

Quiz 4

February 25, 2014

1. Let \mathcal{B} be a basis of \mathbb{R}^n . The \mathcal{B} -matrix of a linear transformation $T: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is a matrix transforming $[\bar{x}]_{\mathcal{B}}$ into $[T(\bar{x})]_{\mathcal{B}}$.

2. Consider the following vectors in \mathbb{R}^3 :

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find a linear dependence relation between these vectors (i.e., $c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$, not all 0, such that $c_1\mathbf{v}_1 + c_2\mathbf{v}_2 + c_3\mathbf{v}_3 = \mathbf{0}$), thus showing that they are linearly dependent.

$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & -4 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row reduction}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Therefore, a linear dependence relation is

$$-2 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 5 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

3. Consider the following vectors in \mathbb{R}^2 :

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) Find \mathcal{B} -coordinate vector $[\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{B}}$ of vector $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$.

$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & | & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & | & 5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row reduction}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & | & -1 \end{bmatrix}$. Therefore,

$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (b) Find a vector $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ whose \mathcal{B} -coordinate vector is $[\mathbf{w}]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$\bar{\mathbf{w}} = -1 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$