Linear Function in Coordinate System

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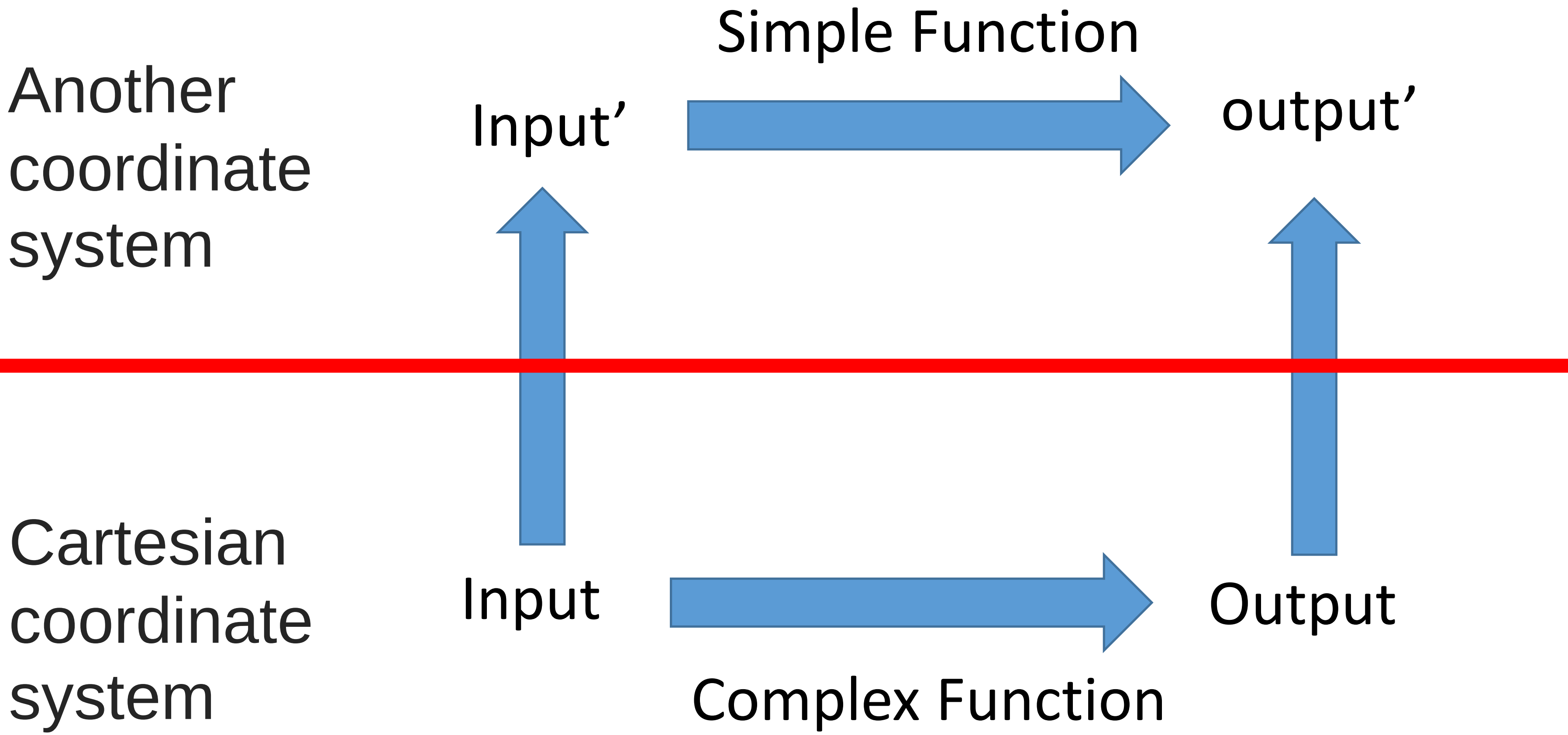
Announcement

- 4/20 (下下週三) 期中考
  - 範圍: 到第四章

Outline

- Describing a function in a coordinate system
  - A complex function in one coordinate system can be simple in other systems.
- Reference: Textbook Chapter 4.5

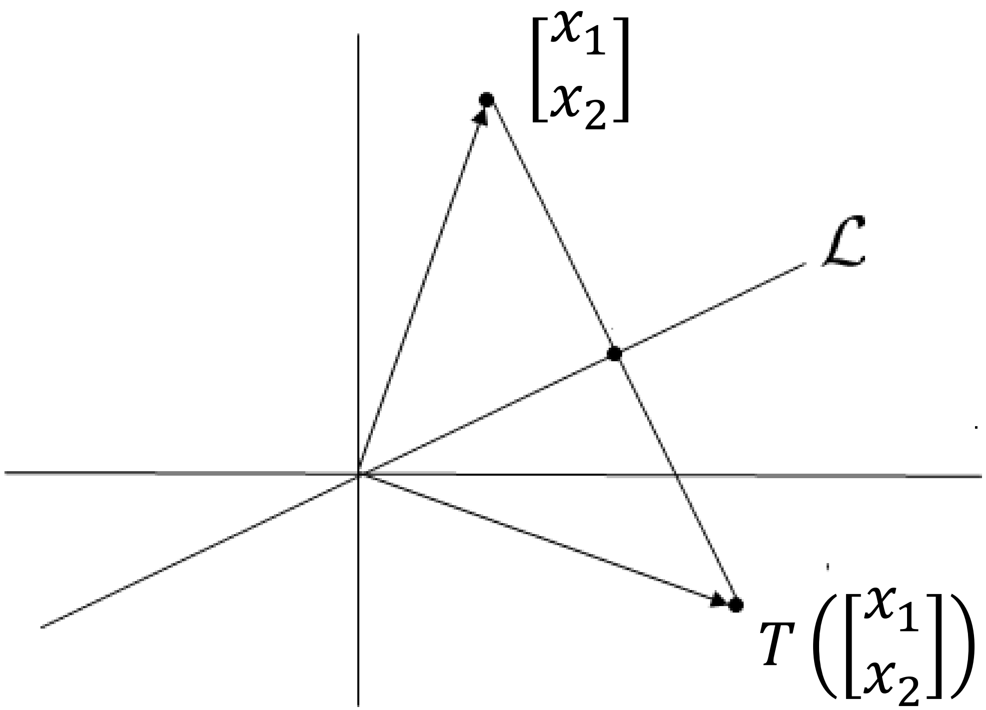
Basic Idea



Another coordinate system
Cartesian coordinate system
Simple Function
Input'
output'
Input
Output
Complex Function

