

I. 2.5 (a, b) a) $|X|=m, |Y|=n$
~~Wahrsch. von $X+Y=n$~~ = $\binom{n}{m}$
 + k. neg. ggf. wahr. $x \in X$ n negat.
~~+ k. ggf. wahr.~~
~~keine entsprechende~~

$$\delta) \text{ Wahrsch. } = \cancel{(n+1)} + \cancel{n} + \cancel{(n-1)} + \dots$$

=

$$\frac{n!}{\underbrace{(n-1)\dots}_{m \text{ Faktoren}}} = \frac{n!}{\cancel{\frac{n!}{m!}}}, m \geq n$$

$$= \begin{cases} \cancel{\frac{n!}{(n-m)!}}, m > n \\ \cancel{(n-m)!} \cancel{\frac{n!}{(n-m)!}} \cancel{\frac{(n-m)!}{(n-m)!}}, m < n \end{cases}$$

$$2.11 (a, \delta, \beta) \quad a) \quad \binom{n}{m} = \binom{n}{n-m} =$$

$$= \frac{n!}{(n-m)!(n-(n-m))!} = \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!} = \binom{n}{m}$$

$$\delta) \quad \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} = (1+1)^n = 2^n$$

$$\delta) \quad \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \binom{n}{i} = (1-1)^n = 0$$

$$T.1. \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad : \quad f(x) = x^3$$

$$x = x^3 \Rightarrow x(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$x \in \{0, -1, 1\}$$

\Rightarrow 3 reell. Werte

$$A = [2, +\infty)$$

$$f(A) = [8, +\infty) \subset A$$

\Rightarrow unb. oth. f

$$f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$f^{-1}(A) = [\sqrt[3]{2}, +\infty)$$

$\sqrt[3]{2} \notin A \Rightarrow$ ke unb. oth. f^{-1}

$$f^{-1}(A)$$

T.2 $M_{n \times n}$, $A \sim B \Leftrightarrow \exists$ orthogonal $S \in M_{n \times n}$:

$$B = S^{-1} A S$$

\sim - orth \exists_{KB} - ?

1) $A \sim A \Leftrightarrow \exists S \quad A = S^{-1} A S$
 $S = \underline{\underline{I}}$

2) $A \sim B \stackrel{(1)}{\Leftrightarrow} \stackrel{?}{B \sim A} \stackrel{(2)}{\Leftrightarrow}$

$\Rightarrow (1) \quad \exists S_1 : B = S_1^{-1} A S_1$

(2) $\exists S_2 : A = S_2^{-1} B S_2$?

Bezüglich $S_2 = S_1^{-1}$

Terger $S_2 A S_2^{-1} = S_1^{-1} A S_1 = B$

\Leftarrow Analogous.

3) $A \sim B, B \sim C \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} A \sim C$

$\exists S_1, S_2 : B = S_1^{-1} A S_1, C = S_2^{-1} B S_2$

$C = S_2^{-1} S_1^{-1} A S_1 S_2 = (S_1, S_2)^{-1} A (S_1, S_2)$

Prozentum $S_3 = S_1, S_2$ 2781.

T.3 (\mathbb{Z}, \circ) , zeigen $m \circ h = m + h + mh =$
 $= (1+m)(1+h) - 1$ - kor. notg.

1) $(m \circ h) \circ k \stackrel{?}{=} m \circ (h \circ k)$

$$m + h + mh + k + k(m + h + mh) \stackrel{?}{=}$$

$$= m + h + k + hk + m(h + k + hk)$$

$$m + h + k + mh + km + kh + mhk \stackrel{?}{=}$$

$$= m + h + k + hk + mh + km + mhk \quad \checkmark$$

2) $m \circ h = h \circ m \quad m \leftarrow h$
(Commutativ)

3) $m \circ 0 = m + 0 + 0 = m$

$$\Rightarrow 0 - \text{neutp. } \exists!$$

$$m \circ h = 0 \Rightarrow h = \frac{-m}{m+1} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

↑
m ≠ 0

II. 55.1 K) $A = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid z \neq 0, |z| < r\}$

1) ac. orb.

