Határozza meg azt a $z \in \mathbb{C}$ komplex számot, amelyre teljesül hogy

$$\left|\frac{z-3}{2-\overline{z}}\right| = 1 \wedge \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{z}{2+i}\right) = 2$$

$$\left|\frac{2-3}{2-2}\right| = 1$$
 1 Re $\left(\frac{2}{2+i}\right) = 2$

$$Re\left(\frac{2}{2+i}\right) = Re\left(\frac{a+bi}{2+i}\right) = Re\left(\frac{a+bi}{2+i} \cdot \frac{2-i}{2-i}\right) = Re\left(\frac{2a-ai+2bi-bi^2}{2^2-i^2}\right) = Re\left(\frac{2a-ai+2bi+b}{4+1}\right) = Re\left(\frac{2a+b+i-12b-a}{5}\right) = Re\left(\frac{2a+b}{5} + \frac{2b-a}{5}, i\right) = \frac{2a+b}{5} = 2 \iff 2a+b=10 \iff 10-2a=b$$

$$\frac{|2-3|}{2-7} = \frac{|2-3|}{|2-7|} = 1 \Rightarrow |2-3| = |2-7| \Rightarrow |a+b\cdot i-3| = |2-a+bi| \Rightarrow |2-7| = |2-7| \Rightarrow |a+b\cdot i-3| = |2-a+bi| \Rightarrow |a-3|^2 + b^2 = \sqrt{(a-3)^2 + b^2} \Rightarrow |a-3|^2 + b^2 = \sqrt{(a-3)^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{(a-3)^2 + b^2} \Rightarrow |a-3|^2 + b^2 \Rightarrow |a-3|^2 + |a-3|^2 + b^2 \Rightarrow |a-3|^2 \Rightarrow |a-3|^2 + b^2 \Rightarrow |a-3|^2 + b^2 \Rightarrow |a-3|^2 + b^2 \Rightarrow |a-3|^2$$

$$= 76 = 10 - 2 \cdot \alpha = 10 - 2 \cdot (\frac{5}{2}) = 10 - 2 \cdot \frac{5}{2} = 10 - 5 = 5$$

Legyen $z \in \mathbb{C}, z = 2 + 5i$. Adja meg a z komplex szám abszolút értékét és argumentumát. Szemléltesse a z komplex számot a Gauss-számsíkon.

$$2 \in \mathbb{C}; 2 = 2+5i$$

$$|2| = |2+5i| = \sqrt{2^2+5^2} = \sqrt{4+25^2} = \sqrt{29^2}$$

$$arg(2) = arg(2+5i) = 4$$

$$2 = |2| \cdot (\cos 4 + i \cdot \sin 4) = \sqrt{29^2} \cdot (\cos 4 + i \cdot \sin 4) = 2+5i$$

$$\cos 4 = \frac{Re(3)}{|2|} = \frac{2}{|2|}; \sin 4 = \frac{Im(3)}{|2|} = \frac{5}{|2|} =) 4 \sim 68, 2^{\circ} = arg(3)$$

$$5 = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{12}$$

Határozza meg a következő komplex számok trigonometrikus alakját.

(e)
$$4i$$
 (g) 10
 $0+4i = r \cdot (\cos 4 + i \cdot \sin 4) = Z$
 $r=|z|=\sqrt{4^2}=4$
 $\cos 4 = ^{2}/|z|= ^{2}/4=0$ $es b > 0$
 $10+0i = r \cdot (\cos 4 + i \cdot \sin 4) = Z$
 $r=|z|=\sqrt{10^2}=10$
 $\cos 4 = ^{2}/|z|=\frac{10}{10}=1$ $es b > 0$
 $10=M(\cos 0^{\circ} + i \cdot \sin 0^{\circ})$

Végezze el a következő műveleteket a trigonometrikus alak felhasználásával.

