Coordinate System

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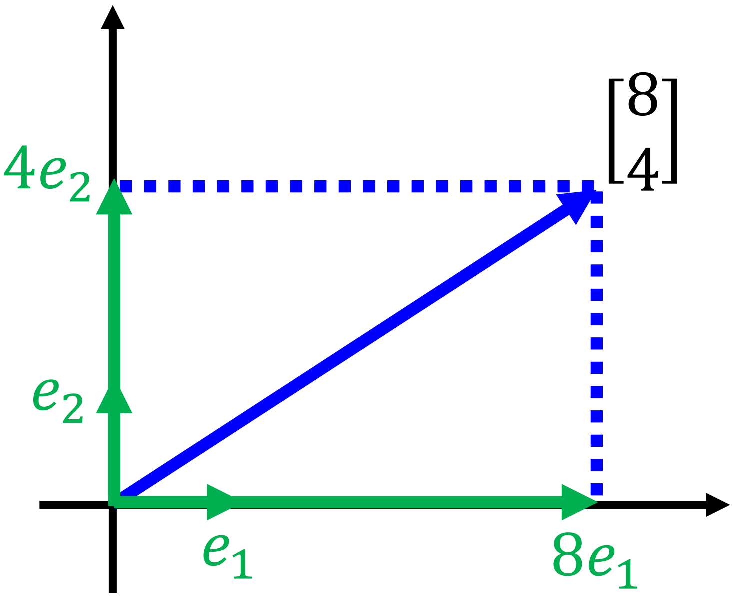
Outline

- Coordinate Systems
  - Each coordinate system is a "*viewpoint*" for vector representation.
    - The same vector is represented differently in different coordinate systems.
    - Different vectors can have the same representation in different coordinate systems.
- Changing Coordinates
- Reference: textbook Ch 4.4

