

$$19. \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} = 5e_1 - 3e_2.$$

$$\Rightarrow T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}\right) = 5T(e_1) - 3T(e_2)$$

$$= 5y_1 - 3y_2$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5 \times 2 - 3 \times (-1) \\ 5 \times 5 - 3 \times 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 13 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2. \Rightarrow T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = x_1 T(e_1) + x_2 T(e_2).$$

$$= x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2.$$

$$\therefore T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 - x_2 \\ 5x_1 + 6x_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\text{for } e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$5. T(e_1) = e_1 - 2e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 2(0) \\ 0 - 2(1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$T(e_2) = e_2$$

$$\therefore \text{Std. Matrix} = [T(e_1) \ T(e_2)] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$6. T(e_1) = e_1,$$

$$T(e_2) = e_2 + 5e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 + 5(1) \\ 1 + 5(0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\therefore \text{Std. Matrix} = [T(e_1) \ T(e_2)] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$22 \quad T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - 2x_2 \\ -x_1 + 3x_2 \\ 3x_1 - 2x_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{for } e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$T(e_1) = y_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad T(e_2) = y_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\therefore \text{Std. Matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = A.$$

To find $Ax = b$, we have to solve $[A|b]$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 & 9 \end{array} \right].$$

$\Rightarrow r_2 + r_1 \rightarrow \text{new } r_2, \quad r_3 - 3r_1 \rightarrow \text{new } r_3$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 12 \end{array} \right].$$

$r_3 - 4r_2 \rightarrow \text{new } r_3.$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right].$$

$$r_1 + 2r_2 \rightarrow \text{new } r_1$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right].$$

$$\therefore x_1 = 1, \quad x_2 = 3.$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$