

Hw 6:

3.3.1) a): not linear: consider,

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) + f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \neq$$

b) $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ x \end{pmatrix}$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix}\right) + f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 + x_1 \\ x_0 + x_1 \end{pmatrix} = f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_0 + x_1 \\ y_0 + y_1 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f\left(\alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_0 \\ \alpha x_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_0 \\ \alpha x_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

So f is a linear function

c) $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ xy \end{pmatrix}$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ x_0 y_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ x_1 y_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix}\right) + f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ x_0 y_0 + x_1 y_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_0 + x_1 \\ y_0 + y_1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ (x_0 + x_1)(y_0 + y_1) \end{pmatrix} \neq \text{so } f \text{ is not linear.}$$

d) $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} x^2 \\ y^2 \end{pmatrix}$

Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \wedge \alpha \neq 0$

$$f\left(\alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_0 \\ \alpha y_0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^2 x_0^2 \\ \alpha^2 y_0^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_0^2 \\ y_0^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_0^2 \\ \alpha y_0^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

So f is not linear.

$$e) f\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ \sin(y) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \pi/2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad f\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi/2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \pi/2 \end{pmatrix} + f\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi/2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \pi/2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi/2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = f\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \pi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{So } f \text{ is not linear}$$

f)

$$f\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x+y \\ x-y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_0+y_0 \\ x_0-y_0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad f\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1+y_1 \\ x_1-y_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix} + f\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_0+y_0 \\ x_0-y_0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_1+y_1 \\ x_1-y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_0+y_0+x_1+y_1 \\ x_0-y_0+x_1-y_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f\begin{pmatrix} x_0+x_1 \\ y_0+y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_0+x_1+y_0+y_1 \\ x_0+x_1-y_0-y_1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f\left(\alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_0 + \alpha y_0 \\ \alpha x_0 - \alpha y_0 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_0 + y_0 \\ x_0 - y_0 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha f\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

So f is linear

$$3.4.1 \quad f(p) = f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Reflection: $(x_1, x_2) \rightarrow (x_1, -x_2)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1x_1 & 0x_2 \\ 0x_1 & -1x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{11} = 1 \quad a_{12} = 0 \quad a_{21} = 0 \quad a_{22} = -1$$

Rotation:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta)x_1 - \sin(\theta)x_2 \\ \sin(\theta)x_1 + \cos(\theta)x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{11} = \cos(\theta) \quad a_{12} = -\sin(\theta) \quad a_{21} = \sin(\theta) \quad a_{22} = \cos(\theta)$$

Projection:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(-45) & -\sin(-45) \\ \sin(-45) & \cos(-45) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_2 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{11} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad a_{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad a_{21} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad a_{22} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

3.4.2

rotation: $\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix}$ reflection: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ -\sin(\theta) & -\cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ -\sin(\theta) & -\cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$