

Линейно изображение

Нека V и V' са \mathbb{M} над F и $\varphi: V \rightarrow V'$.
Казваме, че φ е линейно изображение, ако:

$$1) (\forall a, b \in V) [\varphi(a+b) = \varphi(a) + \varphi(b)]$$

$$2) (\forall \lambda \in F) (\forall a \in V) [\varphi(\lambda a) = \lambda \varphi(a)]$$

$$\varphi \in \underline{\text{Hоме}}(V, V').$$

$$\underline{\text{Сл.}} \quad v = \lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2 + \dots + \lambda_n v_n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(v) &= \varphi(\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2 + \dots + \lambda_n v_n) = \\ &= \varphi(\lambda_1 v_1) + \varphi(\lambda_2 v_2) + \dots + \varphi(\lambda_n v_n) = \\ &= \lambda_1 \varphi(v_1) + \lambda_2 \varphi(v_2) + \dots + \lambda_n \varphi(v_n) \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \mathbb{R} \quad F = \mathbb{R} \quad V' = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\varphi: V \rightarrow V' \quad \varphi(x) = \delta x$$

$x, y \in V$

$$\varphi(x+y) = \delta(x+y) = \delta x + \delta y = \varphi(x) + \varphi(y)$$

$$\varphi(\lambda x) = \delta(\lambda x) = \delta \lambda x = \lambda(\delta x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi \in \text{Hom}(V, V')$$

Когато $V = V'$ казваме, че φ е линейен оператор и пишем $\varphi \in \text{Hom } V$

Пр: $\varphi(x) = \delta x + 3$

$$\varphi(x+y) = \delta(x+y) + 3 = \delta x + \delta y + 3 \neq \delta x + 3 + \delta y + 3 = \varphi(x) + \varphi(y) \Rightarrow \varphi \notin \text{Hom } V$$

$$\varphi(x) \neq \varphi(y) = \delta x + 3 + \delta y + 3$$

$$\delta: F[x] \rightarrow F[x]$$

Пр: производна

$$1) \delta(f+g) = \delta(f) + \delta(g); 2) \delta(\lambda f) = \lambda \delta(f) \Rightarrow \text{no}$$

$$\pi_p: 0, D(a) = 0_{\mathbb{V}}, \forall a \in \mathbb{V}$$

$$\varepsilon: \mathbb{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{V} \quad a \in \mathbb{V} \quad \varepsilon(a) = a$$

$$m, n \in \mathbb{N} \quad m \geq n$$

$$\varphi: \mathbb{F}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^n$$

$$\varphi((a_1, \dots, a_n, a_{n+1}, \dots, a_m)) = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$$

$$\varphi: \mathbb{F}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^n$$

$$\varphi((a_1, \dots, a_m)) = (a_1, \dots, a_m, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$\exists a \quad n \geq m$

Следствия от гедф за φ

$$1) \varphi(0_{\mathbb{V}}) = 0_{\mathbb{W}}$$

Д-во: $(\forall v \in \mathbb{V}) [0.v = 0_{\mathbb{V}}]$

$$\varphi(0.v) = 0.\underbrace{\varphi(v)}_{v'} = 0_{\mathbb{W}}$$

$$2) \varphi(-a) = -\varphi(a)$$

Д-во: $\varphi((-1)a) = (-1)\varphi(a) = -\varphi(a)$

$$3) a_1, \dots, a_k \text{ са л.з.} \Rightarrow \varphi(a_1), \dots, \varphi(a_k) \text{ са л.з.}$$

Вижте д-во от лекция или файла
на \mathbb{U} в \mathbb{S} ~~среще~~

Th 1: Основна теорема за $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{U}$
 Нека $V, V' - \mathcal{L}\mathcal{U}$ и $\dim V = n$ - крайно
 Тогава за всеки базис e_1, \dots, e_n на V
 и $v_1, \dots, v_n \in V'$ $\exists! \varphi \in \text{Hom}(V, V')$

$$\varphi(e_i) = v_i \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n$$

Def Ако $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}\mathcal{U}$ и φ е биекция, то
 казваме, че φ е изоморфизъм, а пространствата
 изоморфни.