2) Heimp. 31. $\epsilon = 1$

3) op. 31. ghe $z = \frac{1}{2}$

Ke $\frac{1}{z} \in A$?

$$|z| < r \Rightarrow \left|\frac{1}{z}\right| > r$$

↓

$$\frac{1}{z} \notin A$$

Znacit ne spadne.

$$\text{II. 55.1. n)}^* \quad A = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid z^n = 1 \}$$

ac. - oreb.

$$z_1, z_2 \in A$$

$$\text{Kewig.-sn. } 1 \in A$$

$$z_1^n z_2^n = (z_1 z_2)^n$$

$$\text{odg. } \exists 1. \frac{1}{z} \in A$$

$$\begin{matrix} " & " \\ " & " \end{matrix} \quad \downarrow \quad \begin{matrix} " \\ " \end{matrix}$$

ga

$$z_1 z_2 \in A$$

$$3) ^* \quad A = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid z^n = 1, n \in \mathbb{N} \}$$

ac. - oreb.

$$\text{Kewig.-sn. } 1 \in A$$

$$\text{odg. sn. } \frac{1}{z} \in A$$

$$z_1^n = 1, z_2^m = 1 \Rightarrow z_1^{nm} z_2^{nm} = (z_1 z_2)^n$$

$$\begin{matrix} " & " \\ " & " \end{matrix} \quad \downarrow \quad \begin{matrix} " \\ " \end{matrix}$$

$$z_1 z_2 \in A$$

m)*

$$\psi : [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1] \text{ - fcn.}$$

$$\psi(0) = 0, \psi(1) = 1, x < y \Rightarrow \psi(x) < \psi(y)$$

fctyp. on. id, ofn. ψ^{-1} cusp. - eg. no reg. of ofn. p. ym.

$$\text{ac. ?} : \psi_1 \circ (\psi_2 \circ \psi_3)(x) = (\psi_1 \circ \psi_2) \circ \psi_3(x)$$

$$\psi_1((\psi_2 \circ \psi_3)(x)) = (\psi_1 \circ \psi_2)(\psi_3(x))$$

$$\psi_1(\psi_2(\psi_3(x))) = \psi_1(\psi_2(\psi_3(x)))$$

→ ymyna.

55.2*

$$[0,1] \text{ on. } \oplus : \alpha \oplus \beta = \{\alpha + \beta\}$$

$$(\alpha \oplus \beta) \oplus \gamma = \alpha \oplus (\beta \oplus \gamma)$$

$$\left\{ \alpha + \{\beta \oplus \gamma\} \right\} = \left\{ \{\alpha + \beta\} + \gamma \right\}$$

" " "

$$(\beta + \gamma) \bmod 1 \quad (\alpha + \beta) \bmod 1$$

$$(\alpha + (\beta + \gamma) \bmod 1) \bmod 1 = ((\alpha + \beta) \bmod 1 + \gamma) \bmod 1$$

$$(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \bmod 1 = (\alpha + \beta) \bmod 1 + \gamma$$

ac. ✓

$$e = 0$$

$$\alpha^{-1} = 1 - \alpha$$

\rightarrow 1-prüfung

Числовая последовательность с $|z| = 1$

Пусть $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N\}$ - конечная последовательность в G

~~тогда~~ $\overline{\alpha} = 1$

$$\alpha_i \in G \rightarrow \alpha_i^{-1} \in G$$

$$0 \in G$$

Предположим \exists непрерыв. $\alpha \in G$

Тогда $n \in \mathbb{N}$ $n\alpha \notin \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow n\alpha \notin G \rightarrow$ нонсингуляр

Значит все эл. непр. в G

$\forall g \in G \quad \exists m, n \in \mathbb{N} : g = \frac{m}{n} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{g + \dots + g} = 0$$

n раз

\Rightarrow непр. унитар.

эдг!

$$ST-6. \quad h) \quad G = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ -y & x \end{pmatrix} \mid x, y \in \mathbb{R}, xy \neq 0 \right\}$$

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ -y & x \end{pmatrix} = x \mathbb{I} + y \mathbb{I}^{\varphi}$$

~~$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \varphi = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}, \quad x \neq 0$$~~

$$\text{ac. : } r_1 e^{i\varphi_1} (r_2 e^{i\varphi_2} \cdot r_3 e^{i\varphi_3}) =$$

$$= (r_1 e^{i\varphi_1} \cdot r_2 e^{i\varphi_2}) r_3 e^{i\varphi_3} =$$

$$= r_1 r_2 r_3 e^{i(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3)}$$

~~Defn. 3A.~~

$$e^{i(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3)} = 1$$

$$\text{Defn. 3A. } \kappa g = r e^{i\varphi}, \quad g^{-1} = \frac{1}{r} e^{-i\varphi}$$

III

53.18 δ)

$$f: G \rightarrow G$$

$$f(x) = x^{-1} \quad \text{run.}$$

$$(x_1 x_2)^{-1} = x_1^{-1} x_2^{-1}$$

$$x_2 x_1 = x_1 x_2$$

→ give abelian group.

