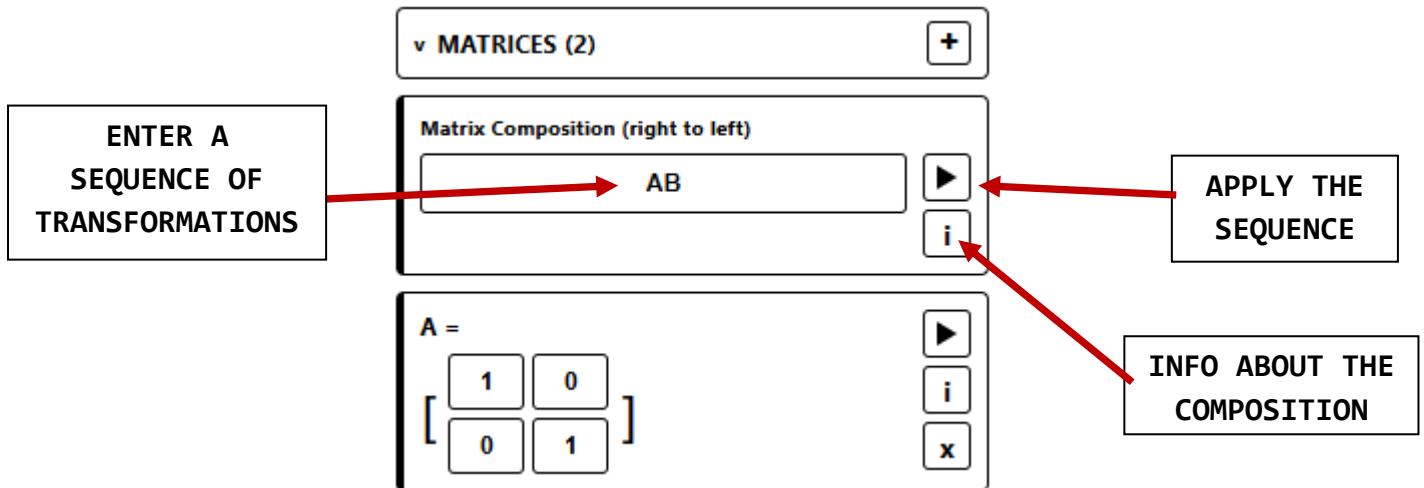


Combining 2D Transformations



- Open Vectorama (www.korovatron.co.uk/vectorama)
- Add **transformation matrices** to the panel for standard **rotations, reflections** and **enlargements**.
- Add a **UNIT SQUARE** from the **VECTOR PRESETS**.



For each of the following, find a **single equivalent matrix** transformation and **fully describe** the single equivalent transformation.

<p>Rotation 90° anticlockwise</p> <p>followed by</p> <p>Reflection in the x axis</p> <p>$\left(\begin{array}{cc} & \\ & \end{array} \right)$</p>	<p>Reflection in the x axis</p> <p>followed by</p> <p>Rotation 90° anticlockwise</p> <p>$\left(\begin{array}{cc} & \\ & \end{array} \right)$</p>
<p>Reflection in the $y = x$</p> <p>followed by</p> <p>Rotation 90° clockwise</p> <p>$\left(\begin{array}{cc} & \\ & \end{array} \right)$</p>	<p>Rotation 90° clockwise</p> <p>followed by</p> <p>Reflection in the $y = x$</p> <p>$\left(\begin{array}{cc} & \\ & \end{array} \right)$</p>

Combining 2D Transformations



Shape **A** maps to shape **B** by an **enlargement**, scale factor 3, centre the origin.

Shape **B** maps to shape **C** by a **rotation** through 180° , centre the origin.

Shape **A** can be mapped to shape **C** by a **single** transformation.

Find this matrix and describe the single equivalent transformation

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} & \\ & \end{array} \right)$$

The transformation matrix **P** represents a 90° anticlockwise rotation about the origin.

Describe fully the **single** transformation represented by the matrix P^3

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} & \\ & \end{array} \right)$$

The transformation matrix $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

The transformation matrix $R = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Describe fully the **single** transformation represented by the matrix QR .

The transformation matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ maps point **P** to point **Q**

The transformation matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ maps point **Q** to point **R**

Point **R** is $(-4, 3)$. Work out the coordinates of point **P**.