

numbers \times vectors \vec{x}
functions f matrices

① Vector spaces

② Linear transformations

$$T(\vec{u}) = T(c_1\vec{v}_1 + c_2\vec{v}_2 + c_3\vec{v}_3) = c_1T(\vec{v}_1) + c_2T(\vec{v}_2) + c_3T(\vec{v}_3)$$

"vectors"
transformations
(transforms
operators)

2.1: 3, 4, 5, 7 Write out like the examples,
can be less wordy & more
Sequential



Let $T: P_2 \rightarrow P_1$ be defined
by $T(ax^2 + bx + c) = bx + a$

① What is $T(-x^2 + 5x - 3)$?

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ Is } T[p(x)+q(x)] \stackrel{\text{for all } p, q \in \mathbb{R}_2}{=} T[p(x)] + T[q(x)] ?$$

Let $T: M_{22} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}\right) = ad$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ Is } T(cA) = cT(A) \text{ for all } c \in \mathbb{R}, A \in M_{22} ?$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ Is } T(A+B) = T(A) + T(B) \text{ for all } A, B \in M_{22} ?$$

Let $p, q \in \mathcal{P}_2$.

Then $p(x) = a_1x^2 + b_1x + c_1$, $q(x) = a_2x^2 + b_2x + c_2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T[p(x) + q(x)] &= T[a_1x^2 + b_1x + c_1 + a_2x^2 + b_2x + c_2] \\
 &= T[(a_1 + a_2)x^2 + (b_1 + b_2)x + (c_1 + c_2)] \\
 &= (b_1 + b_2)x + (a_1 + a_2) \\
 &= b_1x + b_2x + a_1 + a_2 \\
 &= (b_1x + a_1) + (b_2x + a_2) \\
 &= T[a_1x^2 + b_1x + c_1] + T[a_2x^2 + b_2x + c_2] \\
 &= T[p(x)] + T[q(x)]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(x) &= a_1x^2 + b_1x + c_1 \\
 q(x) &= a_2x^2 + b_2x + c_2
 \end{aligned}$$

If $c = \pi$ and $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, then

$$T(cA) = T\left(\pi \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \dots = 4\pi^2$$

$$cT(A) = \pi T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = 4\pi \neq 4\pi^2 = T(cA)$$

$$\sqrt{x}$$
$$\sqrt{a+b} \stackrel{?}{\neq} \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$$

$$\sin(a+b) \neq \sin a + \sin b$$

$$A(\vec{u} + \vec{v})$$
$$= A\vec{u} + A\vec{v}$$

