

# Doing Transformations in a Chopped Basis

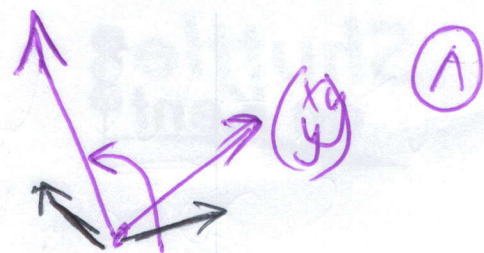
2:30

2:30

①

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

B



Beau's basis in  
my world

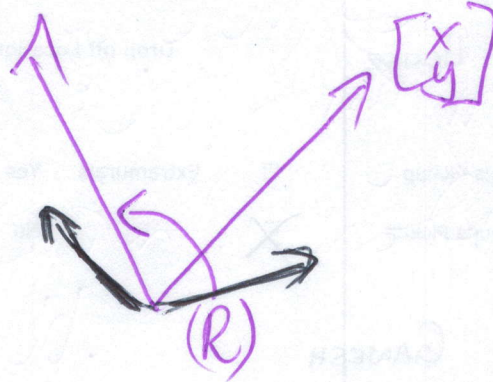
Let's say I have a vector that I want  
to rotate, transform or send it somewhere  
, But I only know that vector in Beau's world.

⇒, But I do not know what that  
(rotation/reflection etc)  
transformation matrix is, in Beau's world. A

(Beau has crazy non-orthogonal, non-  
unit vector to describe his axis)



(21)





Remember I only know transformations  
in my system.

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∴ First thing going to do, is take basis  
vector, and put it in my world, then  
apply the rotation (transformation)  
in my world.

Let's do this calculation for  $R$ , to give me  
transformation in my world, then  
do the rotation.

∴ We have rotation ( $R$ )  
and in my world we know this rotation is:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftarrow \text{This is a rotation of } 45^\circ.$$

⇒ Now I have my vector ( $R \times B$ ), <sup>when</sup>  $90^\circ$  rotation,  
then I have vector rotated in my basis

How do I get a vector in my basis, back  
into basis vector basis

⇒ remember basis not interested in  
my basis.



so now I need to turn it back into vector in bears basis: ③

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(and) determinant = 2  $\therefore$  divide by 2

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3x & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{\substack{R_{45^\circ} \quad \text{Bears basis in my world}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$   
 vector rotated in my world

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3x & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{\substack{B^{-1} \quad R \quad B}} =$   
 vector, rotation in Bears world.

$45^\circ$   
Rotation in Bears world  $\Rightarrow$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$



④

The following equation is very useful when you want to do a transformation within some Function Basis (Arbitrary Basis), use following:

$$\boxed{B^{-1} R B}$$

Recap:

- when we transform to non-orthonormal coordinate system, the transformation matrix, will also change

we see  $B^{-1} \boxed{R} B$

Swapping around the transformation matrix, to do ~~to the~~ translation from my world into world of new basis system.



⑤

Recap again:

- we've looked at how numbers in matrix to describe a vector change, when we change the basis (But Cantor intuitive)
- if we have an orthonormal basis, then we can just use dot product to do projections
- also saw, that if we use an arbitrary basis, the transformations themselves will change