Sometimes a function can be complex ……

- Example: reflection about a line $\mathcal{L}$ through the origin in $\mathcal{R}^2$



$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = ?$$

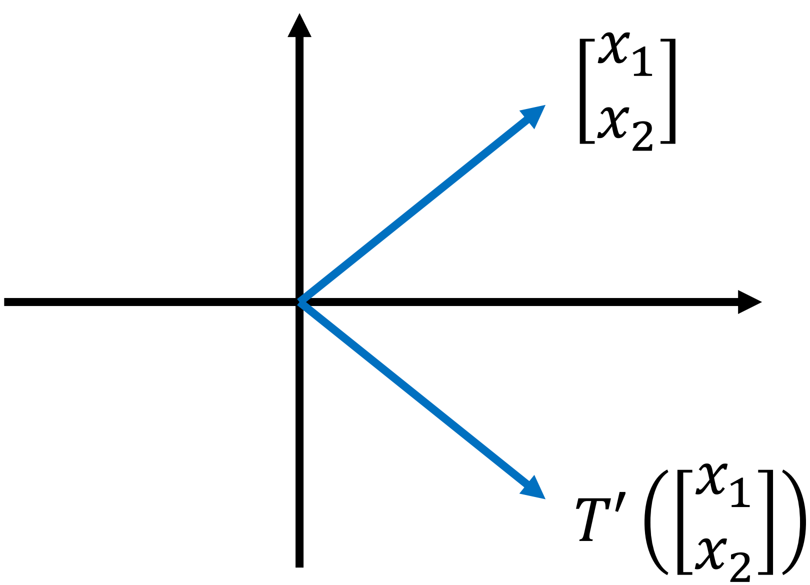
$$A = [T(e_1) \quad T(e_2)\ ]$$

$$= ?$$

Sometimes a function can be complex ……

- Example: reflection about a line $\mathcal{L}$ through the origin in $\mathcal{R}^2$

special case: $\mathcal{L}$ is the *horizontal axis*



$$T'\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}\right) =? \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ -x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

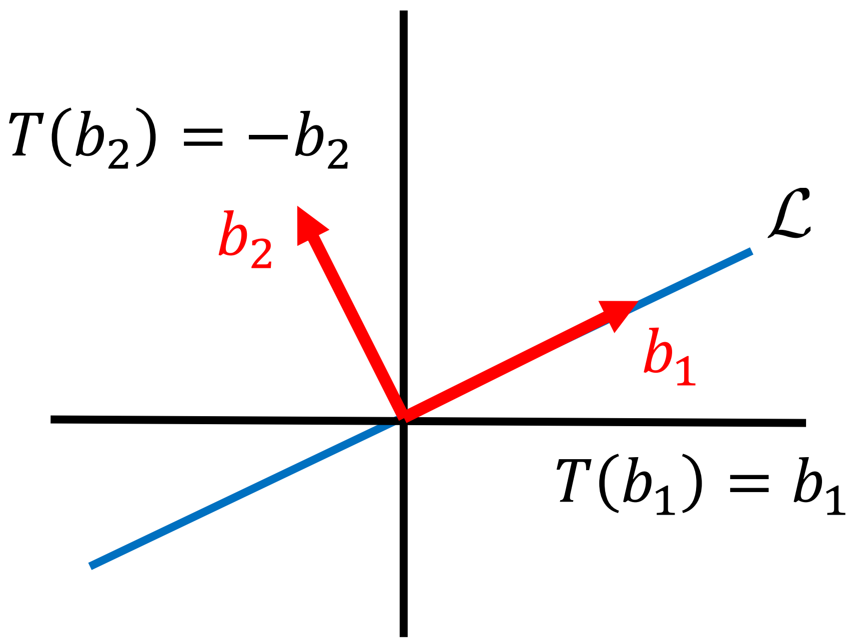
$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$T'(e_1) = e_1$ $\quad$ $T'(e_2) = -e_2$

Describing the function in another coordinate system

- Example: reflection about a line $\mathcal{L}$ through the origin in $\mathcal{R}^2$

In another coordinate system $\mathcal{B}$ ....



$\mathcal{B} = \{b_1, b_2\}$

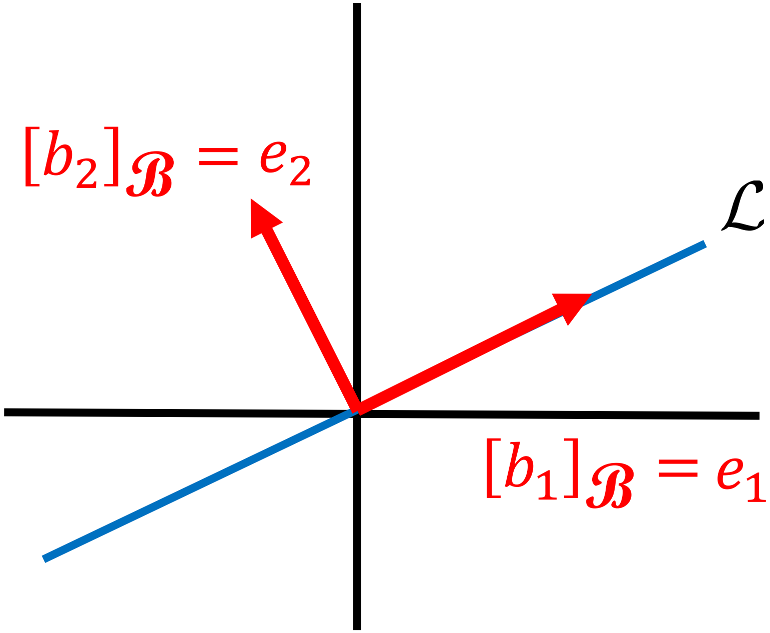
Describing the function in another coordinate system

