

Vectors are relative to the coordinate system.

To make use of vectors in other coordinate systems, you must translate them.

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ z \uparrow \\ -2 \end{array}$$

on transformation the same vector transformation will hold true.

The transformation from one coordinate system to another can be done with a matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ 2b \\ -1^*b \end{array}$$

*Some other basis

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} a & \dots & z \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{---}} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ \vdots \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

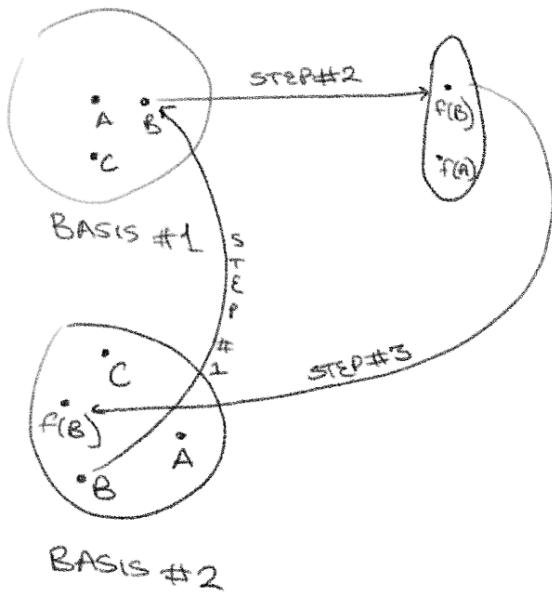
transforms this system's vector to another system's representation



To go from the target system and return to the origin system, you must perform the inverse transform of basis vectors.

HOW TO TRANSLATE

A MATRIX



STEP 1 - translate vector to known basis system

STEP 2 - transform the vector using M .

STEP 3 - translate transformed vector back to the original coordinate system.

STEP 4 - aggregate the translations and transformations to $A^{-1}MA$.