(b)
$$\left(-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{3}{2}i\right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{1}{3}i\right)$$
 (f) $\left(\frac{5}{2} - \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)^{2.5}$ (h) $\left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)^{1/2}$ $\left(-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{3}{2}i\right) \left(\frac{3}{3} + \frac{1}{3}i\right) = \frac{1}{4}$ $\left(-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{3}{2}i\right) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{3} + \frac{1}{3}i\right) = \frac{1}{4}$ $\left(-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{3}{2}i\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right) = \frac{1}{2}$ $\left(-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right) = \frac{1}{2}$ $\left(-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right) = \frac{1}{2}$ $\left(-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{3\sqrt{$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right)^{12}}{\left(\frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}\right)^{12}} = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2} \cdot (\cos 80^{\circ} + i \sin 80^{\circ})\right)^{12}}{5 \cdot (\cos 80^{\circ} + i \sin 80^{\circ})} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}\right)^{12}}{\left(\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}\right)^{12}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}$$

 $(11L)^{\circ} (5\sqrt{3}-5i)^{3}=2^{4}10^{3}(\cos 450^{\circ}+i\sin 450^{\circ})=$ $(1+i)^{6} = (2 \cdot (\cos 45^{\circ} + i \sin 45^{\circ}))^{6} =$ $= 2^4 (cas | 80^4 i sin | 80^3)$ $(5.13-5.i)^{3}=(10.(\cos 330'+i.\sin 330'))^{2}$ $=10^{3}\cdot(\cos 270^{\circ}+i\cdot\sin 270^{\circ})$ $= |6000 \cdot (6000) \cdot (6000)| = |6000 \cdot (6000)|$ $\left(1 - \frac{3 - 1}{2}\right) = \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = *$ $r = \sqrt{1-13+3/4+1/4} = \sqrt{2-13}$

Végezze el a következő gyökvonásokat a komplex számok halmazán.

(d) $-7\sqrt{3} + 7i$ ötödik gyöke

(e) $-\frac{7}{2} + \frac{7}{2}i$ nyolcadik gyöke

(f) $-6\sqrt{3} + 6i$ második gyöke

(g)
$$\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)^8}{\left(1 + i\right)^5}$$
 hetedik gyöke

W= 5/4 (cos/02+i.sin/02)

W,=\$14.(cos174+1.51174°)

N3=514 (COSZ46°+1.517246)

√4=\$14. (cos3/8°+i.5in3/8°)

$$\begin{array}{lll}
-\frac{7}{2} + \frac{7}{2} & \text{inployed by guide} \\
N=8 & V = \sqrt{\frac{47}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{8}} = \sqrt{\frac{12}{2}} \\
R=0, 1, ..., 7 & \cos V = -\frac{7}{2} / \frac{1}{12} = -\frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{17}{7} = -\frac{12}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{10}, 0 \\
-\frac{1}{2} \cdot V = 135^{\circ} \\
N_{c} = \sqrt{\frac{12}{2}} \cdot \left(\cos \left(\frac{135+2\cdot180^{\circ}}{8}\right) + 1 \cdot \sin \left(\frac{135}{8}\right)^{\circ}\right) \\
N_{c} = \sqrt{\frac{12}{2}} \cdot \left(\cos \left(\frac{135+2\cdot180^{\circ}}{8}\right) + 1 \cdot \sin \left(\frac{135}{8}\right)^{\circ}\right) \\
N_{d} = \sqrt{\frac{12}{2}} \cdot \left(\cos \left(\frac{135+2\cdot180^{\circ}}{8}\right) + 1 \cdot \sin \left(\frac{125}{8}\right)^{\circ}\right) \\
N_{d} = \sqrt{\frac{12}{2}} \cdot \left(\cos \left(\frac{135+2\cdot180^{\circ}}{8}\right) + 1 \cdot \sin \left(\frac{1215}{8}\right)^{\circ}\right) \\
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N_{d} = \sqrt{\frac{12}{2}} \cdot \left(\cos \left(\frac{125}{8}\right) + 1 \cdot \sin \left(\frac{125}{8}\right)^{\circ}\right) \\
N_{d} = \sqrt{\frac{12}{2}} \cdot \left(\cos \left(\frac{$$

$$-6.\sqrt{3} + 6.1 \text{ Manoduk ayoke}$$

$$N=2 \qquad r=\sqrt{4.36} = 12$$

$$k=0.1 \qquad cos \ \gamma = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \ \sqrt{7.0} \Rightarrow \gamma = |50|$$

$$N_{e} = \sqrt{12} \cdot (\cos(\frac{|50+2.180.k|}{2}) + i \cdot \sin(75+|80.k|)$$

