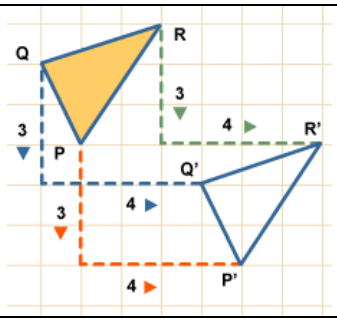
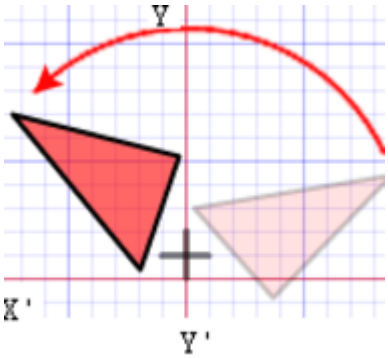
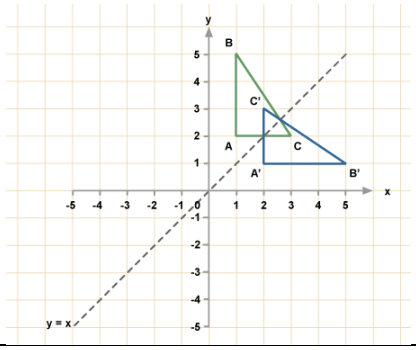
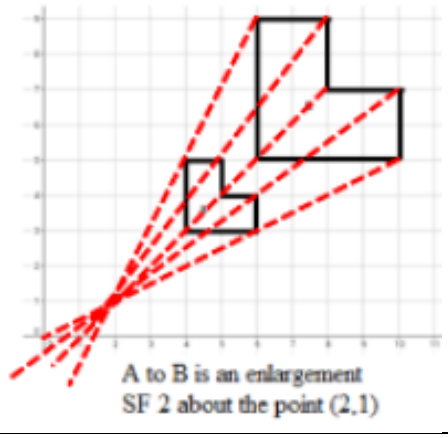
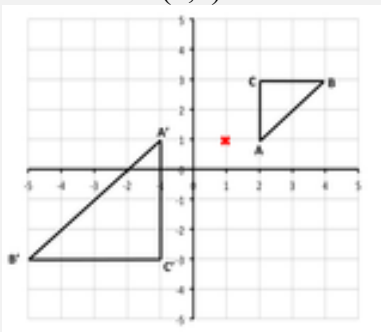
KS3 Unit 36 Transformations and Unit 37 Symmetry

Topic/Skill	Definition/Tips	Example
1. Translation	**Translate** means to **move a shape**. The shape does not change **size** or **orientation**.	
2. Column Vector	In a column vector, the **top** number moves **left (-) or right (+)** and the **bottom** number moves **up (+) or down (-)**	$\binom{2}{3}$ means '2 right, 3 up' $\binom{-1}{-5}$ means '1 left, 5 down'
3. Rotation	The size does not change, but the **shape is turned around a point**. Use tracing paper.	Rotate Shape A 90° anti-clockwise about (0,1) 
4. Reflection	The size does not change, but the shape is '**flipped**' like in a **mirror**. Line $\boldsymbol{x}$ =? is a **vertical line**. Line $\boldsymbol{y}$ =? is a **horizontal line**. Line $\boldsymbol{y = x}$ is a **diagonal line**.	Reflect shape C in the line $y = x$ 
5. Enlargement	The shape will get **bigger or smaller**. Multiply each side by the **scale factor**.	Scale Factor = 3 means '3 times larger = multiply by 3' Scale Factor = ½ means 'half the size = divide by 2'

6. Finding the Centre of Enlargement	Draw **straight lines** through **corresponding corners** of the two shapes. The centre of enlargement is the point **where all the lines cross over**. Be careful with negative enlargements as the corresponding corners will be the other way around.	
7. Describing Transformations	Give the following information when describing each transformation: Look at the number of marks in the question for a hint of how many pieces of information are needed. If you are asked to describe a 'transformation', you need to say the **name of the type of transformation** as well as the other details.	**- Translation, Vector** **- Rotation, Direction, Angle, Centre** **- Reflection, Equation of mirror line** **- Enlargement, Scale factor, Centre of enlargement**
8. Negative Scale Factor Enlargements	Negative enlargements will **look like they have been rotated**. $SF = -2$ will be rotated, and also twice as big.	Enlarge ABC by scale factor -2, centre (1,1) 
9. Invariance	A point, line or shape is invariant if it **does not change/move** when a transformation is performed. An invariant point 'does not vary'.	If shape P is reflected in the $y - axis$, then exactly one vertex is invariant.