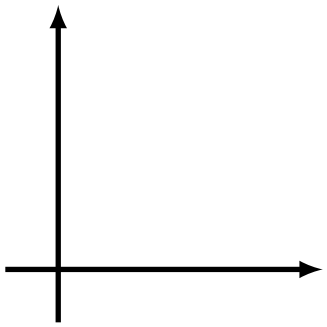
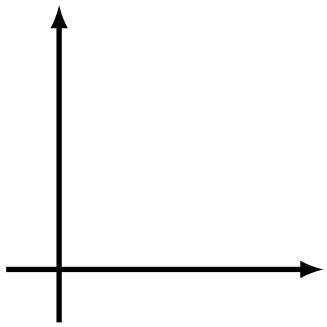
**Example.**

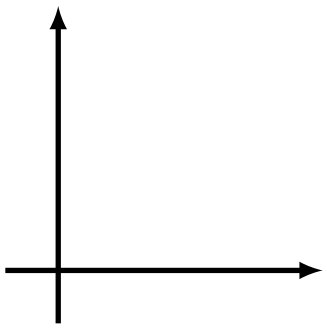
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

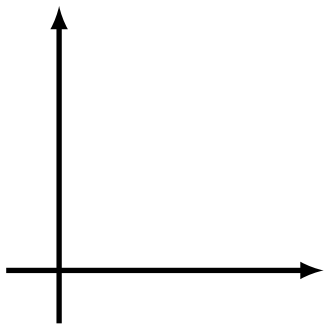




**Example.**

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$





**Theorem**

If $A$ is a $2 \times 2$ matrix then the linear transformation $T_A \colon \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ preserves orientation if $\det A > 0$ and reverses orientation if $\det A < 0$.