Coordinate System

Vector

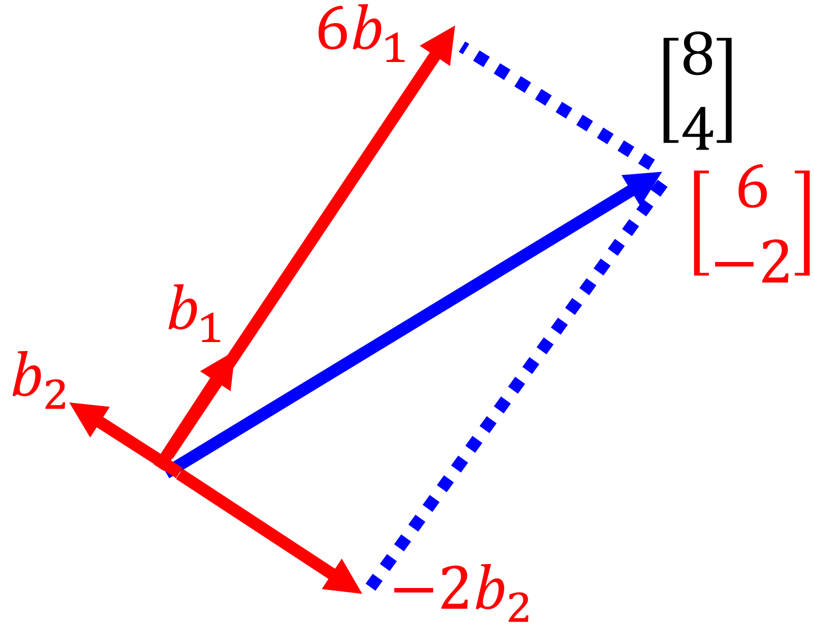
$\{e_1, e_2\}$ is a coordinate system



$$\begin{bmatrix}8\\4\end{bmatrix} = 8e_1 + 4e_2$$

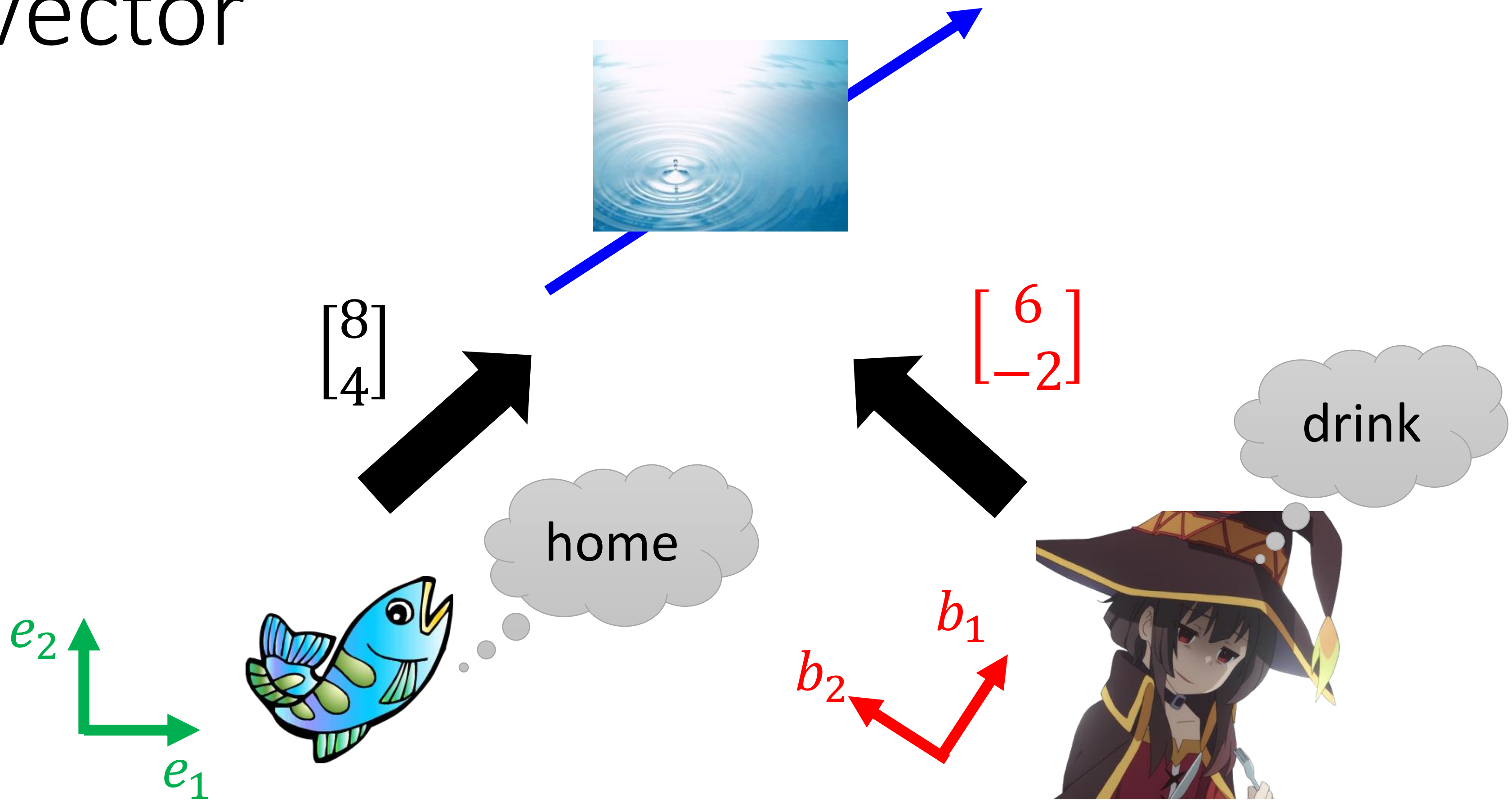
New Coordinate System

$$b_1 = \begin{bmatrix}1\\1\end{bmatrix} \quad b_2 = \begin{bmatrix}-1\\1\end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix}8\\4\end{bmatrix} = 6b_1 + (-2)b_2$$

