

Exercise 1.b

1. (a) Ans. Domain: \mathbb{R}^2
 $\text{Co-Domain: } \mathbb{R}^3$

4. (b) Ans. Domain: \mathbb{R}^3
 $\text{Co-Domain: } \mathbb{R}^2$

(b) Ans. Domain: \mathbb{R}^3
 $\text{Co-Domain: } \mathbb{R}^2$

5. (a) Ans. Domain: \mathbb{R}^3
 $\text{Co-Domain: } \mathbb{R}^2$

(c) Ans. Domain: \mathbb{R}^3
 $\text{Co-Domain: } \mathbb{R}^3$

(b) Ans. Domain: \mathbb{R}^2
 $\text{Co-Domain: } \mathbb{R}^3$

(d) Ans. Domain: \mathbb{R}^6
 $\text{Co-Domain: } \mathbb{R}$

6. (a) Ans. Domain: \mathbb{R}^2
 $\text{Co-Domain: } \mathbb{R}^2$

2. (a) Ans. Domain: \mathbb{R}^5
 $\text{Co-Domain: } \mathbb{R}^4$

(c) Ans. Domain: \mathbb{R}^3
 $\text{Co-Domain: } \mathbb{R}^3$

(b) Ans. Domain: \mathbb{R}^4
 $\text{Co-Domain: } \mathbb{R}^5$

11. Ans. (a) Ans. $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3$

(c) Ans. Domain: \mathbb{R}^4
 $\text{Co-Domain: } \mathbb{R}^4$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(d) Ans. Domain: \mathbb{R}
 $\text{Co-Domain: } \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. (a) Ans. Domain: \mathbb{R}^2
 $\text{Co-Domain: } \mathbb{R}^2$

$$w = Ax$$

(b) Ans. Domain: \mathbb{R}^3
 $\text{Co-Domain: } \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\therefore A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

4. (a) Ans. Domain: \mathbb{R}^3
 $\text{Co-Domain: } \mathbb{R}^3$

i.e. the standard matrix.

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$$(b) \text{ Ans. } w_1 = 7x_1 + 2x_2 - 8x_3$$

$$w_2 = -x_1 + 5x_3$$

$$w_3 = 4x_1 + 7x_2 - x_3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 & -8 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 4 & 7 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w = Ax$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 & -8 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 4 & 7 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ i.e. the standard matrix.}$$

$$12. (a) \text{ Ans. } w_1 = -x_1 + x_2$$

$$w_2 = 3x_1 - 2x_2$$

$$w_3 = 5x_1 - 7x_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 \\ 5 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w = Ax$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 \\ 5 & -7 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ i.e. the standard matrix.}$$

$$(b) \text{ Ans. } w_1 = x_1$$

$$w_2 = x_1 + x_2$$

$$w_3 = x_1 + x_2 + x_3$$

$$w_4 = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4$$

C1

C2

vector

$$\begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \\ w_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w = Ax$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{g.i.a. the standard } - \text{d matrix.}$$

$$9. \text{ Ans. } T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4x_1 \\ x_1 - x_2 \\ 3x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Domain: \mathbb{R}^2
 Co-Domain: \mathbb{R}^3

$$10. \text{ Ans. } T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_1 - x_3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Domain: \mathbb{R}^3
 Co-Domain: \mathbb{R}^4

$$13. \text{ Ans. (a) } T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ -x_1 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 \\ x_1 - x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1+3 \times 0 \\ 1-0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

∴ Standard matrix for T is :-

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$(2) \text{ Ans} \quad T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + x_4 \\ x_2 + x_3 \\ -x_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+0-0+0 \\ 0+0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0+2-0+0 \\ 1+0 \\ -0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0+0-1+0 \\ 0+1 \\ -0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0+0-0+1 \\ 0+0 \\ -0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{Standard matrix for } T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(6) \text{ If } T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

∴ Standard matrix for $T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(d) $T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_4 \\ x_1 \\ x_3 \\ x_2 \\ x_1 - x_3 \end{pmatrix}$

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

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

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

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

\therefore Standard matrix for $T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

M. (a) M $T \left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 - x_2 \\ x_1 + x_2 \end{bmatrix}$

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$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

\therefore Standard matrix for $T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(2) Ans, $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

\therefore Standard matrix for $T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(3) Ans $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 \\ x_1 + 5x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{Standard matrix for } T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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(d) Ans

$$T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4x_1 \\ 7x_2 \\ -8x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 7 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{Standard matrix for } T = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

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21. (a) Ans:

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x+y \\ x-y \end{bmatrix}$$

~~$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$~~

~~$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$~~

~~$$\therefore \text{Standard matrix for } T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$~~

which is of the form:-

~~$$T = AX \text{ or } T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$~~

~~$$21. (b) Ans: T(x, y) = (2x+y, x-y)$$~~

Let $\vec{u} = (x_1, y_1)$ & $\vec{v} = (y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (i) \quad T(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) &= T((x_1, y_1) + (y_1, y_2)) \\
 &= T((x_1 + y_1), (x_2 + y_2)) \\
 &= (2(x_1 + y_1) + (x_2 + y_2), \\
 &\quad (x_1 + y_1) - (x_2 + y_2))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (2x_1 + 2y_1 + x_2 + y_2, x_1 - x_2) \\
 &\quad + y_1 - y_2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= ((2x_1 + x_2) + (2y_1 + y_2), (x_1 - x_2) \\
 &\quad + (y_1 - y_2))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (2x_1 + r_2, x_1 - r_2) + (2y_1 + y_2, y_1 - y_2) \\
 &= (\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2) + T(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$T(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = T(\vec{u}) + T(\vec{v}) ; \vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

iii) Let k be any scalar

$$\begin{aligned}
 T(k\vec{u}) &= T(k(x_1, r_2)) \\
 &= T((kx_1, kr_2)) \\
 &= (2kx_1 + kr_2, kx_1 - kr_2) \\
 &= (k(2x_1 + r_2), k(x_1 - r_2)) \\
 &= k(2x_1 + r_2, x_1 - r_2) \\
 &= k + (x_1, r_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore T(k\vec{u}) = kT(\vec{u}) , \text{ for any } k.$$

$\therefore T$ is a linear transformation.

