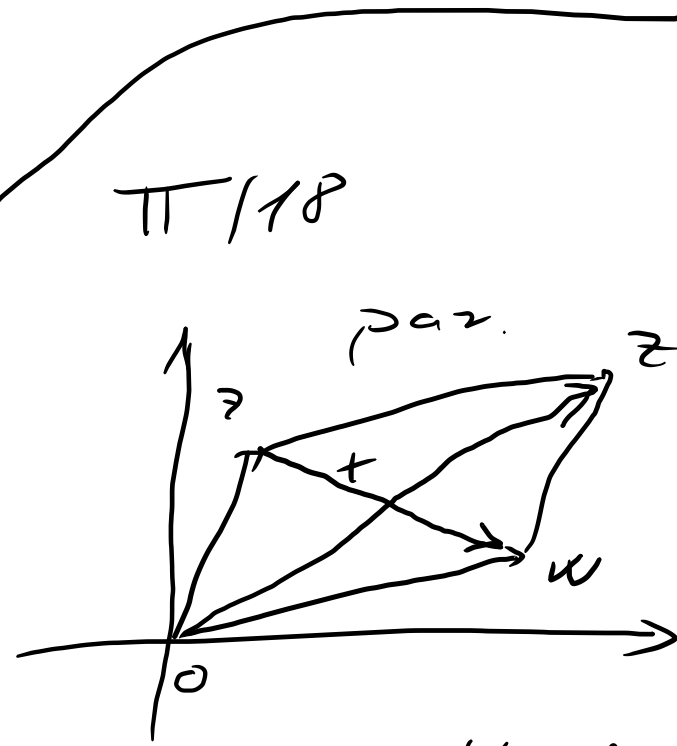


$H = \pi / 19, 20.$



$$x + z = w$$

$$x = w - z.$$

Az oldalak négyzetösszege = átlók négyzetösszege.

$$2|z|^2 + 2|w|^2 = |w+z|^2 + |w-z|^2.$$

$$|w|^2 = w \bar{w}.$$

$$(w+z) \overbrace{(\overline{w+z})}^{\bar{w} + \bar{z}} + (w-z) \overbrace{(\overline{w-z})}^{\bar{w} - \bar{z}} =$$

$$= w \bar{w} + \cancel{w \bar{z}} + \cancel{z \bar{w}} + z \bar{z} + w \bar{w} - \cancel{w \bar{z}} - \cancel{z \bar{w}} + z \bar{z} \quad \checkmark$$

II / 21.

$8+i$ Stöze α

$5+i$ — " — β

$2+i$ — " — γ

$\alpha + \beta + \gamma$ $(8+i) | (5+i) | (2+i)$ Hüse

$65 (1+i)$

← Stöze 45°

		$n = ?$ n. egységgyök	$n = ?$ n. p/2. p. gy.
1	1	$\forall n \rightarrow$	
-1	2	$2 n \rightarrow$	
i	4	$4 n$	
-i	4	$4 n$	
$1+i$	∞	$n=0$	
$(1+i)/\sqrt{2}$	∞	$8 n$	
$\cos(\sqrt{2} 360^\circ) + i \sin(\sqrt{2} 360^\circ)$	∞	$n=0$	
$\cos(336^\circ) + i \sin 336^\circ$	15	$15 n$	

$\frac{336}{360} 360^\circ$
rac.

z Jó kitevő?
a rend
többségi

z -vel
hány szil.
hatvány?
esetén kitevő
RENŐ

$n = ?$
 $z^n = 1$
Jó
KITEVŐ

$|z| \neq 1 \rightarrow z$
 $\forall z$ hatvány szil.
 z szög = $i \text{rac} \cdot 360^\circ$
 z köze $p/q \cdot 360^\circ$
 $(p, q) = 1$ $\lfloor \frac{q}{p} \rfloor \rightarrow \frac{q}{p} \cdot 360^\circ$

$1^1 = 1, 1^2 = 1, 1^3 = 1, \dots$

$1^0 = 1, 1^{-1} = 1, \dots$

$(-1)^1 = -1, (-1)^2 = 1, (-1)^3 = -1, \dots, (-1)^0 = 1, (-1)^{-1} = -1, \dots$

$i^1 = i, i^2 = -1, i^3 = -i, i^4 = 1, i^5 = i, i^6 = -1, \dots, i^0 = 1$

$-i \neq (-i)^3 = i$

$i^{-1} = -i$

$$(1+i)^2 = 2i \quad (1+i)^4 = -4, \dots$$

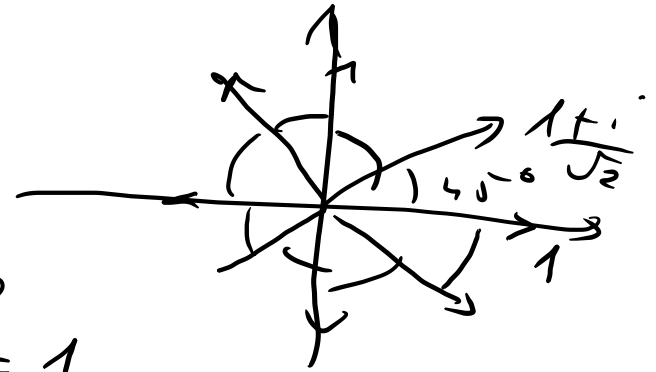
$$(1+i) = \sqrt{2} (\cos 45^\circ + i \sin 45^\circ)$$

$$|(1+i)^n| = |1+i|^n = \sqrt{2}^n \rightarrow \infty \quad n > 0$$

Pärweise ist reell. $\sqrt{2}^0 = 1$, was kein.