+ 4

$$\underbrace{(\mathbb{Z}, +), (\mathbb{nZ}, *), (\mathbb{Q}, +)}_{\cong}, (\mathbb{R}, +), (\mathbb{R}^*, \cdot), (\mathbb{R}_+, \cdot)$$

+ .5 *

$$C^k \cong \mathbb{R}^* \times \cancel{T} \not\cong \mathbb{R}^*$$

up. nologrob

IV.

55.21

$$(\mathbb{Z}_4, +) \text{ u } (\mathbb{Z}_5^*, \cdot)$$

$$\varphi(g_1 \cdot g_2) = \varphi(g_1) + \varphi(g_2)$$

$$\varphi: \mathbb{Z}_5^* \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_4$$

$$\varphi(1 \cdot g) = \varphi(g) = \varphi(1) + \varphi(g).$$

$$\varphi(1) \equiv 0 \quad , \quad \varphi(1) = 0$$

$$\varphi(g \cdot g^{-1}) = \varphi(1) = 0 = \varphi(g) + \varphi(g^{-1})$$

$$\varphi(g) + \varphi(g^{-1}) = 4 \quad , \quad \text{exam } g \neq 1$$

$$\varphi(2) + \varphi(3) = 4$$

$$\varphi(4) + \varphi(4) = 4 \Rightarrow \varphi(4) = 2$$

$$\varphi(4 \cdot 2) = \varphi(3) = \varphi(4) + \varphi(2) = 2 + \varphi(2)$$

$$4 - \varphi(2) \equiv 2 + \varphi(2)$$

$$2 \equiv 2 \varphi(2)$$

$$2(\varphi(2) - 1) \equiv 0$$

$$\varphi(2) - 1 \equiv 0 \quad \text{min} \quad \varphi(2) - 1 \equiv 2$$

$$\varphi(2) = 1 \rightarrow \varphi(3) = 3$$

$$\varphi(2) = 3 \rightarrow \varphi(3) = 1$$

$$\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ ибо } \varphi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

56.7 a) $x \in yxy^{-1}$ ищет генераторное выражение

$$] x^h = e$$

$$\underbrace{yxy^{-1} yxy^{-1} \cdots yxy^{-1}}_{n \text{ раз}} = yx^ny^{-1} = yy^{-1} = e$$

т.к.
yy⁻¹

$$56.15 \text{ a) } \langle a \rangle \quad \text{ord}(a) = n, \quad a^n = e$$

$$g^k = e$$

$$n=24, \quad k=6$$

$$g^m \circ g = a^m, \quad m \leq n$$

$$(a^m)^k = e$$

$$a^{mk} = e \Rightarrow n \mid mk$$

$$24 \mid 6m$$

$$m \in \{4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24\}$$

$$60 \cdot 95. \text{ a) } \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_4 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_3$$

$$\text{Rang 2: } (1, 2, 0)$$

$$(0, 2, 0) \quad 3 \nmid 1.$$

$$(1, 0, 0)$$

$$\text{Rang 4: } 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 1 - 1 = 7$$

$$\text{Rang 6: } 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 - 1 = 11$$

$$\text{T. 6. } G: \forall g \in G \Leftrightarrow g^2 = e \Rightarrow g = g^{-1}$$

$$\cancel{g_1^2} \cancel{g_2^2} = e$$

$$g_1 g_2 = g_1^{-1} g_2^{-1}$$

$$e = (g_1 g_2)^2 = g_1 g_2 g_1 g_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_2 g_1 &= g_1^{-1} g_2^{-1} = g_1 g_2 \\ \Rightarrow \text{ad. y.} \end{aligned}$$

T.7. $a \in G$, $\text{ord } a = m < \infty$

$$(\text{ord } a, h) = 1, (m, h) = 1$$

$$x^h = a \quad \leftarrow \text{perm.}$$

~~+ k~~ $(m, h) = 1$ $x^{mh} = a^m = e$

$$+ h \cdot (h, m) = 1 \rightarrow \exists k: kh = 1$$

$\Rightarrow a^k$ - primitive

T8. \mathbb{Z}_7^* - yuxu?

