

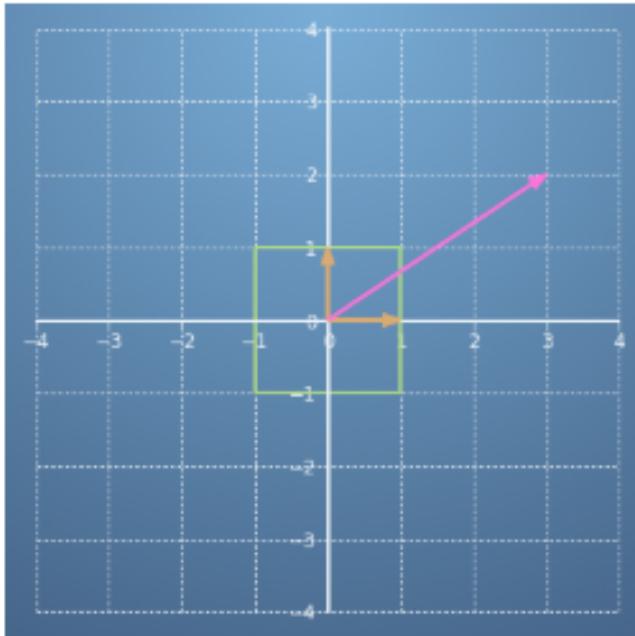
Your latest: 100% • Your highest: 100% • To pass you need at least 80%. We keep your highest score.

1. Matrices make transformations on vectors, potentially changing their magnitude and direction. 1 / 1 point

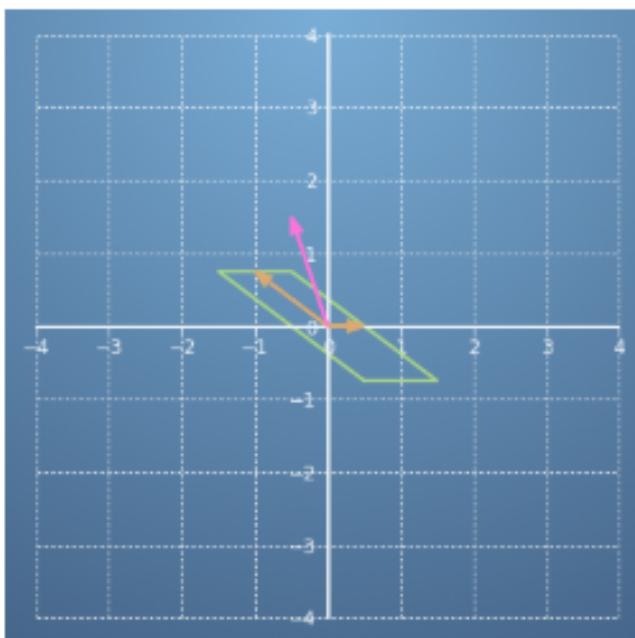
If we have two unit vectors (in orange) and another vector,

$$\mathbf{r} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ (in}$$

pink), before any transformations - these look like this:

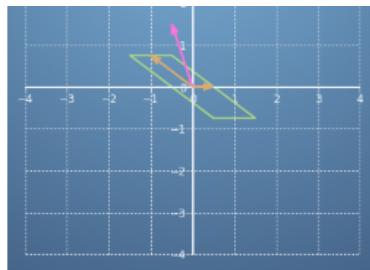


Take the matrix, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3/4 \end{bmatrix}$, see how it transforms the unit vectors and the vector, \mathbf{r} ,



What new vector, \mathbf{r}' , does A transform \mathbf{r} to? Specifically, what does the following equal?

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What new vector, \mathbf{r}' , does A transform \mathbf{r} to? Specifically, what does the following equal?

$$A\mathbf{r} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3/4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} =$$

- $\begin{bmatrix} 3/2 \\ -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$
- $\begin{bmatrix} 3/2 \\ -3/4 \end{bmatrix}$
- $\begin{bmatrix} -3/2 \\ 3/2 \end{bmatrix}$
- $\begin{bmatrix} -1/2 \\ 3/2 \end{bmatrix}$

Correct

You could either calculate this or read it off the graph.

2. Let's use the same matrix, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3/4 \end{bmatrix}$, from the previous question.

1/1 point

Type an expression for the vector, $\mathbf{s} = A \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

```
1  # Replace a and b with the correct values below:
2  s = [-5, 3]
```

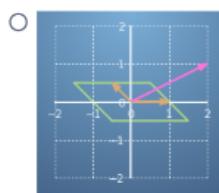
Run
Reset

Correct

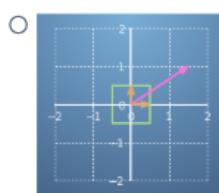
Well done.

1/1 point

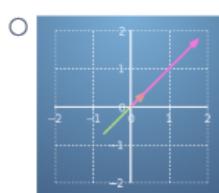
3. Select the transformation which best corresponds to the matrix, $M = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$.



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Correct

The axes have been rotated, and also flipped here.

4. A digital image can be stored by putting lots of coloured pixels at their particular coordinates on a grid.

1 / 1 point

If we apply a matrix transformation to the coordinates of each of the pixels in an image, we transform the image as a whole.

Given a starting image (such as this one of "The Ambassadors" [1533] by Hans Holbein the Younger),



which is made up of 400×400 pixels, if we apply the same transformation to each of those 160,000 pixels, the transformed image becomes:



Pick a matrix that could correspond to the transformation.



Pick a matrix that could correspond to the transformation.

$\begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 0 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3}/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \\ 1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \end{bmatrix}$

Correct

This is a rotation matrix (by 30° anticlockwise).

5. At the bottom of the "The Ambassadors", in the middle of the floor, there is a skull that Holbein has already applied a matrix transformation to! 1 / 1 point

To undo the transformation, build a matrix which is firstly a shear in the y direction followed by a scaling in y direction. i.e., multiply the matrices,

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
1  # Replace a, b, c and d with the correct values below:  
2  M = [[1, 0],  
3  |     [-4, 8]]
```

Run

Reset

6. Use your answer from the previous question to transform the skull back to normal. Change the values of the matrix and press *Go!* to score on this question.

1 / 1 point

You can also use this example to experiment with other matrix transformations. Try some of the ones in this quiz. Have a play!



[-expand](#)

Correct

Feel free to use the tool to try out different matrices too.