

1. $[L: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \text{ LINEAR TRANSFORMATION}]$

LET $A = [L\vec{e}_1 \mid L\vec{e}_2 \mid \dots \mid L\vec{e}_n]$. * FORMULA FOR THE MATRIX GIVING $L: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$!

CLAIM: $\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, A\vec{x} = L\vec{x}$

PROOF: LET $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ BE GIVEN; THEN $\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$, WHERE $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\text{WELL, } A\vec{x} = [L\vec{e}_1 \mid L\vec{e}_2 \mid \dots \mid L\vec{e}_n] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{DEF}}{=} x_1 L\vec{e}_1 + x_2 L\vec{e}_2 + \dots + x_n L\vec{e}_n$$

$$= L(x_1 \vec{e}_1 + x_2 \vec{e}_2 + \dots + x_n \vec{e}_n) \text{ BY LINEARITY OF } L$$

$$= L \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = L\vec{x} \quad \blacksquare$$

* NET EFFECT: EVERY L.T. FROM $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ IS GIVEN BY A MATRIX!

2. $\left[\begin{array}{l} V: n\text{-DIMENSIONAL VECTOR SPACE, WITH ORDERED BASIS } \mathcal{V} \\ W: m\text{-DIMENSIONAL VECTOR SPACE, WITH ORDERED BASIS } \mathcal{W} \\ L: V \rightarrow W \text{ LINEAR TRANSFORMATION} \end{array} \right]^*$

(a) GIVEN THE ABOVE INGREDIENTS, WE CAN FORM A LINEAR TRANSFORMATION ${}_W[L]_{\mathcal{V}}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ AS FOLLOWS:

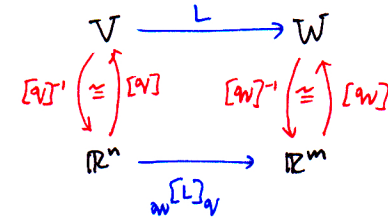
$${}_W[L]_{\mathcal{V}} = \begin{matrix} \mathbb{R}^m & \xleftarrow{W} & W \leftarrow V & \xleftarrow{\mathbb{R}^n} \\ [& \mathbb{R}^n & \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} [W]^{-1} \\ L \\ [\mathcal{V}] \end{bmatrix}$$

BEING A L.T.: $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, ${}_W[L]_{\mathcal{V}}$ IS GIVEN BY A MATRIX.

(b) THE F.T.T. SAYS THAT GIVEN THE SITUATION * ABOVE, L CAN BE REPRESENTED BY A MATRIX ${}_W[L]_{\mathcal{V}}$:

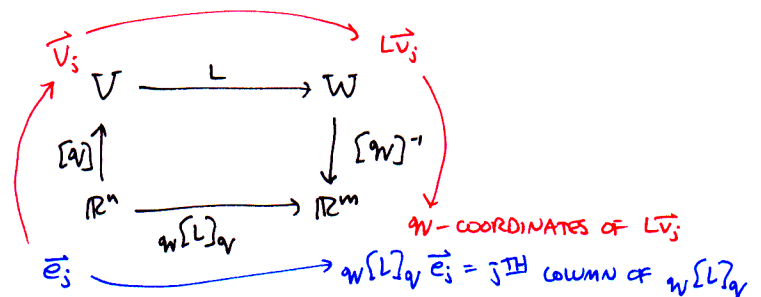
$$L = [W]({}_W[L]_{\mathcal{V}})[\mathcal{V}]^{-1}$$

(c) THE WORKINGS OF THE F.T.T. ARE ILLUSTRATED BY THE FOLLOWING COMMUTATIVE DIAGRAM:



$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow L = [W]({}_W[L]_{\mathcal{V}})[\mathcal{V}]^{-1} : V \rightarrow W \\ \text{AND } {}_W[L]_{\mathcal{V}} = [W]^{-1} L [\mathcal{V}] : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \end{array} \right)$$

(d) WRITING OUR BASIS $\mathcal{V} = (\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n)$, WE CAN ANALYZE THE ABOVE DIAGRAM TO DETERMINE HOW TO COMPUTE ${}_W[L]_{\mathcal{V}}$:



BY COMMUTATIVITY, WE FIND THAT:

THE j TH COLUMN OF ${}_W[L]_{\mathcal{V}}$ = THE \mathcal{W} -COORDINATES OF $L\vec{v}_j$

(e) ${}_W[L]_{\mathcal{V}}$ IS NOT INTRINSIC TO L — IT DEPENDS ON OUR CHOICES OF BASES \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W} !

