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VCE Specialist Mathematics ½

Transformations II [4.3]

Test Solutions

21 Marks. 1 Minute Reading. 20 Minutes Writing.

Results:

Test Questions	_____ / 21
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## Section A: Test Questions (21 Marks)

### Question 1 (3 marks)

State whether the statement is **true** or **false**.

Statement	True	False
a. To transform a function, we simply substitute in the $x$ and $y$ in terms of $x'$ and $y'$ .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
b. Rotations and reflections preserve the length of shapes, but dilations and shears do not.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
c. The rotation of $\theta$ clockwise around the origin is given by the following matrix: $\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$	It's clockwise	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. A rotation by $60^\circ$ anti-clockwise about the point $(1, 2)$ is the same as translating one unit down, two units to the left, rotating $60^\circ$ about the origin, and then translating one unit upward, and finally translating two units to the right.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
e. To reflect around a point $(a, b)$ , we first translate $a$ units right and $b$ units up.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	We go the other way around.	
f. To reflect a point about the line $y = -2x + 1$ , first you need to translate the point one unit down, and then reflect it about the line $y = -2x$ .		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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**Question 2** (3 marks)

Find the equation of the line  $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1$  after it undergoes a shear of factor  $-2$  parallel to the  $y$ -axis.

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$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' = x \\ y' = y - 2 \cdot x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x = x' \\ y = 2 \cdot x' + y' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{solve} \left( 2 \cdot x + y = \frac{x}{2} - 1, y \right)$$

$$y = \frac{-3 \cdot x}{2} - 1$$

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**Question 3** (4 marks)

Find the matrix corresponding to each of the following linear transformations, and hence find the image of the point (1,2) after undergoing each of the transformations.

- a. Rotation by  $60^\circ$  anticlockwise. (2 marks)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) & -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) & \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- b. Reflection in the line  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x$ . (2 marks)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) & \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) & -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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**Question 4** (5 marks)

- a. Find the matrix that will reflect the point  $(x, y)$  in the line through the origin at an angle of  $30^\circ$  to the positive direction of the  $x$ -axis. (2 marks)

We simply let  $\theta = 30^\circ$ , and so the required reflection matrix is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(2\theta) & \sin(2\theta) \\ \sin(2\theta) & -\cos(2\theta) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(60^\circ) & \sin(60^\circ) \\ \sin(60^\circ) & -\cos(60^\circ) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

- b. Find the matrix that will reflect the point  $(x, y)$  in the line  $y = 2x$ . (3 marks)

Since  $\tan(\theta) = 2 = \frac{2}{1}$ , we draw a right-angled triangle with opposite and adjacent lengths 2 and 1 respectively.



Pythagoras' theorem gives the hypotenuse as  $\sqrt{5}$ . Therefore

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \text{ and } \sin(\theta) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}.$$

We then use the double angle formulas to show that:

$$\cos(2\theta) = 2\cos^2(\theta) - 1 = 2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 - 1 = \frac{2}{5} - 1 = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\sin(2\theta) = 2\sin(\theta)\cos(\theta) = 2 \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

Therefore, the required reflection matrix is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(2\theta) & \sin(2\theta) \\ \sin(2\theta) & -\cos(2\theta) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

**Question 5** (6 marks)

Find the equation of the graph of  $y = 3x + 1$  under a reflection in the line  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x$ .

$$\text{Solve } \left( \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot x}{2} - \frac{y}{2} = 3 \cdot \left( \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}y}{3} \right) + 1, y \right)$$

$$y = \frac{(3\sqrt{3} - 1) \cdot ((\sqrt{3} - 3) \cdot x - 2)}{26}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) & \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) & -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot y}{2} = x' \\ \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot x}{2} - \frac{y}{2} = y' \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{x'}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot y'}{2} \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot x'}{2} - \frac{y'}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Solve } \left( \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot x}{2} - \frac{y}{2} = 3 \cdot \left( \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}y}{3} \right) + 1, y \right)$$

$$y = \frac{(3\sqrt{3} - 1)((\sqrt{3} - 3)x - 2)}{26}$$

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