

$AB'C'$  is twice as large as  $ABC$ . The two triangles are also similar because the corresponding angles are congruent and the sides are proportional.

When you enlarge a figure, the scale factor is greater than 1.

When you shrink a figure, the scale factor is less than 1. ←

Usually, when a dilation is done on a coordinate plane, the origin  $(0,0)$  is the center of dilation. If the center of dilation is the origin, simply multiply the coordinates of the original shape by the given scale factor,  $k$ :

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (xk, yk)$$

Then plot your new shape.

THIS MEANS THE NEW DILATED OBJECT WILL LITERALLY BE A FRACTION OF THE ORIGINAL SIZE.