

# Linear transformation (Linear Map)

$T: V \rightarrow W$  is a  $f^n$ , s.t.

$\uparrow$        $\uparrow$   
 Vector      Vector space

$\forall \bar{u}, \bar{v} \in V, \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$T(\alpha \bar{u} + \beta \bar{v}) = \alpha T(\bar{u}) + \beta T(\bar{v})$$

\* The set of linear maps is also a vector space

## Properties of lin. maps

More on this later

$$T: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{I) } T(\vec{0}) = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{II) } T(-\vec{v}) = -T(\vec{v}) \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$\text{III) Lin. property: } T(c_1 \bar{u}_1 + c_2 \bar{u}_2 + \dots + c_n \bar{u}_n) = c_1 T(\bar{u}_1) + \dots + c_n T(\bar{u}_n)$$

Q1) Is  $T(x) = 5x$   $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  a linear map? Yes!

Q2) Is  $T(x) = 5x + 7$   $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  a linear map? Why? No!

It's actually an affine map.

DATE

$T: V \rightarrow W$ . Let  $V = \mathbb{R}^n$   
 $W = \mathbb{R}^m$   
 $(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n)$  are basis of  $V$

then the matrix rep. of  
the linear map  $(T(\vec{v})) = A\vec{v}$ ,  
 $\forall \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} | & | & & | \\ T(e_1) & T(e_2) & \cdots & T(e_n) \\ | & | & & | \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$e_i = i^{\text{th}}$  std  
(canonical)  
basis element  
of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

Q.1) Find the matrix representation  
 $B$  of the lin. transf  $T: P_2 \rightarrow P_2$   
defined as:  $T(f(x)) = f'(x) + f''(x)$   
use the std. basis  $\{1, x, x^2\}$

If you knew no calculus but had  
access to a dictionary of bases matrices  
like  $B$ , you could still do calculus  
using Linear Algebra!

Ans:

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} | & | & | \\ T(1) & T(x) & T(x^2) \\ | & | & | \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T(1) = 0 + 0 = 0 = 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 \\ T(x) = 1 + 0 = 1 = 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 \\ T(x^2) = 2x + 2 = 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Q.2) Consider the poly  $g(x) = -x + 3$ .  
Compute  $T(g)$ .

$$\text{Ans: } Tg = Bg = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Tg = -1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 = -1$$

#.