$$3. (a) L: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 3x - y + z \\ z + y - 2x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L\vec{e}_1 = L \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}; L\vec{e}_2 = L \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}; L\vec{e}_3 = L \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore L \text{ IS GIVEN BY THE MATRIX } \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$(b) L: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} z + x - 2y \\ 10y + 2x - z + 3w \\ w + 7x - y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L\vec{e}_1 = L \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}; L\vec{e}_2 = L \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 10 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}; L\vec{e}_3 = L \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}; L\vec{e}_4 = L \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore L \text{ IS GIVEN BY THE MATRIX } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 10 & -1 & 3 \\ 7 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$(c) L: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} x+y \\ y-x \\ 3x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L\vec{e}_1 = L \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}; L\vec{e}_2 = L \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore L \text{ IS GIVEN BY THE MATRIX } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$(d) L: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4, \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} x+y+z \\ x+2y+3z \\ x+4y+9z \\ z-y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L\vec{e}_1 = L \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}; L\vec{e}_2 = L \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}; L\vec{e}_3 = L \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 9 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore L \text{ IS GIVEN BY THE MATRIX } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

4. [D: THE L.T. OF DIFFERENTIATION (WITH RESPECT TO x)]

$$(a) \begin{bmatrix} V = P_3(x), \text{ WITH BASIS } (1, x, x^2, x^3); \\ W = P_2(x), \text{ WITH BASIS } (1, x, x^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

• 1st COL. OF ${}_W[D]_V = \mathcal{W}$ -COORD'S OF $D\vec{v}_1$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\vec{v}_1} \xrightarrow{D} 0 = 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ } \mathcal{W}\text{-COORD'S OF } D\vec{v}_1$$

• 2nd COL. OF ${}_W[D]_V = \mathcal{W}$ -COORD'S OF $D\vec{v}_2$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftrightarrow \frac{x}{\vec{v}_2} \xrightarrow{D} 1 = 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ } \mathcal{W}\text{-COORD'S OF } D\vec{v}_2$$

• 3rd COL. OF ${}_W[D]_V = \mathcal{W}$ -COORD'S OF $D\vec{v}_3$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftrightarrow \frac{x^2}{\vec{v}_3} \xrightarrow{D} 2x = 0 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ } \mathcal{W}\text{-COORD'S OF } D\vec{v}_3$$

• 4th COL. OF ${}_W[D]_V = \mathcal{W}$ -COORD'S OF $D\vec{v}_4$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \leftrightarrow \frac{x^3}{\vec{v}_4} \xrightarrow{D} 3x^2 = 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot x + 3 \cdot x^2 \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ } \mathcal{W}\text{-COORD'S OF } D\vec{v}_4$$

$$\therefore {}_W[D]_V = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$(b) \left[\begin{array}{l} V = P_3(x), \text{ WITH BASIS } \mathcal{V} = (x, x^2, x^3, 1) \\ W = P_2(x), \text{ WITH BASIS } \mathcal{W} = (1, 2x, 3x^2) \end{array} \right]$$

• 1ST COL. OF ${}_W[D]_{\mathcal{V}}$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftrightarrow \underset{\vec{e}_1}{x} \xrightarrow{D} \underset{D\vec{v}_1}{1} = 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot (2x) + 0 \cdot (3x^2) \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{W-coords of } D\vec{v}_1$$

• 2ND COL. OF ${}_W[D]_{\mathcal{V}}$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftrightarrow \underset{\vec{v}_2}{x^2} \xrightarrow{D} \underset{D\vec{v}_2}{2x} = 0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot (2x) + 0 \cdot (3x^2) \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{W-coords of } D\vec{v}_2$$

• 3RD COL. OF ${}_W[D]_{\mathcal{V}}$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftrightarrow \underset{\vec{v}_3}{x^3} \xrightarrow{D} \underset{D\vec{v}_3}{3x^2} = 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot (2x) + 1 \cdot (3x^2) \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{W-coords of } D\vec{v}_3$$

• 4TH COL. OF ${}_W[D]_{\mathcal{V}}$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \leftrightarrow \underset{\vec{v}_4}{1} \xrightarrow{D} \underset{D\vec{v}_4}{0} = 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot (2x) + 0 \cdot (3x^2) \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{W-coords of } D\vec{v}_4$$

$$\therefore {}_W[D]_{\mathcal{V}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(c) [V, W = \text{SPAN}(\underbrace{\sin x, \cos x, \sin 2x, \cos 2x}_{\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}}) \subset C(\mathbb{R})]$$

