

Linear Algebra

Assignment 5

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Question 1

(CH4.7 P216 Q16) Find the coordinate matrix of

$$\mathbf{x} = (0, -20, 7, 15)$$

in \mathbb{R}^4 relative to the basis

$$B' = \{(9, -3, 15, 4), (3, 0, 0, 1), (0, -5, 6, 8), (3, -4, 2, -3)\}.$$

Solution: Let

$$\mathbf{x} = x_1(9, -3, 15, 4) + x_2(3, 0, 0, 1) + x_3(0, -5, 6, 8) + x_4(3, -4, 2, -3),$$

then we have

$$\begin{bmatrix} 9 & 3 & 0 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & -5 & -4 \\ 15 & 0 & 6 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 8 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -20 \\ 7 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix}.$$

We can use the Gauss elimination method to solve this system of equations. The result is

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$



Question 2

(CH4.7 P216 Q22) Find the transition matrix from B to B' .

$$B = \{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\}, \quad B' = \{(1, 3, -1), (2, 7, -4), (2, 9, -7)\}$$

Solution:

$$\begin{bmatrix} T \end{bmatrix}_B^{B'} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 7 & 9 \\ -1 & -4 & -7 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -13 & 6 & 4 \\ 12 & -5 & -3 \\ -5 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Question 3

(CH4.7 P217 Q38)

- (a) Find the transition matrix from B to B' .
- (b) Find the transition matrix from B' to B .
- (c) Verify that two transition matrices are inverses of each other.

(d) Find the coordinate matrix $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \end{bmatrix}_B$, given the coordinate matrix $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \end{bmatrix}_{B'}$.

$$B = \{(2, -2), (6, 3)\}, B' = \{(1, 1), (32, 31)\},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \end{bmatrix}_B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution:

(a) By

$$(2, -2) = -126 \cdot (1, 1) + 4 \cdot (32, 31)$$

and

$$(6, 3) = -90 \cdot (1, 1) + 3 \cdot (32, 31)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} T \end{bmatrix}_B^{B'} = \begin{bmatrix} -126 & -90 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) By

$$(1, 1) = -\frac{1}{6} \cdot (2, -2) + \frac{2}{9} \cdot (6, 3)$$

and

$$(32, 31) = -5 \cdot (2, -2) + 7 \cdot (6, 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} T \end{bmatrix}_{B'}^B = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{6} & -5 \\ \frac{2}{9} & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

(c)

$$\begin{bmatrix} -126 & -90 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{6} & -5 \\ \frac{2}{9} & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{6} & -5 \\ \frac{2}{9} & 7 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -126 & -90 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(d)

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \end{bmatrix}_B &= \begin{bmatrix} T \end{bmatrix}_{B'}^B \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \end{bmatrix}_{B'} \\ \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \end{bmatrix}_B &= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{6} & -5 \\ \frac{2}{9} & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \end{bmatrix}_B &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{14}{3} \\ -\frac{59}{9} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

