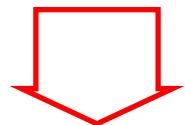
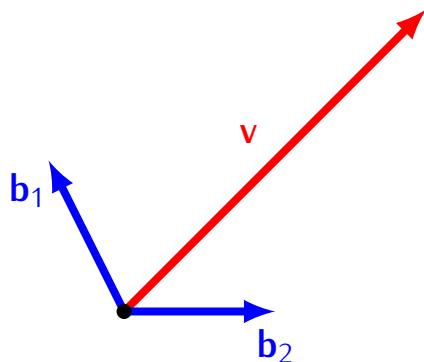


Recall: Any basis $\mathcal{B} = \{\mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_n\}$ of a vector space V defines a coordinate system:

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

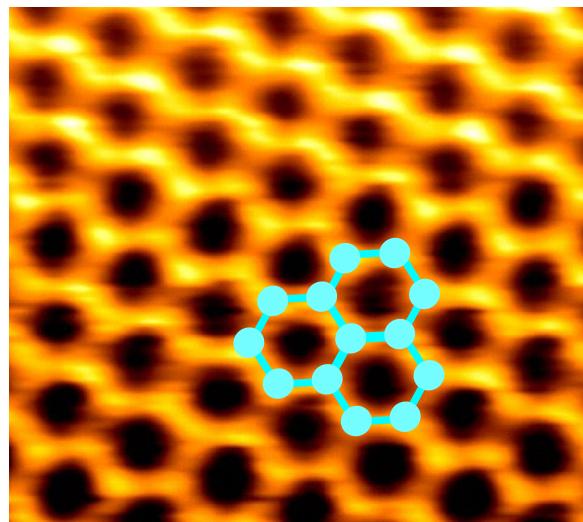
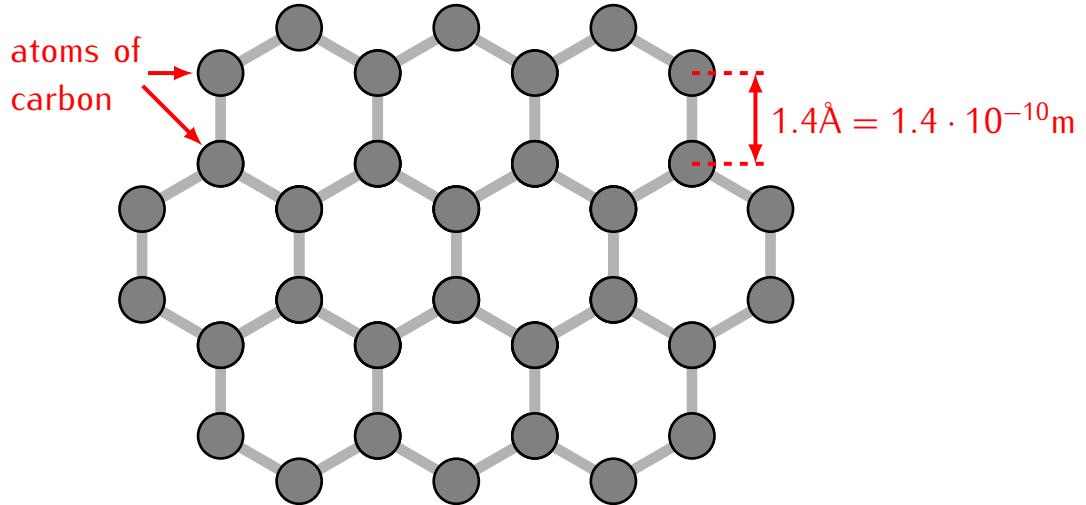


$$[\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix}$$



Note. Choosing a convenient basis can simplify computations.

Example. Graphene lattice.



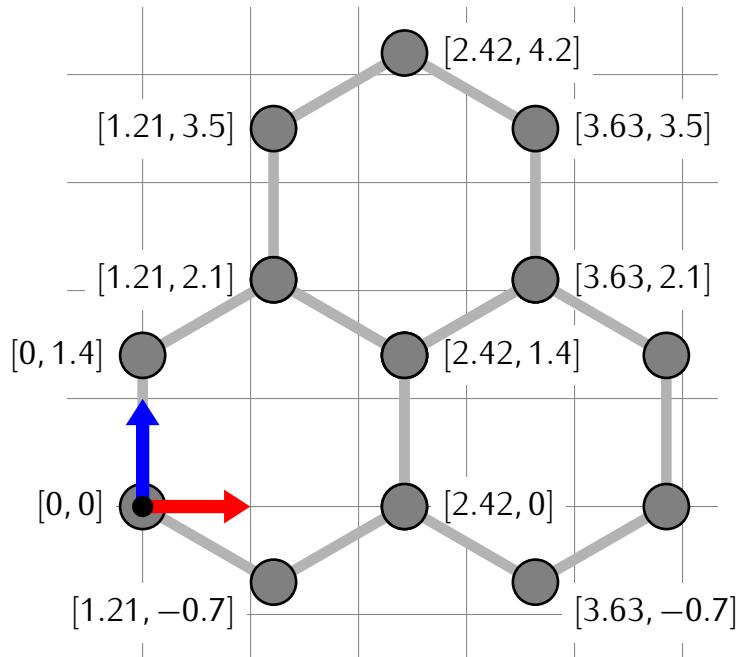
*Image of graphene taken with an atomic force microscope.
© University of Augsburg, Experimental Physics IV.*

