## SUVA SANGAM COLLEGE

## YEAR 12

## MATHEMATICS

## WORKSHEET 9

| Strand 5 | Matrices and Transformation Geometry |
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| Sub-Strand | $\mathbf{1 2 . 4 . 1}$ Matrix Transformation- Reflection |
| Content Learning <br> Outcome | $\bullet$ Calculate image of the points after matrix transformations <br> $\bullet$ <br>  <br>  <br> $\bullet$ Identify the transformation represented by $2 \times 2$ matrices |

Questions

| No. | CONCEPT IN BRIEF: <br> - The general matrix for Reflection in: the x -axis is: $\left(\begin{array}{cc}1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1\end{array}\right)$ the $y$-axis is: $\left(\begin{array}{cc}-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1\end{array}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. | The object has points $\mathrm{A}(0,0), \mathrm{B}(2,0) \mathrm{C}(1,1)$ while the image points $\mathrm{A}^{\prime}(0,0), \mathrm{B}^{\prime}(2,0)$ and C' $(1,-1)$. What transformation does this represent? |
|  | CONCEPT IN BRIEF: <br> Scaler multiplication -to multiply a scalar with a matrix, we simply take the scalar and multiply it to each entry in the matrix. <br> Matrix multiplication -use run and dive method |
| 2. | A point $A(-3,1)$ is transformed by $-N$ to give point $A^{\prime}$ where $N=\left(\begin{array}{rr}-1 & 2 \\ 2 & -4\end{array}\right)$. Find the coordinates of $A^{\prime}$. |
|  | CONCEPT IN BRIEF: Invariant point is the point which does not change. |
| 3. | The figure OABC below is transformed by matrix $N=\left(\begin{array}{cc}1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1\end{array}\right)$ <br> a) Find the coordinates of $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}, \mathrm{A}^{\prime}, \mathrm{B}^{\prime}$ and $\mathrm{C}^{\prime}$ the images of $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and D under the transformation by matrix N . <br> b) On the pair of axes given in the answer book draw the images of OABC. <br> c) Describe fully the transformation given by matrix N . <br> d) Name the invariant point of this transformation. |