- Example: reflection about a line $\mathcal{L}$ through the origin in $\mathcal{R}^2$

In another coordinate system $\mathcal{B}$ ....

$$[T]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Input and output are both in $\mathcal{B}$



$T(b_1) = b_1$

$\Rightarrow$ $[T]_{\mathcal{B}}([b_1]_{\mathcal{B}}) = [b_1]_{\mathcal{B}}$

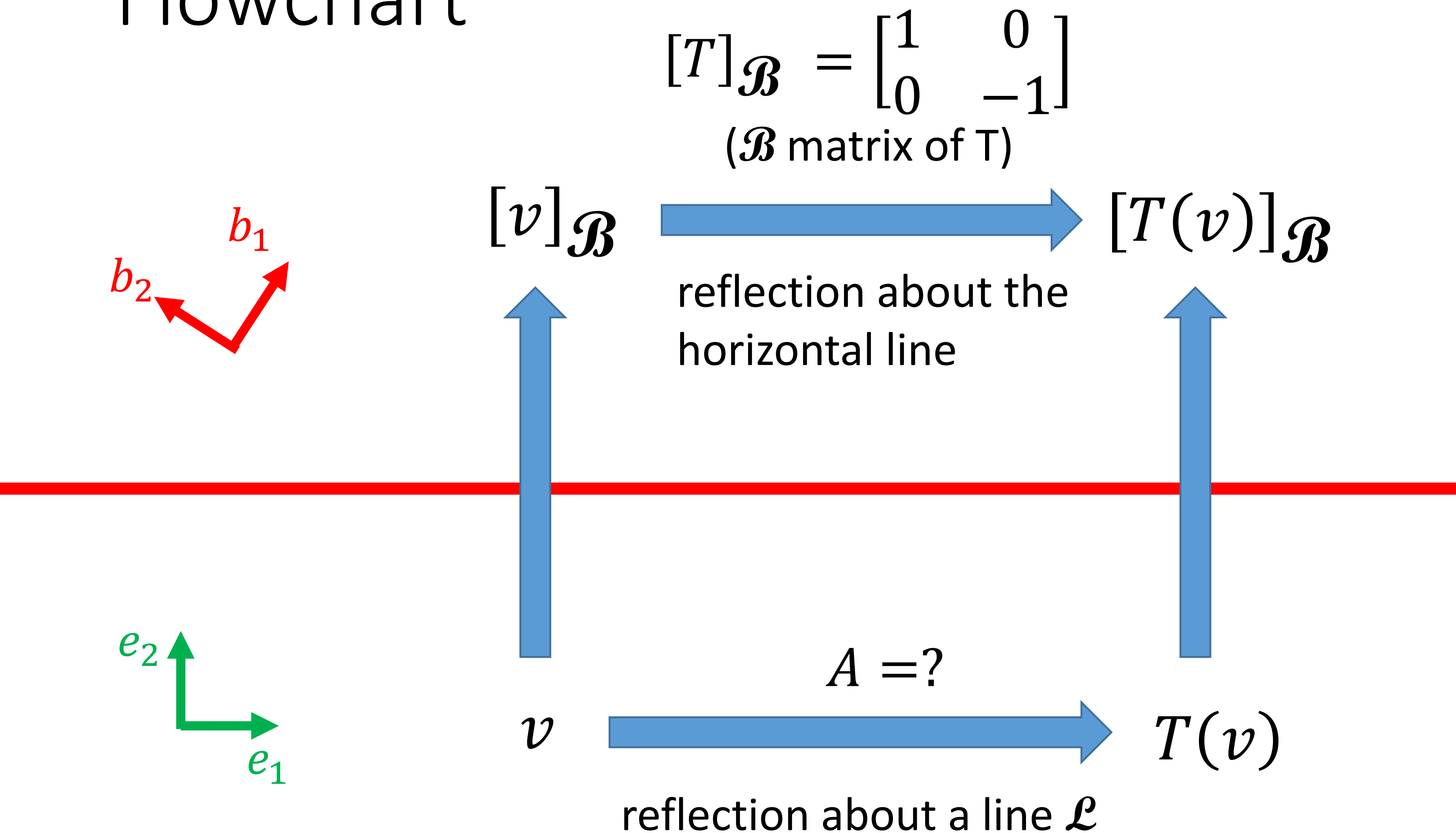
$\Rightarrow$ $[T]_{\mathcal{B}}(e_1) = e_1$

