

A linear transformation  $\mathcal{P} : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$  is called a *projection* if  $\mathcal{P} \circ \mathcal{P} = \mathcal{P}$  (you might be familiar with *orthogonal projections* which further require  $\vec{v} - \mathcal{P}\vec{v}$  to be orthogonal to  $\mathcal{P}\vec{v}$ ).

Let  $\mathcal{T} : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$  be a linear transformation and let  $\mathcal{V}' \subseteq \mathcal{V}$  be a subspace. The *restriction* of  $\mathcal{T}$  to  $\mathcal{V}'$ , written  $\mathcal{T}|_{\mathcal{V}'}$ , is the linear transformation

$$\mathcal{T}|_{\mathcal{V}'} : \mathcal{V}' \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$$

so that  $\mathcal{T}|_{\mathcal{V}'}(\vec{v}) = \mathcal{T}(\vec{v})$  for all  $\vec{v} \in \mathcal{V}'$  (and which is undefined for  $\vec{v} \notin \mathcal{V}'$ ).

### Problem Statement

Let  $\mathcal{P} : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$  be a projection. Show that  $\mathcal{P}|_{\text{range}(\mathcal{P})}$  is the identity map on  $\text{range}(\mathcal{P})$ .

*Hint: if you find yourself using cumbersome notation over and over again, name some new variables to aid your exposition.*

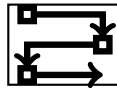
### Reflection

Turn the page and check off the icons for things you think you did well; circle the icons for things you would like feedback on.

**Suggestions**

**Communication**

**Strengths**



Show All Steps



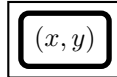
Explain Why,  
Not Just What



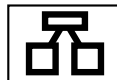
Avoid Pronouns



Use Correct  
Definitions



Define Variables,  
Units, etc.

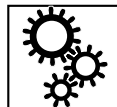


Create Diagrams

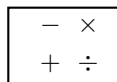
**Suggestions**

**Accuracy**

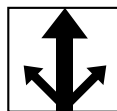
**Strengths**



Correct Setup



Accurate Calculations



Solve Multiple Ways



Answer Reasonable



Other  
(Write Below)