

EXAMPLES:

① Let $V = \mathbb{R}^3$, $E = \{\bar{e}_1, \bar{e}_2, \bar{e}_3\}$, $\bar{e}_1 = (1, 0, 0)$, $\bar{e}_2 = (0, 1, 0)$, $\bar{e}_3 = (0, 0, 1)$, and $B = \{\bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2, \bar{v}_3\}$, $\bar{v}_1 = (1, 1, 0)$, $\bar{v}_2 = (1, 0, 1)$, $\bar{v}_3 = (0, 1, 1)$.

P = change of basis matrix from E to B:

write the new basis vectors (B) in terms of the old (E).

$\bar{v}_1 = (1, 1, 0) = 1e_1 + 1e_2 + 0e_3$
 $\bar{v}_2 = (1, 0, 1) = 1e_1 + 0e_2 + 1e_3$ so $[\bar{v}_1]_E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $[\bar{v}_2]_E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $[\bar{v}_3]_E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$,
 $\bar{v}_3 = (0, 1, 1) = 0e_1 + 1e_2 + 1e_3$

hence $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

[Note: The basis change matrix from the standard basis E for \mathbb{R}^n to any basis B for \mathbb{R}^n will have the vectors in B as columns.]

Let $\bar{w} = 3\bar{v}_1 + 4\bar{v}_2 + 5\bar{v}_3$, so that $[\bar{w}]_B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$. We have

$P[\bar{w}]_B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$. Observe that $\bar{w} = 3(1, 1, 0) + 4(1, 0, 1) + 5(0, 1, 1) = (7, 8, 9)$ and so $[\bar{w}]_E = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$.

End Lec 21 Hence $P[\bar{w}]_B = [\bar{w}]_E$ as expected.

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Q = change of basis matrix from B to E:

First, the coordinates of (a, b, c) relative to B are x, y, z , where $x(1, 1, 0) + y(1, 0, 1) + z(0, 1, 1) = (a, b, c)$.

Setting up the system of equations and solving, we obtain $x = \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}b - \frac{1}{2}c$, $y = \frac{1}{2}a - \frac{1}{2}b + \frac{1}{2}c$, $z = -\frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}b + \frac{1}{2}c$.

In particular, $[\bar{e}_1]_B = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$, $[\bar{e}_2]_B = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$, $[\bar{e}_3]_B = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$, thus $Q = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

[Check that $Q = P^{-1}$]

If $\bar{w} = (-2, 6, 4) = -2\bar{e}_1 + 6\bar{e}_2 + 4\bar{e}_3$, so $[\bar{w}]_E = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 6 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$, then

$[\bar{w}]_B = Q[\bar{w}]_E = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 6 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$. Check that $\bar{w} = 0\bar{v}_1 - 2\bar{v}_2 + 6\bar{v}_3$.