

Homework # 6: Coordinate Vectors

September 12, 2024

Key Concept

A **coordinate vector** represents the coordinates of a vector in terms of a specific basis. If you have a vector \mathbf{v} and a basis $\mathbb{B} = \{\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \dots, \mathbf{b}_n\}$, the vector \mathbf{v} can be written as:

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

The coefficients $[\mathbf{v}]_{\mathbb{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix}$ form the *coordinate vector* of \mathbf{v} with respect to the basis B .

Exercises

Exercise 1

Let $\mathbb{B} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$. Find

1. the coordinate vector of $\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$ with respect to the basis \mathbb{B} in \mathbb{R}^3 .
2. the vector \mathbf{u} , such that $[\mathbf{u}]_{\mathbb{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Exercise 2

Let $\mathbb{C} = \{1 + 2t + t^2, 3 - 3t, -t + 5t^2\}$.

1. Prove that \mathbb{C} is basis of $\mathbb{P}_2(t)$.
2. Find the coordinate vector of $\mathbf{v} = 2 + 3t - t^2$ with respect to the basis \mathbb{C} .
3. Find the vector \mathbf{u} , such that $[\mathbf{u}]_{\mathbb{C}} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Exercise 3:

Consider the 2 dimensional subspace $W = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$ of $\mathbb{M}_{2 \times 2}$.

1. Prove that $\mathbb{D} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ is basis of W .
2. Check whether $\mathbb{E} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ is basis of W .
3. Find the coordinate vector of $\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ with respect to the basis \mathbb{D} and \mathbb{E}
4. Find the vector \mathbf{u} , such that $[\mathbf{u}]_{\mathbb{E}} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$