$T(b_2) = -b_2$

$\Rightarrow$ $[T]_{\mathcal{B}}([b_2]_{\mathcal{B}}) = [-b_2]_{\mathcal{B}}$

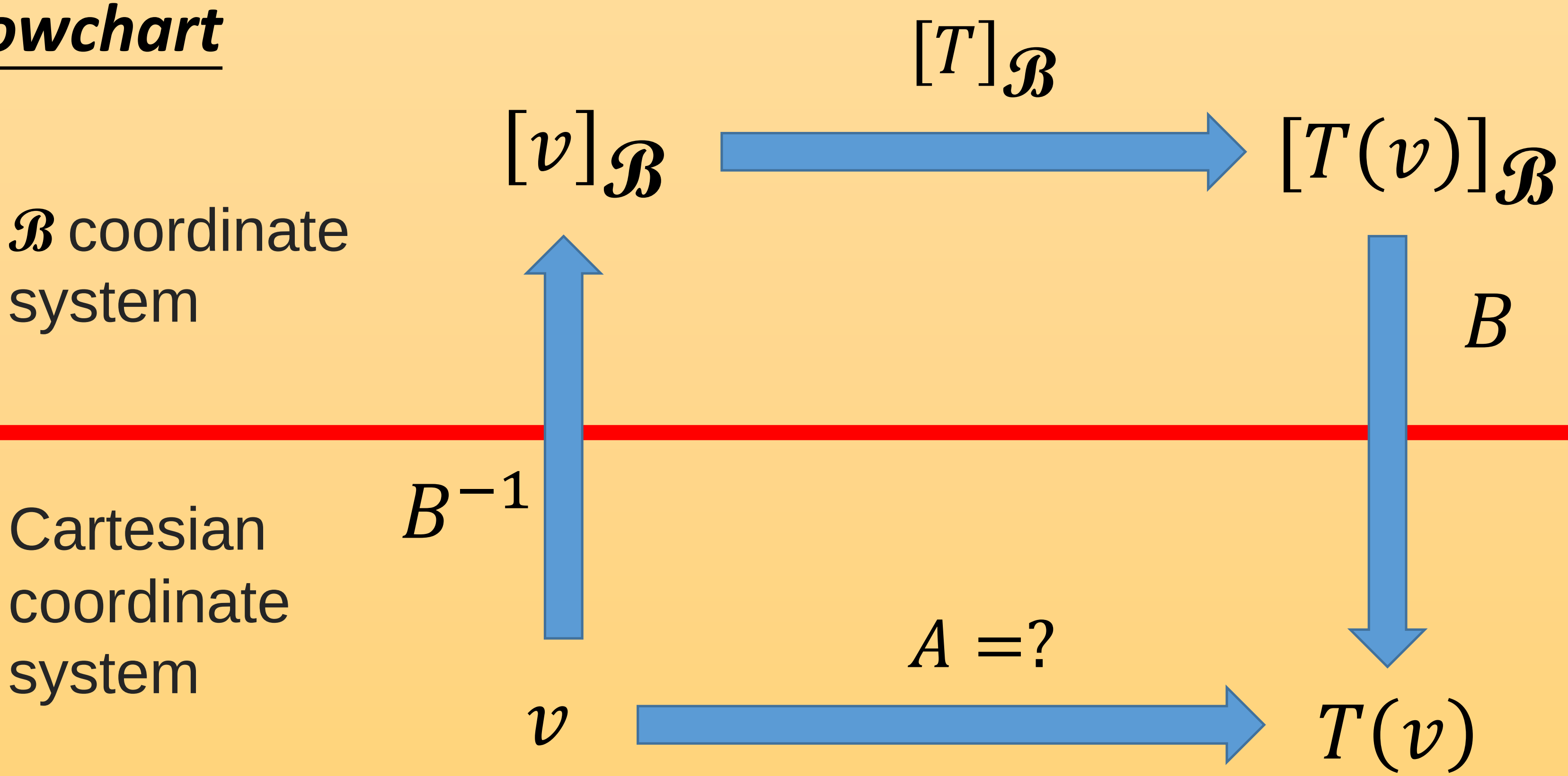
$\Rightarrow$ $[T]_{\mathcal{B}}(e_2) = -e_2$

Flowchart



$[T]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
($\mathcal{B}$ matrix of T)
$[v]_{\mathcal{B}}$
$[T(v)]_{\mathcal{B}}$
reflection about the horizontal line
b_1
b_2
e_2
e_1
$A = ?$
v
$T(v)$
reflection about a line $\mathcal{L}$

