

Assignment-12

Satyam Singh
EE20MTECH14015

Abstract—This assignment deals with basis of a vector.

Download tex file from

<https://github.com/satyam463/Assignment-12/blob/main/Assignment%2012.tex>

$$\begin{matrix} R_1 \leftarrow R_1 + R_3 \\ R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - R_2 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2-2i & \frac{1}{2} & -1 & -i \\ 0 & 0 & 3+i & \frac{-1}{2} & 1 & 1+i \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.7)$$

$$\begin{matrix} R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - R_3 \\ R_2 \leftarrow R_2 + R_3 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1-i & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -i \\ 0 & 1 & 1-i & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3+i & \frac{-1}{2} & 1 & 1+i \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.8)$$

1 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Find the coordinate matrix of the vector $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ in the basis of C^3 consisting of the vectors $\begin{pmatrix} 2i & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1+i & 1-i \end{pmatrix}$ in that order.

$$\begin{matrix} R_1 \leftarrow R_1 + R_3 \\ R_2 \leftarrow R_2 + R_3 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & \frac{-1}{2} & 1 & 2+i \\ 0 & 0 & 3+i & \frac{-1}{2} & 1 & 1+i \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.9)$$

$$\begin{matrix} R_3 \leftarrow R_3/3+i \\ R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - 2R_3 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3+i} & \frac{1+i}{3+i} & \frac{1-i}{3+i} \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & \frac{-1}{3+i} & 1 & 2+i \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{-1}{6+2i} & \frac{1}{3+i} & \frac{1+i}{3+i} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.10)$$

2 SOLUTION

consider

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 2i & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1+i \\ 0 & 1 & 1-i \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.1)$$

Let β and β' be two ordered bases of C and α be a vector in C^3 .

$$[\alpha]_\beta = \mathbf{P}[\alpha]_{\beta'} \quad (2.0.2)$$

$$[\alpha]_{\beta'} = \mathbf{P}^{-1}[\alpha]_\beta \quad (2.0.3)$$

Now we find \mathbf{P}^{-1} by Gauss Jordan row reduction.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2i & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1+i & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-i & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.4)$$

$$\begin{matrix} R_1 \leftarrow R_2 \\ R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - 2iR_3 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1+i & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2+2i & -2-2i & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-i & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.5)$$

$$\begin{matrix} R_2 \leftarrow R_2/2 \\ R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - iR_3 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1+i & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1+i & -1-i & \frac{1}{2} & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-i & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.6)$$

$$\begin{matrix} R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - 4R_3 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3+i} & \frac{1+i}{3+i} & \frac{1-i}{3+i} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{3+i}{1-i} & \frac{3+i}{-1+i} & \frac{3+i}{1+i} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3+i}{6+2i} & \frac{1}{3+i} & \frac{1+i}{3+i} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.11)$$

Therefore the coordinate matrix of the vector is

$$[\alpha]_{\beta'} = \mathbf{P}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3+i} & \frac{1+i}{3+i} & \frac{1-i}{3+i} \\ \frac{3+i}{1-i} & \frac{3+i}{-1+i} & \frac{3+i}{1+i} \\ \frac{3+i}{6+2i} & \frac{1}{3+i} & \frac{1+i}{3+i} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-i}{2} \\ \frac{3+i}{5} \\ \frac{2+i}{5} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.12)$$