$$N_{o} = \sqrt{12} \cdot (\cos(55+i \cdot \sin(255))$$

$$N_{i} = \sqrt{12} \cdot (\cos(255+i \cdot \sin(255))$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}i\right)}{(1+i)^{5}} heterouk quickle
\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}i\right)^{8} = (1 \cdot (\cos 60^{\circ} + i \cdot \sin 60^{\circ}))^{8} = (\cos (8 \cdot 60)^{\circ} + i \cdot \sin (8 \cdot 60)^{\circ}) = (\cos (20^{\circ} + i \cdot \sin (20^{\circ}))^{8} = (2^{5/2} \cdot (\cos (225 + i \cdot \sin (225^{\circ})))^{8} = (2^{5/2} \cdot (\cos (225^{\circ}))^{8} + (2^{5/2} \cdot (\cos (225^{\circ}))^{8})^{8} = (2^{5/2} \cdot (\cos (225^{\circ}))^{8})^{8} = (2^{5/2} \cdot (\cos (225^{\circ}))^{8})^{8}$$

$$\frac{\cos 120^{2} + i \sin 120^{2}}{2^{2}} = \frac{2^{2}}{2^{2}} (\cos 225^{2} + i \sin 225^{2})$$

$$= \frac{2^{2}}{2^{2}} (\cos 255^{2} + i \sin 255^{2})$$

$$= \frac{2^{2}}{2^{2}} (\cos 255^{2} + i$$

$$W_{4} = \sqrt{2^{5}} \left(\cos \left(\frac{1695}{7} \right)^{3} + i \sin \left(\frac{1695}{7} \right) \right)$$

$$W_{5} = \sqrt{2^{5}} \left(\cos \left(\frac{2055}{7} \right)^{3} + i \sin \left(\frac{2055}{7} \right)^{3} \right)$$

$$W_6 = \sqrt[3]{2^{5/2}} \left(\cos \left(\frac{2415}{7} \right)^2 + i \sin \left(\frac{2415}{7} \right)^2 \right)$$

A trigonometrikus alak segítségével számítsa ki z értékét trigonometrikus és algebrai alakban is, majd adja meg az összes olyan w komplex számot trigonometrikus alakban, melyekre $w^3 = z$, ahol

$$z = \frac{\left(2 + 2\sqrt{3}i\right)^{10}}{\left(-1 + i\right)^{83}}.$$

$$\mathcal{Z} = \frac{(2+2\sqrt{3}i)^{10}}{(-1+i)^{83}} = \frac{(r_1 \cdot (\cos q_1 + i \cdot \sin q_1))^{10}}{(r_2 \cdot (\cos q_2 + i \cdot \sin q_2))^{23}} = \frac{(4 \cdot (\cos 60 + i \cdot \sin 60^\circ))^{10}}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot (\cos 35^\circ + i \cdot \sin 35^\circ))^{23}} = \frac{4}{(\sqrt{2}$$

$$|Y_1| = |2+2\cdot 13| \cdot i| = \sqrt{4+4\cdot 3} = 4$$
 $\cos Y_1 = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} =) Y_1 = 60^{\circ}$
 $|Y_2| = |-4+i| = \sqrt{4+4} = \sqrt{2}$ $\cos Y_2 = \frac{1}{2} =) Y_2 = |35|$

$$\# = \frac{4^{10} \left(\cos 600^{\circ} + i \sin 600^{\circ} \right)}{\sqrt{2^{33}} \left(\cos (6075)^{\circ} + i \sin (6075)^{\circ} \right)} = \frac{4^{10} \left(\cos 240^{\circ} + i \sin 240^{\circ} \right)}{\sqrt{2^{33}} \left(\cos 345^{\circ} + i \sin 35^{\circ} \right)}$$

$$=\frac{4^{10}}{2^{\frac{53}{2}}}\cdot\left(\cos(240^{-345^{\circ}})+i\cdot\sin(240-345)^{\circ}\right)=2^{-21/5}\cdot\left(\cos285^{\circ}+i\cdot\sin285^{\circ}\right)=$$

$$W_{0} = \frac{1}{2^{24.5}} \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{20.11}{3}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{20.11}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2^{24.5}} \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{20.11}{3}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2^{24.5}} \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2^{24.5}} \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2^{24.5}} \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2^{24.5}} \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2^{24.5}} \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2^{24.5}} \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2^{24.5}} \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2^{24.5}} \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2^{24.5}} \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2^{24.5}} \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2^{24.5}} \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2^{24.5}} \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{285}{3} + \frac{21.11}{3}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left$$

Írjuk fel algebrai alakban a $z = \frac{(1+i)^8}{(1-\sqrt{3}i)^6}$ komplex számot.

A sík mely geometriai transzformációjának felelnek meg a következő leképzések?

