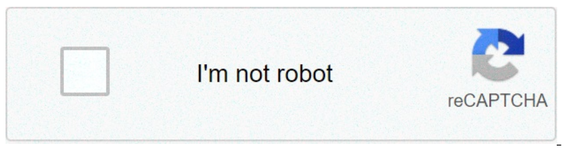

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Simple reflection worksheet ks2

Online examinations, practical questions and auditing videos for each topic of GCSE Level 9-1! No commission, no trial period, only complete access to the best GCSE GCSE revision platform of the United Kingdom. The translation is the process of moving a form. Translations are often described using vectors, beegin {pmatrix} textcolor {red} {x}} {y} textcolor {blue} {y}} {blue} {y} end {pmatrix}, where the upper value It represents the movement in X (means positive to the right, negative means left), and the lower value represents the Movement in Y (means positive, means negative). For example, the carrier beegin {pmatrix} textcolor {red} {- 3}}} textcolor {blue} {2} end {pmatrix} means moving Ã ¢ â,¬ å "textcolor {red} {3} Remedo spaces, and TextColor {blue} {2} Spaces up ... See an example. Example: Translate form to from the carrier beegin {pmatrix} textcolor {red} {- 4} {t-textcolor {blue} {1} end {pmatrix}. The vector in the question has a TextColor {red} {- 4} at the top and a textcolor {blue} {1} on the bottom, which means that we must translate this plane TextColor {red} {4} spaces to the left It is TextColor {blue} {1} space on. One way to do it is moving the corners one by one. If you move every corner 4 spaces left and 1 space on, all that remains is to join the new set of corners and get the translated shape. The resulting form is shown to the left. The next type of transformation is rotation. To rotate a shape or describe a rotation necessary for these three details: the rotation center (coordinated or the origin) the direction that removes (clockwise / counterclockwise) the rotation angle (90 degrees, 180 degrees or 270 Degrees) Example: Watch-shaped wheel TextColor {blue} {90 degree} about TextColor {orange} {(1, 1)}. It is allowed to use the tracking paper when answers these questions, and it is useful to do so. Mark the first the rotation center TextColor {orange} {(1, 1)} marked with a point on the axes (red). The direction in a rotating direction, counterclockwise, remove in the opposite direction to the hands of a clock. Finally, the rotation angle, TextColor {blue} {90 Desed} is a quarter of a turn. To do this on track paper, track a shape of A, and place the pencil on the point of rotation. So keep your fixed pencil, turn the paper counterclockwise. The place where your traced shape ends is the result of the rotation. The resulting form is shown below (orange). You might feel at ease without tracking the card, which is fantastic, but if you're not, don't worry - you can always ask for an exam. To reflect a form, everything you need is a specular line (eg x = 3 or the y axis) Example: reflect the shape a in the line y = 0. First, recognize that the line y = 0 is The X axis and mark on the axes (red). This transformation can be performed with tracking paper or simply ensuring that all the corners of the shape are the same distance from the mirror line. The form A was reflected in the X axis to give the green form shown. The next type of transformation is enlargement. To enlarge a form or describe a magnification of which you need these two details: the scale factor (the scale factor} = dfrac {text {new length}} {text {old length}}) Enlargement center (co-dirty) Example: Enlarge ABCD form below for scale factor TextColor {Orange} {2} on the origin. The enlargement center is the origin textcolor {blue} {(0.0)} The scale factor is TextColor {orange} {2} 1. First Draw Lines from the TextColor {blue} {(0,0)} Through all the corners of the shape. Because the scale factor is TextColor {orange} {2}, we want to extend all those lines to be 2 Longer (scale factor 3 would mean 3 times a long time, and so on). 2. The lines are now drawn form the corners of the new form, which is 2 more as big as the original.ã, ad = 2 text {squares} on the original, so ad = 4 text {squares } On the enlarged form. 3. Finally, join the corners of the new form. Because these forms are mathematically similar, they should be the same form. Note: The Scale Scale It tells you how big the form will be, the center of enlargement tells you where it will be. The key things to remember when it comes to balancing the factors are: Ã, if the scale factor is larger than 1, the shape will become larger and be on the same side of the enlargement center if the scale factor is less than 1, the scale factor the shape will become smaller and be on the same side of the enlargement center if the scale factor is negative, the new form will be on the opposite side of the enlargement center, ie a rotation of 180 degrees larger image form to a scale factor of -2 using (0.0) as a housing center. 1. First Draw Lines from the corners of the shape through (0.0) and extending them beyond. Since the scale factor is -2, we know that the shape will be on the opposite side of the enlargement center. 2. Multiply the distance between the angle of the shape and the center of the enlargement of 2 (since the scale factor is - 2) and measures this distance to the other side, finding the corner of the new shape. Repeat for all the corners of the shape, this can be seen with the red arrows on the diagram. 