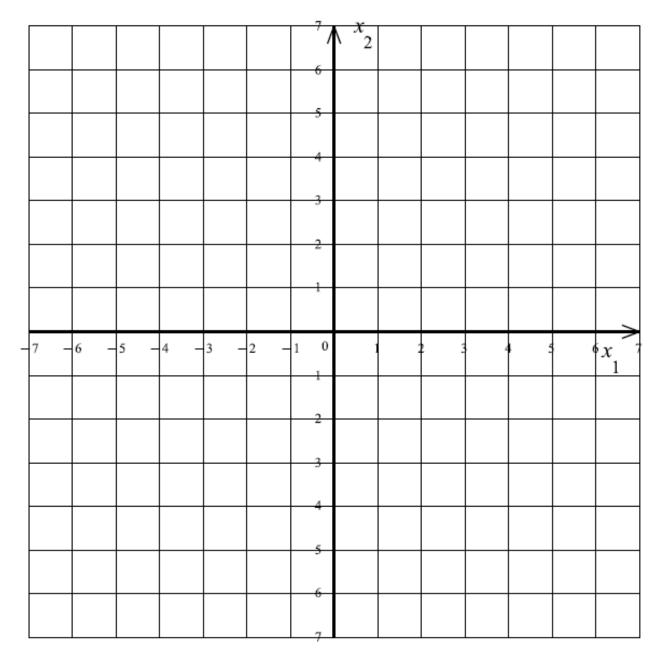


Draw in arrows for the new basis vectors  $b_1 = \langle 3, 1 \rangle$ ,  $b_2 = \langle 1, 2 \rangle$ , then extend them in each direction marking off with small bullet circles each multiple tip to tail of these along the new axes to connect with a ruler through these bullet circles to make the new coordinate axes (label them  $y_1, y_2$  at their positive arrowhead ends). Then draw in an arrow for the vector  $\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle = \langle 4, -2 \rangle$  and then draw in lines parallel to each axis from its tip to those axes to form the projection parallelogram, and read off the new coordinates  $\langle y_1, y_2 \rangle$  so that  $\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle = y_1 b_1 + y_2 b_2$ . Next reverse the procedure for  $\langle y_1, y_2 \rangle = \langle -2, 3 \rangle$  locating the point  $\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle = y_1 b_1 + y_1 b_1$  drawing parallels from the new axes through the tickmarks  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  and draw in its position vector, reading off its old coordinates. Check by matrix multiplication  $x = B y, y = B^{-1} x$  that your graphical readouts are correct.



Draw in arrows for the new basis vectors  $b_1 = \langle 1, 1 \rangle$ ,  $b_2 = \langle -2, 1 \rangle$ , then extend them in each direction marking off with small bullet circles each multiple tip to tail of these along the new axes to connect with a ruler through these bullet circles to make the new coordinate axes (label them  $y_1, y_2$  at their positive arrowhead ends). Then draw in an arrow for the vector  $\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle = \langle -3, 6 \rangle$  and then draw in lines parallel to each axis from its tip to those axes to form the projection parallelogram, and read off the new coordinates  $\langle y_1, y_2 \rangle$  so that  $\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle = y_1 b_1 + y_2 b_2$ . Next reverse the procedure for  $\langle y_1, y_2 \rangle = \langle -4, -2 \rangle$  locating the point  $\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle = y_1 b_1 + y_2 b_2$  drawing parallels to this point from the new axes through the tickmarks  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  and draw in its position vector, reading off its old coordinates. Check by matrix multiplication  $x = B y, y = B^{-1} x$  that your graphical readouts are correct.