Flowchart



$$A = B[T]_{\mathcal{B}}B^{-1}$$

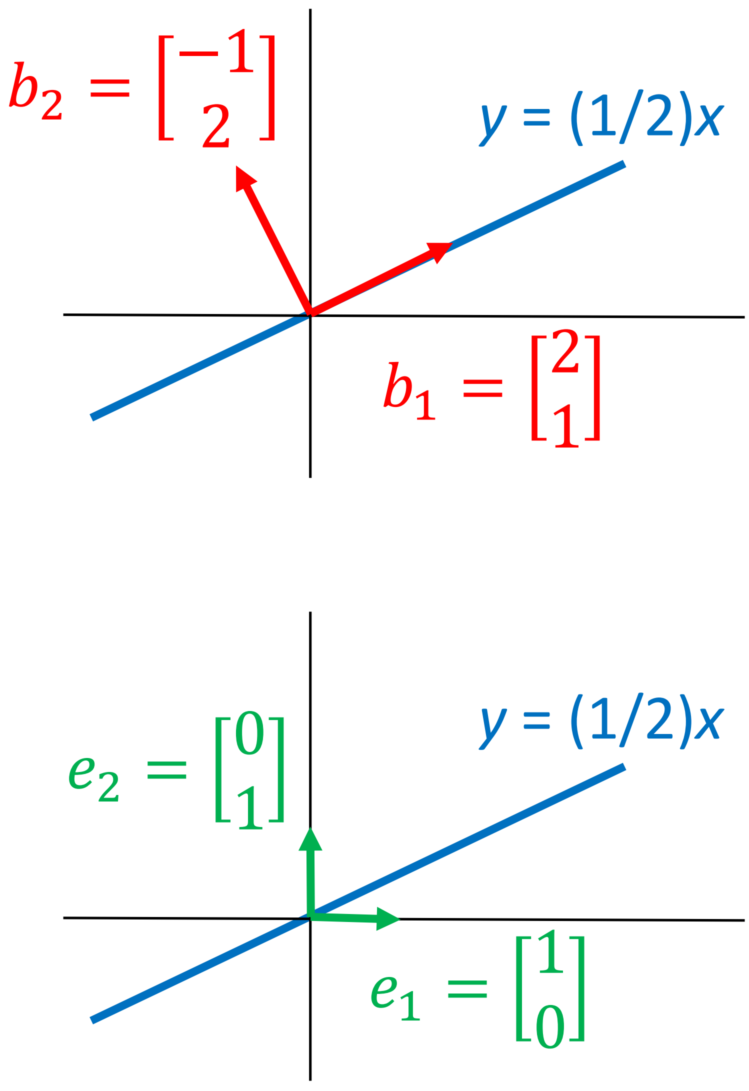
similar

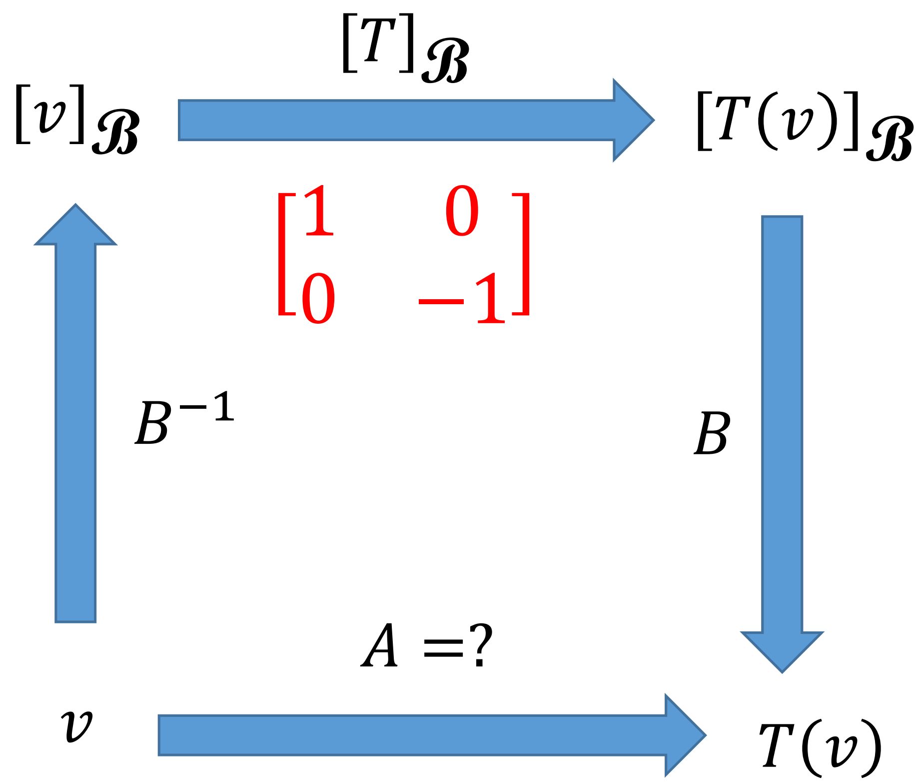
$$[T]_{\mathcal{B}} = B^{-1}\mathrm{A}B$$

similar

- Example: reflection operator T about the line $y = (1/2)x$

$$B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0.2 \\ -0.2 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$



