

Notation: $S = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3\}$ and $S' = \{\mathbf{v}'_1, \mathbf{v}'_2, \mathbf{v}'_3\}$ bases for V ; $T = \{\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2\}$ and $T' = \{\mathbf{w}'_1, \mathbf{w}'_2\}$ bases for W .

◇COORDINATES: $[\mathbf{v}]_S = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$ MEANS: $\mathbf{v} = a\mathbf{v}_1 + b\mathbf{v}_2 + c\mathbf{v}_3$

◇TRANSITION MATRICES: $P_{S \leftarrow S'}$

$$\text{IS: } \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c} & & \\ \hline [\mathbf{v}'_1]_S & [\mathbf{v}'_2]_S & [\mathbf{v}'_3]_S \\ \hline & & \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{DOES: } [\mathbf{v}]_S = P_{S \leftarrow S'} [\mathbf{v}]_{S'}$$

PICTURE:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & V & \\ s' \swarrow & & \searrow s \\ \mathbf{R}^3 & \xrightarrow{P} & \mathbf{R}^3 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} & \mathbf{v} & \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \\ [\mathbf{v}]_{S'} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & [\mathbf{v}]_S = P[\mathbf{v}]_{S'} \end{array}$$

$$\text{IS FOUND BY: } \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c} & & & & & & \\ \hline \mathbf{v}_1 & \mathbf{v}_2 & \mathbf{v}_3 & \mathbf{v}'_1 & \mathbf{v}'_2 & \mathbf{v}'_3 & \\ \hline & & & & & & \end{array} \right] \rightsquigarrow [I_3 \mid P_{S \leftarrow S'}]$$

◇MATRIX REPRESENTATIONS: A representing $L : V \rightarrow W$ w.r.t. S and T

$$\text{IS: } \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c} & & \\ \hline [L(\mathbf{v}_1)]_T & [L(\mathbf{v}_2)]_T & [L(\mathbf{v}_3)]_T \\ \hline & & \end{array} \right]$$

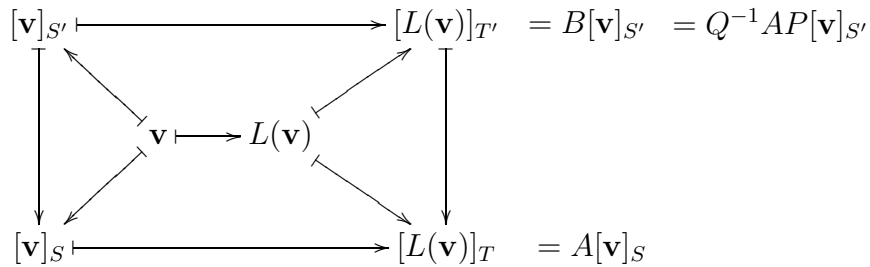
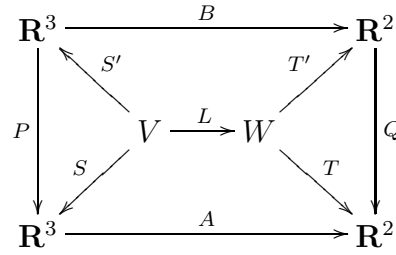
$$\text{DOES: } A[\mathbf{v}]_S = [L(\mathbf{v})]_T$$

PICTURE:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{L} & W \\ s \downarrow & & \downarrow T \\ \mathbf{R}^3 & \xrightarrow{A} & \mathbf{R}^2 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{v} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & L(\mathbf{v}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ [\mathbf{v}]_{S'} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & [L(\mathbf{v})]_T = A[\mathbf{v}]_S \end{array}$$

$$\text{IS FOUND BY: } \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c} & & & & & \\ \hline \mathbf{w}_1 & \mathbf{w}_2 & L(\mathbf{v}_1) & L(\mathbf{v}_2) & L(\mathbf{v}_3) & \\ \hline & & & & & \end{array} \right] \rightsquigarrow [I_2 \mid A]$$

◇RELATING MATRIX REPRESENTATIONS: $B = Q^{-1}AP$



Theorem. Suppose A is an $n \times n$ matrix, and $L : V \rightarrow W$ is a linear map represented by A with respect to some bases S and T for V and W respectively. Then the following are equivalent (i.e., if one is true, all are true; if one is false, all are false):

- A is nonsingular/invertible
- L is an isomorphism
- $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ has only the trivial solution
- L is 1-1
- $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ has a solution for all \mathbf{b}
- L is onto
- A row-reduces to the identity I_n
- the rank of A is n
- the dimension of the range of L is n
- the nullity of A is zero
- the dimension of the kernel of L is zero
- the columns of A are linearly independent in \mathbf{R}^n
- the columns of A span \mathbf{R}^n