

$\sqrt{2}$ két értéke $\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}$

$\sqrt{-1}$ — — — — — $i, -i$

\sqrt{z} 2 értéke van $\pm \omega$.

Periodikussági összefüggés -1 és 1 .

$\sqrt[4]{z} = \omega_0$ a 4. egyenlet megoldásait felírva:

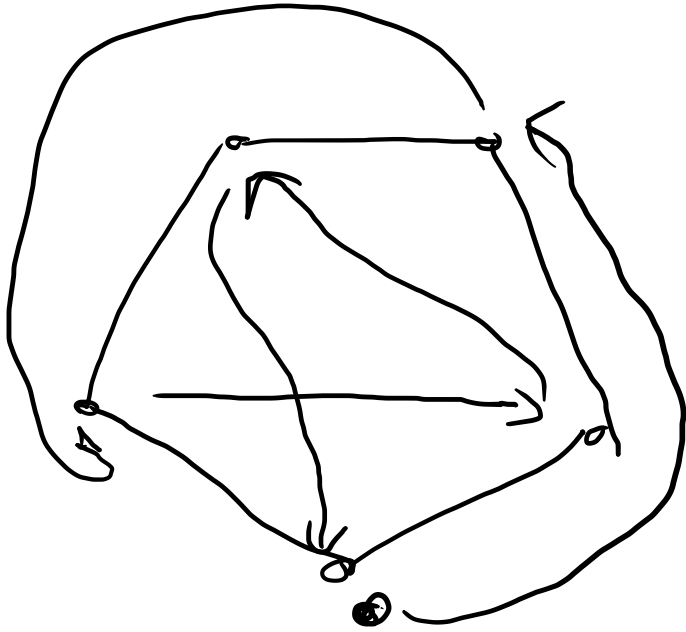
$$\cos(2k\pi/4) + i\sin(2k\pi/4) = \pm 1, \pm i$$

$$\sqrt[4]{z} = \pm \omega_0 \text{ és } \pm i \omega_0.$$

$$z = r(\cos \alpha + i\sin \alpha)$$

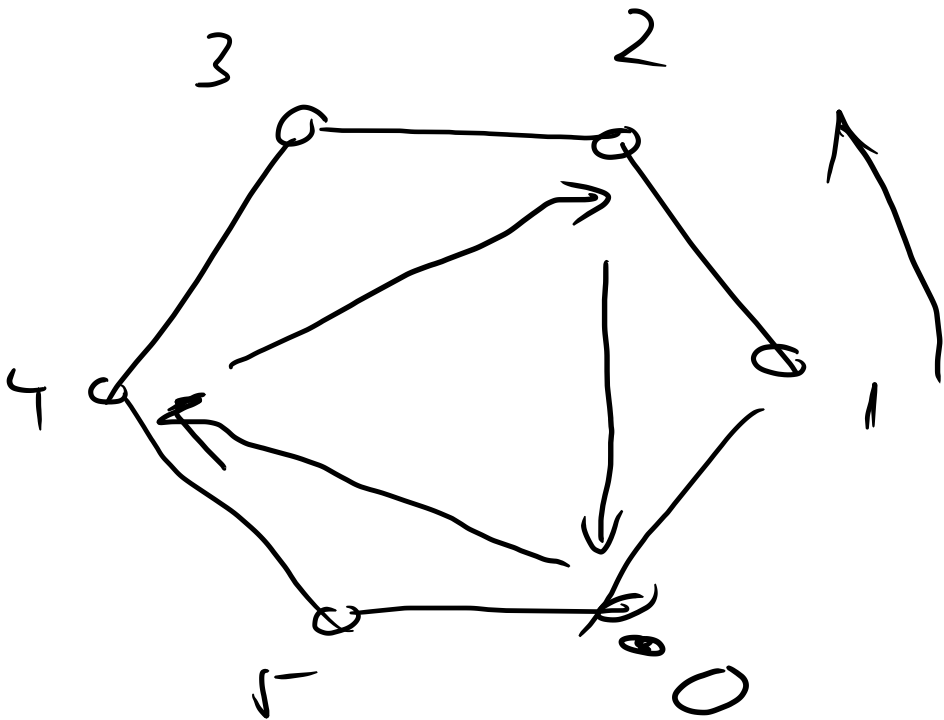
$$\omega_0 = \sqrt[4]{r} \left(\cos \frac{\alpha}{4} + i\sin \frac{\alpha}{4} \right)$$

