Why

[1]

Definition

The equation

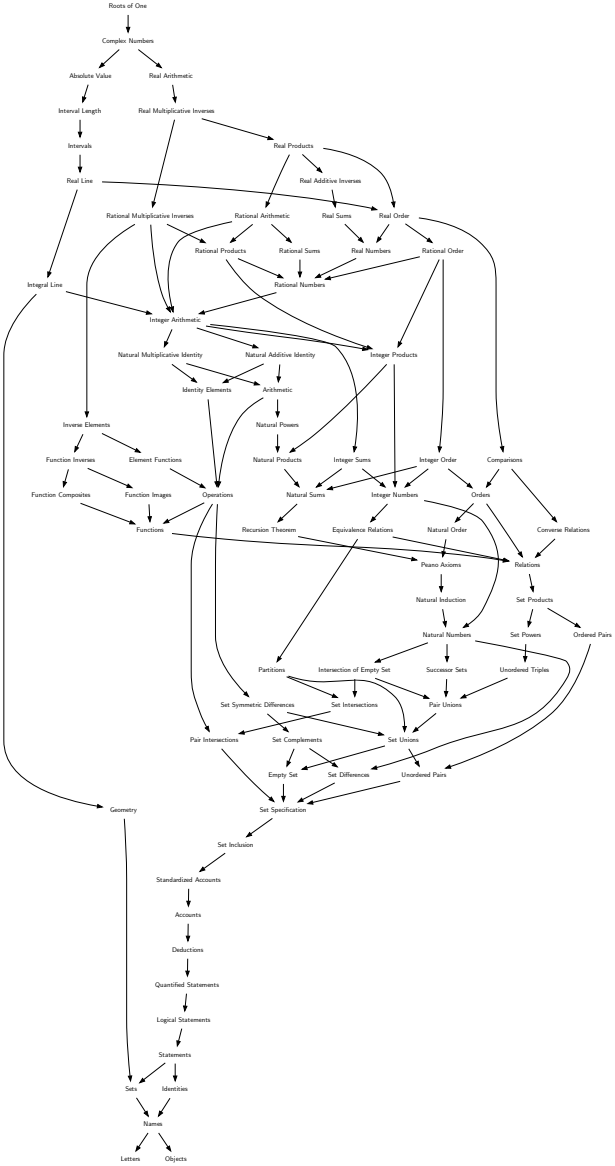
$$x^p = 1$$

has p roots and these are called the p roots of 1.[2] We call the complex numbers which solve this equation the *pth roots of one* or the *(pth) roots of unity*.

A nth root of unity $r \in \mathbf{R}$ is *primitive* if it is not an mth root of unity for any $m < n$.

[1] Future editions will include.

[2] Future editions will expand.


Roots of One
Complex Numbers
Absolute Value
Real Arithmetic
Interval Length
Real Multiplicative Inverses
Intervals
Real Products
Real Line
Real Additive Inverses
Rational Multiplicative Inverses
Rational Arithmetic
Real Sums
Real Order
Rational Products
Rational Sums
Real Numbers
Rational Order
Integral Line
Rational Numbers
Integer Arithmetic
Natural Multiplicative Identity
Natural Additive Identity
Integer Products
Identity Elements
Arithmetic
Inverse Elements
Natural Powers
Function Inverses
Element Functions
Natural Products
Integer Sums
Integer Order
Comparisons
Function Composites
Function Images
Operations
Natural Sums
Integer Numbers
Orders
Recursion Theorem
Equivalence Relations
Natural Order
Converse Relations
Functions
Peano Axioms
Relations
Natural Induction
Set Products
Natural Numbers
Set Powers
Ordered Pairs
Partitions
Intersection of Empty Set
Successor Sets
Unordered Triples
Set Symmetric Differences
Set Intersections
Pair Unions
Pair Intersections
Set Complements
Set Unions
Empty Set
Set Differences
Unordered Pairs
Geometry
Set Specification
Set Inclusion
Standardized Accounts
Accounts
Deductions
Quantified Statements
Logical Statements
Statements
Sets
Identities
Names
Letters
Objects