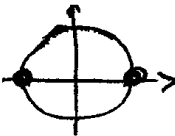


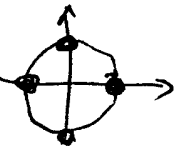
Aufgabe 5.68

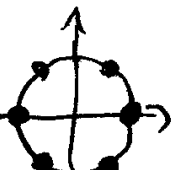
Ermitteln Sie die komplexen

- Quadrat-, vierten und sechsten Wurzeln aus 1,
- Quadratwurzeln aus $2(-1 + \sqrt{3}i)$,
- Quadrat- und dritten Wurzeln aus i !

Lösung:

a)  $1 = \cos 0 + i \sin 0 \rightarrow w_1 = \sqrt{1} = \cos 0 + i \sin 0 = 1$
 $1 = \cos 2\pi + i \sin 2\pi \rightarrow w_2 = \sqrt{1} = \cos \pi + i \sin \pi = -1$
 $(1 = \cos 4\pi + i \sin 4\pi \rightarrow w_1 = \sqrt{1} = \cos 2\pi + i \sin 2\pi = 1 \text{ usw.})$
 $\sqrt{1} = \pm 1$

 $1 = \cos 0 + i \sin 0 \rightarrow w_1 = \sqrt[4]{1} = \cos 0 + i \sin 0 = 1$
 $1 = \cos 2\pi + i \sin 2\pi \rightarrow w_2 = \sqrt[4]{1} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = i$
 $1 = \cos 4\pi + i \sin 4\pi \rightarrow w_3 = \sqrt[4]{1} = \cos \pi + i \sin \pi = -1$
 $1 = \cos 6\pi + i \sin 6\pi \rightarrow w_4 = \sqrt[4]{1} = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} = -i$
 $(1 = \cos 8\pi + i \sin 8\pi \rightarrow w_1 = \sqrt[4]{1} = \cos 2\pi + i \sin 2\pi = 1 \text{ usw.})$
 $\sqrt[4]{1} = \pm 1, \pm i$

 $1 = \cos 0 + i \sin 0 \rightarrow w_1 = \sqrt[6]{1} = \cos 0 + i \sin 0 = 1$
 $1 = \cos 2\pi + i \sin 2\pi \rightarrow w_2 = \sqrt[6]{1} = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$
 $1 = \cos 4\pi + i \sin 4\pi \rightarrow w_3 = \sqrt[6]{1} = \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$
 $1 = \cos 6\pi + i \sin 6\pi \rightarrow w_4 = \sqrt[6]{1} = \cos \pi + i \sin \pi = -1$
 $1 = \cos 8\pi + i \sin 8\pi \rightarrow w_5 = \sqrt[6]{1} = \cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$
 $1 = \cos 10\pi + i \sin 10\pi \rightarrow w_6 = \sqrt[6]{1} = \cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$
 $\sqrt[6]{1} = \pm 1, \pm \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$

b) $2(-1 + \sqrt{3}i) = 4(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3}) \begin{cases} = 4(\cos 120^\circ + i \sin 120^\circ) \\ = 4(\cos 480^\circ + i \sin 480^\circ), \end{cases}$

$\sqrt{2(-1 + \sqrt{3}i)} \begin{cases} = 2(\cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ) = 1 + \sqrt{3}i \\ = 2(\cos 240^\circ + i \sin 240^\circ) = -1 - \sqrt{3}i \end{cases}$

Probe: $(\pm(1 + \sqrt{3}i))^2 = (\pm(1 + \sqrt{3}i))^2 = 1 + 2\sqrt{3}i - 3 = -2 + 2\sqrt{3}i = 2(-1 + \sqrt{3}i)$

c) $i = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \cos \frac{5\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{2},$
 $\sqrt{i} \begin{cases} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i \\ = \cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i \end{cases}, \text{ d.h. } \sqrt{i} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1 + i)$

$i = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \cos \frac{5\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{2} = \cos \frac{9\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{9\pi}{2}$
 $\sqrt[3]{i} \begin{cases} = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i \\ = \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i \\ = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} = -i \end{cases}, \text{ d.h. } \sqrt[3]{i} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i, -i$