

Question 2 (15)

Let

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad \mathcal{D} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Calculate $[\vec{v}]_{\mathcal{D}}$ specifically by computing each of $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{B} \leftarrow \mathcal{S}}$ (\mathcal{S} is the standard basis) and $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D} \leftarrow \mathcal{B}}$ and verify your answer by showing the linear combination defined by $[\vec{v}]_{\mathcal{D}}$ does indeed get you back to \vec{v}

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathcal{B} \mid \mathcal{S}] &= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_2 - R_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\ &\xrightarrow{R_2 + R_1} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{2R_1 \\ 2R_3}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right] \\ &\xrightarrow{R_1 - R_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_3 - R_1} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\ &\xrightarrow{\substack{1/2R_1 \\ 1/2R_2 \\ 1/2R_3}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/2 & 1/2 & 1/2 \end{array} \right] \quad \therefore \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{B} \leftarrow \mathcal{S}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & -1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ -1/2 & 1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \\ [\mathcal{D} \mid \mathcal{B}] &= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 - R_2 \\ R_2 - R_3}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\ &\therefore \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D} \leftarrow \mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ [\vec{v}]_{\mathcal{S}} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ [\vec{v}]_{\mathcal{B}} &= \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{B} \leftarrow \mathcal{S}} [\vec{v}]_{\mathcal{S}} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & -1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ -1/2 & 1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 - 1 + 3/2 \\ 1/2 + 1 - 3/2 \\ -1/2 + 1 + 3/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
[\vec{v}]_{\mathcal{D}} &= \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{D} \leftarrow \mathcal{B}} [\vec{v}]_{\mathcal{B}} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1-2 \\ -1 \\ 1+2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

Verify

$$-1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - 1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1-1+3 \\ -1+3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \vec{v}$$