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## Quiz for November 5, 2009

Let  $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  be a linear transformation with  $T(e_1) = u_1$  and  $T(e_2) = u_2$ , where

$$e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find  $T\left(\begin{bmatrix}3\\2\end{bmatrix}\right)$ . Explain what you are doing.

**ANSWER:** We see that  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = 3e_1 + 2e_2$ . The function *T* is a linear transformation so,

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix}3\\2\end{bmatrix}\right) = T(3e_1 + 2e_2) = T(3e_1) + T(2e_2) = 3T(e_1) + 2T(e_2) = 3u_1 + 2u_2$$
$$= 3\begin{bmatrix}1\\0\\-1\end{bmatrix} + 2\begin{bmatrix}2\\1\\0\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}7\\2\\-3\end{bmatrix}.$$