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2.4.3 It Goes Both Ways

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Homework 2.4.3.1

1/1 point (graded)

Which is the linear transformation that corresponds to the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

☐ $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 + x_2 \\ x_1 + x_3 \end{pmatrix}$

☐ $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_0 + x_1 \\ x_1 \\ x_0 \\ x_0 + x_1 \end{pmatrix}$

☐ $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \chi_0 \\ \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \\ \chi_3 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2\chi_0 \\ \chi_1 \end{pmatrix}$

☒ $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \chi_0 \\ \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \\ \chi_3 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2\chi_0 + \chi_1 - \chi_3 \\ \chi_2 - \chi_3 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$

☐ none of the above

Explanation

Answer: $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \chi_0 \\ \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \\ \chi_3 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_0 \\ \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \\ \chi_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\chi_0 + \chi_1 - \chi_3 \\ \chi_2 - \chi_3 \end{pmatrix}.$

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Homework 2.4.3.2

1/1 point (graded)

Which is the linear transformation that corresponds to the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

☐ $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \chi_0 \\ \chi_1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_0 + \chi_2 \\ \chi_1 + \chi_3 \end{pmatrix}$

☒ $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \chi_0 \\ \chi_1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2\chi_0 + \chi_1 \\ \chi_1 \\ \chi_0 \\ \chi_0 + \chi_1 \end{pmatrix}$ ✓

☐ $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \chi_0 \\ \chi_1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2\chi_0 \\ \chi_1 \end{pmatrix}$

☐ $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \chi_0 \\ \chi_1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2\chi_0 + \chi_1 - \chi_3 \\ \chi_2 - \chi_3 \end{pmatrix}$

☐ none of the above

Explanation

Answer: $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \chi_0 \\ \chi_1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_0 \\ \chi_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\chi_0 + \chi_1 \\ \chi_1 \\ \chi_0 \\ \chi_0 + \chi_1 \end{pmatrix}.$

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Homework 2.4.3.3

1/1 point (graded)

Let f be a vector function such that $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} x_0^2 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}$ then

- ☐ (a) f is a linear transformation.
- ☒ (b) f is not a linear transformation. ✓
- ☐ (c) Not enough information is given to determine whether or not f is a linear transformation.

Explanation

Answer: (b): To compute a possible matrix that represents f consider:

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1^2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0^2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Thus, if f is a linear transformation, then $f(x) = Ax$ where $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Now,

$$Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} x_0^2 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} = f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = f(x).$$

Hence f is *not* a linear transformation since $f(x) \neq Ax$.

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Homework 2.4.3.4

2/2 points (graded)

Let f be a vector function such that $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ 0 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$ then

☒ f is a linear transformation. ✓

☐ f is not a linear transformation.

☐ Not enough information is given to determine whether or not f is a linear transformation.

Let f be a vector function such that $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} x_0^2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ then

☐ f is a linear transformation.

☒ f is not a linear transformation. ✓

☐ Not enough information is given to determine whether or not f is a linear transformation.

Explanation

$$\bullet f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ 0 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Answer: **True** To compute a possible matrix that represents f consider:

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Thus, if f is a linear transformation, then $f(x) = Ax$ where $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Now,

$$Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ 0 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = f(x).$$

Hence f is a linear transformation since $f(x) = Ax$.

$$\bullet f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} x_0^2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Answer: **False** To compute a possible matrix that represents f consider:

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1^2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0^2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Thus, if f is a linear transformation, then $f(x) = Ax$ where $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Now,

$$Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} x_0^2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = f(x).$$

Hence f is *not* a linear transformation since $f(x) \neq Ax$.

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i Answers are displayed within the problem