- (a) $z \mapsto 3z + 2$
- (b) $z \mapsto (1+i)z$
- (c) $z \mapsto 1/\overline{z}$

Az (a) a **z** háromszoros nyújtásával kapott komplex számnak a valós tengely irányában való 2-vel való eltolásával kapott komplex szám.

- A (b) a **z** $\sqrt{2}$ -szeresre nyújtott, $\pi/4$ szöggel való elforgatásával kapott komplex szám.
- A (c) komplex szám a z origó-középpontú, egységsugarú körre való inverziója.

A Gauss-számsíkon egy négyzet középpontja a K=1+2i illetve egyik csúcsa az A=5+4i komplex számnak megfelelő pontban van. Határozza meg a négyzet többi csúcsának megfelelő komplex számokat.

Ennek a négyzetnek az origó a középpontja, az egyik csúcsa pedig A' = A - K = 4 + 2i. Ezt a csúcsot kell elforgatni 90° -kal három alkalommal, így kapjuk meg a maradék 3 csúcsot, szóval háromszor megszorzom a $(1 \times (\cos 90^{\circ} + i \times \sin 90^{\circ}))$ komplex számmal. Ezek alapján:

- $B' = (A') \times i = -2 + 4i => B = B' + K = -1 + 6i$:
- $C' = (B') \times i = -2 + 4i => C = C' + K = -3$:
- $D' = (C') \times i = 2 4i => D = D' K = 3 2i$.

Legyen z, w két különböző komplex szám! Írja fel az őket összekötő szakasz felezőpontját, valamint annak a két szabályos háromszögnek a harmadik csúcsát, illetve súlypontját, melyeknek z, w csúcsai!

A felezőpont F = $0.5 \times (z + w)$, a harmadik lehetséges csúcsok pedig v és u, ami a z pontból indul és a w – z vektor $\pm \pi/3$ szöggel való elforgatásával nyert vektor végpontjai:

$$v = z + (w - z)\varepsilon_1^{(6)} = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)z + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)w = z\overline{\varepsilon_1^{(6)}} + w\varepsilon_1^{(6)}$$

$$u=z+(w-z)\overline{\varepsilon_1^{(6)}}=\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)z+\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)w=z\varepsilon_1^{(6)}+w\overline{\varepsilon_1^{(6)}},$$

Negyedik szorgalmi feladatok

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, ahol $\epsilon_1^{(6)}$ = 1 × (cos60° + i × sin60°) egy hatodik egységgyök. Használjuk azt a képletet a súlypont meghatározásához, amihez a, b és c szükséges (S = (a+b+c)/3):

$$S_v = \frac{z + w + v}{3} = \frac{z + w + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)z + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)w}{3} = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}i\right)z + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}i\right)z$$

$$S_u = \frac{z+w+u}{3} = \frac{z+w+\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)z+\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)w}{3} = \left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}i\right)z+\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}i\right).$$

Forgassa el síkban a $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ vektort (a) 34 (b) -176 fokkal.

 $z = 4 \times (\cos 300^{\circ} + i \times \sin 300^{\circ}) => z' = 4 \times (\cos 334^{\circ} + i \times \sin 334^{\circ}) \sim 3.6 - 1.75i.$

 $z = 4 \times (\cos 300^{\circ} + i \times \sin 300^{\circ}) => z' = 4 \times (\cos 124^{\circ} + i \times \sin 124^{\circ}) \sim -2.23 + 3.32i.$

Mutassuk meg, hogy ha $\varepsilon^4 = i$, akkor $4 \mid o(\varepsilon)!$

 $\begin{array}{l} 1\times (\cos(4\times\alpha)+i\times\sin(4\times\alpha))=(1\times(\cos(\alpha)+i\times\sin(\alpha)))^{4}=\epsilon^{4}=i=1\times(\cos90^{\circ}+i\times\sin90^{\circ})\\ =>\epsilon=1\times(\cos(22.5+k\times90)^{\circ}+i\times\sin(22.5+k\times90)^{\circ}), \text{ ahol } k=\{0,1,2,3\}. \text{ Ha } o(\epsilon)=n, \text{ akkor } n\times(22.5+k\times90)^{\circ}=1\times2\times180^{\circ}, \text{ ahol } l\text{ egy egész szám}=>n\times(1+4k)=16l=>16\mid n\text{ és } 4\mid 16=>\frac{4\mid n}{2}. \end{array}$