Пр: $\varphi: \mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$
 $\varphi: \mathbb{F}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\varphi((a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, 0, 0, \dots)) = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$$

Пр: $\varphi: M_2(\mathbb{F}) \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^4$ $\varphi\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}\right) = (a, b, c, d)$

Тв. Ако φ е изоморфизъм, то
 φ праща ЛНЗ в-ри в ЛНЗ в-ри, т.е.
ако v_1, \dots, v_n - ЛНЗ, то $\varphi(v_1), \dots, \varphi(v_n)$ са ЛНЗ

Th: $V \cong V' \Rightarrow \dim V = \dim V'$

Деоф: $V, V' - K$ ЛЛП и $\varphi \in \text{Hom}(V, V')$

e_1, \dots, e_n - базис на V

f_1, \dots, f_m - базис на V'

$$\varphi(e_1) = a_{11}f_1 + a_{21}f_2 + \dots + a_{m1}f_m$$

$$\varphi(e_2) = a_{12}f_1 + a_{22}f_2 + \dots + a_{m2}f_m$$

$$\varphi(e_n) = a_{1n}f_1 + a_{2n}f_2 + \dots + a_{mn}f_m$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{m1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{m2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = M_e^f(\varphi)$$

$$v = \lambda_1 e_1 + \lambda_2 e_2 + \dots + \lambda_n e_n$$

$$\varphi(v) = \mu_1 f_1 + \mu_2 f_2 + \dots + \mu_m f_m$$

$$\underbrace{M_e^f(\varphi)}_{\underbrace{\quad}_{V}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}}_{\underbrace{\quad}_{V'}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_m \end{bmatrix}}_{\underbrace{\quad}_{V'}}$$

При $V = V'$ ще имате квадратна матрица,
която се ози $M_e(\varphi)$.

$$\overline{V} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}, \overline{V'} = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{M_e(\varphi) \cdot \overline{V} = \overline{V'}}$$

$$\overline{V} = (M_e(\varphi))^{-1} \cdot \overline{V'}$$

действия

$$\begin{array}{l} \varphi \in \text{Hom}(V, V') \quad \varphi + \psi \in \text{Hom}(V, V') \\ \psi \in \text{Hom}(V, V') \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \lambda \varphi \in \text{Hom}(V, V') \\ \lambda \cdot M_e^{\pm}(\varphi) \end{array} \right.$$

$$M_e^{\pm}(\varphi + \psi) = M_e^{\pm}(\varphi) + M_e^{\pm}(\psi)$$

$$\varphi \in \text{Hom}(V, V'), \psi \in \text{Hom}(V, V'')$$

$$\psi \circ \varphi \in \text{Hom}(V, V'')$$

$$\mathcal{M}_\varphi^T(\psi) \cdot \mathcal{M}_\psi^T(\varphi)$$

$$\dim(\underline{\text{Hom}(V, V')}) = \dim V \cdot \dim V'$$

① Нека $V = M_n(F)$ и A и B са фиксирани матрици от V . Да се покаже $\varphi: V \rightarrow V$ е л.о., когато

a) $\varphi(X) = X^T$

1) Нека $X, Y \in M_n(F)$

$$\varphi(X+Y) \stackrel{?}{=} \varphi(X) + \varphi(Y)$$

$$\varphi(X+Y) = (X+Y)^T = \underbrace{X^T}_{\varphi(X)} + \underbrace{Y^T}_{\varphi(Y)} = \varphi(X) + \varphi(Y) \checkmark$$

