London Academy of Maths

Applications of Matrices (Linear Transformations)

Question Paper

1 **(i)** Describe fully the transformation represented by the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. **[2]**

(ii) A triangle of area 5 square units undergoes the transformation represented by the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

Explaining your reasoning, find the area of the image of the triangle following this transformation. **[2]**

2 Matrix is given by $\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} k & 1 & -5 \\ 2 & 3 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, where k is a constant.

(i) Show that $\det \mathbf{M} = 12(k-3)$. **[2]**

(iv) Find the values of k for which the transformation represented by $\mathbf{M}$ has a volume scale factor of 6. **[3]**

3 The transformation R of the plane is reflection in the line $x = 0$.

(a) Write down the matrix **M** associated with R. **[1]**

(b) Find $\mathbf{M}^2$. **[1]**

(c) Interpret the result of part **(b)** in terms of the transformation R. **[1]**

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4 The matrix **M** is $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(a) **(i)** Calculate $\det \mathbf{M}$. **[1]**

(ii) State two geometrical consequences of this value for the transformation associated with **M**. **[2]**

(b) Describe fully the transformation associated with **M**. **[1]**

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5 A 2-D transformation T is a shear which leaves the y-axis invariant and which transforms the object point (2, 1) to the image point (2, 9). **A** is the matrix which represents the transformation T.

(a) Find **A**. **[3]**

(b) By considering the determinant of **A**, explain why the area of a shape is invariant under T. **[2]**

6 **(a)** Find the volume scale factor of the transformation with associated matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$. **[2]**

(b) The transformations S and T of the plane have associated 2×2 matrices **P** and **Q** respectively.

(i) Write down an expression for the associated matrix of the combined transformation S followed by T. **[1]**

The determinant of **P** is 3 and $\mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} k & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, where k is a constant.

(ii) Given that this combined transformation preserves both orientation and area, determine the value of k. **[3]**

7 You are given the matrix $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

(a) Find $\mathbf{A}^4$. **[1]**

(b) Describe the transformation that **A** represents. **[2]**

The matrix **B** represents a reflection in the plane $x = 0$.

(c) Write down the matrix **B**. **[1]**

The point P has coordinates (2, 3, 4). The point P' is the image of P under the transformation represented by **B**.

(d) Find the coordinates of P'. **[1]**

8 **(a)** Specify fully the transformation T of the plane associated with the matrix **M**, where $\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and λ is a non-zero constant. **[2]**

(b) **(i)** Find $\det \mathbf{M}$. **[1]**

(ii) Deduce **two** properties of the transformation T from the value of $\det \mathbf{M}$. **[2]**

(c) Prove that $\mathbf{M}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n\lambda \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, where n is a positive integer. **[4]**

(d) Hence specify fully a **single** transformation which is equivalent to n applications of the transformation T. **[1]**

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9 A transformation T of the plane has associated matrix $\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda+1 \\ \lambda-1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, where λ is a non-zero constant.

(a) **(i)** Show that T reverses orientation. **[3]**

(ii) State, in terms of λ, the area scale factor of T. **[1]**

(b) **(i)** Show that $\mathbf{M}^2 - \lambda^2\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{0}$. **[2]**

(ii) Hence specify the transformation equivalent to two applications of T. **[1]**

(c) In the case where $\lambda = 1$, T is equivalent to a transformation S followed by a reflection in the x-axis.

(i) Determine the matrix associated with S. **[3]**

(ii) Hence describe the transformation S. **[2]**

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10 A transformation T is represented by the matrix $\mathbf{N} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 4 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, where a is a constant.

(a) Find $\mathbf{N}^2$ in terms of a. **[3]**

(b) Find det **N** in terms of a. **[2]**

The value of a is 13 to the **nearest integer**.

A shape S_1 has volume 11.6 to 1 decimal place. Shape S_1 is mapped to shape S_2 by the transformation T.

A student claims that the volume of S_2 is less than 400.