$a|b \Leftrightarrow$
 $\exists k: b = ka$

$$\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} = \cos 45^\circ + i \sin 45^\circ$$



$$\left(\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^n = \cos n \cdot 45^\circ + i \sin n \cdot 45^\circ \stackrel{?}{=} 1 = \cos 0^\circ + i \sin 0^\circ$$

$$0 \neq r(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha) = s(\cos \beta + i \sin \beta)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r = s \text{ \& \textit{es} } \exists k \text{ ergibt } \alpha - \beta = k \cdot 360^\circ$$

$$\exists k (n \cdot 45^\circ - 0^\circ = k \cdot 360^\circ) \quad 45^\circ - \text{Teil ergibt.}$$

$$\exists k (n = 8k) \Leftrightarrow 8|n$$

$$\left(\cos(\sqrt{2} \cdot 360^\circ) + i \sin(\sqrt{2} \cdot 360^\circ) \right)^n = 1 = \cos 0^\circ + i \sin 0^\circ$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists k \left(n \sqrt{2} \cdot 360^\circ - 0^\circ = k \cdot 360^\circ \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists k \left(n \sqrt{2} = k \right) \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad n = 0.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow^{n \neq 0} \quad \sqrt{2} = \frac{k}{n} \quad \swarrow \searrow$$

irr. red.

$$\exists k \left(n \cdot 336^\circ - 0^\circ = k \cdot 360^\circ \right)$$

$$\exists k \left(n \cdot 336 = k \cdot 360 \right) \quad / 24$$

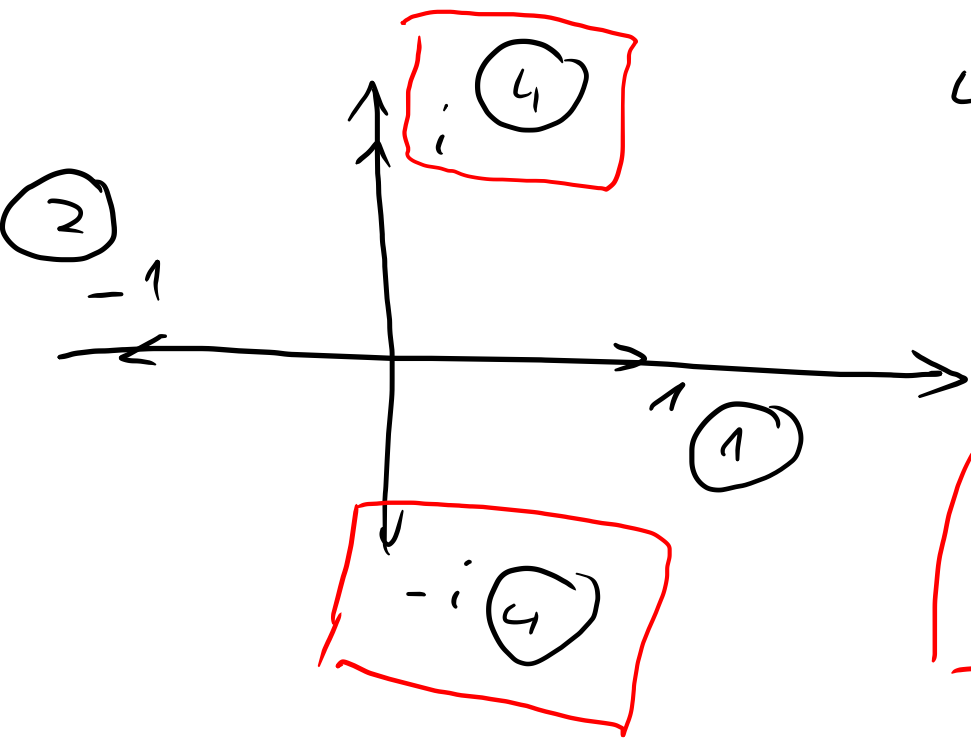
$$\exists k \left(14n = 15k \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 15 \mid 14n \Rightarrow 15 \mid n.$$

$$\underline{(15, 14) = 1}$$

$$\exists n \text{ PRIMITIV lösung} \Leftrightarrow o(z) = n.$$

$a \mid bc$ (a, b) $\Rightarrow a \mid c$



4. egységgyökös $z^4 = 1$
 $1, i, -1, -i$

4. primitív egységgyökös
 $z^4 \neq 1$

$\varphi(4) = 2$ db.

