

⑤

$$B = \{b_1, b_2\} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$L(b_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L(b_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

determine $L\left(\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}\right)$

$$a b_1 + b b_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow a \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3a + b(0) = 3$$

$$a = 1$$

sub

$$2a + 3b = 8$$

$$2 + 3b = 8$$

$$3b = 6 \quad b = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1, b = 2$$

$$\therefore L\left(\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = a L(b_1) + b L(b_2)$$

$$= 1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

\Rightarrow

$$L\left(\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$