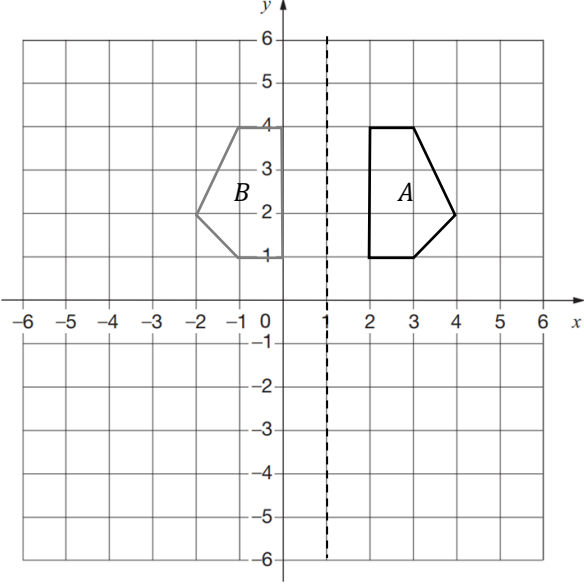
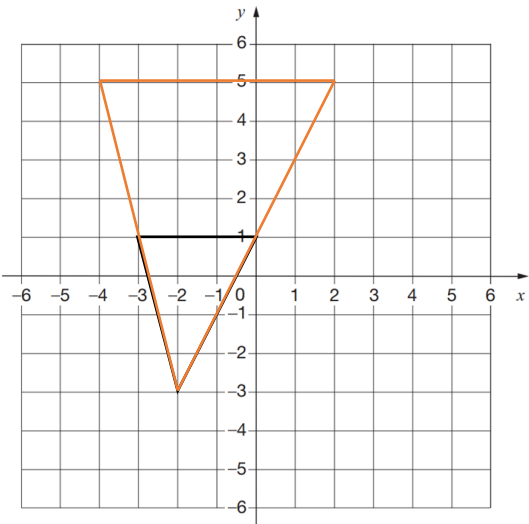


Invariant Points Mark Scheme

1(a)		<p>[1] Reflection line on $y = 1$</p>
1(b)		<p>[1] All points are equidistant from $y = 1$; reflection, not translation</p> <p>[1] Invariant point at $(-1, 1)$</p>
2(a)		<p>[1] Some indication of where $(0, 1)$ is.</p> <p>[1] Proper rotation of shape, 90° clockwise.</p> <p>[1] Invariant point $(0, 1)$</p>
2(b)		<p>[1] Correct position of C</p> <p>[1] invariant point is $(3, 3)$</p>

Turn over ►

3(a)	<p>The triangle will have one invariant point because only one point stays in place</p> <p>Optional, were the triangle to be rotated 360°, it would be where it started.</p>	[1]
3(b)	<p>Shape is returned to same position. So all vertices are invariant.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4</p>	[1]
4(a)		<p>[1] Indication of $x = 1$</p> <p>[1] All points on shape B maintain distance from $x = 1$</p>
4(b)	Translation $\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$	[1]
5(a)		<p>[1] Vertex at $(-2, -3)$ is unmoved</p> <p>[1] Other points are extended so that x and y coordinate are two times farther away from $(-2, -3)$</p>
5(b)	One invariant point at $(-2, -3)$	[1]
6(a)	$(-1,3)$	[1]
6(b)	$(-1,3)$ and $(-5,3)$	[2] 1 mark for each correct coordinate
6(c)	$(-1,3)$ and $(-3,5)$	[2] 1 Mark for each correct coordinate

END