

Similarity and Transformations

What You'll Learn

- Draw and interpret scale diagrams.
- Apply properties of similar polygons.
- Identify and describe line symmetry and rotational symmetry.

Why It's Important

Similarity and scale diagrams are used by

- construction workers when they construct buildings and bridges
- motorists when they use maps to get around a city

Symmetry is used by

- interior designers when they arrange furniture and accessories in a room

Key Words

enlargement

reduction

scale diagram

scale factor

polygon

non-polygon

similar polygons

proportional

line symmetry

congruent

reflection

line of reflection

tessellation

rotation

rotational symmetry

order of rotation

angle of rotation symmetry

translation

7.1 Skill Builder

Converting Between Metric Units of Length

This table shows the relationships among some of the units of length.

1 m = 100 cm 1 m = 1000 mm
1 cm = 0.01 m 1 cm = 10 mm
1 mm = 0.001 m 1 mm = 0.1 cm

To convert 2.3 m to centimetres:

$$1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$$

So, to convert metres to centimetres,
multiply by 100.

$$\begin{aligned} 2.3 \text{ m} &= 2.3(100 \text{ cm}) \\ &= 230 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

To convert 255 cm to metres:

$$1 \text{ cm} = 0.01 \text{ m}$$

So, to convert centimetres to metres,
multiply by 0.01.

$$\begin{aligned} 255 \text{ cm} &= 255(0.01 \text{ m}) \\ &= 2.55 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Check

1. Convert each measure to centimetres.

a) 7 m

$$1 \text{ m} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, } 7 \text{ m} &= 7(\underline{\hspace{2cm}}) \\ &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{aligned}$$

b) 21 mm

$$1 \text{ mm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, } 21 \text{ mm} &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{aligned}$$

2. Convert each measure to metres.

a) 346 cm

$$1 \text{ cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, } 346 \text{ cm} &= 346(\underline{\hspace{2cm}}) \\ &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{aligned}$$

b) 1800 mm

$$1 \text{ mm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, } 1800 \text{ mm} &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{aligned}$$

3. Convert each measure to millimetres.

a) 6.5 cm

$$1 \text{ cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, } 6.5 \text{ cm} &= 6.5(\underline{\hspace{2cm}}) \\ &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{aligned}$$

b) 3.8 m

$$1 \text{ m} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, } 3.8 \text{ m} &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{aligned}$$

7.1 Scale Diagrams and Enlargements

FOCUS Draw and interpret scale diagrams that represent enlargements.

A diagram that is an **enlargement** or a **reduction** of another diagram is called a **scale diagram**. The **scale factor** is the relationship between the matching lengths on the two diagrams.

To find the scale factor of a scale diagram, we divide:

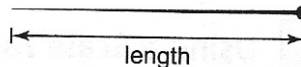
$$\frac{\text{length on scale diagram}}{\text{length on original diagram}}$$

Example 1 Using Matching Lengths to Determine the Scale Factor

Here is a scale diagram of a pin.

The actual length of the pin is 13 mm.

Find the scale factor of the diagram.



Solution

Measure the length of the pin in the diagram.

The length is 3.9 cm, or 39 mm.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{The scale factor is: } \frac{\text{length on scale diagram}}{\text{length of pin}} &= \frac{39 \text{ mm}}{13 \text{ mm}} \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

The units of length must be the same.

The scale factor is 3.

When the drawing is an enlargement, the scale factor is greater than 1.

Check

1. Find the scale factor for each scale diagram.

a) The actual length of the ant is 6 mm.

Measure the length of the ant in the diagram.

Length = _____ cm, or _____ mm

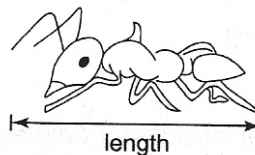
$$\text{Scale factor} = \frac{\text{length on scale diagram}}{\text{length of ant}}$$

$$= \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$= \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$= \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

The scale factor is _____.



b) Length of rectangle in scale diagram: _____

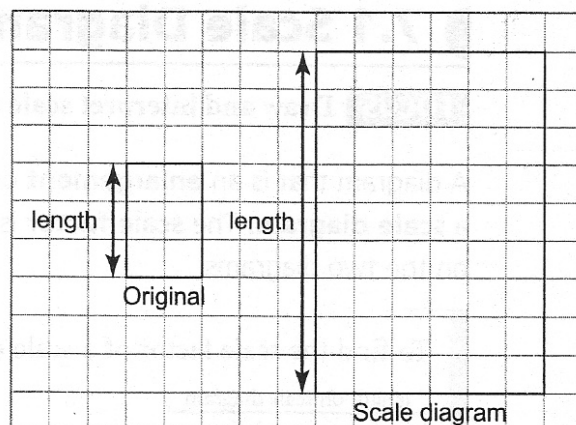
Length of original rectangle: _____

$$\text{Scale factor} = \frac{\text{length on scale diagram}}{\text{length on original diagram}}$$

$$= \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$= \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

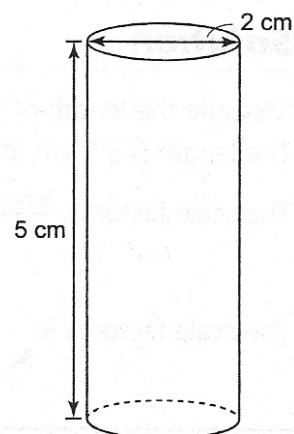
The scale factor is _____.



