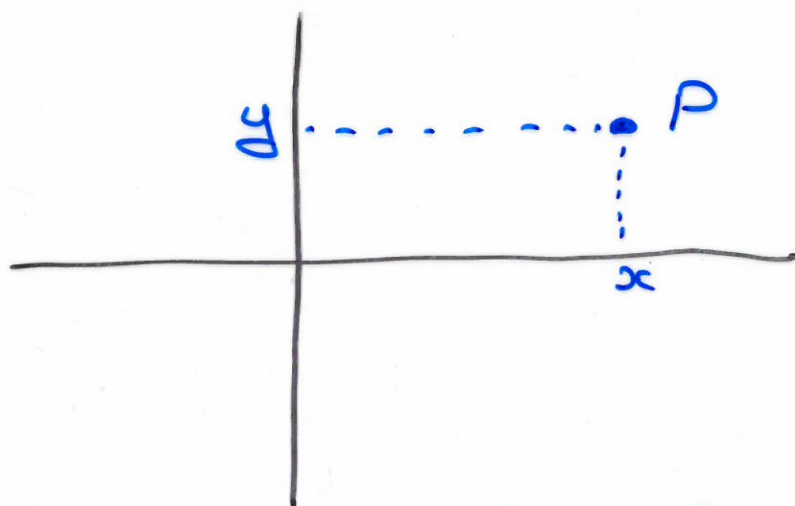


# Linear transformations of the plane

$\mathbb{R}^2$  is the  $xy$ -plane



Any point  $P$  in the plane can be represented by a pair of numbers

$$P = (x, y)$$

A transformation of the plane is just a function

$$T: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \quad P \longmapsto T(P)$$

which sends each point  $P$  to some point  $T(P)$ .

we can add two points

$$P = (x, y) \quad Q = (x', y')$$

using matrix addition

$$P + Q = (x + x', y + y') .$$

we can multiply a point

$$P = (x, y) \text{ by a scalar}$$

number  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  using

$$\lambda P = (\lambda x, \lambda y) .$$

Definition A transformation

$$T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

is said to be linear if

$$i) \quad T(P + Q) = T(P) + T(Q)$$

$$ii) \quad T(\lambda P) = \lambda T(P)$$

for all  $P, Q \in \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Example Consider the transformation

$$T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, (x, y) \mapsto (x+2y, 3x+4y).$$

so

$$T(5, 6) = (17, 39)$$

is  $T$  linear?

Consider  $P = (x, y)$ ,  $Q = (x', y')$

$$T(P+Q) = T(x+x', y+y')$$

$$= (x+x'+2(y+y'), 3(x+x')+4(y+y'))$$

$$= (x+2y+x'+2y', 3x+4y+3x'+4y')$$

$$= (x+2y, 3x+4y) + (x'+2y', 3x'+4y')$$

$$= T(P) + T(Q)$$



Also:

$$\begin{aligned} T(\lambda P) &= T(\lambda(x, y)) \\ &= T(\lambda x, \lambda y) \\ &= (\lambda x + 2\lambda y, 3\lambda x + 4\lambda y) \\ &= \lambda(x + 2y, 3x + 4y) \\ &= \lambda T(P). \end{aligned}$$

Since this holds for all  $\lambda$   
and all points  $P = (x, y)$ ,  $Q = (x', y')$   
we see that  $T$  is linear.

Example Consider

$$T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, (x, y) \mapsto (x^2, y^2)$$

Lets consider  $\lambda = 4$ ,  $P = (7, 8)$ .

$$T(\lambda P)$$

$$= T(4 \cdot (7, 8))$$

$$= T(28, 32)$$

$$= (784, 1024)$$

$$\lambda T(P) = 4 T(7, 8)$$

$$= 4 (49, 64)$$

$$= (196, 256).$$

So  $T(\lambda P) \neq \lambda T(P)$  for some  $\lambda$  and  $P$ .

Hence  $T$  is not linear.

