

Quiz number 4 Solutions

$T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is a linear transformation with $T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

What is $T \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$?

Since T is linear, we have

$$\begin{aligned} T \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} &= T \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \right) = T \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = T(2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}) + T(-3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}) \\ &= 2T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + (-3)T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + (-3)T \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot 1 + (-3) \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 2 + (-3) \cdot (-1) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$S : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is a linear transformation with $S \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $S \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

Find a vector $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ so that $S \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$.

Since $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = 4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 5 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, we have, since S is linear,

$$\begin{aligned} S(4 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + 5 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}) &= S(4 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}) + S(5 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}) = 4S \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + 5S \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= 4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 5 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

So $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 4 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + 5 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot (-1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 22 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ is a vector with

$$S \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$