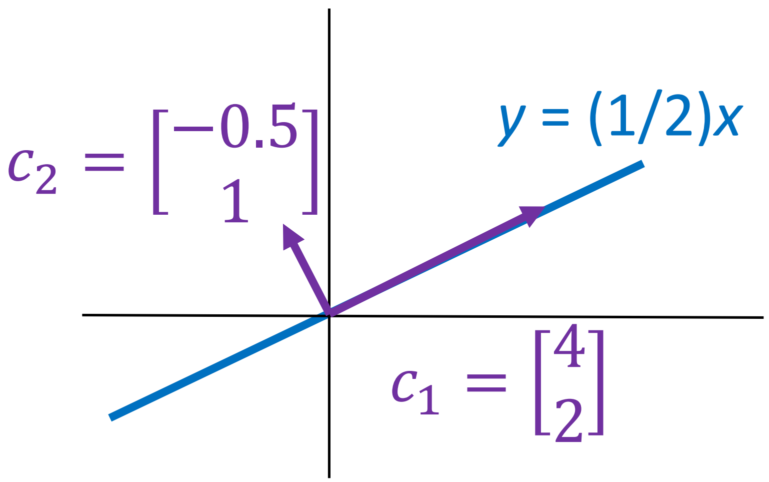


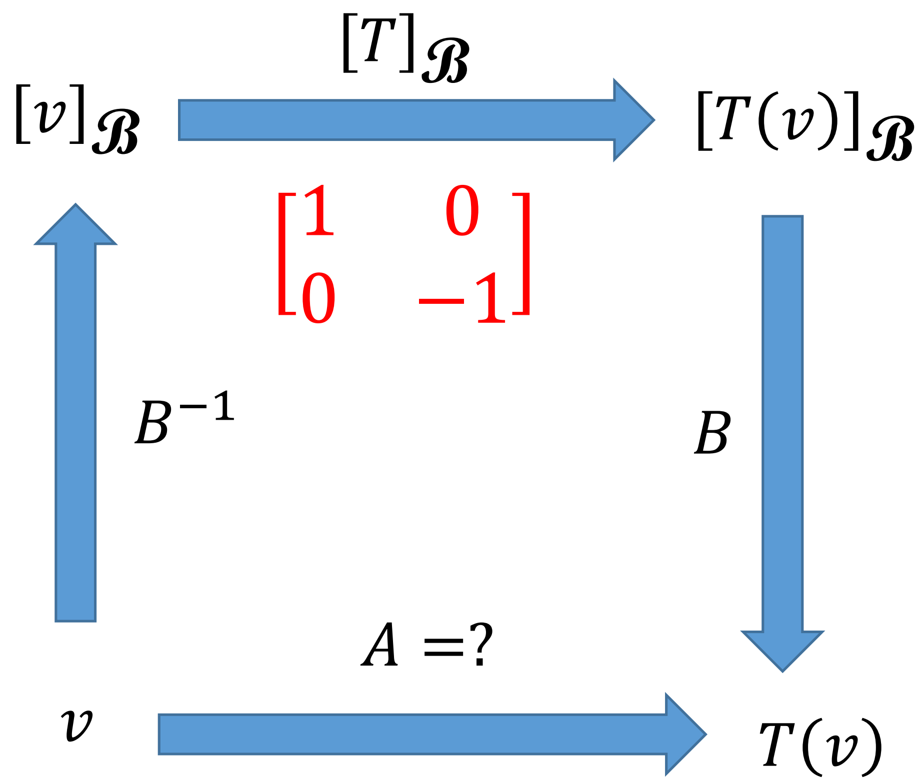
$$A = B[T]_{\mathcal{B}}B^{-1}$$

- Example: reflection operator *T* about the line *y* = (1/2)*x*

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & -0.6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0.2 \\ -0.2 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$





$$A = C[T]_C C^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & -0.6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = B[T]_{\mathcal{B}} B^{-1}$$

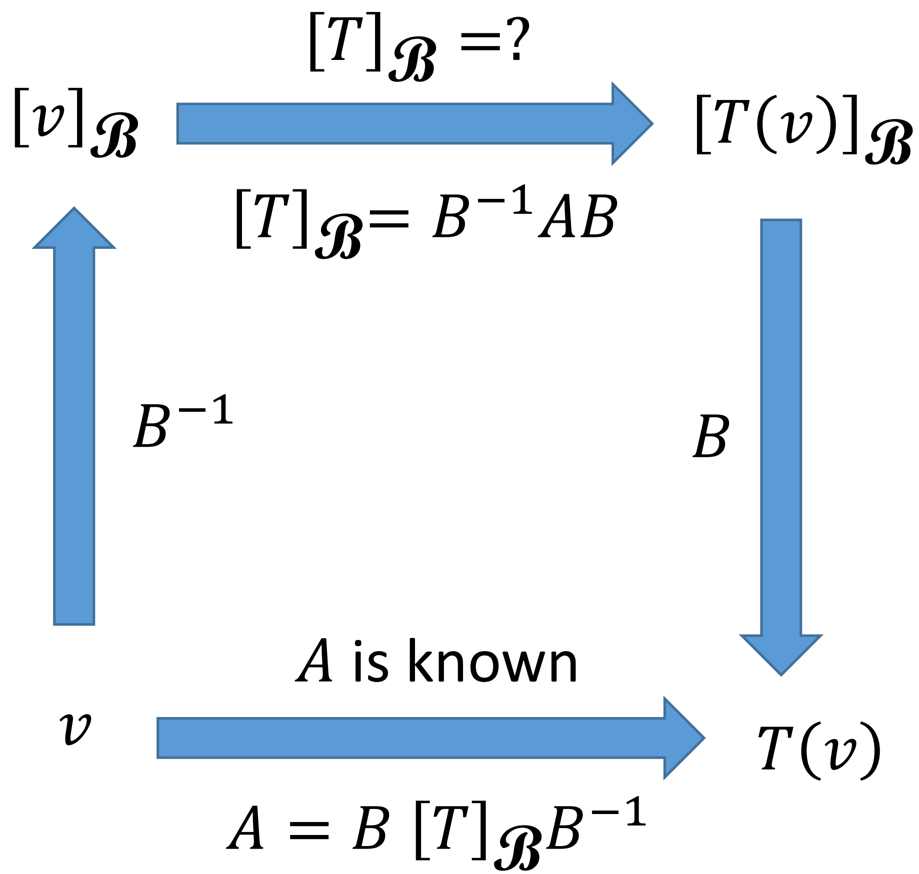
Example 2 (P279)

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 3x_1 + x_3 \\ x_1 + x_2 \\ -x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[T]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -9 & 8 \\ -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