2) Нека $\lambda \in F$ и $X \in M_n(F)$

$$\varphi(\lambda \cdot X) = (\lambda X)^T = \lambda X^T = \lambda \varphi(X) \checkmark$$

$$\xrightarrow{1) \text{ и } 2)} \varphi \in \text{Hom } V$$

$$b) \varphi(x) = AXB \text{ - голи} \quad \text{в) } \varphi(x) = AX + XB$$

При $n=2$ да се намери матрицата на φ в базиса $E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22}$, където $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

в) ₁₎ Нека $X, Y \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{F})$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(X+Y) &= A(X+Y) + (X+Y)B = AX + AY + XB + YB = \\ &= \underbrace{AX + XB}_{\varphi(X)} + \underbrace{AY + YB}_{\varphi(Y)} = \varphi(X) + \varphi(Y) \end{aligned}$$

2) Нека $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$ и $X \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{F})$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\lambda X) &= A(\lambda X) + (\lambda X)B = \lambda AX + \lambda XB = \\ &= \lambda \underbrace{(AX + XB)}_{\varphi(X)} \stackrel{\text{1 и 2)}}{=} \lambda \varphi(X) \end{aligned}$$

$\varphi \in \text{Hom}$ ✓

$$E_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; E_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; E_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; E_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\varphi(E_{11}) = A \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 2E_{11} + 1E_{12} + 3E_{21} + 0E_{22}$$

$$\varphi(E_{12}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\varphi(E_{21}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\varphi(E_{22}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_E(\psi) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

② Нека \mathbb{V} е ЛП на полиномите от степен ≤ 3 с коэф. реални числа и базис $e_1=1, e_2=x, e_3=x^2, e_4=x^3$ и $A: \mathbb{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{V}$ $A(f) = 8f'' - 7f''', f \in \mathbb{V}$

а) да се докаже A е ЛО

б) да се намери матрицата му в този базис

Решение: Пусть $f, g \in \mathbb{V}$

$$1) A(f+g) = \mathcal{B}(f+g)'' - \gamma(f+g)' = \mathcal{B}(f''+g'') - \gamma(f'+g') =$$

$$= \mathcal{B}f'' + \mathcal{B}g'' - \gamma(f' + g') = \mathcal{B}f'' + \mathcal{B}g'' - \gamma f' - \gamma g' =$$

$$= \mathcal{B}f'' - \gamma f' + \mathcal{B}g'' - \gamma g' = A(f) + A(g)$$

$$2) \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, f \in \mathbb{V}$$

$$A(\lambda f) = \mathcal{B}(\lambda f)'' - \gamma(\lambda f)' = \mathcal{B}(\lambda f'') - \gamma(\lambda f') =$$

$$= \lambda(\mathcal{B}f'') - \gamma(\lambda f') = \lambda(\mathcal{B}f'' - \gamma f') = \lambda A(f)$$

$$\stackrel{1, 2)}{=} A \in \text{Hom } \mathbb{V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5/ \quad A(e_1) &= A(1) = 8(1)'' - 7(1)' = 8 \cdot 0 - 7 \cdot 0 = 0 = \\ &= 0 \cdot e_1 + 0 \cdot e_2 + 0 \cdot e_3 + 0 \cdot e_4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A(e_2) &= 8(x)'' - 7(x)' = 8 \cdot 1' - 7 \cdot 1 = -7 = \\ &= -7 \cdot e_1 + 0 \cdot e_2 + 0 \cdot e_3 + 0 \cdot e_4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A(e_3) &= 8(x^2)'' - 7(x^2)' = 8 \cdot 2 - 7 \cdot 2x = \\ &= 16 - 14x = 16 \cdot e_1 - 14e_2 + 0e_3 + 0e_4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A(e_4) &= 8(x^3)'' - 7(x^3)' = 8 \cdot 6x - 21x^2 = \\ &= 48x - 21x^2 = 0 \cdot e_1 + 48e_2 + -21e_3 + 0e_4 \end{aligned}$$

$$M_e(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -7 & 16 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -14 & 48 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -21 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ранг, дефект, ядро и образ
 $\varphi \in \text{Hom}(V, V')$