$$\cancel{2} \xrightarrow{\cdot 2} 4 \xrightarrow{\cdot 2} 1 \rightarrow 2$$

$$3 \xrightarrow{\cdot 3} 2 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow \cancel{4} \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_7^* = \langle 3 \rangle$$

$$4 \xrightarrow{\cdot 4} 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4$$

$$5 \xrightarrow{\cdot 5} 4 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_7^* = \langle 5 \rangle$$

$$6 \xrightarrow{\cdot 6} 1 \rightarrow 6$$

$$V. \quad 3,2(8) \quad \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 3 & 1 & 6 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 4 \end{array} \right) =$$

$$= (1 \ 3 \ 6 \ 2)(4 \ 7)$$

$$7.4(9) \quad [(135)(2467)] \cdot [(147)(2356)] =$$

$$= (1 \ 6 \ 4 \ 2 \ 5 \ 7 \ 3)$$

$$3.7 \quad 6) \quad (1473)(6248)(32) =$$

$$= (1 \ 4 \ 8 \ 6 \ 3 \ 7 \ 2)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 2 & 8 & 6 & 3 & 7 & 4 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 & 8 & 7 & 4 \\ \downarrow & & & & & & \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 8 & 7 & 6 \\ \downarrow & & & & & & \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 6 & 7 & 8 \end{array}$$

4 \Rightarrow vert.

$$a) (i_1, i_2), \dots (i_{2k}, i_{2k})$$

\rightarrow vertiefen k.

$$T.10 \quad g = (1 \ 4 \ 8 \ 6 \ 3 \ 7)$$

$$\text{ord } g = 7$$

$$g^{2022} = g^{2022 \bmod 7} = g^{-1} = (1 \ 2 \ 7 \ 3 \ 6 \ 8 \ 4)$$

$$T.11^*. \quad \text{Nap. 2: } \left(\frac{7}{2} \right) \left(1 + \left(\frac{5}{2} \right) \left(1 + \left(\frac{3}{2} \right) \right) \right) =$$

upoznaj 2

$$= 21(1 + 10(1 + 3)) = 21 \cdot 41 = 861$$

$$\text{Nap. 3: } \left(\frac{7}{3} \right) \left(1 + \left(\frac{4}{3} \right) \right) = \frac{7 \cdot 135}{8} (1 + 4) = 35 \cdot 5 = 175$$

$$\text{Nap. 6: } \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \left(1 + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right) =$$

$$= 7 + 35 \cdot 6 \cdot 2 = 7 + 12 \cdot 35 =$$

$$= \boxed{427}$$

$$\text{VII. 56.37. a) } \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}_n$$

$$\text{b) } \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} = [0, 1)$$

$$\text{c) } \mathbb{C}/U = \mathbb{R}^*$$

$$\text{d) } \mathbb{S}_n^{*} / \text{cons. negy. m. n.} = \mathbb{Z}_n$$

$$\text{36.} \rightarrow \text{56.38. } g \in GL_n(\mathbb{C}) , \quad U = SL_n(\mathbb{C})$$

$$\det(g|h) = \det(g) \det(h) = \det(g)$$

\downarrow

wig!

5839. $H \trianglelefteq G$ $\varphi: xH \rightarrow Hx^{-1}$

$$H^{xG} = \{h \in G \mid h \in H, hg \in H\}$$

Diskussion: $(gH)^{-1} = Hg^{-1}$

$$\forall g_1 \in H \exists g_2 \in H : (gg_1)^{-1} = g_2g_1^{-1}$$

$$g = g_2g_1^{-1}$$

$$g_1g_2 = e$$

$$g_2 = g_1^{-1} \in H$$

t.e. wir zeigen stoffl. $\psi: (xH)^{-1} \rightarrow Hx^{-1}$.

$$\gamma: xH \rightarrow (xH)^{-1}$$

$$\varphi = \psi \circ \gamma$$

T. 12*. $GL_n(K)$ — груп обрашних мат. наз.

↓
Келюн.

~ 1

↓

Матрица наявності $\in \mathbb{F}$ \Rightarrow 1. умов.

