N1. a1 = 4, a2 = 4 → a1 + a2 = 1. $(1) \frac{(1+i)^{5}}{(1-i)^{3}} = \frac{(1+i)^{5}(1+i)^{3}}{(1^{2}-i^{2})^{3}} = \frac{(1+i)^{8}}{8} = \frac{(1+2i+i^{2})^{9}}{8} = \frac{(2i)^{9}}{8} = \frac{16i^{9}}{8} = 2 = 2+0\cdot i.$ Umbem: beyermbennag racto: 2, ununag: 0. Nd. Q3 = 9, Q4 = 4 > 3Q3 + 7Q4 = 24 + 28 = 5. (5) $\sin d + i \cos L = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - L) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - L) \Rightarrow \text{ aprime to the subset of the$ Umbem. Mogyus: 1, aprymeris: 7 - L. N3. $a_6 = 9$, $a_4 = 5 \Rightarrow 2a_6 + a_7 = 18 + 5 = 3$. (3) $\cos 4x + i \sin 4x + \frac{\varphi - ia}{\sin akpa} (\cos x + i \sin x)^{\frac{\varphi}{2}} = \cos^{4}x + 4\cos^{3}x i \sin x + 6\cos^{2}x i^{2}\sin^{2}x +$ + $4\cos x i^3 \sin^3 x + i^4 \sin^4 x = \cos^4 x + 4i\cos^3 x \sin x - 6\cos^2 x \sin^2 x - 4i\cos x \sin^3 x +$ + Sin4x Приравняем действитемные и мините части: • $\cos 4x = \cos^4 x - 6\cos^2 x \sin^2 x + \sin^4 x$. • $\sin 4x = 4\cos^3 x \sin x - 4\cos x \sin^3 x$. $4 \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - 4 \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^3 x}$ Thorga $tg4x = \frac{\sin 4x}{\cos 4x} = \frac{4\cos^3 x \sin x - 4\cos x \sin^3 x}{\cos^4 x - 6\cos^2 x \sin^2 x + \sin^4 x} = \frac{genne}{na\cos^4 x}$ $1 - 6 \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\sin^4 x}{\cos^4 x}$ $= \frac{4tgx - 4tg^3x}{1 - 6tg^2x + tg^4x}.$ Ombem: $tg4x = \frac{4tgx - 4tg^3x}{1 - 6tg^2x + tg4x}$ N4. $a_8 = 1$, $a_9 = 9 \rightarrow a_8 + a_9 = 0$.

(0) $\cos \mathcal{F} = \lambda \Rightarrow \frac{\ell^{i} + \ell^{-i} + \ell^{-i}}{\lambda} = \lambda$. Лусть $t = e^{i t} + 0$ (шаче из $e^{i t} = \cos t + i \sin t$ следуй $\cos t = \sin t = 0$ — противоречев ocuoluosey mpur. momgecmby). Thorga $t + \frac{1}{t} = 4 \Rightarrow t^{\frac{d}{d}} - 4t + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{d \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$. Umak, $\ell^{\hat{i} \neq 2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{3}$. Tiposorapup surpyen ode racru. Apryulivou $2 \pm \sqrt{3}$ moy 7 $\frac{1}{\hat{i}} = \frac{l}{\hat{i}z} = -\hat{i} \rightarrow \hat{z} = -\hat{i} \ln(2 \pm \sqrt{3}) + 2\pi \kappa, \ \kappa \in \mathcal{H}.$ Z= -i.ln(2 ± 13) +2TK, KFA. Ombem: - i. ln (2 ± \(\frac{1}{3} \)) + 2 TIK, K & &.