Vector

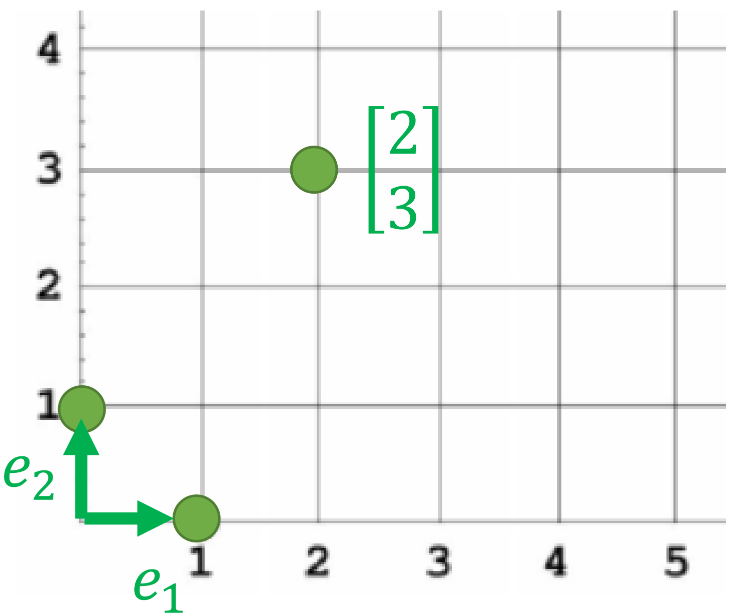


$e_1 = \begin{bmatrix}1\\0\end{bmatrix}$ $e_2 = \begin{bmatrix}0\\1\end{bmatrix}$

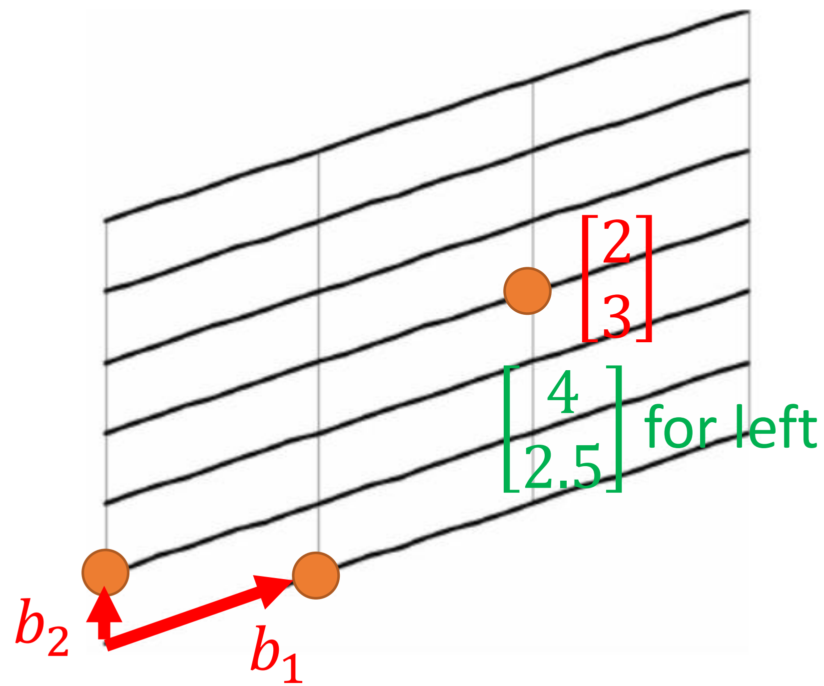
$b_1 = \begin{bmatrix}1\\1\end{bmatrix}$ $b_2 = \begin{bmatrix}-1\\1\end{bmatrix}$

Vector

$$e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$b_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \quad b_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

