for every j,  $1 \le j \le p$ ; in matrix form, we have

and

$$g(u_1) \quad g(u_2) \quad \dots \quad g(u_p)$$

$$v_1 \quad \begin{cases} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1p} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \dots & b_{2p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \dots & b_{np} \end{cases}$$

By previous considerations, for every

$$x = x_1 u_1 + \dots + x_p u_p,$$

letting  $g(x) = y = y_1v_1 + \cdots + y_nv_n$ , we have

$$y_k = \sum_{j=1}^p b_{kj} x_j \tag{2}$$

for all  $k, 1 \le k \le n$ , and for every

$$y = y_1 v_1 + \dots + y_n v_n,$$

letting  $f(y) = z = z_1 w_1 + \dots + z_m w_m$ , we have

$$z_i = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} y_k \tag{3}$$

for all  $i, 1 \le i \le m$ . Then if y = g(x) and z = f(y), we have z = f(g(x)), and in view of (2) and (3), we have

$$z_{i} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{p} b_{kj} x_{j} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{p} a_{ik} b_{kj} x_{j}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{p} \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik} b_{kj} x_{j}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{p} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik} b_{kj} \right) x_{j}.$$