$\text{Ker } \varphi = \{v \in V \mid \varphi(v) = 0_{V'}\}$ - ядро на φ

$\text{Im } \varphi = \{v' \in V' \mid \exists v \in V: \varphi(v) = v'\}$ - образ на φ

Тв. $\text{Ker } \varphi = \{0_V\} \Leftrightarrow \varphi$ е инъекция

Тв. $\text{Im } \varphi = V' \Leftrightarrow \varphi$ е сюръекция

$\text{Ker } \varphi \leq V$; $\text{Im } \varphi \leq V'$

деф Ранг на изобр. наригаме $\dim \text{Im } \varphi$ и
го бележим с $r(\varphi)$ $\dim \text{Ker } \varphi$

деф. Дефект на изобр. наригаме
и го бележим с $d(\varphi)$.

Th V и V' - к.л.н.т. и e_1, \dots, e_n - базис на V . Тогава $r(\mathcal{M}_e^{\pm}(\varphi)) = r(\varphi)$

e_1, \dots, e_n - базис на V'

Th: V - к.л.н.т., $\varphi \in \text{Hom}(V, V')$. Тогава
 $r(\varphi) + d(\varphi) = \dim V$. Теорема за ранг и
дефекта

③ Нека e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4 - базис на V и нека A с матрица

а) $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$. Да се намерят
 базис на $\ker \varphi$ и $\operatorname{Im} \varphi$
 $\ker \varphi \perp \operatorname{Im} \varphi, \ker \varphi \cap \operatorname{Im} \varphi$

Решение: $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} -x_1 - 2x_2 - 3x_3 - 2x_4 = 0 \\ 0x_1 + 0x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ -x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3 - x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Ф.С.Р.}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3+R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-R_1 \\ -R_2}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -3 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

H

dim W - $r(A) = 4 - 2$ напару

$$\begin{aligned} x_3 &= p & x_4 &= -p \\ x_1 &= q & x_2 &= -\frac{q-p}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Решения: $(q, -\frac{q-p}{2}, p, -p)$

1) $p=2, q=0$

2) $p=0, q=2$

$c_1 = (0, -1, 2, -2)$ и $c_2 = (2, -1, 0, 0)$

$\text{Ker } \varphi = \underline{\ell(c_1, c_2)}$

База на $\text{Im } \varphi$, и трансформация A и $\text{Ker } \varphi$

$$\dim V = \dim W = 4 - 2 = 2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{-1} & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 - 2R_2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 - R_2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 + R_2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d_1 = (-1, 1, 0, 0); d_2 = (0, 1, -1, 1)$$

$$\text{Im } \varphi = \ell(d_1, d_2)$$

$$\text{Ker } \Psi + i\omega \Psi$$

$$\begin{matrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ d_1 \\ d_2 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 & -2 \\ \textcircled{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{rrrr} 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rrrr|rrrr} 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ + & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & + & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 & -2 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Ker } \Psi + i\omega \Psi = \ell(c_1, c_2, d_1) \quad \begin{array}{l} 1) p=1, q=0 \\ (1, 2, 0, -1) \\ 2) p=0, q=1 \\ (0, 0, 1, 1) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{array}{l} x_1 = p \\ x_3 = q \\ x_2 = 2p \\ x_4 = -\frac{2p+2q}{2} = -p+q \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_4 = 0 \\ x_3 + x_4 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_2 = p$$

$$x_3 = q \text{ Решения: } (p, p, q, p-q)$$

$$x_1 = p$$

$$1) p=1, q=0, 2) p=0,$$

$$x_4 = p - q$$

$$(1, 1, 0, 1) \quad q=1$$

$$(0, 0, 1, -1)$$

Im φ :

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_3 - x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Ker } \varphi \cap \text{Im } \varphi \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_4 = 0 \\ x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_3 - x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

не изобразил
сметки