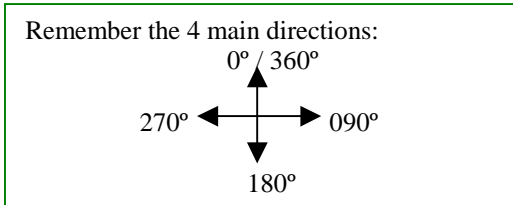
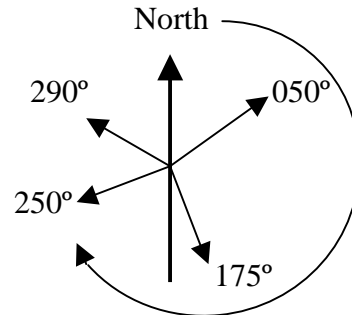


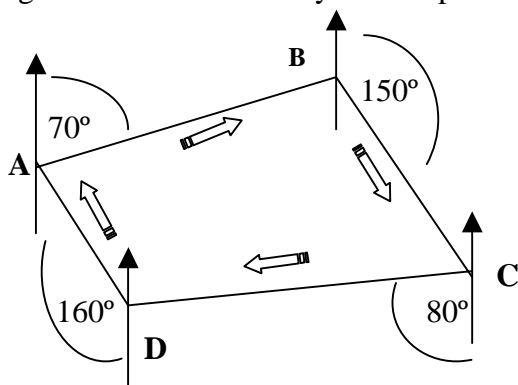
Bearings are measured in degrees, always from the North and clockwise.

Some general bearings are shown here:

Notice that the bearings must have 3 figures.



Here is diagram of a route taken by a helicopter on a rescue mission.



4 angles are given in the diagram.

The bearings are:

From A to B**070°**

From B to C**150°**

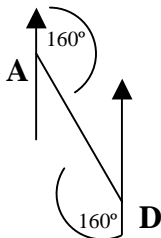
But....

From C to D ...**260°** (180 + 80)

From D to A ...**340°** (180 + 160)

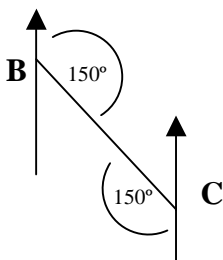
To return back along the same route the helicopter must go from A to D to C to B to A.

To get these return bearings correct we must think back to our parallel lines and in particular, alternate angles.



The bearing of D from A would be 160°

The bearing of C from D would be 080°



The bearing of B from C would be 330° (180 + 150)

The bearing of A from B would be 250° (180 + 70)

Another way of working out the return bearing would be to spot that if you returned on any journey, you would have to turn round or **rotate yourself through 180°**.

So, simply add 180 degrees to the outward bearing to get the return bearing.

If this figure comes to more than 360°, start again but this time **rotate yourself through 180° anti-clockwise. Subtract 180° from the outward bearing.**

From A to B 070°	From B to A	$70 + 180$	250°
From B to C 150°	From C to B	$150 + 180$	330°

From C to D 260°	From D to C	$260 + 180 = 440$ oops!	$260 - 180 =$ 080°
From D to A 340°	From A to D	$340 + 180 = 520$ oops!	$340 - 180 =$ 160°

Rule: If the outward bearing is 180° or less, add 180°
If the outward bearing is more than 180°, subtract 180°.

Simple innit?