with the notation  $(x, y) \rightarrow (kx, ky)$ , where  $k$  is the scale factor.

If  $0 < k < 1$ , the dilation is a **reduction**. If  $k > 1$ , the dilation is an **enlargement**.

**Ex 1:** Draw a dilation of quadrilateral ABCD with vertices  $A(2, 1)$ ,  $B(4, 1)$ ,  $C(4, -1)$ , and  $D(1, -1)$ . Use a scale factor of 2.

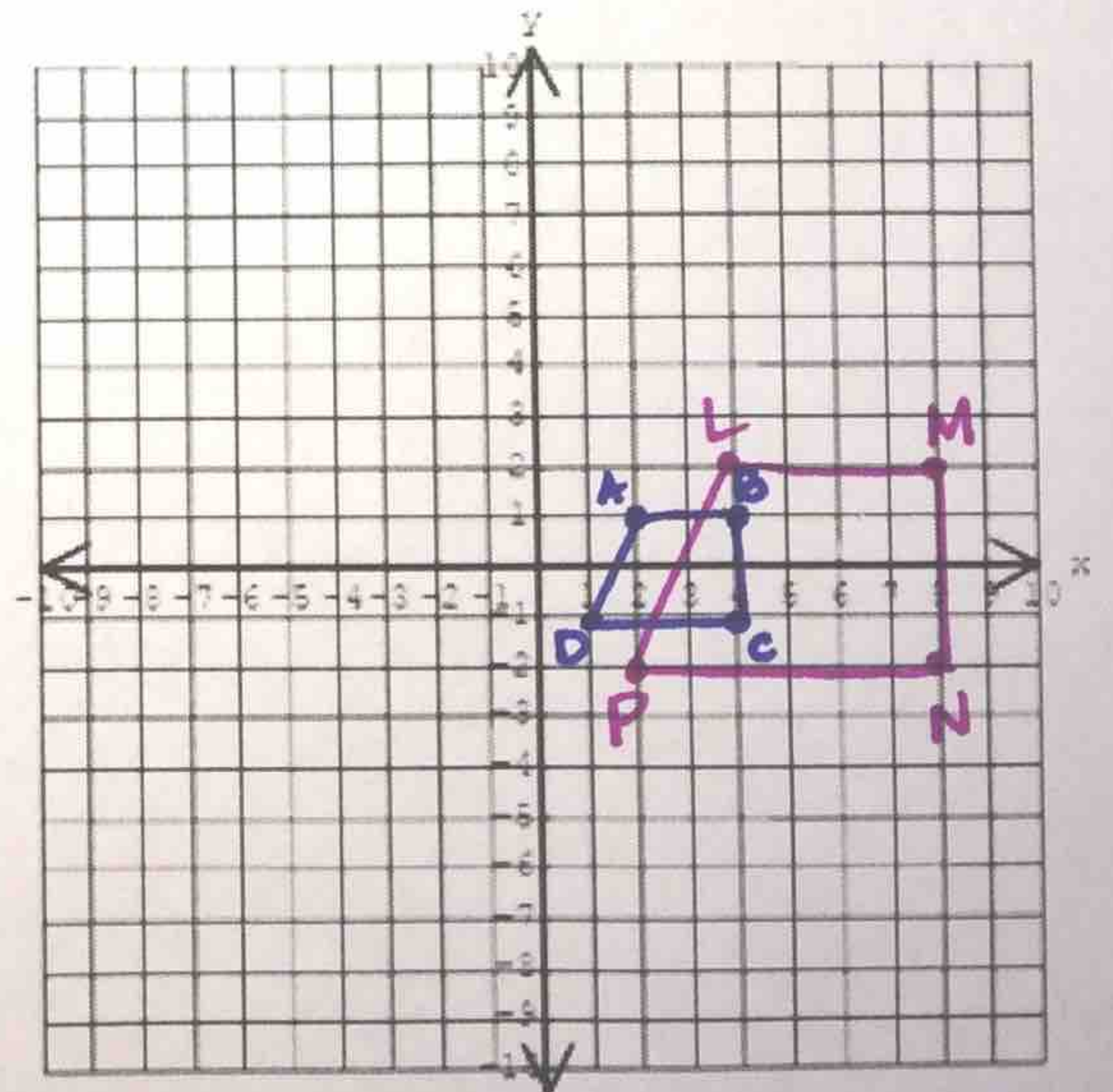
$$(x, y) \rightarrow (2x, 2y)$$

$$A(2, 1) \rightarrow L(4, 2)$$

$$B(4, 1) \rightarrow M(8, 2)$$

$$C(4, -1) \rightarrow N(8, -2)$$

$$D(1, -1) \rightarrow P(2, -2)$$





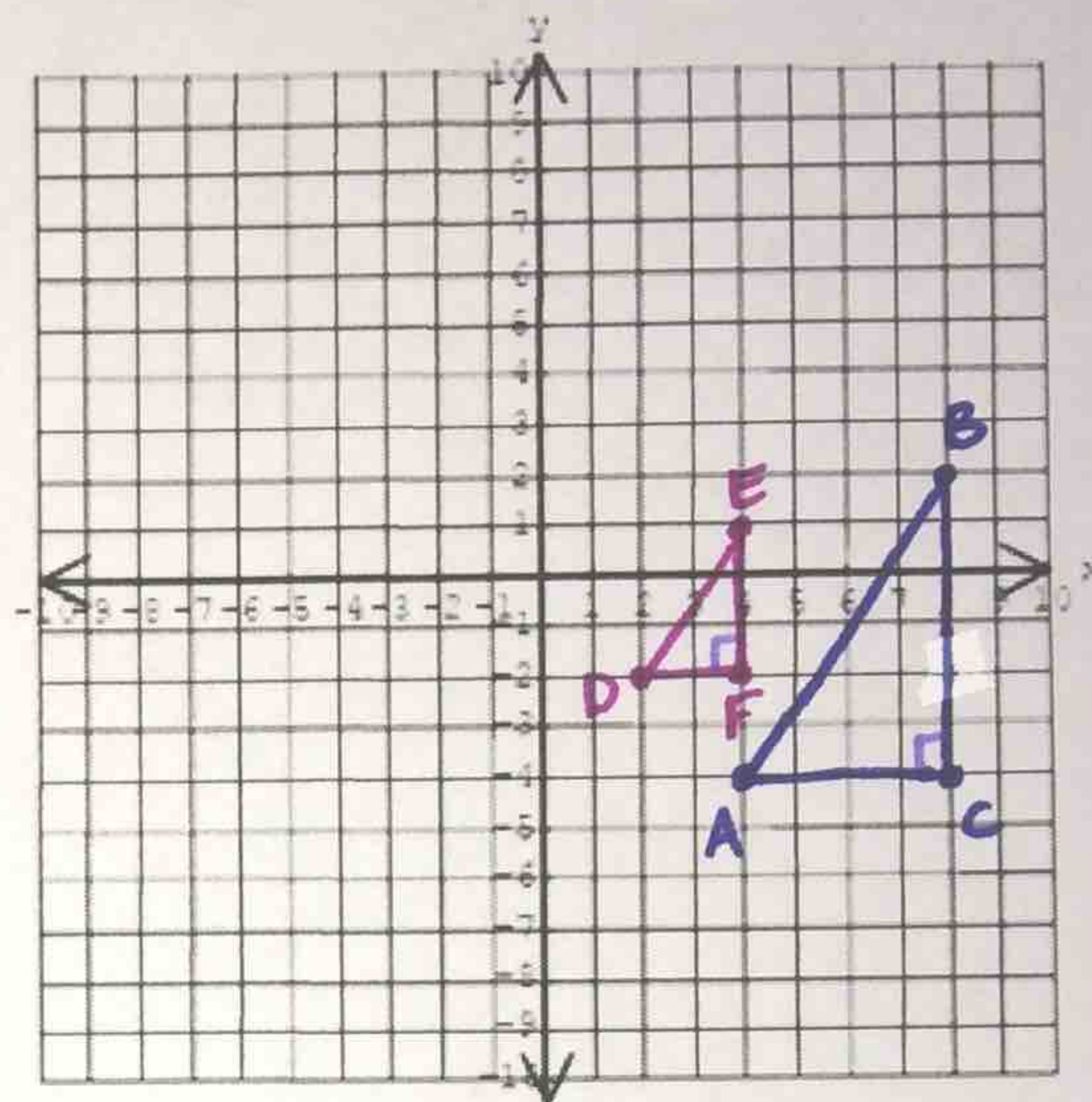
Ex 2: A triangle has the vertices  $A(4, -4)$ ,  $B(8, 2)$ , and  $C(8, -4)$ . The image of  $\triangle ABC$  after a dilation with a scale factor of  $\frac{1}{2}$  is  $\triangle DEF$ . Sketch both triangles and verify that they are similar.

$$(x, y) \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}x, \frac{1}{2}y\right)$$

$$A(4, -4) \rightarrow D(2, -2)$$

$$B(8, 2) \rightarrow E(4, 1)$$

$$C(8, -4) \rightarrow F(4, -2)$$



$$\angle C \cong \angle F$$

$$\frac{AC}{DF} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{BC}{EF}$$

$$\frac{4}{2} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{6}{3}$$

$$2 = 2$$

So  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$  by SAS  
Similarity Theorem

Ex 3: You are making your own photo stickers. Your photo is 4 inches by 4 inches. The image on the stickers is 1.1 inches by 1.1 inches. What is the scale factor of the reduction?

$$\text{scale factor} = \frac{\text{image}}{\text{original}} = \frac{1.1 \text{ in}}{4 \text{ in}}$$

$$\text{scale factor} = \frac{11}{40}$$



Generally, for a center of dilation at the origin, a point of the figure and its image lie on the same ray from the origin. If a point is the origin, its image is also the origin.

Ex 4: You want to create a quadrilateral EFGH that is similar to quadrilateral PQRS. What are the coordinates of H?

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (kx, ky)$$

$$P(3, 0) \rightarrow E(9, 0) \quad k=3$$

$$Q(1, 1) \rightarrow F(3, 3) \quad k=3$$

$$R(0, 2) \rightarrow G(0, 6) \quad k=3$$

So the image is a dilation with a scale factor of 3.

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (3x, 3y)$$

$$S(4, 5) \rightarrow H(3 \cdot 4, 3 \cdot 5)$$

$$= \boxed{H(12, 15)}$$

