



## Bearings worksheet kuta

Search the bearing \textcolor{blue}B} from \textcolor{red}A}. [1 mark] Note: the term B from A is always used, as opposed to A to B. So, we have two of our points and the North line that comes both. The bearing \textcolor{blue}B of \textcolor{red}A} is measured from the North line will follow the clockwise until we hit the straight line. Then using the protractor, we measure the angle to 110\degree which is the bearing \textcolor{blue}{B} from \textcolor{blue}{B} are 5km apart, and bearing \textcolor{blue}{B} of \textcolor{blue}{B} of \textcolor{red}{A} is 256\degrees. Using scale 1\text{ cm}:1\text{ km}, build a diagram that shows the relative position of the eye \textcolor{red}{A} and \textcolor{blue}B}. [2 marks] First, we draw the point \textcolor{red}{A} with the North line and measure the angle 104\degrees will anticlockwise from it (This is because 360 - 254 = 104\degrees. You cannot measure 256\degrees using protractors in other ways). Then, as \textcolor{red}{A} and \textcolor{blue}{B} are 5 km apart, we need to create a row from \textcolor{blue}{B} (go with the bearing that we have specified) 5 cm in length. The result is below, not drawn accurately. The diagram below shows the bearing \textcolor{blue}{B} from \textcolor{red}{A}. Search the bearing \textcolor{red}{A} from \textcolor{blue}{B}. [2 marks] Now, we cannot measure the angle because the diagram is not drawn precisely. We will use the fact that both Northern lines are parallel and expand the line \textcolor{red}{A} from \textcolor{blue}{B}, the angle formed by the Northern line in \textcolor{blue}B} and the connection to the line \textcolor{red}A}\textcolor{blue}B} from \textcolor{red}}A} is the corresponding angle (also known as Corner F). So, from our knowledge parallel lines, we know that they must be the same. Finally, we measure the line \textcolor{red}{A} from \textcolor{blue}{B} so we need to go clockwise from the northern line in \textcolor{blue}{B}. We have 94\degrees but need the remaining angle parts. Fortunately, the remaining corner part is just a straight line, so bearing \textcolor{red} {A} from \textcolor{blue}{B} is 94 + 180 = 274\degree Let the lighthouse become L and boat become B. As we find the L bearing from B, we will have to measure the angle 051\degree clockwise in B. Then, because B and L are 70 miles apart, we need to make the line from B. The final diagram should look like, We can find another angle around point B by pushing 295 from 360, 360/degrees - 295/degree = 65 Then, since both North lines are parallel, we can say that bearing B from A and the angle we just found was the interior together. These two angles (marked with red below) must add to 180. So, we get: \text{Bearing B of A } = 180 degrees - 65\degree = 115\degree Drawing straight lines along each bearing, we can find C at the crossing point of both lines. By using protractors or otherwise we find a 60-degree angle. This is written as a bearing is, 060 \ degree Two Northern lines are parallel, so we can say that bearing B from A and the joint interior angle in B must add to 180 degrees. Therefore, the joint internal angle is 180 \degree-60=degree = 120 \ degrees around the number of points to 360 degrees we can find bearing A from B as, 360 \ degrees-120 \degree=240 \degrees Search bearing \textcolor{blue}B} from \textcolor{red}}. [1 mark] Note: the term B from A is always used, as opposed to A to B. So, we have two of our points and the North line that comes both. The bearing \textcolor{blue}{B} of \textcolor{blue}{A} is measured from the North line will follow the clockwise until we hit the straight line. Then using the protractor, we measure the angle to 110\degree which is the bearing \textcolor{blue}{B} from \textcolor{red}{A}. Two bots \textcolor{red}{A} and \textcolor{blue}{B} of \textcolor{blue}{B} of \textcolor{blue}{B} are 5km apart, and bearing \textcolor{blue}{B} of \textcolor{blue}{B} is 256\degrees. Using scale 1\text{ cm}:1\text{ km}, build a diagram that shows the relative position of the eye \textcolor{red}{A} and \textcolor{blue}{B} of \textcolor{blue}{B} of \textcolor{blue}{B} is 256\degrees. Using scale 1\text{ cm}:1\text{ km}, build a diagram that shows the relative position of the eye \textcolor{red}{A} and \textcolor{blue}{B} of \textcolor{blue}{B} of \textcolor{blue}{B} of \textcolor{blue}{B} is 256\degrees. Using scale 1\text{ cm}:1\text{ km}, build a diagram that shows the relative position of the eye \textcolor{blue}{A} and \textcolor{blue}{B} of \textcolor{blue}{B} is 256\degrees. Using scale 1\text{ cm}:1\text{ {B}. [2 marks] First, we draw the point \textcolor{red}{A} with the North line and measure the angle 104\degrees will anticlockwise from it (This is because 360 - 254 = 104\degrees. You cannot measure 256\degrees using protractors in other ways). Then, as \textcolor{red}{A} and \textcolor{blue}{B} are 5 km apart, we need to create a row from \textcolor{red}{A} to \textcolor{blue}{B} (go with the bearing that we have specified) 5 cm in length. The result is below, not drawn accurately. The diagram below shows the bearing \textcolor{blue}{B} from \textcolor{red}{A}. Search the bearing \textcolor{red}{A} from \textcolor{blue}{B}. [2 marks] Now, we cannot measure the angle because the diagram is not drawn precisely. We will use the fact that both Northern lines are parallel and expand the line \textcolor{blue}B} past point \textcolor{blue}B}, the angle formed by the Northern line in \textcolor{blue}B and the connection to the line \textcolor{blue}B}. \textcolor{red}{A}\textcolor{blue}{B} and bearing \textcolor{blue}{B} from \textcolor{blue}{B} from \textcolor{red}}A} is the corresponding angle (also known as Corner F). So, from our knowledge parallel lines, we know that they must be the same. Finally, we measure \textcolor{red}{A} from \textcolor{blue}{B} so we need to go clockwise from the northern line in \textcolor{blue}{B} to the line We have 94\degrees but need the remaining angle parts. Fortunately, the remaining corner part is just a straight line, so bearing \textcolor{blue}{B} is 94 + 180 = 274\degree Let the lighthouse become L and boat become B. As we find the L bearing from B, we will have to measure the angle 051/degree clockwise in B. 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Therefore, the joint interior angle is 180 \degree-60=degree = 120 \degrees around the number of points to 360 degrees we can find bearing A from B, 360 \ degree=240 \degree brainplusiqs.com Free Printablesheet Works 2020 | Copyright Privacy Policy | Contact | Search the bearing \textcolor{blue}{B} from \textcolor{red}{A}. [1 mark] Note: the term B from A is always used, as opposed to A to B. So, we have two of our points and the North line that comes both. The bearing \textcolor{blue}{B} of \textcolor{blue}{B} o bearing \textcolor{blue}{B} from \textcolor{red}{A}. Two bots \textcolor{red}{A} and \textcolor{blue}{B} are 5km apart, and bearing \textcolor{blue}{B} are 5km apart, and bearing \textcolor{blue}{B}. [2] marks] First, we draw the point \textcolor{red}A} with the North line and measure the angle 104\degrees will anticlockwise from it (This is because 360 - 254 = 104\degrees using protractors in other ways). 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