

Linear transformation (Linear Map)

$$T: V \rightarrow W \text{ is a f}^n \text{ s.t.}$$

\uparrow \uparrow
 Vector sp Vector sp

$$\forall \vec{u}, \vec{v} \in V, \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$T(\alpha \vec{u} + \beta \vec{v}) = \alpha T(\vec{u}) + \beta T(\vec{v})$$

* The set of linear maps is also a vector space

Properties of lin. maps

$$(i) T(\vec{0}) = \vec{0}$$

$$(ii) T(-\vec{v}) = -T(\vec{v}) \quad \forall \vec{v} \in V$$

$$(iii) \text{ lin. property: } T(c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + c_n \vec{v}_n) = c_1 T(\vec{v}_1) + \dots + c_n T(\vec{v}_n)$$

$$T: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Q1) g_s $T(x) = 5x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

a linear map? Yes!

Q2) g_s $T: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $T(x) = 5x + 7 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ a

linear map? Why? No!

g_s is actually an affine map.

More on this later

$T: V \rightarrow W$. Let $V = \mathbb{R}^n$
 $W = \mathbb{R}^m$
 (e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) are basis of V

then the matrix rep. of
 the linear map: $(T(\vec{v})) = A\vec{v}$,
 $\forall \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} | & | & & | \\ T(e_1) & T(e_2) & \dots & T(e_n) \\ | & | & & | \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$e_i = i^{\text{th}}$ std
 (canonical)
 basis element
 of \mathbb{R}^n .

Q.1) Find the matrix representation
 B of the lin. transfⁿ $T: \mathbb{P}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_2$
 defined as: $T(f(x)) = f'(x) + f''(x)$
 Use the std. basis = $\{1, x, x^2\}$

If you knew no calculus but had
 access to a dictionary of Basic matrices
 still do calculus using Linear
 Algebra!

Ans: — like B , you could

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} | & | & | \\ T(1) & T(x) & T(x^2) \\ | & | & | \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} T(1) = 0 + 0 = 0 = 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 \\ T(x) = 1 + 0 = 1 = 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 \\ T(x^2) = 2x + 2 = 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Q.2) Consider the poly $g(x) = -x + 3$.
 Compute $T(g)$.

$$\text{Ans: } Tg = Bg = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Tg = -1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 = -1$$

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