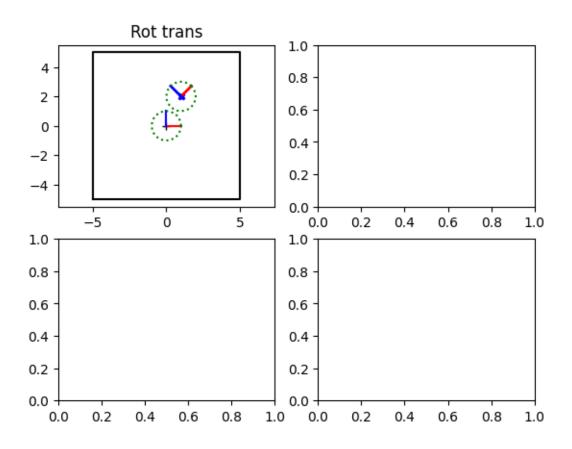
## 1 Set up the XY matrix for drawing

Edit make\_matrix\_from\_sequence to actually build a matrix sequence. Edit make\_pts\_representing\_circle to make a matrix representing the points on the circle, Edit plot\_axes\_and\_circle to create the XY vertices/geometry for drawing a circle. Note that I'm using make\_matrix\_from\_sequence for these examples; it will call the mak

```
In [9]: # Check syntax of call
        seq_rot_trans = [{"type":"rotate", "theta": np.pi/4.0},
                         {"type":"translate", "dx": 1, "dy": 2}]
        mat = mt.make_matrix_from_sequence(seq_rot_trans)
        print(f"Matrix:\n{mat}")
Matrix:
[[ 0.71 -0.71 1.
 [ 0.71 0.71 2. ]
 [ 0.
         0.
               1. ]]
In [129]: # Check syntax of call
          pts = mt.make_pts_representing_circle(25)
          print(pts)
          assert(pts.shape == (3, 25))
         0.97 0.87 0.71 0.5
[[ 1.
                                 0.26 0.
                                            -0.26 -0.5 -0.71 -0.87 -0.97
  -1.
        -0.97 -0.87 -0.71 -0.5 -0.26 -0.
                                             0.26 0.5
                                                         0.71 0.87 0.97
      ]
   1.
 [ 0.
         0.26 0.5
                                             0.97 0.87 0.71 0.5
                                                                      0.26
                     0.71 0.87 0.97 1.
        -0.26 -0.5 -0.71 -0.87 -0.97 -1.
                                            -0.97 -0.87 -0.71 -0.5
   0.
  -0. ]
 [ 1.
         1.
               1.
                     1.
                           1.
                                 1.
                                       1.
                                             1.
                                                    1.
                                                          1.
                                                                1.
                                                                      1.
                     1.
                           1.
                                 1.
                                       1.
                                             1.
                                                    1.
   1.
         1.
               1.
                                                          1.
                                                                1.
                                                                      1.
   1. ]]
In [10]: # Syntax/draws correctly check (just one plot)
         fig, axs = plt.subplots(2, 2)
         axs[0, 0].set_title("Rot trans")
         mt.plot_axes_and_circle(axs[0, 0], mat)
```

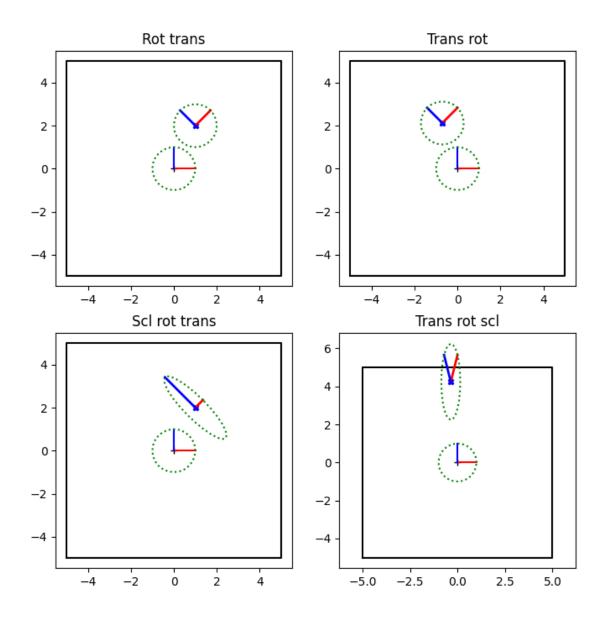


## 2 Order matters

Edit example\_order\_matters() to create the plot shown in the slides.

Which one of these four transformations is NOT angle-preserving? Why?

In [11]: mt.example\_order\_matters()

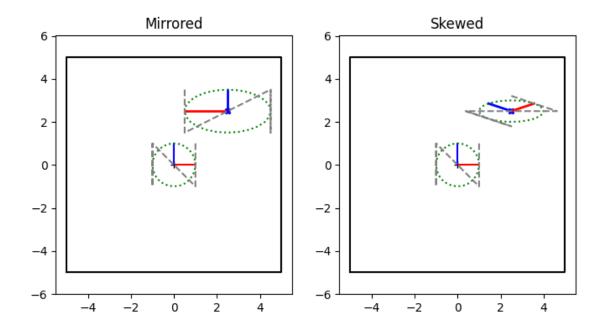


Translate, Rotation, then Scaling is NOT angle preserving because when rotated first the differing scal

## 3 Mirroring and skewing

In this problem, edit example\_weird\_geometry to create a mirror and a non-angle preserving matrix. The slides show the ones I made; there are an infinite number of choices.

In [12]: mt.example\_weird\_geometry()



## 4 Geometry is NOT centered around the origin

Edit example\_uncentered\_geometry to create versions of the circle and the zigzag that are in other configurations. - Put the orgin in the lower left (-1, -1), rather than the center. This is a pretty common placement. - Orient so that the "up" direction is no longer the y-axis, but is the x-axis. - Do both

The matrix transformation applied to the geometry is the SAME for all of these plots - it's represented by the red, blue lines. It's just the geometry that has moved.

In [13]: mt.example\_uncentered\_geometry()

