

Solutions

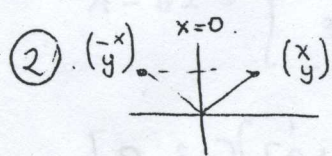
a) $T \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ y_1 + y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + x_1 + x_2 \\ y_1 + y_2 \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} 1 + x_1 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 + x_2 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$ So it's not.

b) $T \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ y_1 + y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 + y_2 \\ x_1 + x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} y_2 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = T \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix} + T \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$T \begin{bmatrix} cx_1 \\ cy_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} cy_1 \\ cx_1 \end{bmatrix} = c \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} = c T \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix}$ It's a linear transf.

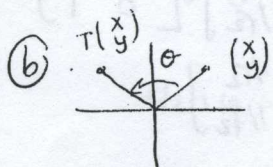
c), linear.

d) not linear.



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

$[T] = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$



Rotation counterclockwise has the standard matrix.

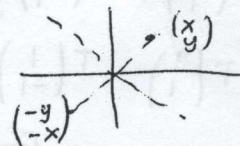
$[T] = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$ for $\theta = 45^\circ$.

$[T] = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$

③ $[T] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$[T] \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -y \\ -x \end{bmatrix}$ Hence T sends $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -y \\ -x \end{bmatrix}$

which is a reflection in the line $y = -x$



④ Let R : be the reflection in the line $y = x$.

P : rotation around the origin by 60° .

Then $T = P \circ R$ is the composition of two and recall their standard matrices are related by

$[T] = [P][R]$ $[R] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$[P] = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$

Hence $[T] = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \end{bmatrix}$