

## Step-1

Given that  $(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  is transformed to  $(0, x_1, x_2, x_3)$ .

We have to find the 4 by 3 matrix  $A$  that represents the given right shift.

## Step-2

We know that the standard basis for  $\mathbf{R}^3$  is  $\{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\}$  and that of  $\mathbf{R}^4$  is  $\{(1, 0, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 0, 1)\}$

We have  $T : \mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^4$  defined as  $T(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (0, x_1, x_2, x_3)$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} T(1, 0, 0) &= (0, 1, 0, 0) \\ &= 0(1, 0, 0, 0) + 1(0, 1, 0, 0) + 0(0, 0, 1, 0) + 0(0, 0, 0, 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(0, 1, 0) &= (0, 0, 1, 0) \\ &= 0(1, 0, 0, 0) + 0(0, 1, 0, 0) + 1(0, 0, 1, 0) + 0(0, 0, 0, 1) \end{aligned}$$

## Step-3

And

$$\begin{aligned} T(0, 0, 1) &= (0, 0, 0, 1) \\ &= 0(1, 0, 0, 0) + 0(0, 1, 0, 0) + 0(0, 0, 1, 0) + 1(0, 0, 0, 1) \end{aligned}$$

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

The matrix  $A$  represented by standard basis is

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

Hence the matrix of the right shift is

## Step-4

Given that  $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$  is transformed to  $(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ .

We have to find the 3 by 4 matrix  $A$  that represents the given right shift.

## Step-5

Now let  $R: \mathbf{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$  by  $R(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (x_2, x_3, x_4)$

Let  $e_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)$ ,  $e_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0)$ ,  $e_3 = (0, 0, 1, 0)$ ,  $e_4 = (0, 0, 0, 1)$

$v_1 = (1, 0, 0)$ ,  $v_2 = (0, 1, 0)$ ,  $v_3 = (0, 0, 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} R(e_1) &= (0, 0, 0) \\ &= 0v_1 + 0v_2 + 0v_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R(e_2) &= (1, 0, 0) \\ &= 1v_1 + 0v_2 + 0v_3 \end{aligned}$$

## Step-6

And

$$\begin{aligned} R(e_3) &= (0, 1, 0) \\ &= 0v_1 + 1v_2 + 0v_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R(e_4) &= (0, 0, 1) \\ &= 0v_1 + 0v_2 + 1v_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore, the matrix is

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence the matrix of left shift is

## Step-7

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore,

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore,