

Let $\beta = \{1, x, x^2\}$ be the standard basis of $P_2(\mathbb{R})$.

- Let $\mathbf{T} : P_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow P_2(\mathbb{R})$ be the linear transformation $\mathbf{T}(p(x)) = xp'(x)$. Let $\mathbf{S} : P_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow P_2(\mathbb{R})$ be the linear transformation $\mathbf{S}(p(x)) = \frac{d}{dx}(xp(x))$.
 - Find $[\mathbf{T}]_\beta$ and $[\mathbf{S}]_\beta$
 - Is \mathbf{T} one-to-one?
 - is \mathbf{T} onto?
 - is \mathbf{S} one-to-one?
 - is \mathbf{S} onto?
- Let $\mathbf{P} : P_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow P_2(\mathbb{R})$ project $P_2(\mathbb{R})$ on $\text{Span}\{1, x^2\}$ along $\text{Span}\{1-x\}$. Find $[\mathbf{P}]_\beta$. *Hint: $\mathbf{P}(1)$ must be 1, What is $\mathbf{P}(x)$?*
- Let V be a vector space with finite dimension, and let $\mathbf{T} : V \rightarrow V$ be a linear transformation. Show that if $\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{T}) = N(\mathbf{T}^2)$, then $\mathbf{R}(\mathbf{T}) \cap \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{T}) = \{\mathbf{0}\}$. Show that as a consequence, $V = \mathbf{R}(T) \oplus \mathbf{N}(T)$.