
EECS 16A Designing Information Devices and Systems I

Spring 2023 Discussion 6B

1. Matrix Multiplication Proof

- (a) Given that matrix A is square and has linearly independent columns, which of the following are true?
- i. A is full rank
 - ii. A has a trivial nullspace
 - iii. $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ has a unique solution for all \vec{b}
 - iv. A is invertible
 - v. The determinant of A is non-zero

- (b) Let two square matrices $M_1, M_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ each have linearly independent columns. Prove that $G = M_1 M_2$ also has linearly independent columns.

2. The Romulan Ruse

While scanning parts of the galaxy for alien civilization, the starship USS Enterprise NC-1701D encounters a Romulan starship that is known for advanced cloaking devices.

- (a) The Romulan illusion technology causes a point (x_0, y_0) to transform or *map* to (u_0, v_0) . Similarly, (x_1, y_1) is mapped to (u_1, v_1) . Figure 1 and Table 1 show these points.

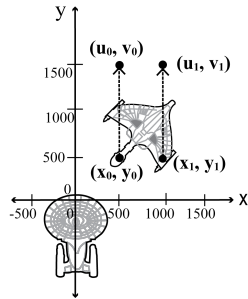


Figure 1: Figure for part (a)

Original Point	Mapped Point
$(x_0, y_0) = (500, 500)$	$(u_0, v_0) = (500, 1500)$
Original Point	Mapped Point
$(x_1, y_1) = (1000, 500)$	$(u_1, v_1) = (1000, 1500)$

Table 1: Original and Mapped Points

Find a transformation matrix \mathbf{A}_0 such that

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_0 \\ v_0 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{A}_0 \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ v_1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{A}_0 \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (b) In this scenario, every point on the Romulan ship (x_m, y_m) is mapped to (u_m, v_m) , such that vector $\begin{bmatrix} x_m \\ y_m \end{bmatrix}$ is rotated counterclockwise by 30° and then scaled by 2 in the x- and y-directions. This transformation is shown in Figure 2.

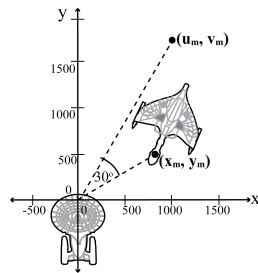


Figure 2: Figure for part (b)

θ	$\sin \theta$	$\cos \theta$	$\tan \theta$
0°	0	1	0
30°	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
45°	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	1
60°	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$
90°	1	0	∞

Table 2: Trigonometric Table

Find a transformation matrix \mathbf{R} such that $\begin{bmatrix} u_m \\ v_m \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{R} \begin{bmatrix} x_m \\ y_m \end{bmatrix}$.

The Romulan ship has launched a probe into space and the Enterprise is trying to destroy the probe by firing a photon torpedo along a straight line from point $(0,0)$ towards the probe.

- (c) The Romulan generals found a clever way to hide the probe by transforming (mapping) its position with a *cloaking* (transformation) matrix \mathbf{A}_p :

$$\mathbf{A}_p = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

They positioned the probe at (x_p, y_p) so that it maps to

$$(u_p, v_p) = (0,0), \text{ where } \begin{bmatrix} u_p \\ v_p \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{A}_p \begin{bmatrix} x_p \\ y_p \end{bmatrix}.$$

This scenario is shown in Figure 3. The initial position of the torpedo is $(0,0)$ and the torpedo cannot be fired on its initial position! Impressive trick indeed!

Find the possible positions of the probe (x_p, y_p) so that $(u_p, v_p) = (0,0)$.

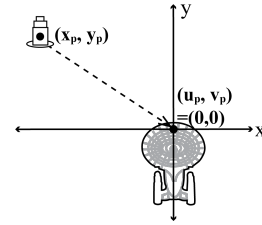


Figure 3: Figure for part (c)

- (d) It turns out the Romulan engineers were not as smart as the Enterprise engineers. Their calculations did not work out and they positioned the probe at (x_q, y_q) such that the *cloaking* (transformation) matrix, \mathbf{A}_p , mapped it to (u_q, v_q) , where

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_q \\ v_q \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{A}_p \begin{bmatrix} x_q \\ y_q \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \mathbf{A}_p = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

As a result, the torpedo, while traveling straight from $(0, 0)$ to (u_q, v_q) , hit the probe at (x_q, y_q) on the way!

The scenario is shown in Figure 4. For the torpedo to

hit the probe, we must have $\begin{bmatrix} u_q \\ v_q \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} x_q \\ y_q \end{bmatrix}$, where λ

is a real number.

Find the possible positions of the probe (x_q, y_q) so that $(u_q, v_q) = (\lambda x_q, \lambda y_q)$. Remember that the torpedo cannot be fired on $(0, 0)$. This means that $(u_q, v_q) = (\lambda x_q, \lambda y_q)$ cannot be $(0, 0)$.

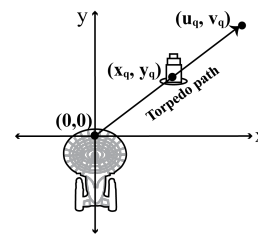


Figure 4: Figure for part (d)