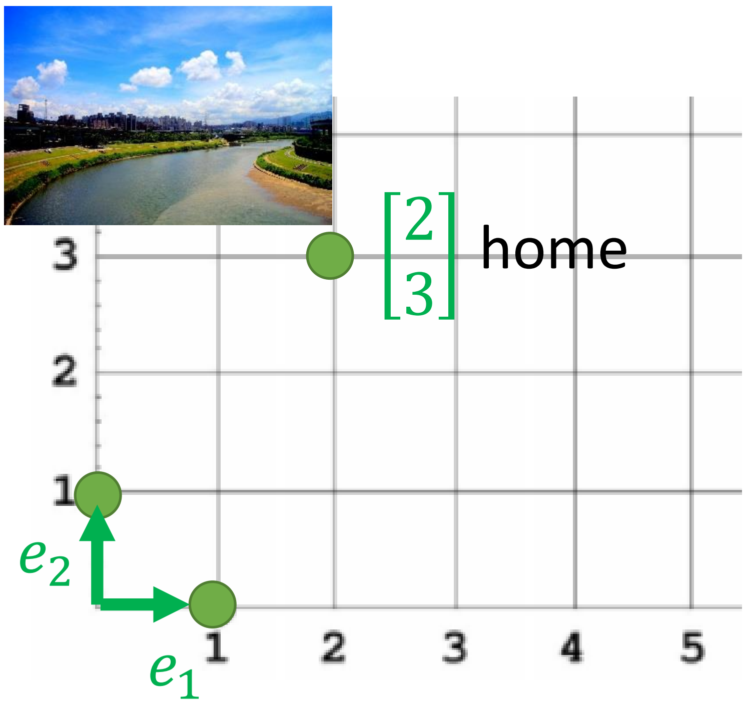


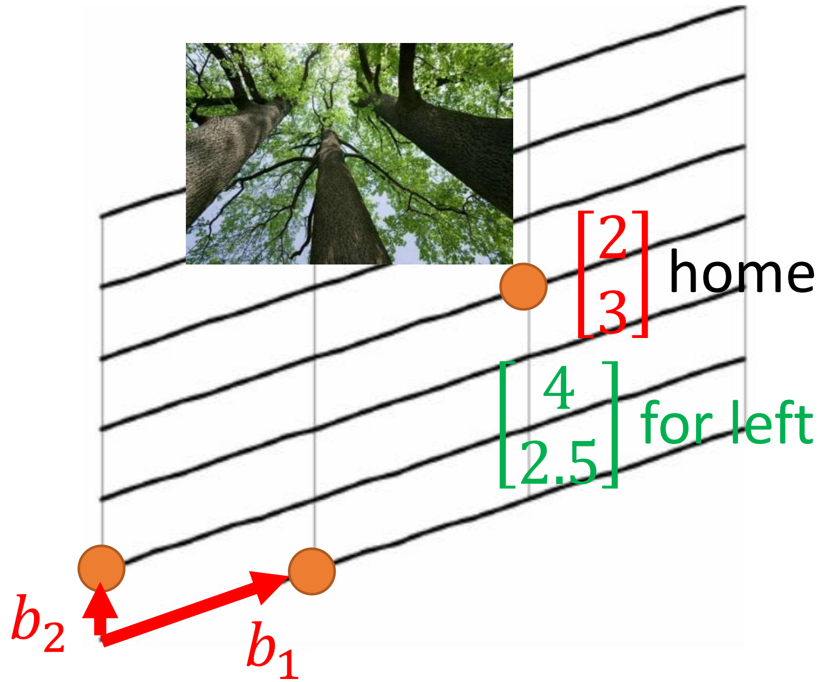
$$2b_1 + 3b_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Vector

$e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$b_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$ $b_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$





$2b_1 + 3b_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2.5 \end{bmatrix}$

Coordinate System

- A vector set $\mathcal{B}$ can be considered as a coordinate system for R^n if:
- 1. The vector set $\mathcal{B}$ spans the R^n

→ Every vector should have representation

- 2. The vector set $\mathcal{B}$ is independent

→ Unique representation

$\mathcal{B}$ is a basis of R^n

Why Basis?

- Let vector set $\mathcal{B}$=$\{u_1, u_2, \cdots, u_k\}$ be independent.
- Any vector v in Span $\mathcal{B}$ can be uniquely represented as a linear combination of the vectors in $\mathcal{B}$.
- That is, there are unique scalars $a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_k$ such that $v = a_1u_1 + a_2u_2 + \cdots + a_ku_k$
- Proof:

Unique? $v = a_1u_1 + a_2u_2 + \cdots + a_ku_k$

$$v = b_1u_1 + b_2u_2 + \cdots + b_ku_k$$

$$(a_1 - b_1)u_1 + (a_2 - b_2)u_2 + \cdots + (a_k - b_k)u_k = 0$$

$\mathcal{B}$ is independent $\Rightarrow$ $a_1 - b_1 = a_2 - b_2 = \cdots = a_k - b_k = 0$

Coordinate System

- Let vector set $\mathcal{B}$=$\{u_1, u_2, \cdots, u_n\}$ be a basis for a subspace R^n

→ $\mathcal{B}$ is a coordinate system

- For any v in R^n, there are unique scalars $c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_n$ such that $v = c_1u_1 + c_2u_2 + \cdots + c_nu_n$

$\mathcal{B}$ -coordinate vector of v:

$$[v]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix} \in \mathcal{R}^n$$

(用 $\mathcal{B}$ 的觀點來看原來的 v)

Coordinate System

vector $\longrightarrow$ $\mathcal{B}=\{u_1, u_2, \cdots, u_n\}$

$[v]_{\mathcal{B}}$

vector $\longrightarrow$ $\mathcal{E}=\{e_1, e_2, \cdots, e_n\}$

(standard vectors)

$\mathcal{E}$ is Cartesian coordinate system (直角坐標系)

$$v = [v]_{\mathcal{E}}$$

Other System → Cartesian

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad [v]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 6 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -7 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{C} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad [u]_{\mathcal{C}} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + 6 \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} - 2 \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 13 \\ 20 \\ 27 \end{bmatrix}$$

