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## 6. The geometry of matrices as functions

Imagine evaluating an  $m \times n$  matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  on every vector in the input space  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , to get vectors in the output space  $\mathbb{R}^m$ . To visualize it, draw a shape in the input space, apply  $\mathbf{A}$  to every point in the shape, and plot the output points in the output space.

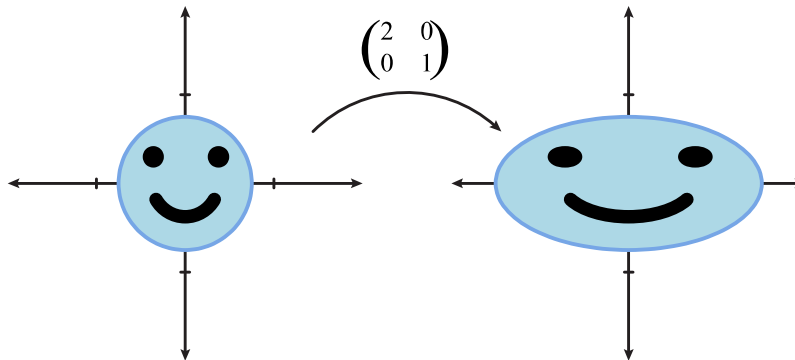
**Problem 6.1** The matrix  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  represents a function  $\mathbf{f}$  from  $\mathbb{R}^2$  to  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Determine what it does to the *standard basis* vectors  $\mathbf{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Then depict what happens to a smiley face of unit area under this matrix function.

**Solution:** We have

$$\mathbf{f}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{f}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and the smiley with unit radius is stretched horizontally into a fat smiley of the same height.



### Mathlet exploration

2/2 points (graded)

MATRIX VECTOR

1.00

10

5

0

-5

-10

y

-10

-5

0

5

10

1.00

10

5

0

-5

-10

x

-10

-5

0

5

10

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

1.41

0

$\pi/2$

$\pi$

$3\pi/2$

$2\pi$

0.79

Input vector

$v = \begin{bmatrix} 1.00 \\ 1.00 \end{bmatrix}$

Output vector

$Av = \begin{bmatrix} 2.00 \\ 1.00 \end{bmatrix}$

-6

-3

0

3

6

1.0

-6

-3

0

3

6

1.0

-6

-3

0

3

6

1.0

-6

-3

0

3

6

0.0

Show eigenlines

Show eigenvalues

Show eigenvectors

[mathlets.org](https://mathlets.org)

Use the mathlet above. Specify any arbitrary matrix **A** by changing the entries with the sliders. Then answer the following questions.

1. Where does the matrix **A** send the vector  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ?

(Hint: To create the input vector  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , use the **x** and **y** sliders next to the vector graph output. Then try changing the entries of **A** and see what happens to the output vector.)

☒ To the vector that is in the first column of the matrix **A**. ✓

☐ To the vector that is in the first row of the matrix **A**.

☐ To the vector that is in the second column of the matrix **A**.

☐ To the vector that is in the second row of the matrix **A**.

2. Where does the matrix **A** sends the vector  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ?

(Hint: To create the input vector  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , use the **x** and **y** sliders next to the vector graph output. Then try changing the entries of **A** and see what happens to the output vector.)

☐ To the vector that is in the first column of the matrix **A**.

☐ To the vector that is in the first row of the matrix **A**.

[https://courses.edx.org/courses/course-v1:MITx+18.033x+1T2018/courseware/unit1/01\\_geom/1?activate\\_block\\_id=block-v1%3AMITx%2B18.033x%2B1T2018%2Bty](https://courses.edx.org/courses/course-v1:MITx+18.033x+1T2018/courseware/unit1/01_geom/1?activate_block_id=block-v1%3AMITx%2B18.033x%2B1T2018%2Bty)

☒ To the vector that is in the second column of the matrix **A**. ✓

☐ To the vector that is in the second row of the matrix **A**.

**Solution:**

The matrix  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$  sends the vector  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  to the vector

$$\mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \end{pmatrix}$$

which is the first column of the matrix **A**.

The matrix **A** sends the vector  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  to the vector

$$\mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

which is the second column of the matrix **A**.

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You have used 1 of 3 attempts

**i** Answers are displayed within the problem

## 6. The geometry of matrices as functions


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