

# Project 1, Transformations

Tejas Patel

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## 1

**Matrices defined:**  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

When `show(A)`, `show(B)`, `show(V)` was input into the python terminal, the output from Sagemath was  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  respectively. The matrices were repeated back to me as I originally entered them

$$\text{For } QQ \rightarrow RR \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1.0000000000000000 & 3.0000000000000000 \\ 2.0000000000000000 & 4.0000000000000000 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{For } QQ \rightarrow RDF \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 2.0 \\ 3.0 & 4.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

*RR* and *RDF* seem to be data types for the matrices. *RR* appears to be an arbitrary precision floating point, outputting the maximum number of decimal places allowed. It won't be as precise as *QQ*, which is symbolic math, nor will it be as fast as *RDF*, but it will get you a decimal answer when you're looking for one.

$$\text{RREF}(B) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{21}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

The command creates an identity matrix of the degree of the input.

$$\text{For the original command: } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ For input = 2: } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ For input = 5: } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## 2

**New matrices defined:**  $C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

In SageMath, to add:  $A+C$  results in  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 9 \\ 4 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ , to subtract  $A-C$  results in  $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -5 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

Lastly, to multiply:  $A*C$  results in  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 19 \\ 13 & 45 \end{bmatrix}$ , bonus:  $\det(A*C)$  results in -22

$$B^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$