• 1ST COL. OF ${}_W[D]_{\mathcal{V}}$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftrightarrow \underset{\vec{v}_1}{\sin x} \xrightarrow{D} \underset{D\vec{v}_1}{\cos x} = 0 \cdot \sin x + 1 \cdot \cos x + 0 \cdot \sin 2x + 0 \cdot \cos 2x \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{W-coords of } D\vec{v}_1$$

• 2ND COL. OF ${}_W[D]_{\mathcal{V}}$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftrightarrow \underset{\vec{v}_2}{\cos x} \xrightarrow{D} \underset{D\vec{v}_2}{-\sin x} = -1 \cdot \sin x + 0 \cdot \cos x + 0 \cdot \sin 2x + 0 \cdot \cos 2x \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{W-coords of } D\vec{v}_2$$

• 3RD COL. OF ${}_W[D]_{\mathcal{V}}$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftrightarrow \underset{\vec{v}_3}{\sin 2x} \xrightarrow{D} \underset{D\vec{v}_3}{2 \cos 2x} = 0 \cdot \sin x + 0 \cdot \cos x + 0 \cdot \sin 2x + 2 \cdot \cos 2x \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{W-coords of } D\vec{v}_3$$

• 4TH COL. OF ${}_W[D]_{\mathcal{V}}$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \leftrightarrow \underset{\vec{v}_4}{\cos 2x} \xrightarrow{D} \underset{D\vec{v}_4}{-2 \sin 2x} = 0 \cdot \sin x + 0 \cdot \cos x + (-2) \sin 2x + 0 \cdot \cos 2x \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{W-coords of } D\vec{v}_4$$

$$\therefore {}_W[D]_{\mathcal{V}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(d) [V, W = \underbrace{\text{SPAN}(e^x, xe^x, e^{-x}, xe^{-x})}_{\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{N}} \subset C(\mathbb{R})]$$

• 1st col. of $\mathcal{N}[D]_{\mathcal{N}}$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftrightarrow e^x \xrightarrow{D} e^x = 1 \cdot e^x + 0 \cdot (xe^x) + 0 \cdot e^{-x} + 0 \cdot (xe^{-x}) \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

\vec{e}_1 \vec{v}_1 $D\vec{v}_1$ \mathcal{N} -coords of $D\vec{v}_1$

• 2nd col. of $\mathcal{N}[D]_{\mathcal{N}}$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftrightarrow xe^x \xrightarrow{D} e^x + xe^x = 1 \cdot e^x + 1 \cdot xe^x + 0 \cdot e^{-x} + 0 \cdot xe^{-x} \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

\vec{e}_2 \vec{v}_2 $D\vec{v}_2$ \mathcal{N} -coords of $D\vec{v}_2$

• 3rd col. of $\mathcal{N}[D]_{\mathcal{N}}$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftrightarrow e^{-x} \xrightarrow{D} -e^{-x} = 0 \cdot e^x + 0 \cdot xe^x + (-1) \cdot e^{-x} + 0 \cdot xe^{-x} \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

\vec{e}_3 \vec{v}_3 $D\vec{v}_3$ \mathcal{N} -coords of $D\vec{v}_3$

• 4th col. of $\mathcal{N}[D]_{\mathcal{N}}$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \leftrightarrow xe^{-x} \xrightarrow{D} e^{-x} - xe^{-x} = 0 \cdot e^x + 0 \cdot xe^x + 1 \cdot e^{-x} + (-1) \cdot xe^{-x} \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

\vec{e}_4 \vec{v}_4 $D\vec{v}_4$ \mathcal{N} -coords of $D\vec{v}_4$

$$\therefore \mathcal{N}[D]_{\mathcal{N}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$5. [L: f(x) \mapsto f(x) + f''(x)]$$

$$(c) V, W = \underbrace{\text{SPAN}(\sin x, \cos x, \sin 2x, \cos 2x)}_{\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{N}} \subset C(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{• 1st col: } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftrightarrow \sin x \xrightarrow{L} \sin x + (-\sin x) &= 0 \\ &= 0 \cdot \sin x + 0 \cdot \cos x + 0 \cdot \sin 2x + 0 \cdot \cos 2x \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

