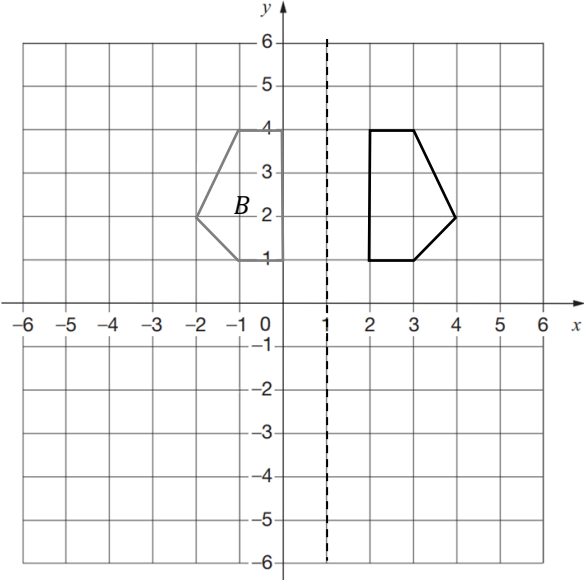
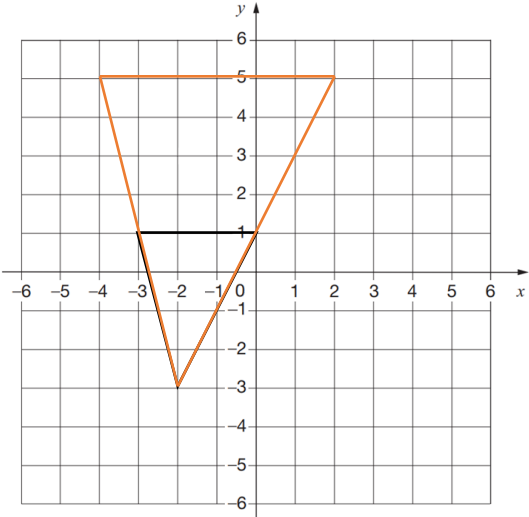


Invariant Points Mark Scheme		
<p>1(a)</p>		<p>[1] reflection line on $y=1$</p>
<p>1(b)</p>		<p>[1] All points are equidistant from $y=1$; reflection, not translation</p> <p>[1] invariant point at $(-1,1)$</p>
<p>2(a)</p>		<p>[1] Some indication of where $(0,1)$ is.</p> <p>[1] Proper rotation of shape,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

Turn over ►

3(a)	The triangle will have one invariant point because only one point stays in place Optional, were the triangle to be rotated 360° , it would be where it started.	[1]
3(b)	Shape is returned to same position. So all vertices are invariant. 4	[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