Other System → Cartesian

- Let vector set $\mathcal{B}$=$\{u_1, u_2, \cdots, u_n\}$ be a basis for a subspace R^n
- Matrix $\mathrm{B} = [u_1 \quad u_2 \quad \cdots \quad u_n]$

Given $[v]_{\mathcal{B}}$, how to find v?

$$[v]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v = c_1u_1 + c_2u_2 + \cdots + c_nu_n$$

$$= B[v]_{\mathcal{B}}$$ (matrix-vector product)

Cartesian → Other System

$$v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

find $[\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{B}}$

$$c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + c_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \qquad [\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

B is invertible (?) **independent**

$$B[v]_{\mathcal{B}} = v \quad \Rightarrow \quad [v]_{\mathcal{B}} = B^{-1}v = \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Cartesian ↔ Other System

- Let $\mathcal{B} = \{\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \ldots, \mathbf{b}_n\}$

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

$$v \qquad [v]_{\mathcal{B}}$$

$$v = B[v]_{\mathcal{B}}$$

$$= c_1\mathbf{b}_1 + c_2\mathbf{b}_2 + \cdots + c_n\mathbf{b}_n$$

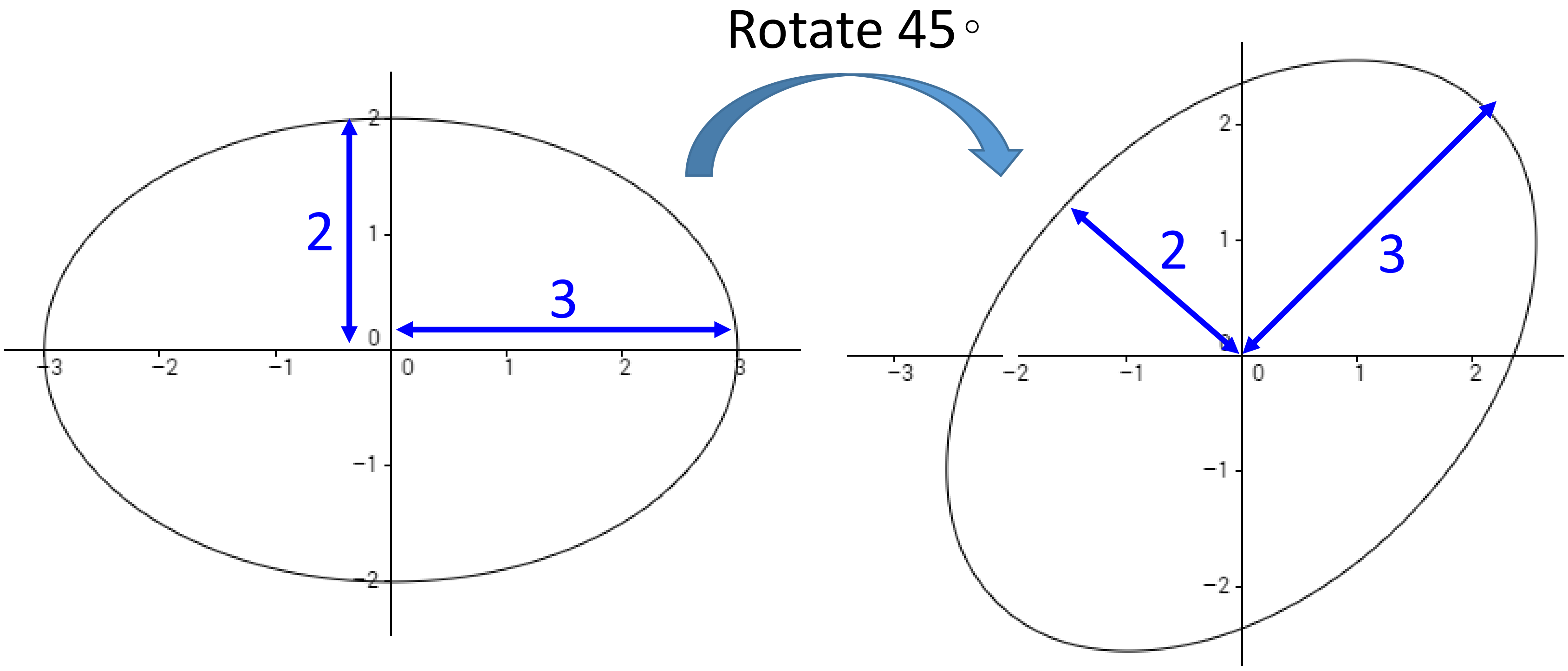
$$= \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Let $\mathcal{B}=\{b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_n\}$ be a basis of R^n. $[b_i]_{\mathcal{B}} = ?e_i$

