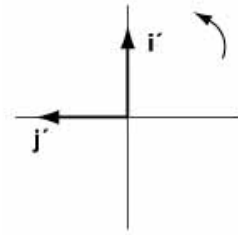


## Exercise 7F

- 1 a  $(1, 0) \rightarrow (0, 1)$   
 $(0, 1) \rightarrow (-1, 0)$



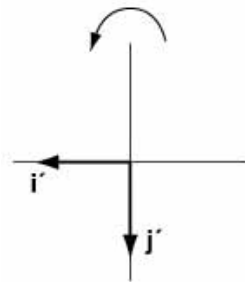
**R** represents a rotation of  $90^\circ$  anticlockwise about  $(0, 0)$

b  $\det \mathbf{R} = 0 - (-1) = 1$

$$\therefore \mathbf{R}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- c  $\mathbf{R}^{-1}$  represents a rotation of  $-90^\circ$  anticlockwise about  $(0, 0)$   
 (or ...  $90^\circ$  clockwise ... or ...  $270^\circ$  anticlockwise...)

- 2 a i  $(1, 0) \rightarrow (-1, 0)$   
 $(0, 1) \rightarrow (0, -1)$



**S** represents a rotation of  $180^\circ$  about  $(0, 0)$

- ii  $\mathbf{S}^2$  will be rotation of  $180 + 180 = 360^\circ$  about  $(0, 0)$   $\therefore \mathbf{S}^2 = \mathbf{I}$

$$\text{or } \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{I}$$

- iii  $\mathbf{S}^{-1} = \mathbf{S} =$  rotation of  $180^\circ$  about  $(0, 0)$

- b i  $(1, 0) \rightarrow (0, -1)$   
 $(0, 1) \rightarrow (-1, 0)$

**T** represents a reflection in the line  $y = -x$

ii  $\mathbf{T}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{I}$

- iii  $\mathbf{T}^{-1} = \mathbf{T} =$  reflection in the line  $y = -x$

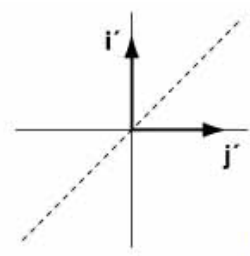
c  $\det \mathbf{S} = 1 - 0 = 1$

$$\det \mathbf{T} = 0 - 1 = -1$$

For both **S** and **T**, area is unaltered

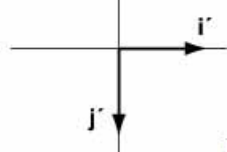
**T** represents a reflection and  $\therefore$  has a negative determinant. Orientation is reversed

3 a  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$



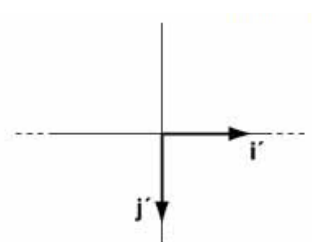
Reflection in  $y = x$

$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$



Rotation of  $270^\circ$  (about  $(0, 0)$ )

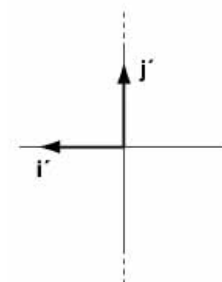
$C = BA = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$



$C$  represents a reflection in the line  $y = 0$  (or the  $x$ -axis)

b  $C^{-1} = C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  is a reflection in the line  $y = 0$

c  $D = AB = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$



$D$  represents a reflection in the line  $x = 0$  (or the  $y$ -axis)

d  $D^{-1} = D = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  is a reflection in the line  $x = 0$

4 a  $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -26 \\ 23 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{13}{2} \\ \frac{23}{4} \end{pmatrix}$

So coordinates of  $P$  are  $\left(-\frac{13}{2}, \frac{23}{4}\right)$

**4 b**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{UA} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 \Rightarrow \mathbf{U} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}^{-1} \\
 \Rightarrow \mathbf{U} &= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

**5 a** Enlargement, scale factor 4, centre (0, 0)

$$\mathbf{b} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{c} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{9}{4} \\ \frac{7}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

So coordinates of  $T$  are  $\left(1, \frac{3}{2}\right), \left(\frac{9}{4}, \frac{7}{4}\right), \left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$

**6 a**  $\det \mathbf{M} = ab$ 

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{M}^{-1} = \frac{1}{ab} \begin{pmatrix} b & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{b} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$6 \quad \mathbf{b} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{b} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{6}{a} \\ \frac{8}{b} \end{pmatrix}$$

So coordinates of  $D$  are  $\left(-\frac{6}{a}, \frac{8}{b}\right)$

7 a Rotation of  $330^\circ$  anticlockwise about  $(0, 0)$

$$\mathbf{b} \quad \mathbf{R}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-2\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}-6-2-\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ \frac{1-2\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{3}+3}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

So  $p = -2, q = 1$

$$8 \quad \mathbf{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 \\ -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\mathbf{AB})^{-1} = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$9 \quad \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -4 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -4 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{a}{2} - b \\ -2a - 3b \end{pmatrix}$$

So coordinates of  $P$  are  $\left(-\frac{a}{2} - b, -2a - 3b\right)$

$$10 \quad \mathbf{M}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{3}{2} & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{3}{2} & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ -6 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

So  $a = 10$ ,  $b = -6$ ,  $c = -7$

$$11 \text{ a} \quad \mathbf{PQ} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Reflection in  $y = x$

$$11 \text{ b} \quad \mathbf{M}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Reflection in  $y = x$

$$11 \text{ c} \quad \mathbf{QP} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Reflection in  $y = -x$

$$11 \text{ d} \quad \mathbf{N} = \mathbf{QP} \Rightarrow \mathbf{Q}^{-1}\mathbf{N} = \mathbf{P} \Rightarrow \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{Q}^{-1}\mathbf{N} = \mathbf{I} \Rightarrow \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{Q}^{-1} = \mathbf{N}^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{N}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \text{ reflection in } y = -x$$

$$12 \quad \mathbf{BA} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -0.1 & 0.3 & 0.7 \\ 0.3 & 0.1 & -0.1 \\ -0.2 & 0.6 & 0.4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -0.1 & 0.3 & 0.7 \\ 0.3 & 0.1 & -0.1 \\ 0.2 & -0.6 & -0.4 \end{pmatrix}$$