↓

$$\forall g \in GL_n(\mathbb{K}) \quad g = \prod_{\alpha=1}^k g^\alpha$$

↑
3n-матриця

так!

$$\text{VII. 63. 1. 2)} \quad \left\{ q \in \mathbb{Q} \mid q = \frac{m}{p^n}, m, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

груп.) ак., кнн., одн., едн.-кнн. в роб.

63. 1. 1. 2) \mathbb{Z}_{p^n} , p -натур

обратність: $\{g! \mid (g, p^n) = 1\}$ | $\begin{matrix} \text{гл-логін:} \\ p^\alpha, \alpha \leq n \end{matrix}$

Конкрет. $\rightarrow g \equiv 1 \pmod{p^n}$

$$a \equiv 1 \pmod{p^n}$$

$$\varphi(p^n) = p^n - p^{n-1}$$

$$g = a \frac{p^{n-k}-1}{p^n} K, \quad a \in \mathbb{G}, k, m \in \mathbb{N}$$

v) $U = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{Mat}_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{K}) \right\}$

obh.: $\prod_{i=1}^n a_{i,i} \neq 0$

get. Regel: ~~$a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 = 0$~~

$A \subset U$: es ist kein bei $crayley$.

Multiversione:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ 0 & a_k \end{pmatrix}$$

(Bei $a_1, a_k \neq 0$, igabe mehreren quadratischen)

64.38* a) $\varphi: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$

$$\varphi(z_1 + z_2) = \varphi(z_1) + \varphi(z_2)$$

$$\varphi(z + 0) = \varphi(z) + \varphi(0) \Rightarrow \varphi(0) = 0$$

$$\varphi(z + (-z)) = \varphi(z) + \varphi(-z) = 0$$

$$\varphi(-z) = -\varphi(z)$$

$$\varphi(hz) = h\varphi(z)$$

$$\cancel{\varphi(z_1 + z_2) = \varphi(z_1 - z_2) + \varphi(z_2 + z_3)}$$

$$\varphi - \text{lin. q-fun. } \mathbb{Z} \text{ b. d.} \Rightarrow \varphi(z) = \frac{az}{m}, a \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\text{VIII} \cdot 66 \cdot 20 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x + y + 2z = 1 \\ x + 2y + 3z = 1 \\ 4x + 3y + 2z = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

6 25

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3(1 - 2y - 3z) + y + 2z = 1 \\ 4(1 - 2y - 3z) + 3y + 2z = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -5y - 7z + 2 = 0 \\ -5y - 10z + 3 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$z \equiv 1$$

$$3 = 0 \quad \rightarrow \text{no gemeinsamer}$$

8 25

$$T. 13 \quad a) \quad 21x + 76y = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 76t \\ y = -21t \end{array}, t \in \mathbb{Z} \right.$$

$$\delta) \quad 21x + 76y = 9$$

$$(x_0, y_0) = (29, -8)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 29 - 76t \\ y = -8 + 21t \end{cases}, t \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$0 \leq x_0 < 75$ 1 paar.

$$d) \quad 6 \cdot \mathbb{Z}_{26} \quad 21^{-1} = 9$$

$$21 \cdot 9 \equiv 1 \pmod{76}$$

$$g = 29$$

T. 14. $k \pmod{15} \mapsto (k \pmod{3}, k \pmod{5})$ zeigt.

ausgegangen $\mathbb{Z}_k \cong \mathbb{Z}_3 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_5$

ausgegangen $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{15}$

$$k \pmod{3} = a, \quad k \pmod{5} = b$$

$$(3, 5) = 1 \Rightarrow \text{ns } k \text{ NO } \exists! c \in \mathbb{Z}_{15}:$$

$$k \pmod{15} = c$$

\Rightarrow Suchung \rightarrow ausgeschlossen
nach!

$$X. \quad 21.1. \quad g) \quad 1+i = \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$h) \quad 2+\sqrt{3}+i = (8+4\sqrt{3}) (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$$

$$\frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}} = 2-\sqrt{3} \quad \varphi = \tan^{-1}(2-\sqrt{3})$$

$$y) \quad \sin \alpha + i \cos \alpha = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\alpha\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\alpha\right)$$

$$21.2 \quad nq) \quad \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+i}{1-i} \right)^{30}$$

