

7.2.3

 $F: \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{M}$ linear $\underline{e} = (\bar{e}_1, \bar{e}_2)$ bas für \mathbb{K} $\underline{f} = (\bar{f}_1, \bar{f}_2, \bar{f}_3)$ bas für \mathbb{M}

Antwort $F(\bar{e}_1) = \underline{f} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, F(\bar{e}_2) = \underline{f} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Ber. $F(\bar{u}), F(\bar{v})$ där $\bar{u} = \underline{e} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\bar{v} = \underline{e} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F(\bar{x}) = F\left(\underline{e} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \underline{f} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F(\bar{u}) = \underline{f} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{f} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F(\bar{v}) = \underline{f} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{f} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$