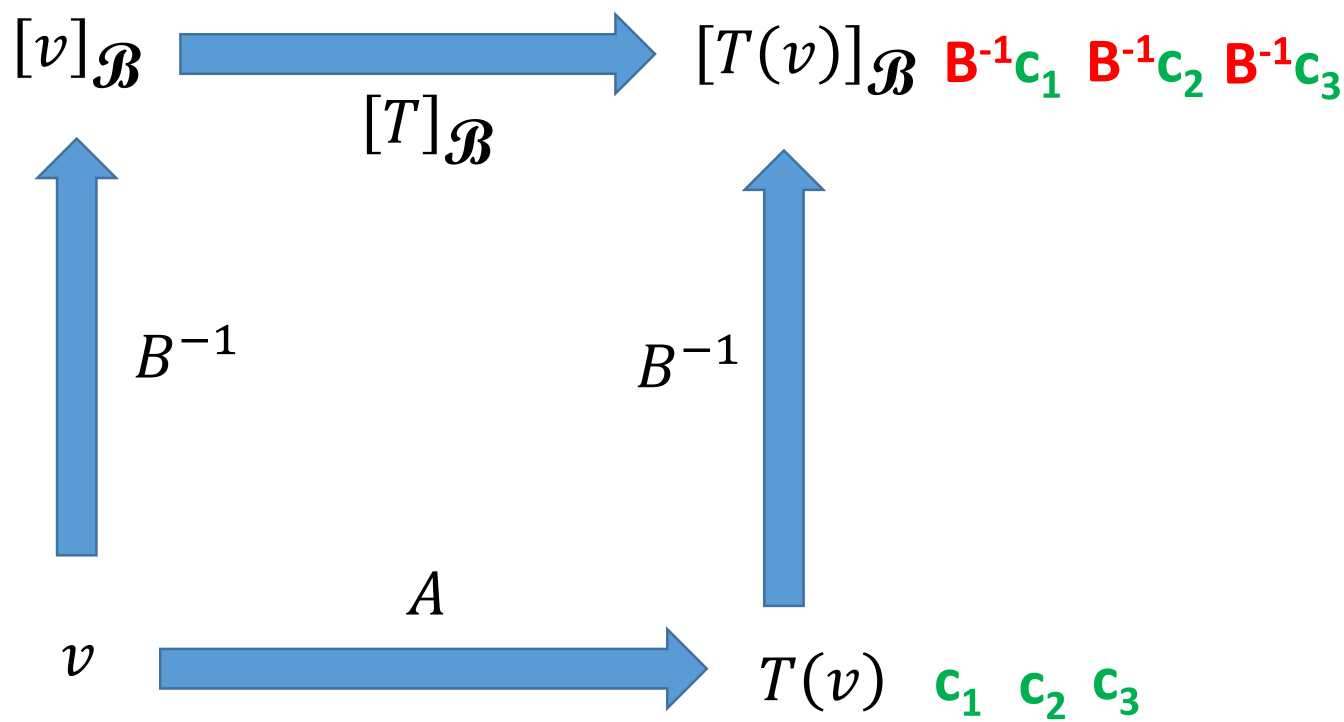


Example 3 (P279) Determine T

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix}1\\1\\0\end{bmatrix}\right)=\begin{bmatrix}1\\2\\1\end{bmatrix}\qquad T\left(\begin{bmatrix}1\\0\\1\end{bmatrix}\right)=\begin{bmatrix}3\\-1\\1\end{bmatrix}\qquad T\left(\begin{bmatrix}0\\1\\1\end{bmatrix}\right)=\begin{bmatrix}2\\0\\1\end{bmatrix}$$

$\mathbf{b}_1$ $\mathbf{c}_1$ $\mathbf{b}_2$ $\mathbf{c}_2$ $\mathbf{b}_3$ $\mathbf{c}_3$

