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#61. Find the continute matrix of x in K relative to the basis B' $B' = \{(1,2,3), (1,2,0), (0,-6,2)\}, x= (3,-3,0)$

C1(1,2,3) + C2(1,2,0) + (3(0,-6,2) = (3,-3,0)

The solution of this system is $C_1 = -1$, $C_2 = 4$, $C_3 = \frac{3}{2}$

$$OX_{1} g! = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

#66. Find the trasistion matrix from B to B'

Begin by formatting [B B] = [1 -1 1 3]

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

22. Determine all vectors that are orthogonal to u.

46. Let f(x) = x+2 and g(x) = (5x-8 be functions in the vector space.

CDO: 1] with inner product < f. g> = 50 tix)g(x) dx.

(a) Find <f, g>.

$$= \left(\frac{3}{3}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2x^{2} + 4x^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{19}{3}$$