(Q) Ans. $T(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 + x_3, x_1 + x_2)$

For $\vec{u} = (a_1, a_2, a_3), \vec{v} = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$

$$\in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$(1) T(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = T((a_1, a_2, a_3) + (b_1, b_2, b_3))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= T(a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, a_3 + b_3) \\
 &= (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, a_1 + b_1 + a_2 + b_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= (a_1 + b_1, a_3 + b_3, (a_1 + a_2) + (b_1 + b_2))$$

$$= (a_1, a_3, a_1 + a_2) + (b_1, b_3, b_1 + b_2)$$

$$= T(a_1, a_2, a_3) + T(b_1, b_2, b_3)$$

$$\therefore T(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = T(\vec{u}) + T(\vec{v}), \forall \vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

(ii) Set k be any scalar.

$$\begin{aligned} T(k\vec{u}) &= T(k(a_1, a_2, a_3)) \\ &= T(k a_1, k a_2, k a_3) \\ &= (k a_1, k a_3, k a_1 + k a_2) \\ &= (k a_1, k a_3, k(a_1 + a_2)) \\ &= k(a_1, a_3, a_1 + a_2) \\ &= k T(a_1, a_2, a_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$T(k\vec{u}) = k T(\vec{u}), \forall \text{ scalar } k$$

$\therefore T$ is a matrix transformation.

$$22. (a) \text{Any } T(x, y, z) = (x+y, y+z, z)$$

$$(i) \text{ Set } \vec{u} = (x_1, y_1, z_1) \text{ & } \vec{v} = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$$

By vector addition law:-

$$\vec{u} + \vec{v} = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2, z_1 + z_2)$$

(c) + (d):

$$T(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = T(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2, z_1 + z_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{c) } &+ \text{ (d)} \\ &+ \text{ (e) } + \text{ (f)} \\ &+ \text{ (g) } + \text{ (h)} \\ &+ \text{ (i) } + \text{ (j)} \\ &+ \text{ (k) } + \text{ (l)} \\ &+ \text{ (m) } + \text{ (n)} \\ &+ \text{ (o) } + \text{ (p)} \\ &+ \text{ (q) } + \text{ (r)} \\ &+ \text{ (s) } + \text{ (t)} \\ &+ \text{ (u) } + \text{ (v)} \\ &+ \text{ (w) } + \text{ (x)} \\ &+ \text{ (y) } + \text{ (z)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= ((x_1 + x_2) + (y_1 + y_2), (y_1 + y_2) \\ &+ (z_1 + z_2), (x_1 + x_2)) \end{aligned}$$

$$T(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = ((x_1 + y_1) + (x_2 + y_2), (y_1 + z_1) + (z_2 + y_2), (z_1 + x_2))$$

$$T(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = T(\vec{u}) + T(\vec{v}), \forall \vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$(ii) T(k\vec{u}) = T(kx_1, ky_1, kz_1)$$

$$T(k\vec{u}) = ((kx_1 + ky_1), (kz_1 + kz_1), (kx_1))$$

$$T(k\vec{u}) = (k(x_1 + y_1), k(y_1 + z_1), k(z_1))$$

~~$$T(k\vec{u}) = kT(\vec{u}), \forall \text{ scalar } k.$$~~

$\therefore T$ is a linear transformation.

$$(iii) T(x_1, x_2) = (x_2, x_1)$$

$$(iii) \text{ let } \vec{u} = (a_1, a_2) \text{ & } \vec{v} = (b_1, b_2), \forall \vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$T(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = T((a_1, a_2) + (b_1, b_2))$$

$$= T(a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2)$$

$$= (a_2 + b_2, a_1 + b_1)$$

$$= (a_2, a_1) + (b_1, b_1)$$

$$= T(a_1, a_2) + T(b_1, b_2)$$

$$\therefore T(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = T(\vec{u}) + T(\vec{v}), \forall \vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

(iii) Let k be any scalar.

$$\begin{aligned}T(k\vec{u}) &= T(k(A_1, A_2)) \\&\Rightarrow T(kA_1, kA_2) \\&= (kA_2, kA_1) \\&= kT(A_2, A_1) \\&= kT(A_1, A_2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore T(k\vec{u}) = kT(\vec{u}), \text{ by definition}$$

$\therefore T$ is a matricial transformation
since it satisfies both (i) & (ii).

(1) $T(\vec{u}_1 + \vec{u}_2) = T(\vec{u}_1) + T(\vec{u}_2)$

Given \vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2

$\vec{u}_1 = (x_1, y_1)$

$\vec{u}_2 = (x_2, y_2)$

$\vec{u}_1 + \vec{u}_2 = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2)$

$T(\vec{u}_1) = (x_1, y_1)$

$T(\vec{u}_2) = (x_2, y_2)$

$T(\vec{u}_1 + \vec{u}_2) = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2)$

$T(\vec{u}_1) + T(\vec{u}_2) = (x_1, y_1) + (x_2, y_2)$

$= (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2)$

$\therefore T(\vec{u}_1 + \vec{u}_2) = T(\vec{u}_1) + T(\vec{u}_2)$