(Standard vector)

Changing Coordinates

Equation of ellipse



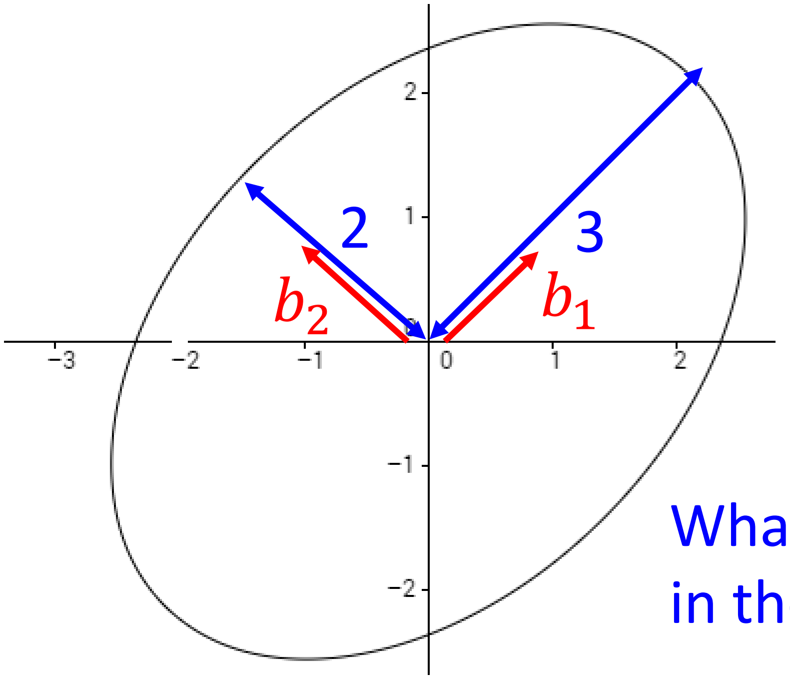
$$\frac{x^2}{3^2}+\frac{y^2}{2^2}=1$$

?

Equation of ellipse

Use another coordinate system

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \overset{b_1}{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}}, \overset{b_2}{\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}} \right\}$$



$$\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}, [\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix}$$

What is the equation of the ellipse in the new coordinate system?

$$\frac{(x')^2}{3^2} + \frac{(y')^2}{2^2} = 1$$

Equation of ellipse

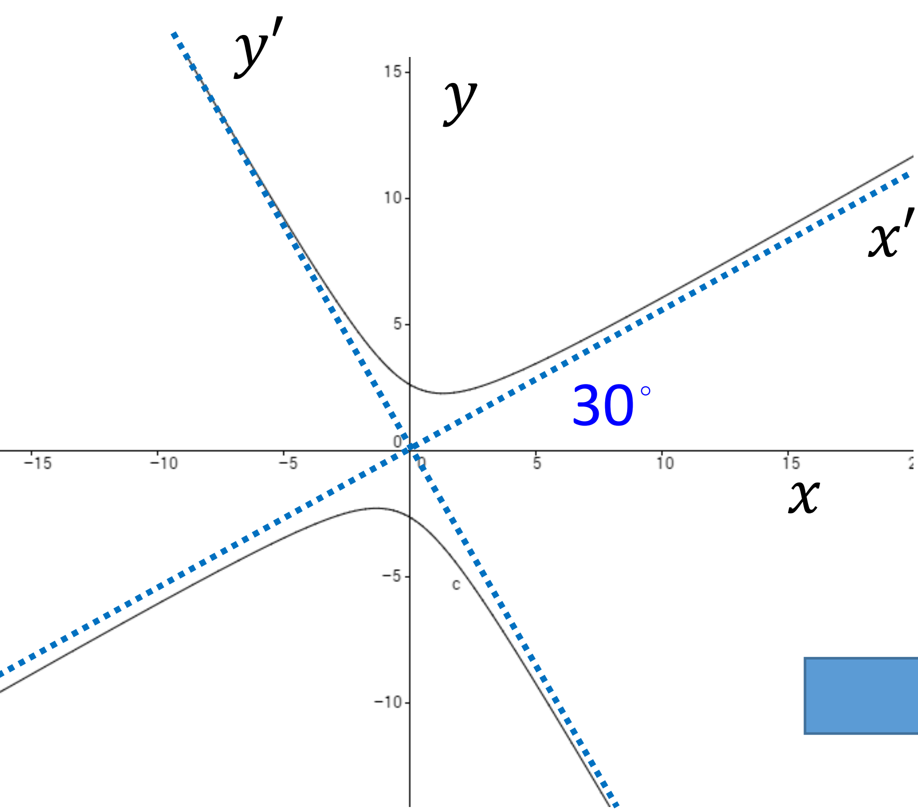
$$\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}, \ [\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