(c) Comment on the student's claim. **[3]**

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11 A transformation T is represented by the matrix **T** where $\mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} x^2+1 & -4 \\ 3-2x^2 & x^2+5 \end{pmatrix}$.

A quadrilateral Q, whose area is 12 units, is transformed by T to Q'.

Find the smallest possible value of the area of Q'. **[5]**

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12 You are given that a is a parameter which can take only real values.

The matrix $\mathbf{A}$ is given by $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & -6 \\ -3 & 10-4a & 9 \\ 7 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$.

(a) Find an expression for the determinant of $\mathbf{A}$ in terms of a. **[2]**

The transformation represented by $\mathbf{A}$ is denoted by T.
A 3-D object of volume $|5a-20|$ is transformed by T to a 3-D image.

(c) **(i)** Determine the range of values of a for which the orientation of the image is the reverse of the orientation of the object. **[1]**

(ii) Determine the range of values of a for which the volume of the image is less than the volume of the object. **[2]**

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13 The transformation T of the plane has associated matrix $\mathbf{M}$, where $\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(a) On the grid in the Printed Answer Booklet, plot the image OA′B′C′ of the unit square OABC under the transformation T. **[2]**

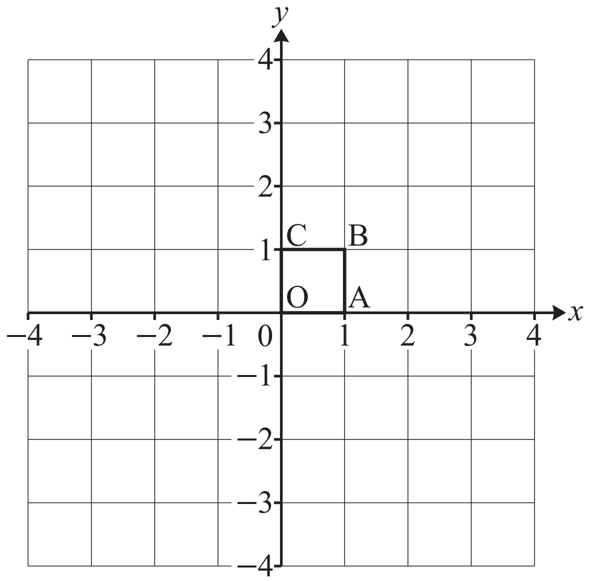
(b) **(i)** Calculate the value of $\det \mathbf{M}$. **[1]**

(ii) Explain the significance of the value of $\det \mathbf{M}$ in relation to the image OA′B′C′. **[2]**

(c) T is equivalent to a sequence of two transformations of the plane.

(i) Specify fully **two** transformations equivalent to T. **[3]**

(ii) Use matrices to verify your answer. **[3]**

13(a)	
13(b)(i)	
13(b)(ii)	
13(c)(i)	
13(c)(ii)	

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14 Matrices **A** and **B** are given by $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{13} & -\frac{12}{13} \\ \frac{12}{13} & \frac{5}{13} \end{pmatrix}$.

(a) Use **A** and **B** to disprove the proposition: "Matrix multiplication is commutative". **[2]**

Matrix **B** represents the transformation $\mathrm{T_B}$.

(b) Describe the transformation $\mathrm{T_B}$. **[2]**

(c) By considering the inverse transformation of $\mathrm{T_B}$, determine $\mathbf{B}^{-1}$. **[2]**

Matrix **C** is given by $\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ and represents the transformation $\mathrm{T_C}$.

The transformation $\mathrm{T_{BC}}$ is transformation $\mathrm{T_C}$ followed by transformation $\mathrm{T_B}$.

An object shape of area 5 is transformed by $\mathrm{T_{BC}}$ to an image shape N.

(d) Determine the area of N. **[2]**

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15 The transformations T_A and T_B are represented by the matrices **A** and **B** respectively, where

$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

(a) Describe geometrically the **single** transformation consisting of T_A followed by T_B. **[2]**

(b) By considering the transformation T_A, determine the matrix $\mathbf{A}^{423}$. **[3]**

The transformation T_C is represented by the matrix **C**, where

$\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$.