Coordinates of atoms in the graphene lattice

In the standard basis
 $\mathcal{E} = \{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2\}$:

$$\mathbf{e}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

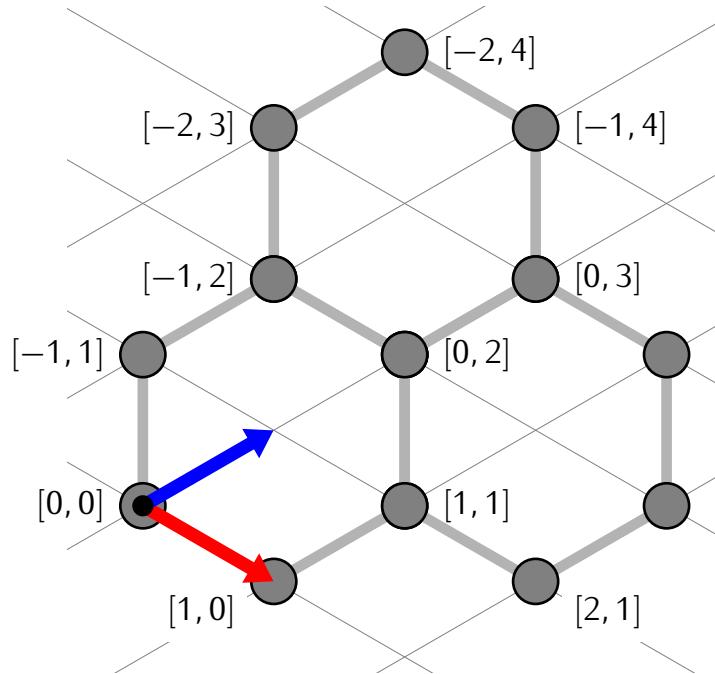
$$\mathbf{e}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



In a more convenient
basis $\mathcal{B} = \{\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2\}$:

$$\mathbf{b}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.21 \\ -0.7 \end{bmatrix}$$

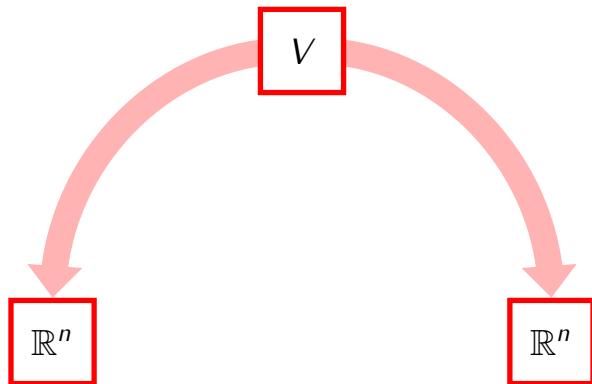
$$\mathbf{b}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.21 \\ 0.7 \end{bmatrix}$$



Problem Let

$$\mathcal{B} = \{\mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_n\}, \quad \mathcal{D} = \{\mathbf{d}_1, \dots, \mathbf{d}_1\}$$

be two bases of a vector space V , and let $\mathbf{v} \in V$. Assume that we know $[\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{B}}$. What is $[\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{D}}$?



Definition

Let $\mathcal{B} = \{\mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_n\}$ and $\mathcal{D} = \{\mathbf{d}_1, \dots, \mathbf{d}_1\}$ be two bases of a vector space V . The matrix

$$P_{\mathcal{D} \leftarrow \mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} [\mathbf{b}_1]_{\mathcal{D}} & [\mathbf{b}_2]_{\mathcal{D}} & \cdots & [\mathbf{b}_n]_{\mathcal{D}} \end{bmatrix}$$

is called the *change of coordinates matrix* from the basis \mathcal{B} to the basis \mathcal{D} .

Propostion

Let $\mathcal{B} = \{\mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_n\}$ and $\mathcal{D} = \{\mathbf{d}_1, \dots, \mathbf{d}_1\}$ be two bases of a vector space V . For any vector $\mathbf{v} \in V$ we have

$$[\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{D}} = P_{\mathcal{D} \leftarrow \mathcal{B}} \cdot [\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{B}}$$

Example. Let \mathbb{P}_2 be the vector space of polynomials of degree ≤ 2 . Consider two bases of \mathbb{P}_2 :

$$\mathcal{B} = \{1, 1 + t, 1 + t + t^2\}$$
$$\mathcal{D} = \{1 + t, 1 - 5t, 2 + t^2\}$$

1) Compute the change of coordinates matrix $P_{\mathcal{D} \leftarrow \mathcal{B}}$.

2) Let $p \in \mathbb{P}_2$ be a polynomial such that

$$[p]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Compute $[p]_{\mathcal{D}}$.

Proposition

If $\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{E}$ are three bases of a vector space V then:

- 1) $P_{\mathcal{B} \leftarrow \mathcal{D}} = (P_{\mathcal{D} \leftarrow \mathcal{B}})^{-1}$
- 2) $P_{\mathcal{E} \leftarrow \mathcal{B}} = P_{\mathcal{E} \leftarrow \mathcal{D}} \cdot P_{\mathcal{D} \leftarrow \mathcal{B}}$