3. Finally, join the corners of the new form. First, we need to draw the Y = 1 line on the graph. So you can choose to use the track card or, if you are sure without it, go directly to the reflection. If you use the track card, you should first break the mirror shape and line. Then, turn the track paper upside down, and perfectly aligns the mirror line on the page with that on the track paper so that the trace of the shape is on the opposite side of the line to the original shape. Therefore, the trace of the form is the result of the reflection. Draw that form on the original axes, let's point out with a C and you should get the photo resulting below. First of all, the two forms seem equal and have the same orientation, so it wouldn't make much sense for them to have been rotated or reflexes. In fact, and is the result of movement D upwards and right. We have to choose a corner and see how far it is. Looking at the bottom right corners of each form, we can see that 6 spaces to the right and 3 ups up at the top, so the complete description of the transformation is: translation from the carrier Begin {pmatrix} 6 3 End {PMATRIX} We must draw lines from point (0, 1) to all corners of this form. So, since this is an expansion of the scale factor 3, we must extend these lines until they are longer. For example, the line from (0, 1) to a space goes 1 to right and 1 up. So once we extest ourselves, the resulting line should go to 3 spaces to the right and 3 spaces at the top. So once all these lines have been drawn, their ends will be the angles of the enlarged shape. By combining these corners, we get the complete form, as if you see below. First of all, it marks the rotation point on the axes (here, it is a red point). Then rotate the 180 degree shape. If you are using the track paper, track the shape on the track paper and place the pencil on the rotation point. So turn the card to Metã Turn, and where the traced shape has been moved it is the result of your rotation. The result of this first transformation is shown below. Now, we need to apply the second transformation to the result of the first (here, the grayed gray form). Then we will start drawing on the mirror line y = x (orange). So if you are using the track card, track both the mirror line and shape on the track paper. After that, turn the track paper upside down and perfectly lines the mirror line on the tracking paper with the one on the paper. The position of the traced form is the result of the reflection. You can check that it is correct seeing if the corners of Shapes are the same distance from the reflection line. If you are sure, then mark the form G. The result is shown below. b) None of the points on F stay in the same place after being transformed to g, then the number of The points are zero. How to expand with a negative scale factor is a little less intuitive, but it's not much more difficult. We still start drawing lines from the center of enlargement - here, the origin - at every corner of the form. Now, rather than extending the lines towards the outside from the corner, we extend the lines beyond the enlargement center. Because the scale factor is -1, the part of the extension of the lines (the part that externalize from the origin, away from the shape) will be the same length as the original lines taken from the corners to the ABC. If the scale factor was -2, the part of the lines extension would be twice the length of the original lines. This is subtly different from the positive scale factors, then make sure you understand it. For example, the line from the origin to C goes 2 to the right and 1 up. So, the extension of this line, from the origin, go 2 to the left and 1 day. Bringing this with all the points, and then joins the ends of the lines (since they form the corners of our shape), we get if you have a passionate eye, we note that this is actually equivalent to rotate the shape around the center of the Enlargement of 180 degrees. Presentations Worksheets Activity Teacher-LED Activity Examination Questions A reflection is a form or a model that is reflected in a symmetry line. It has the same size and shape as the original but is turned upside down. In these worksheets, students identify and draw shapes (flip) reflections. The reflections are everywhere ... in mirrors, glass, and here in a lake. ... what do you notice? Each point is the same distance from the central line! ... and ... Reflection has the same dimensions as the original image The central line is called the mirror line ... Ã ¢ yes. Here my "flame" dog shows a vertical mirror line (with a little photographic magic) actually the mirror lines can be in any direction. Imagine shooting the top image in different directions: Ã ¢ a reflection is a reversal on a line that you can try to reflect some shapes on different mirror lines here: how can I do it yourself? Approach to do it step by step. For each corner of the shape: 1. Measure from the point to the mirror line (must hit the line of the right angle mirror) 2. Measure the same distance on the other side and place a point. 3. Then connect the new points! Labels is common to label each angle with letters and use a small dashboard (called first) to mark every angle of the reflected image. Here the original is ABC and the reflected image is A'C'C 'Some X-Axis tricks when the mirror line is the X axis that we change each (X, Y) in (X, Ã ¢ 'y) y axis when the mirror line is the y axis that we each change (x, y) in (Ã ¢' x, y) and when everything else fails, just fold the sheet of paper along the line of the mirror and then keep it up to the light!

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