

Some vocabulary:

Rank of matrix A = dimension of **column space** of A = dimension of range of A = dimension of **row space** of A.

Nullity = dimension of null space of A = number of independent parameters in solution to $AX=0$.

Null space of A = set of all solutions to $AX=0$ = “**kernel**” of A.

Changing from one basis to another:

Let $S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ be the so-called “standard basis,” and let $B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ be a second basis for \mathbf{R}^2 . How do we change from one basis to another? Let $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}_S$ represent the vector $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ in the standard basis, and let $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}_B$ represent the same vector in basis B.

For example, $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_S$ represents $(1)\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + (1)\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, while $\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}_B$ represents $(-3)\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + (-2)\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_S$.

Note that the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ allows us to change from basis B to S, since

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}_B = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - 2y \\ -x + y \end{pmatrix}_S.$$

To indicate that it allows us to make a transition from basis B to S, we sometimes write this matrix as

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{B \text{ to } S}$$

Homework (1): What are the entries in $\begin{pmatrix} ? & ? \\ ? & ? \end{pmatrix}_{S \text{ to } B}$?

Homework (2): Let $[T] = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ be the matrix representation for the linear transformation T, represented using the standard basis S. That is $[T] X$ takes vector X, expressed in standard basis S, and gives result of applying transformation T, with the result also expressed in standard basis S. Sometimes we write

$[T]_{S \text{ to } S} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}_{S \text{ to } S}$. Find the entries in $[T]_{B \text{ to } B} = \begin{pmatrix} ? & ? \\ ? & ? \end{pmatrix}_{S \text{ to } S}$.