

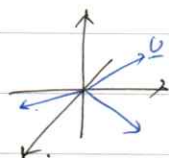
*Thm 4.6.6. W : Subspace of a f.d. v.s. V .

(a) W : finite-dimensional.

(b) $\dim(W) \leq \dim(V)$.

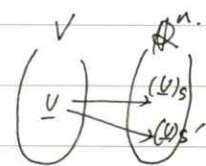
(c) $W=V \Leftrightarrow \dim(W) = \dim(V)$.

4.7. Change of Basis.



$$(v)_S \neq (v)_{S'}$$

$$(v)_S = (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$



$$\begin{cases} S \rightarrow S' \\ (v)_S \rightarrow (v)_{S'} \end{cases} ?$$

$$(u'_1, \dots, u'_n)$$

$$B \rightarrow B' \Rightarrow [v]_B \rightarrow [v]_{B'} ?$$

$$(u_1, \dots, u_n)$$

$$[v]_{B'} = P [v]_B.$$

$$\text{where } P = \begin{bmatrix} [u_1]_{B'}, [u_2]_{B'}, \dots, [u_n]_{B'} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Transition mat.

$$P_{\substack{B \rightarrow B' \\ \text{old new}}} = [\dots]$$

*ex 1).

$$B = \{ (1, 0), (0, 1) \}$$

$$B' = \{ (1, 1), (2, 1) \}$$

$$P_{B \rightarrow B'} = \begin{bmatrix} [u_1]_B & [u_2]_B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & c_2 \\ c_3 & c_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 = -1 & c_2 = 2 \\ c_3 = 1 & c_4 = -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{cases} (1, 0) = c_1^1 (1, 1) + c_2^1 (2, 1) \\ (0, 1) = c_3^2 (1, 1) + c_4^2 (2, 1) \end{cases}$$

$$P_{B' \rightarrow B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[v]_{B'} = P_{B \rightarrow B'} [v]_B$$

Invertibility.

$$[V]_{B'} = P_{B \rightarrow B'} [V]_B.$$

↓ transformation.

$$P_{B \rightarrow B'} P_{B' \rightarrow B} = I.$$

$$P_{B' \rightarrow B} = (P_{B \rightarrow B'})^{-1}.$$

* Thm 4.7.1. "Efficient Method"

- Step 1. $\begin{matrix} \text{new} & \text{old} \\ [B' & | & B] \end{matrix}$
- Step 2. Elementary Row Operation.
- Step 3. $\begin{matrix} [I & | & \boxed{}] \\ \downarrow \\ P_{B \rightarrow B'} \end{matrix}$

* Ex 8).

$$\begin{matrix} \text{new} & \text{old} \\ \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right] \end{matrix}$$

→ $P_{B \rightarrow B'}$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{old} & \text{new} \\ \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \end{matrix} \rightarrow P_{B' \rightarrow B}.$$

* Thm. 4.7.2.

$$B = \{ \underline{u}_1, \dots, \underline{u}_n \}.$$

 $S = \{ \text{standard Basis} \}.$

$$\rightarrow P_{B \rightarrow S} = [\underline{u}_1 \ \underline{u}_2 \ \dots \ \underline{u}_n].$$