

## Quiz 15

(1) Let  $R_\ell$  be the reflection in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  across the line

$$\ell = \left\{ \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mid 2x + y = 0 \right\}$$

Find a natural basis  $\beta$  for  $R_\ell$ , in which its representation is

$$[R_\ell]_\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and use this to find the standard representation  $[R_\ell]_\sigma$ . (Remember, you want  $\beta = (\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2)$  with  $R_\ell(\mathbf{b}_1) = \mathbf{b}_1$  and  $R_\ell(\mathbf{b}_2) = -\mathbf{b}_2$ .)

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{b}_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{by letting } x=1, y=-2 \\ \vec{b}_2 &= R_{\pi/2} \vec{b}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_{\beta\sigma} = (\vec{b}_1 \ \vec{b}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{~~scribbles~~}$$

$$M_{\sigma\beta} = M_{\beta\sigma}^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow [R_\ell]_\sigma &= M_{\beta\sigma} [R_\ell]_\beta M_{\sigma\beta}^{-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -4 \\ -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(2) Use projections onto the  $\beta$  basis vectors you got in (1) to decompose the vector  $\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  into parallel and orthogonal components to  $\ell = \text{span}(\mathbf{b}_1)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{x}_{\parallel} &= \hat{\pi}_{\vec{b}_1} \vec{x} = \frac{\vec{b}_1 \cdot \vec{x}}{\|\vec{b}_1\|^2} \vec{b}_1 = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}{1^2 + (-2)^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \boxed{-\frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{x}_{\perp} &= \hat{\pi}_{\vec{b}_2} \vec{x} = \frac{\vec{b}_2 \cdot \vec{x}}{\|\vec{b}_2\|^2} \vec{b}_2 = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}{\| \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \|^2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \boxed{\frac{3}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}\end{aligned}$$

Note: 
$$\begin{aligned}\vec{x}_{\parallel} + \vec{x}_{\perp} &= -\frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{3}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -1/5 + 6/5 \\ 2/5 + 3/5 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{x} \quad \checkmark\end{aligned}$$