The region R is defined by the set of points (x, y) satisfying the inequality $x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 36$.

The region R' is defined as the image of R under T_C.

(c) **(i)** Find the exact area of the region R'. **[2]**

(ii) Sketch the region R', specifying all the points where the boundary of R' intersects the coordinate axes. **[4]**

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16 **(a)** A transformation with associated matrix $\begin{pmatrix} m & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, where m is a constant, maps the vertices of a cube to points that all lie in a plane.

Find m. **[3]**

(b) The transformations S and T of the plane have associated matrices **M** and **N** respectively, where $\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} k & 1 \\ -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ and the determinant of **N** is $3k+1$. The transformation U is equivalent to the combined transformation consisting of S followed by T.

Given that U preserves orientation and has an area scale factor 2, find the possible values of k. **[4]**

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17 A transformation of the *x*-*y* plane is represented by the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & 2\sin\theta \\ 2\sin\theta & -\cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$, where θ is a positive acute angle.

(i) Write down the image of the point (2, 3) under this transformation. **[2]**

(ii) You are given that this image is the point (a, 0). Find the value of a. **[5]**

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18 **(a)** The matrix **M** is $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

(i) Find $\mathbf{M}^2$. **[1]**

(ii) Write down the transformation represented by **M**. **[1]**

(iii) Hence state the geometrical significance of the result of part **(i)**. **[1]**

(b) The matrix **N** is $\begin{pmatrix} k+1 & 0 \\ k & k+2 \end{pmatrix}$, where k is a constant.

Using determinants, investigate whether **N** can represent a reflection. **[4]**

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19 The matrix **A** is given by $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.6 & 2.4 \\ -0.8 & 1.8 \end{pmatrix}$.

(a) Find det **A**. **[1]**

The matrix **A** represents a stretch parallel to one of the coordinate axes followed by a rotation about the origin.

(b) By considering the determinants of these transformations, determine the scale factor of the stretch. **[2]**

(c) Explain whether the stretch is parallel to the x-axis or the y-axis, justifying your answer. **[1]**

(d) Find the angle of rotation. **[2]**

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20 Matrix **R** is given by $\mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & -b \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ b & 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$ where a and b are constants.

(a) Find $\mathbf{R}^2$ in terms of a and b. **[2]**

The constants a and b are given by $a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(\sqrt{3}+1)$ and $b = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(\sqrt{3}-1)$.

(b) By determining exact expressions for ab and $a^2 - b^2$ and using the result from part **(a)**, show that $\mathbf{R}^2 = k\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$ where k is a real number whose value is to be determined. **[2]**

(c) Find $\mathbf{R}^6$, $\mathbf{R}^{12}$ and $\mathbf{R}^{24}$. **[3]**

(d) Describe fully the transformation represented by **R**. **[3]**

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21 Three transformations, T_A, T_B and T_C, are represented by the matrices **A**, **B** and **C** respectively.

You are given that $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(a) Find the matrix which represents the inverse transformation of T_A. **[1]**

(b) By considering matrix multiplication, determine whether T_A followed by T_B is the same transformation as T_B followed by T_A. **[2]**

Transformations R and S are each defined as being the result of successive transformations, as specified in the table.

Transformation	First transformation	followed by
R	T_A followed by T_B	T_C
S	T_A	T_B followed by T_C

(c) Explain, using a property of matrix multiplication, why R and S are the same transformations. **[2]**

A quadrilateral, Q, has vertices D, E, F and G in anticlockwise order from D. Under transformation R, Q's image, Q', has vertices D', E', F' and G' (where D' is the image of D, etc). The area of Q, in suitable units, is 5.

You are given that $\det \mathbf{C} = a^2 + 1$ where a is a real constant.

(d) (i) Determine the order of the vertices of Q', starting anticlockwise from D'. **[2]**

(ii) Find, in terms of a, the area of Q'. **[1]**

(iii) Explain whether the inverse transformation for R exists. Justify your answer. **[2]**