

1. (16 pts) A linear operator  $p : V \rightarrow V$  is called a *projector* of the vector space  $V$  if  $p^2 = p$ . We denote  $p^2 = p \circ p$ . Show that if  $p$  is a projector of  $V$ , then:

(a)  $V = \text{Imp} \oplus \text{Kerp}$  ;

(b) the operator  $q = Id_V - p$  is also a projector of  $V$  ( $Id_V$  denotes the identity of  $V$ ), and  $\text{Ker}q = \text{Imp}$ ,  $\text{Kerp} = \text{Im}q$ ;

(c) the operator  $s = 2p - Id_V$  is an involutive automorphism of  $V$ ; that is, you should show that  $s^2 = Id_V$  and that  $s$  is an isomorphism from  $V$  to  $V$ .

(d) Let  $V = M_{n,n}(\mathbf{R})$  be the vector space of real  $n \times n$  matrices and let  $p : V \rightarrow V$  be the operator  $p(A) = \frac{1}{2}(A - A^T)$ , where  $A^T$  denotes the transpose of the matrix  $A$ . Show that  $p$  is a projector and describe in words the subspaces  $\text{Kerp}$  and  $\text{Imp}$ . Describe bases for them and find their dimensions.

2. (4 pts) Pb. 7, p. 56 textbook. Consider the operator  $L : \mathbb{R}_3[t] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $L(p(t)) = (p(0), p(1))^T$ . Show that  $L$  is onto. What is the dimension of  $\text{Ker}L$ .