

EE5609: Matrix Theory

Assignment-9

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Abstract—This document proves the given function is Linear Transformation From (2.0.7) we can say,

$$\mathbf{T}(c\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) = c\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{y}) \quad (2.0.8)$$

Download the latex-tikz codes from

<https://github.com/pranaya14014/EE5609/tree/master/Assignment9>

Hence from (2.0.8) we can say \mathbf{T} is a Linear Transformation from \mathbb{R}^2 to \mathbb{R}^2

1 PROBLEM

$$\mathbf{T} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.0.1)$$

Does function \mathbf{T} from \mathbb{R}^2 into \mathbb{R}^2 is Linear Transformation.

2 SOLUTION

Let,

$$\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad (2.0.1)$$

Using transformation on \mathbf{T} ,

$$\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} \quad (2.0.2)$$

From (1.0.1) we get,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.3)$$

With c being a scalar,

$$\mathbf{T}(c\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} (c\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) \quad (2.0.4)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} c\mathbf{x} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{y} \quad (2.0.5)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c \\ c & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{y} \quad (2.0.6)$$

$$= c \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{y} \quad (2.0.7)$$