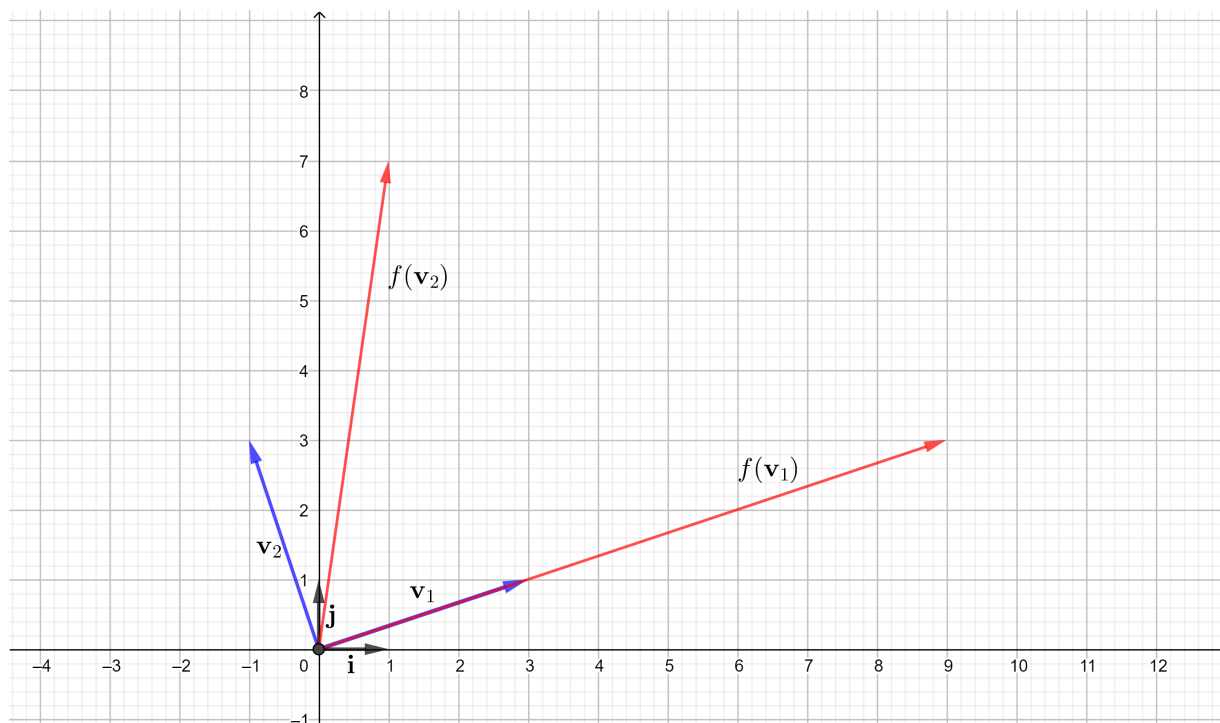


Essay Question

A standard right-angle $(O, \mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j})$ coordinate system is given in the plane. We consider the vectors space G_2 of geometric vectors in the plane, with initial point at the origin O . Two vectors, $\mathbf{v}_1 = 3\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$ and $\mathbf{v}_2 = -\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}$ form a basis $v = (\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2)$ for G_2 . We consider a linear map $f : G_2 \rightarrow G_2$, as shown in the figure. (NB: the coordinates of all vectors shown are integers).



- (1) Show that \mathbf{v}_1 is an eigenvector for f , but \mathbf{v}_2 is not.
- (2) The images $f(\mathbf{v}_1)$ and $f(\mathbf{v}_2)$ can be written as linear combinations of \mathbf{v}_1 and \mathbf{v}_2 :

$$f(\mathbf{v}_1) = a\mathbf{v}_1 + b\mathbf{v}_2 \quad \text{and} \quad f(\mathbf{v}_2) = c\mathbf{v}_1 + d\mathbf{v}_2.$$

Find the numbers a, b, c and d and write down the mapping matrix ${}_v\mathbf{F}_v$ for f with respect to the basis v . Determine the coordinate vector ${}_v f(\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2)$.

- (3) Let A, B and C denote the endpoints of $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2$ and \mathbf{v}_2 respectively.
 - a) Determine the area of the parallelogram that has corners O, A, B and C .
 - b) Determine the area of the parallelogram that has corners $O, f(A), f(B)$ and $f(C)$.
- (4) Determine the mapping matrix ${}_e\mathbf{F}_e$ for f with respect to the basis $e = (\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j})$.
- (5) Determine a new basis for G_2 with respect to which the mapping matrix for f becomes a diagonal matrix.
- (6) If we now modify f so that $f(\mathbf{v}_1) = k\mathbf{v}_1$, where $k \in \mathbb{R}$, and $f(\mathbf{v}_2) = \mathbf{v}_1 + 7\mathbf{v}_2$, are there values of k for which f is not diagonalizable?