

- (1) Show that  $T : P_3(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow P_3(\mathbb{R})$  is a linear transformation and find a basis for both  $N(T)$  and  $R(T)$ .

$$T(p(x)) = xp'(x) + p(1)$$

- (2) Show that  $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  is a linear transformation and find a basis for both  $N(T)$  and  $R(T)$ .

$$T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (3) Show that  $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow P_2(\mathbb{R})$  is a linear transformation and find a basis for both  $N(T)$  and  $R(T)$ .

$$T \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = a_1x^2 + a_2x + (a_1 + a_2)$$

- (4) Let  $T : V \rightarrow V$  be a linear transformation of a finite vector space such that  $\dim V = n$  and let  $W_1$  and  $W_2$  be subspaces of  $V$  such that  $T(W_1) = T(W_2)$  and  $m = \dim W_1 \geq \dim W_2$ . Give examples of the following:

(1)  $\text{rank}(T) = n$  and (2)  $\text{rank}(T) = n - m$ .

- (5) Let  $V = W \oplus Z$  be a finite dimensional vector space (of  $\dim n$ ) and let  $W$  be a subspace of  $V$ . The projection of  $V$  onto  $W$  can be represented by an  $n \times n$  matrix  $P$ . The matrix  $I - P$  also represents a projection. Determining what subspace  $I - P$  projects onto.

- (6) Let  $V$  and  $W$  be finite dimensional vector spaces. Prove that if  $T : V \rightarrow W$  is one-to-one then  $\dim(V) \leq \dim(W)$ . Give an example of why the converse is not true (that is show if  $\dim(V) \leq \dim(W)$  that it is not necessarily true that  $T$  is one-to-one).