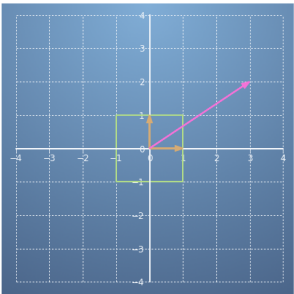


Using matrices to make transformations

TOTAL POINTS 6

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,  $\mathbf{r} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  (in pink), before any transformations - these look like this:



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

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

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

✓ Correct

Well done.

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



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).



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

✓ 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

matrix and press Go! to score on this question.

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

$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Go!

Reset

✓ Correct

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