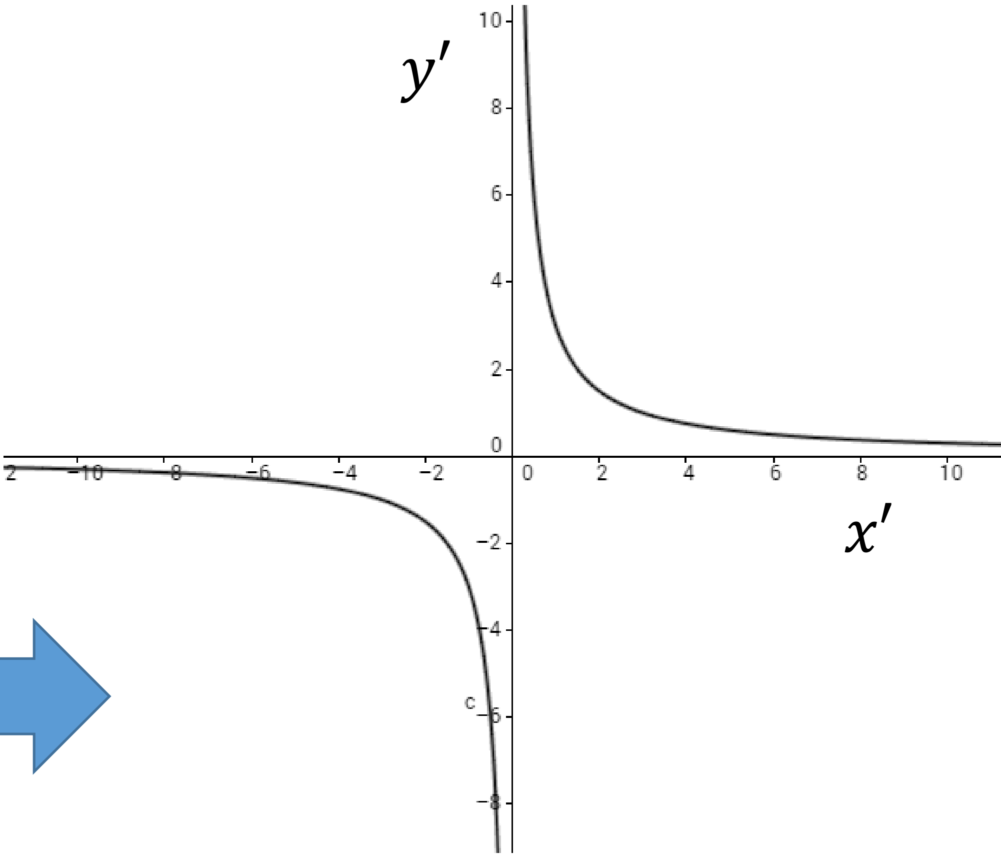
$$\frac{(x')^2}{3^2} + \frac{(y')^2}{2^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}y\right)^2}{3^2} + \frac{\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}y\right)^2}{2^2} = 1$$

$$[\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{B}} = B^{-1}\mathbf{v}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = B^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