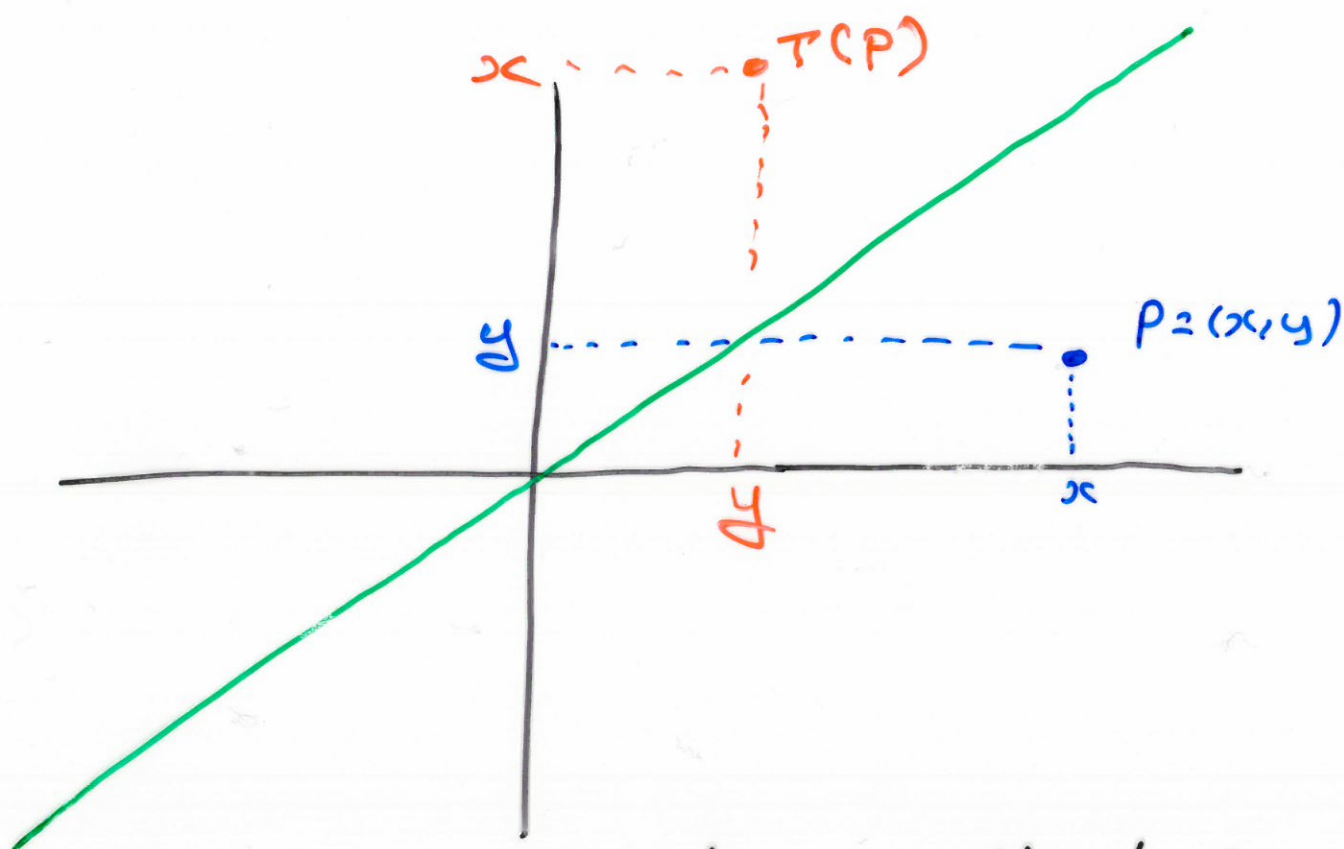
Example Let

$$T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

be the transformation obtained  
by reflecting in the line

$$y = x.$$

Is this transformation linear?



So a formula for reflection  
is

$$T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, (x, y) \mapsto (y, x)$$

is reflection linear?

For  $P = (x, y)$ ,  $Q = (x', y')$

we have

$$\begin{aligned}T(P+Q) &= T(x+x', y+y') \\&= (y+y', x+x') \\&= (y, x) + (y', x') \\&= T(x, y) + T(x', y') \\&= T(P) + T(Q).\end{aligned}$$

for  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned}T(\lambda P) &= T(\lambda x, \lambda y) \\&= (\lambda y, \lambda x) \\&= \lambda (y, x) \\&= \lambda T(x, y) \\&= \lambda T(P).\end{aligned}$$

Hence reflection is linear.