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

$$= \sqrt{2} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{5\pi}{12}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+i}{1-i} \right)^{30} = 2^{15} e^{\frac{25\pi i}{2}} = 2^{15} e^{\frac{5\pi i}{2}} = \boxed{2^{15} i}$$

$$21.10 \quad z+z^{-1} = 2 \cos \varphi$$

$$r e^{i\alpha} + \frac{1}{r} e^{-i\alpha} = (r + \frac{1}{r}) \cos \alpha + (r - \frac{1}{r}) i \sin \alpha$$

$$r = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow r = \pm 1$$

$$z = \pm e^{i\alpha}, \quad \alpha \equiv \varphi$$

$$z^h + \bar{z}^h = z^h + \overline{z^h} = \pm 2 \cosh \alpha = 2 \cosh \varphi$$

$$22.7 \quad 1) \quad \sqrt[6]{-27} = \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt[6]{e^{i(\pi+2\pi h)}} = \\ = \sqrt{3} \cdot e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi h}{3}\right)}, \quad h \in \mathbb{Z}_6$$

$$23.1 \quad a) \quad 1 - \binom{n}{2} + \binom{n}{4} - \binom{n}{6} + \dots = S$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (1-i)^n + (1+i)^n = \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \left((-i)^k i^k + i^k \right) = \\ &= 2 \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} \binom{n}{2k} (-1)^k \\ & S = \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2^{\frac{n}{2} \text{ odd}} \left(\frac{e^{-\frac{i\pi n}{4}} + e^{\frac{i\pi n}{4}}}{2} \right) = \\ &= \boxed{2^{\frac{n}{2}} \cos \frac{\pi n}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

T.16

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x & -y \\ y & x \end{pmatrix} \mid x, y \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \subset \text{Mat}_2(\mathbb{R})$$

✓

$$x+iy \mapsto x\mathbb{1} + y\mathbb{I}$$

$$(x_1+iy_1)(x_2+iy_2) = x_1x_2 - y_1y_2 + i(x_2y_1 + x_1y_2)$$

$$(x_1\mathbb{1} + y_1\mathbb{I})(x_2\mathbb{1} + y_2\mathbb{I}) = (x_1x_2 - y_1y_2)\mathbb{1} + i(x_2y_1 - x_1y_2)\mathbb{I}$$

→ изоморфизм

T.17

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow S^1, \quad \varphi(x) = \exp(2\pi i x)$$

$$\varphi(x_1) = \varphi(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 \equiv x_2$$

$$\varphi(x_1 + x_2) = \varphi(x_1) \varphi(x_2)$$

✗

$$\exp(2\pi i(x_1 + x_2))$$

$$\exp(2\pi i x_1) \exp(2\pi i x_2)$$

↓

Справедл. ли.

$\psi(\mathbb{Q}) = \text{Nyane koppet ug } 1 \subset S^1$

$\text{Ker } \psi = \mathbb{Z}$

ψ wdg. fungerus $S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} = [0, 1)$

$\psi([0, 1)) = S^1$ fungerus

✓

T-18*
13, 19
6 ZCIS reagur?

$$13 = 3^2 + 2^2 = (3 - 2i)(3 + 2i)$$

$$19 = (a + bi)(c + di) = ac - bd + i(bc + ad)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} ac - bd = 19 \\ bc + ad = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -bc^2 - bd^2 = 19d \\ ac^2 + ad^2 = 19c \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} b(c^2 + d^2) = 19d \\ a(c^2 + d^2) = 19c \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2) = 19^2$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 1 \Rightarrow c^2 + d^2 \neq 19^2$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 19 \quad (\text{reagur ikke mod 4})$$

$\Rightarrow 19$ reagur ikke mod 4.

$$x^2 = -1 \quad x \notin \mathbb{H}$$

$$x = \lambda_0 + \bar{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda_0^2 + 2\lambda_0\bar{\lambda} - (\bar{\lambda}, \bar{\lambda}) + [\bar{\lambda}, \cancel{\lambda}]^{90^\circ} = -1$$

$$\lambda_0\bar{\lambda} = 0$$

$$\lambda_0 = 0$$

$$\bar{\lambda} = 0$$

$$+ (\bar{\lambda}, \bar{\lambda}) = 1 \quad \lambda_0^2 = -1 \quad (?!)$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\bar{\lambda} = \boxed{\sin \theta \cos \varphi i + \sin \theta \sin \varphi j + \cos \theta k} \\ \theta, \varphi \in \mathbb{R}$$