

M294 P III SP87#6

$$2) \quad 0 = \langle a e^{-t} + b e^{-2t}, e^{-t} \rangle = \int_0^{\infty} (a e^{-2t} + b e^{-3t}) dt \\ = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{b}{3}$$

orthogonality

So you can take $a = 2$, $b = -3$ to get zero.

Any nonzero multiple of $\boxed{2e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t}}$ also works.