

2.2 — LINEAR TRANSFORMATIONS IN SPACE  
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST  
MATH 235 — SPRING 2014

Let  $A$  be a matrix representing a linear transformation of the plane  $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ .

How does the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  act on vectors  $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$  in the plane?

How does the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} k & 0 \\ 0 & k \end{bmatrix}$  act on vectors  $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$  in the plane?

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The matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$  gives a rotation by the angle  $\theta$  about the origin. How do the matrices  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$  act on the plane?

**Example 1.** Recall that  $\text{proj}_{\vec{v}}(\vec{x})$  is the orthogonal projection of the vector  $\vec{x}$  onto  $\vec{v}$ , which is defined by

$$\text{proj}_{\vec{v}}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{x}}{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}} \vec{v}.$$

The projection map is a linear transformation.

- (i) Find the matrix corresponding to  $\text{proj}_{\vec{v}}$  if  $\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ .
- (ii) Compute  $\text{proj}_{\vec{v}}(\vec{x})$  for  $\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

#### ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

- (1) Give a geometric interpretation for the linear transformation  $T(\vec{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \vec{x}$ .
- (2) Give a geometric interpretation for the linear transformation  $T(\vec{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \vec{x}$ .
- (3) Give a geometric interpretation for the linear transformation  $T(\vec{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \vec{x}$ .
- (4) Let  $T$  be a linear transformation given by  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $S$  be a linear transformation given by  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . Is it true that  $S(T(\vec{x})) = T(S(\vec{x}))$ ? Show or Explain.