

1. Find the change of coordinates matrix that changes β' -coordinates to β -coordinates.

(a) $\beta = \{(1, 1), (-1, 1)\}$, and $\beta' = \{(2, 1), (1, 2)\}$.

(b) $\beta = \{(1, 0), (0, 1)\}$, and $\beta' = \{(3, 0), (0, 3)\}$

2. Let \mathbf{T} be the linear operator on \mathbb{R}^2 defined by

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 3a + b \\ -a + 2b \end{bmatrix}.$$

Let β be the standard ordered basis for \mathbb{R}^2 , and let

$$\beta' = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Use Theorem 2.23 and the fact that

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

to find $[\mathbf{T}]_{\beta'}$.