

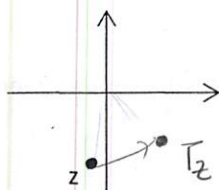
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Composed Student: Hannah Kim

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Consider the transformation matrix  $T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} & -\sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \\ \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} & \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \end{bmatrix}$ , and point  $z$  (shown on the axes below)

a) Draw the image of  $Tz$  on the same axes, and describe the effect of matrix  $T$  (be specific) [3 pts]



Effect of Matrix  $T$ : rotation by  $\frac{2\pi}{7}$

b) What is the period of  $T$ ? [1] 7

c)  $T$  is the generator of the group  $G$ . Name a group that is isomorphic to group  $G$ . [2]

rotation group of a 7-sided regular polygon

2. Consider the transformation matrix  $R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} & \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{2} & -\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ , and point  $w$  (shown on the axis below).

a) Draw the image of  $Rw$  on the same axes, and describe the effect of matrix  $T$  (be specific) [3]



Effect of Matrix  $R$ : flip over line  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

b) What is the period of  $R$ ? [1] 2

c)  $R$  is the generator of the group  $H$ . Name a group that is isomorphic to group  $H$ . [2]

flip group of line

3. Matrix  $T$  (from problem 1) and Matrix  $R$  (from problem 2), taken together, generate group  $J$ . [3]

Group  $J$  has 14 elements, and is isomorphic to reflection group of 7-gon.

4. Matrix  $R$  is from problem 2, and Matrix  $S$  is a reflection across the  $x$ -axis. What is the effect of Matrix  $SR$ ? As always, be specific. [3]

rotation by  $-\frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} & \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{2} & -\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\cos \frac{\pi}{2} & -\sin \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{2} & -\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

-1

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

5. Consider the following transformation matrices in 3-D:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

a) How many elements are in the group generated by... [2 each]

A alone?

4

B alone?

2

A and B together?

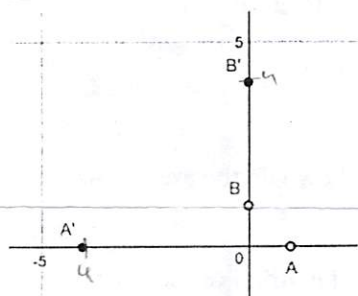
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b) Describe the effect of matrix C. Would C generate a group? Justify your answer. [3]

stretch x by 3. **I**t wouldn't generate a group because it wouldn't create any way to reverse it.  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  would generate a group tho.

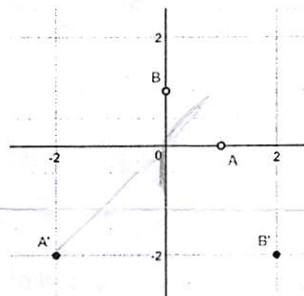
6. Below are examples of a unit square preimage (A and B) being transformed into an image (A' and B'), after being transformed 2 times in succession. For each picture, write the 2 matrices (in the correct order) that, when multiplied together, accomplish the depicted transformation. [3 pts each]

a)



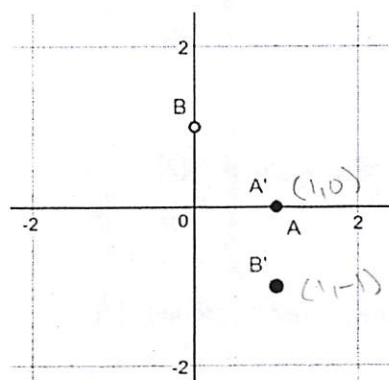
a) Answer:  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos \pi & \sin \pi \\ \sin \pi & -\cos \pi \end{bmatrix}$

b)



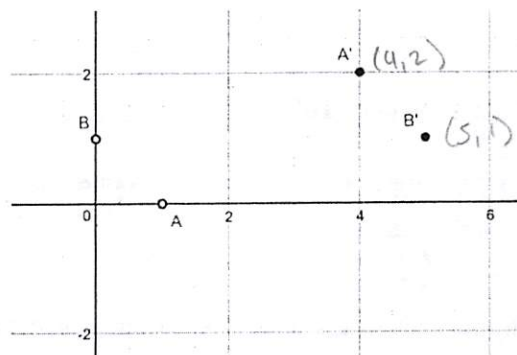
b) Answer:  $\begin{bmatrix} 2\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 2\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{5\pi}{4} & -\sin \frac{5\pi}{4} \\ \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} & \cos \frac{5\pi}{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

c)



c) Answer:  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

d)



d) Answer:  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{5}{4} \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{5}{4} \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{5}{4} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$