\vec{e}_1 \vec{v}_1 $L\vec{v}_1$ \mathcal{N} -coords of $L\vec{v}_1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{• 2nd col: } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftrightarrow \cos x \xrightarrow{L} \cos x + (-\cos x) &= 0 \\ &= 0 \cdot \sin x + 0 \cdot \cos x + 0 \cdot \sin 2x + 0 \cdot \cos 2x \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

\vec{e}_2 \vec{v}_2 $L\vec{v}_2$ \mathcal{N} -coords of $L\vec{v}_2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{• 3rd col: } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftrightarrow \sin 2x \xrightarrow{L} \sin 2x - 4 \sin 2x &= -3 \sin 2x \\ &= 0 \cdot \sin x + 0 \cdot \cos x + (-3) \sin 2x + 0 \cdot \cos 2x \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

\vec{e}_3 \vec{v}_3 $L\vec{v}_3$ \mathcal{N} -coords of $L\vec{v}_3$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{• 4th col: } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \leftrightarrow \cos 2x \xrightarrow{L} \cos 2x - 4 \cos 2x &= -3 \cos 2x \\ &= 0 \cdot \sin x + 0 \cdot \cos x + 0 \cdot \sin 2x + (-3) \cos 2x \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

\vec{e}_4 \vec{v}_4 $L\vec{v}_4$ \mathcal{N} -coords of $L\vec{v}_4$

$$\therefore \mathcal{N}[L]_{\mathcal{N}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[L: f(x) \mapsto f(x) + f''(x)]$$

$$(d) \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W} = \text{SPAN}(\underbrace{e^x, xe^x, e^{-x}, xe^{-x}}_{\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}}) \subset C(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \text{1st col: } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow e^x \\ \mathcal{V}_1 \end{matrix} &\xrightarrow{L} e^x + e^x = 2e^x \\ &= 2e^x + 0 \cdot xe^x + 0 \cdot e^{-x} + 0 \cdot xe^{-x} \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{NW-coords of } \mathcal{LV}_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \text{2nd col: } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow xe^x \\ \mathcal{V}_2 \end{matrix} &\xrightarrow{L} xe^x + (2e^x + xe^x) = 2e^x + 2xe^x \\ &= 2e^x + 2 \cdot xe^x + 0 \cdot e^{-x} + 0 \cdot xe^{-x} \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{NW-coords of } \mathcal{LV}_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \text{3rd col: } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow e^{-x} \\ \mathcal{V}_3 \end{matrix} &\xrightarrow{L} e^{-x} + e^{-x} = 2e^{-x} \\ &= 0 \cdot e^x + 0 \cdot xe^x + 2 \cdot e^{-x} + 0 \cdot xe^{-x} \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{NW-coords of } \mathcal{LV}_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \text{4th col: } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow xe^{-x} \\ \mathcal{V}_4 \end{matrix} &\xrightarrow{L} xe^{-x} + (-2e^{-x} + xe^{-x}) = -2e^{-x} + 2xe^{-x} \\ &= 0 \cdot e^x + 0 \cdot xe^x + (-2) \cdot e^{-x} + 2 \cdot xe^{-x} \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{NW-coords of } \mathcal{LV}_4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{W}[L]_{\mathcal{N}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$6. [L: P_3(x) \rightarrow P_3(x), f(x) \mapsto xf'(x) - 2f(x); \mathcal{V} = \mathcal{W} = (1, x, x^2, x^3)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \text{1st col: } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow 1 \\ \mathcal{V}_1 \end{matrix} &\xrightarrow{L} 1 \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot 1 = -2 \mathcal{LV}_1 \\ &= -2 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x^3 \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{NW-coords of } \mathcal{LV}_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \text{2nd col: } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow x \\ \mathcal{V}_2 \end{matrix} &\xrightarrow{L} x \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot x = -x \mathcal{LV}_2 \\ &= 0 \cdot 1 + (-1)x + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x^3 \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{NW-coords of } \mathcal{LV}_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \text{3rd col: } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow x^2 \\ \mathcal{V}_3 \end{matrix} &\xrightarrow{L} x \cdot (2x) - 2 \cdot x^2 = 0 \mathcal{LV}_3 \\ &= 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x^3 \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{NW-coords of } \mathcal{LV}_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \text{4th col: } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow x^3 \\ \mathcal{V}_4 \end{matrix} &\xrightarrow{L} x \cdot (3x^2) - 2 \cdot x^3 = x^3 \mathcal{LV}_4 \\ &= 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 + 1 \cdot x^3 \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{NW-coords of } \mathcal{LV}_4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{W}[L]_{\mathcal{N}} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$