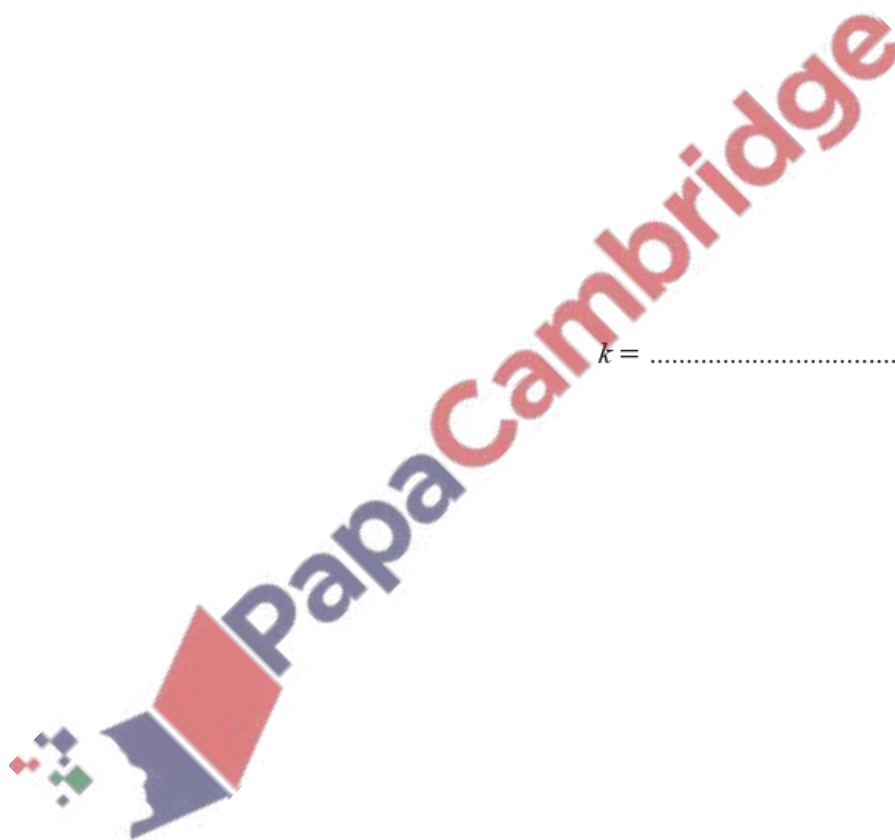


1. June/2022/Paper_11/No.24

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{N} = \begin{pmatrix} k & 0 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Given that $\mathbf{MN} = \mathbf{NM}$, find the value of k .

$k = \dots\dots\dots$ [3]



2. June/2022/Paper_22/No.8

(a) The matrix \mathbf{A} satisfies the following equation.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - 3\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Find \mathbf{A} .

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} & \\ & \end{pmatrix} \quad [2]$$

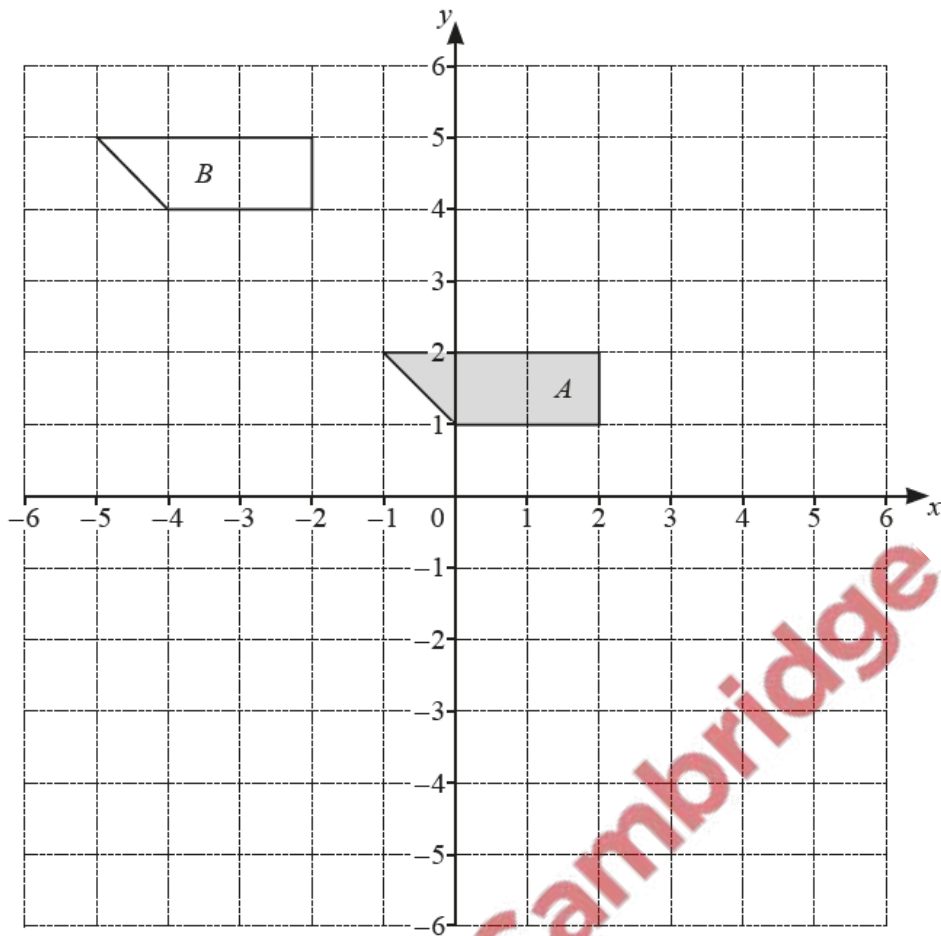
(b) $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 4 & p \end{pmatrix}$

The determinant of \mathbf{B} is 2.

Find the value of p and hence write down \mathbf{B}^{-1} .

$$\mathbf{B}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} & \\ & \end{pmatrix} \quad [3]$$

(c)



The diagram shows shape *A* and shape *B*.

(i) Describe fully the **single** transformation that maps shape *A* onto shape *B*.

..... [2]

(ii) The transformation represented by the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ maps shape *A* onto shape *C*.

Draw and label shape *C*. [2]