**SCALING FIGURES AND SCALE FACTOR  4.1.1 and 4.1.2**

Geometric figures can be reduced or enlarged. When this change happens, every length of the figure is reduced or enlarged equally (proportionally), and the measures of the corresponding angles stay the same.

The ratio of any two corresponding sides of the original and new figure is called a scale factor. The scale factor may be written as a percent or a fraction. It is common to write new figure measurements over their original figure measurements in a scale ratio, that is, \( \frac{\text{NEW}}{\text{ORIGINAL}} \).

For additional information, see the Math Notes box in Lesson 4.1.2 of the Core Connections, Course 2 text.

**Example 1 using a 200% enlargement**

![Diagram of a triangle scaled by 200%]

Side length ratios:

\[
\frac{DE}{AB} = \frac{24}{12} = 2 \quad \frac{FD}{CA} = \frac{26}{13} = 2 \quad \frac{FE}{CB} = \frac{10}{5} = 2
\]

The scale factor for length is 2 to 1.

**Example 2**

Figures A and B at right are similar. Assuming that Figure A is the original figure, find the scale factor and find the lengths of the missing sides of Figure B.

The scale factor is \( \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4} \). The lengths of the missing sides of Figure B are: \( \frac{1}{4} (10) = 2.5 \), \( \frac{1}{4} (18) = 4.5 \), and \( \frac{1}{4} (20) = 5 \).
Problems

Determine the scale factor for each pair of similar figures in problems 1 through 4.

1. Original

   
   \[ \begin{array}{c}
   D \\
   C \\
   B \\
   A \\
   \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}
   8 \\
   6 \\
   \end{array} \]

   New

   \[ \begin{array}{c}
   H \\
   G \\
   F \\
   E \\
   \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}
   5 \\
   4 \\
   \end{array} \]

2. Original

   \[ \begin{array}{c}
   3 \\
   2 \\
   1 \\
   \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}
   7 \\
   6 \\
   \end{array} \]

   New

   \[ \begin{array}{c}
   1 \frac{1}{4} \\
   1 \\
   2 \\
   \end{array} \]

3. Original

   \[ \begin{array}{c}
   12 \\
   4 \\
   \end{array} \]

   New

   \[ \begin{array}{c}
   6 \\
   14 \\
   \end{array} \]

4. Original

   \[ \begin{array}{c}
   9 \\
   12 \\
   \end{array} \]

   New

   \[ \begin{array}{c}
   3 \\
   4 \\
   \end{array} \]

5. A triangle has sides 5, 12, and 13. The triangle was enlarged by a scale factor of 300%.
   a. What are the lengths of the sides of the new triangle?
   b. What is the ratio of the perimeter of the new triangle to the perimeter of the original triangle?

6. A rectangle has a length of 60 cm and a width of 40 cm. The rectangle was reduced by a scale factor of 25%.
   a. What are the dimensions of the new rectangle?
   b. What is the ratio of the perimeter of the new rectangle to the perimeter of the original rectangle?

Answers

1. \( \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2} \)
2. \( \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4} \)
3. \( \frac{2}{1} \)
4. \( \frac{1}{3} \)
5. a. 15, 36, 39  b. \( \frac{3}{1} \)
6. a. 15 cm and 10 cm  b. \( \frac{1}{4} \)