Equation of hyperbola



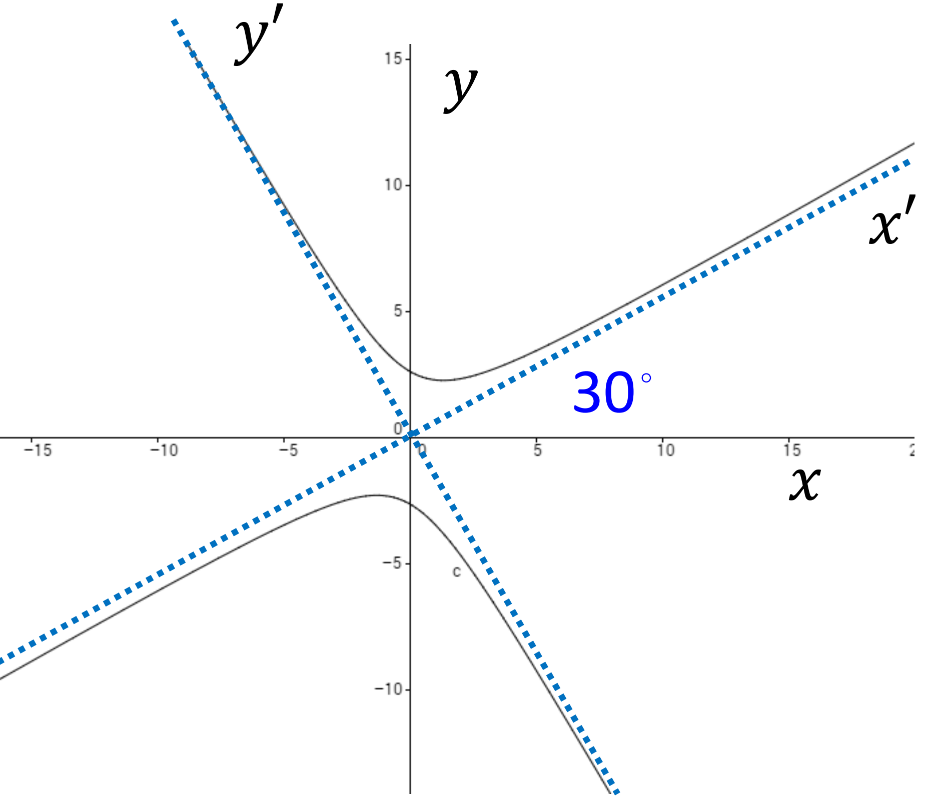


$$-\sqrt{3}x^2 + 2xy + \sqrt{3}y^2 = 12$$

$$equation?$$

Equation of hyperbola

$$B = [b_1 \quad b_2]$$



$$b_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad b_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \quad [v]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} \quad v = \mathrm{B}[v]_{\mathcal{B}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-\sqrt{3}x^2 + 2xy + \sqrt{3}y^2 = 12$$

Equation of hyperbola

$$B = [b_1 \quad b_2]$$

$$-\sqrt{3}x^2 + 2xy + \sqrt{3}y^2 = 12$$

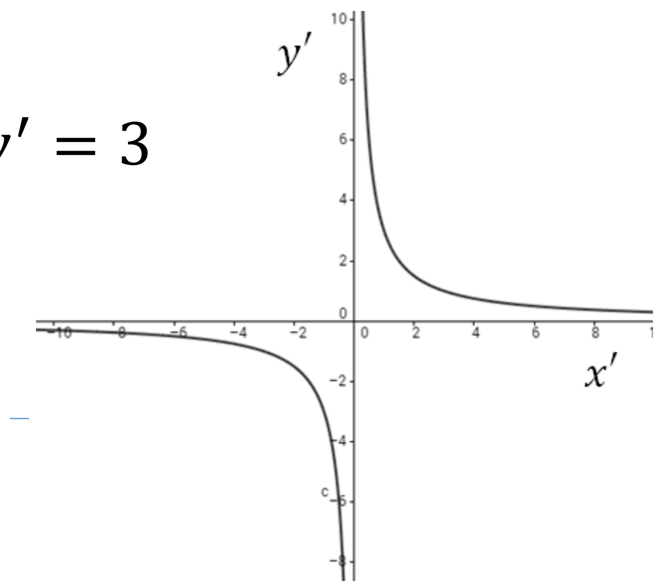
$$b_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad b_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x' - \frac{1}{2}y'$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x' + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y'$$

$$v = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \quad [v]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} \quad v = \mathrm{B}[v]_{\mathcal{B}}$$

$$x'y' = 3$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix}$$

Summary

vector $\longrightarrow$ $\mathcal{B}=\{u_1, u_2, \cdots, u_n\}$

$\overbrace{[v]}^{\text{vector}}_{\mathcal{B}}$

vector $\longrightarrow$ $\mathcal{E}=\{e_1, e_2, \cdots, e_n\}$

(standard vectors)

$$v \quad \underset{v = B[v]_{\mathcal{B}}}{\overset{[v]_{\mathcal{B}} = B^{-1}v}{\rightleftarrows}} \quad [v]_{\mathcal{B}}$$