$\mathbf{e}_1$ $\mathbf{e}_2$ $\mathbf{e}_3$



$\mathbf{b}_1$, $\mathbf{b}_2$, $\mathbf{b}_2$ as a coordinate system

{$\mathbf{b}_1$, $\mathbf{b}_2$, $\mathbf{b}_2$} is a basis of R^3

$\mathbf{b}_1$ $\mathbf{b}_2$ $\mathbf{b}_3$

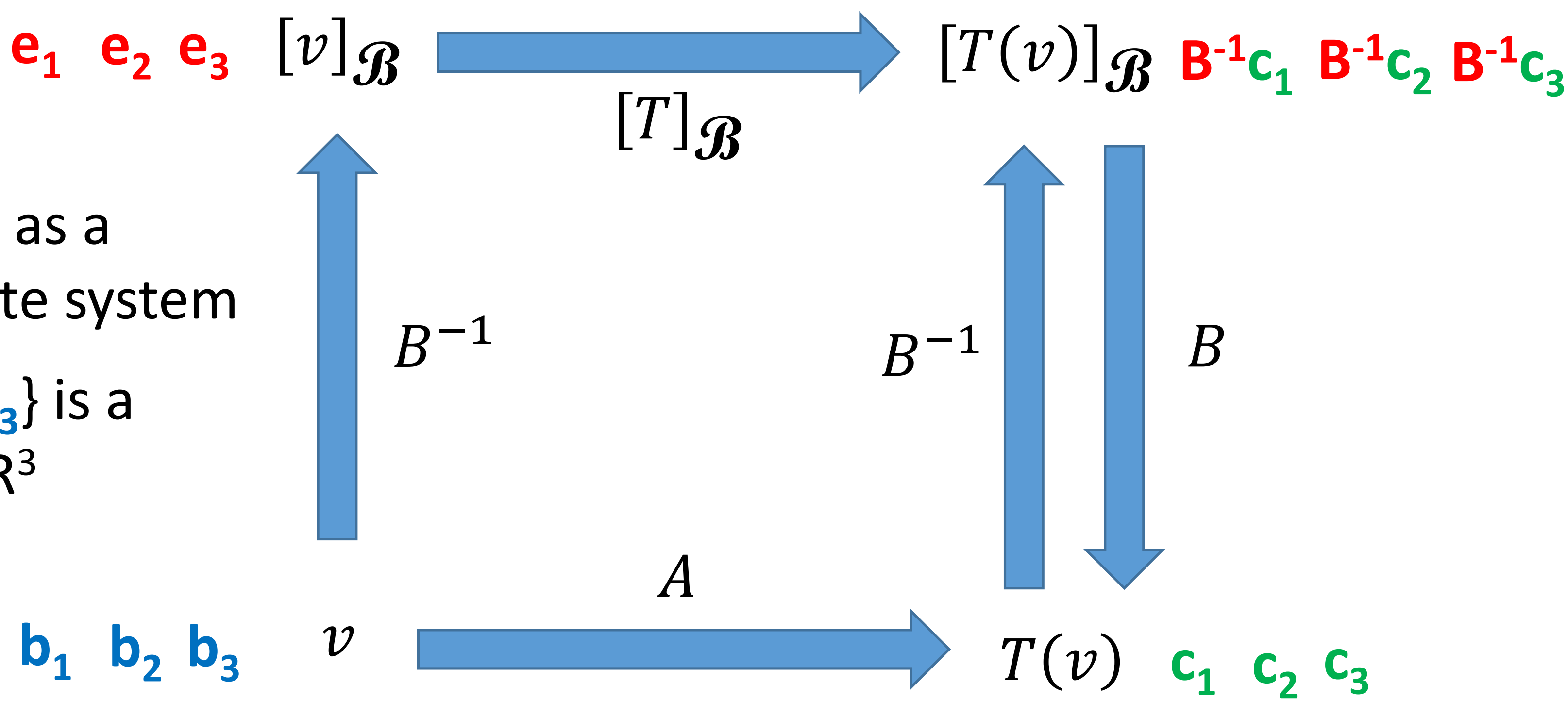
Example 3 (P279) Determine T

$$[T]_{\mathcal{B}} = [B^{-1}c_1 \quad B^{-1}c_2 \quad B^{-1}c_3] = B^{-1}C$$

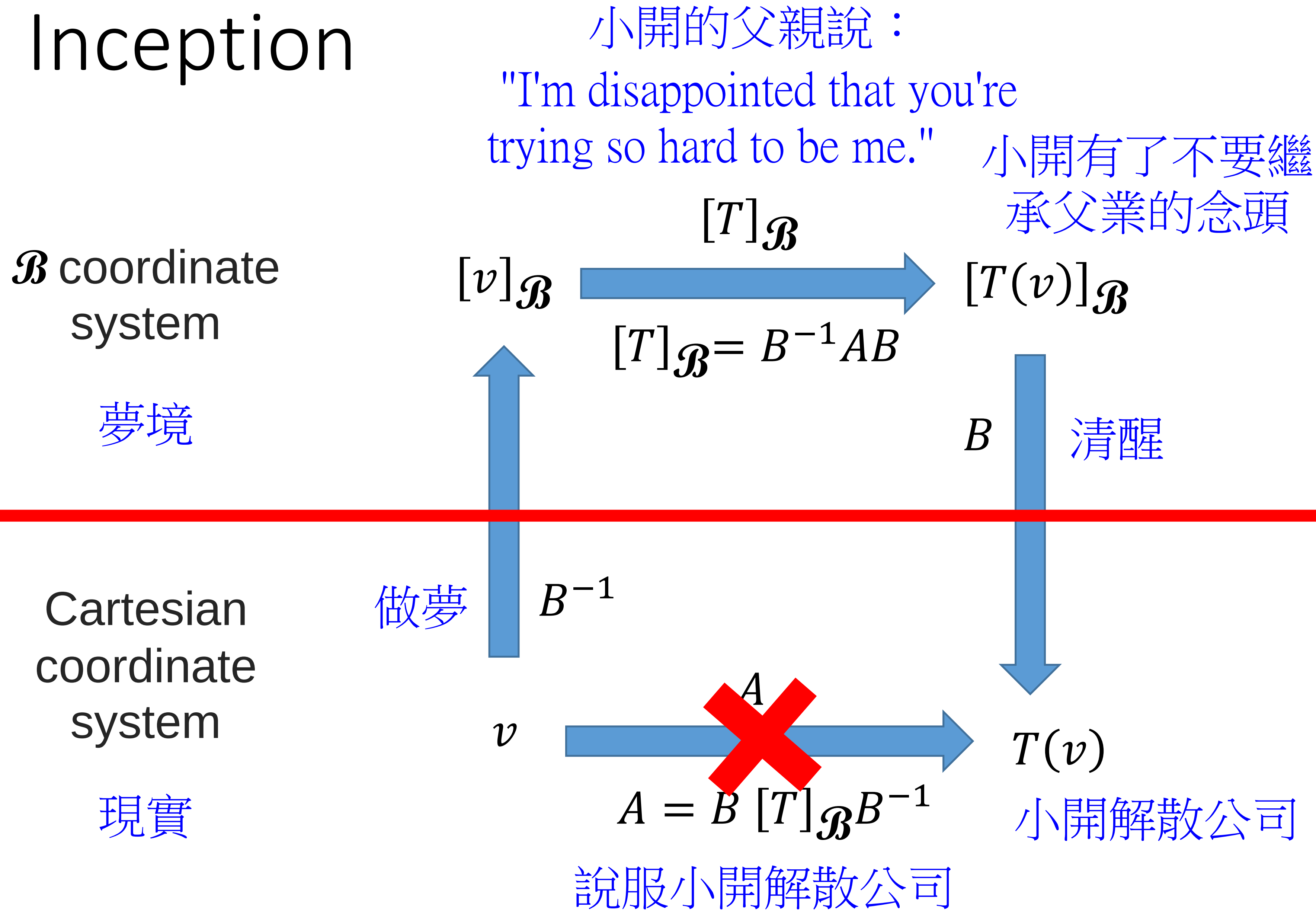
$$A = B[T]_{\mathcal{B}}B^{-1} = BB^{-1}CB^{-1} = CB^{-1}$$

b_1, b_2, b_3 as a coordinate system

$\{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$ is a basis of R^3



Inception



小開的父親說：
"I'm disappointed that you're trying so hard to be me."
小開有了不要繼承父業的念頭
$\mathcal{B}$ coordinate system
夢境
$[v]_{\mathcal{B}}$
$[T]_{\mathcal{B}}$
$[T(v)]_{\mathcal{B}}$
$[T]_{\mathcal{B}} = B^{-1}AB$
B
清醒
做夢
B^{-1}
Cartesian coordinate system
現實
v
A
$T(v)$
$A = B\,[T]_{\mathcal{B}}B^{-1}$
小開解散公司
說服小開解散公司