$\pi/4$ $\sigma(\varepsilon) = 512$

$9 = 512 = 2^9$

$(p, 9) = 1$

$\Rightarrow p$ prím

$/ 360^\circ$
 how many = ?

$\varepsilon = 1 \left(\cos\left(\frac{p}{9} 360^\circ\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{p}{9} 360^\circ\right) \right)$
 $-i\varepsilon = \left(\cos(-90^\circ) + i \sin(-90^\circ) \right)$

$-i\varepsilon$ köze

$\frac{p \cdot 360^\circ}{512} - 90^\circ$

$p - 128$
512

$\leftarrow p$ prím
 $\leftarrow 2$ kétv

$\frac{p}{512} - \frac{90}{360} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\Rightarrow \sigma(-i\varepsilon) = 512$

n ριζοεισότητος $\sqrt[n]{1}$ εἶναι:

$$\varepsilon_k = \cos\left(\frac{k}{n} 360^\circ\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{k}{n} 360^\circ\right)$$

$k = 1, \dots, n \quad \varepsilon_n = 1.$

$$\Sigma \varepsilon_k = \varepsilon_1^k.$$

$$\Sigma_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_n = ?$$

$$\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_n = ?$$

-1 ἢ n πῶς
1 ἢ n πῶς.

$$\varepsilon_1^2 + \dots + \varepsilon_n^2 = ?$$

$$\varepsilon_1^4 = 1$$

$$\varepsilon_n^2 = 1$$

$$1 + \varepsilon_1^2 + \dots + \varepsilon_{n-1}^2 =$$

μὲν τὰν ε_k

$$\frac{(\varepsilon_1^2)^n - 1}{\varepsilon_1^2 - 1}$$

$$\varepsilon_1^2 \neq 1$$

$$= 0$$

$$\varepsilon_1^2 = 1$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = 1$$

$$n = 1$$

$$1^2 = 1$$

ἢ n

$$\varepsilon_1 = -1$$

$$n = 2$$

$$1^2 + (-1)^2 = 2$$

$$\Sigma \cdot \bar{\Sigma} = |\Sigma|^2 = 1$$

$$\bar{\Sigma}_k = \Sigma_{n-k}$$

Ἡ ἀπόδειξη εἶναι ὅτι ἡ ἀπόδειξη εἶναι ὅτι $\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_n = 1$.

$$\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_n = 1$$

Ἡ ἀπόδειξη εἶναι ὅτι $\Sigma = \bar{\Sigma}$ ἢ $\Sigma \cdot \bar{\Sigma} = 1$.

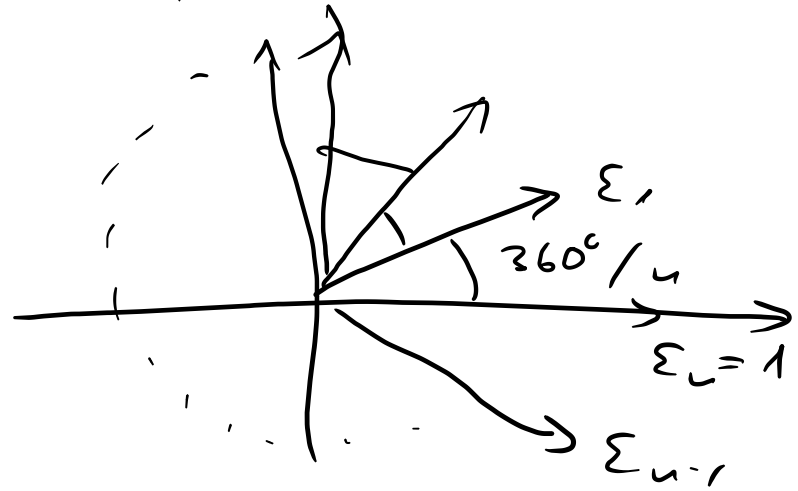
$$\Sigma = \bar{\Sigma} \quad \Sigma \cdot \bar{\Sigma} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma = 1$$

$$\text{ἢ } \Sigma = -1$$

-1 ἢ ἐπιπέδου $(-1)^n = 1$
 $\Leftrightarrow n$ πῶς.

$$\varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_n = ?$$



$$u=1 \quad \boxed{1}$$

$$u=2 \quad 1 + (-1) = 0.$$

σ7ελ u-τάση.

όσο

$$\varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_n = 0$$

σύμφωνα με "κόσμη"

συνολικά.

$360^\circ/n$ - μελέτη φαίνεται = ε_1 - μελέτη συνολικά.

$$S = \varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_n$$

$$\varepsilon_1 \cdot S = \varepsilon_1 \cdot \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_1 \cdot \varepsilon_2 + \dots + \varepsilon_1 \cdot \varepsilon_n =$$

$$= \varepsilon_1^2 + \varepsilon_1^3 + \dots + \varepsilon_1^u + \varepsilon_1^{u+1} = S$$

$$\varepsilon_1 \cdot S = S$$

$$(\varepsilon_1 - 1) S = 0 \implies \text{για } S = 0$$

$$\text{για } \varepsilon_1 \neq 1 \implies \underline{\underline{u=1}}$$