1. A négy 4. gyök oszt, ω
2. A koszinusz $\sqrt[4]{r}$
3. A szinusz $\pm 1, \pm i$ -vel.



$$g = 2$$

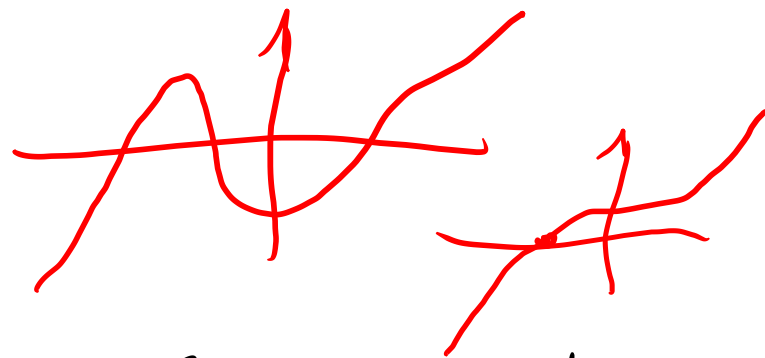
5 ε-pó, βεα ιuf λίστε
 & κεικράτ ο'ζιut.



$$g = 4$$

3 ε-pó, βεα ιuf λίστε
 κεικράτ ο'ζιut.
 κεικράτ ο'ζιut.

$$\sqrt[n]{\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha}$$

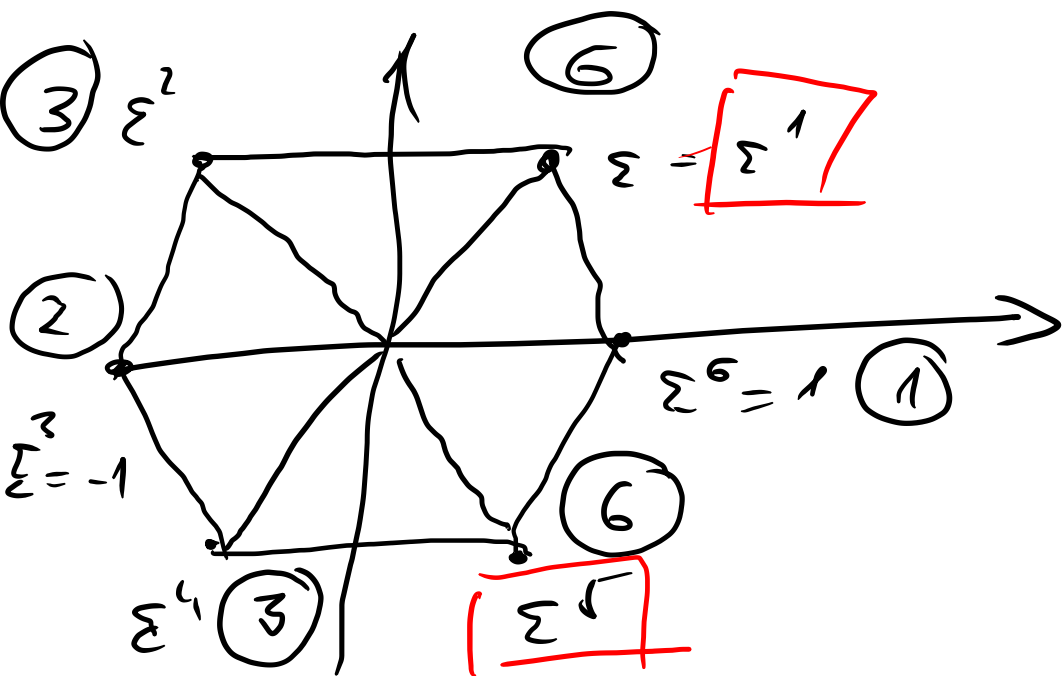


$$\alpha = t \cdot 2\pi \quad (\text{Höhe } + 2\pi\text{-er } \cos, \sin)$$

$$t \in \mathbb{Z} \neq 1 \Rightarrow \text{Zahl} = \infty$$

$$t = \alpha / 2\pi \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \text{Zahl} = \infty$$

$$t = p/q, \quad (p, q) = 1 \Rightarrow \text{Zahl je } q.$$



Rund: 6-er-Runde

Primitive:
 σ, σ^5

$$\frac{6}{(1, 6)} = 6$$

$$\frac{6}{(2, 6)} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$\frac{6}{(3, 6)} = \frac{6}{3} = 2 = 10(-1) = 2$$

i. Beispielen

1. Polynom $x^2 + 1$ ist "irreduzibel"

$$x^2 + 1 = 0$$

1. \mathbb{C} oder \mathbb{R} , ist "irreduzibel", also ist

2. $\sqrt{-r}$ $r > 0$ ist "irreduzibel".

4. $\sqrt[n]{z}$ ist! $x^n - z$ ist "irreduzibel" (Satz)

4. $\forall f \in \mathbb{C}(x)$ ist "irreduzibel".