To find the dimensions of a scale diagram, multiply each length on the original diagram by the scale factor.

Example 2 Using a Scale Factor to Determine Dimensions

This cylinder is to be enlarged by a scale factor of $\frac{5}{2}$.
Find the dimensions of the enlargement.



Solution

Write the scale factor as a decimal.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{5}{2} &= 5 \div 2 \\ &= 2.5\end{aligned}$$

Diameter of original cylinder: 2 cm

Diameter of enlargement: $2.5 \times 2 \text{ cm} = 5 \text{ cm}$

Height of original cylinder: 5 cm

Height of enlargement: $2.5 \times 5 \text{ cm} = 12.5 \text{ cm}$

The enlargement has diameter 5 cm and height 12.5 cm.

To write a fraction as a decimal, divide the numerator by the denominator.

Check

1. A photo has dimensions 10 cm by 15 cm.

Enlargements are to be made with each scale factor below.

Find the dimensions of each enlargement.

- a) Scale factor 4

Length of original photo: _____

Length of enlargement: $4 \times$ _____ = _____

Width of original photo: _____

Width of enlargement: $4 \times$ _____ = _____

The enlargement has dimensions _____.

The length of a rectangle is always the longer dimension.

- b) Scale factor $\frac{13}{4}$

Write the scale factor as a decimal.

Length of original photo: _____

Length of enlargement: _____ = _____

Width of original photo: _____

Width of enlargement: _____ = _____

The enlargement has dimensions _____.

Practice

1. Find the scale factor for each scale diagram.

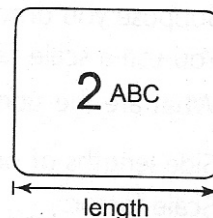
- a) The actual length of the cell phone button is 9 mm.

Measure the length of the button in the diagram.

Length = _____ cm, or _____ mm

Scale factor = $\frac{\text{length on scale diagram}}{\text{length of button}} = \frac{\text{_____}}{\text{_____}} = \text{_____}$

The scale factor is _____.

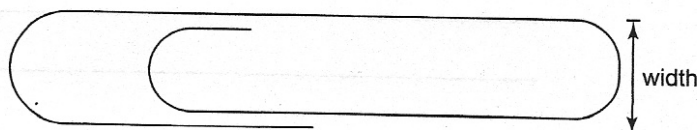


- b) The actual width of the paperclip is 6 mm.

The width of the paperclip in the diagram is: Width = _____ cm, or _____ mm

Scale factor = $\frac{\text{width on scale diagram}}{\text{width of paperclip}} = \frac{\text{_____}}{\text{_____}} = \text{_____}$

The scale factor is _____.



2. Find the scale factor for this scale diagram.

Original length: _____

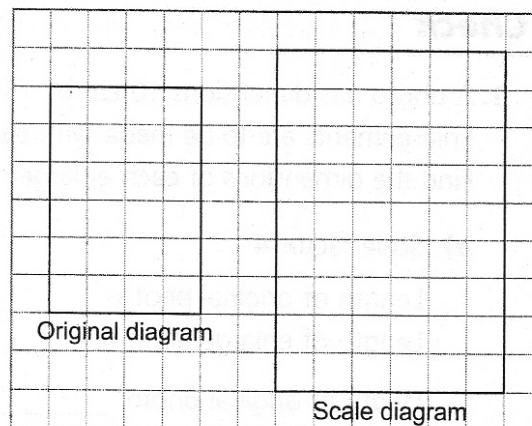
Length on scale diagram: _____

$$\text{Scale factor} = \frac{\text{length on scale diagram}}{\text{length on original diagram}}$$

$$= \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$= \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

The scale factor is _____.



3. Enlargements of a photo are to be placed in different catalogues.

The original photo has side length 4 cm.

Find the side length for each enlargement of this photo.

- a) Enlargement with scale factor 2.5

Side length of original photo: _____

Side length of enlargement: $2.5 \times \quad = \quad$

The enlargement has side length _____.

- b) Enlargement with scale factor $\frac{7}{4}$

Write the scale factor as a decimal:

Side length of original photo: _____

Side length of enlargement: _____ = _____

The enlargement has side length _____.

4. Suppose you draw a scale diagram of this triangle.

You use a scale factor of 2.75.

What are the side lengths of the enlargement?

Side lengths of original triangle: _____

Scale factor: _____

Side lengths of enlargement:

