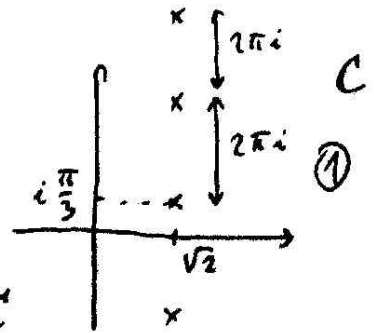


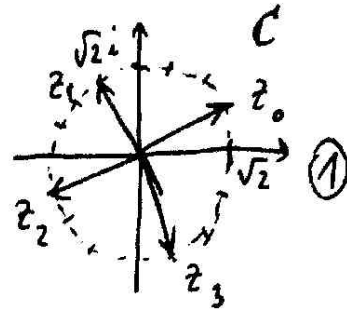
1, a, $1 + i\sqrt{3} = 2 \cdot e^{i\pi/3}$ ②

⑤ $z = \ln(2 \cdot e^{i\pi/3}) = \ln 2 + i\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi\right); k \in \mathbb{Z}$



b, $4i = 4 \cdot e^{i\pi/2}$ ②

$z = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{2}k\right)}, k=0,1,2,3$ ②



$z_0 = \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{8} + i\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{8} = -z_2$

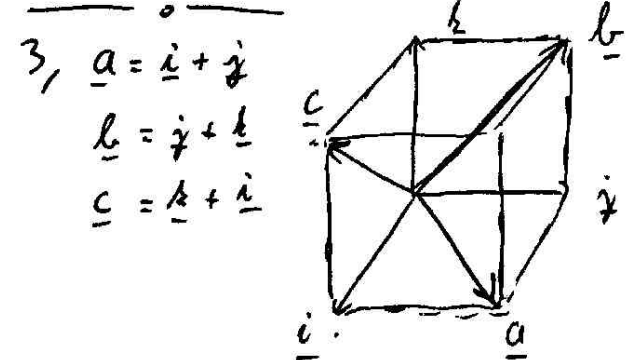
$z_1 = -\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{8} + i\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{8} = -z_3$

2, $(x_0, \gamma_0) = (0, 1); (x_1, \gamma_1) = (1, 0); (x_2, \gamma_2) = (3, 2)$

⑩ $l_0(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)}{(x_0-x_1)(x_0-x_2)} = \frac{(x-1)(x-3)}{(0-1)(0-3)} = \frac{x^2-4x+3}{3}$ ①

$l_1(x) = \frac{(x-0)(x-3)}{(1-0)(1-3)} = \frac{x^2-3x}{-3}$ ②, $l_2(x) = \frac{(x-0)(x-1)}{(3-0)(3-1)} = \frac{x^2-x}{6}$ ②

$L(x) = \gamma_0 l_0(x) + \gamma_1 l_1(x) + \gamma_2 l_2(x) = \frac{x^2-4x+3}{3} + 0 + \frac{x^2-x}{3} = \frac{2x^2-5x+3}{3}$ ②



tr. ábránál látható, hogy a körök testületián körül $120^\circ \rightarrow$ forgatás az $\underline{a} \rightarrow \underline{b} \rightarrow \underline{c}; \underline{i} \rightarrow \underline{j} \rightarrow \underline{k}$ minden mozgás a vektoralak.

Tehát ennek a forgatásnak a tengelye $\underline{i} + \underline{j} + \underline{k}$, négye 120° ②

matrixa:
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 ⑥

4, Leleghatározza az egyenlettel, hogy a két egyenes irányvektora:

$\underline{v}_e = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}; \underline{v}_f = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, tehát a keresett sík normálvektora:

$\underline{n} = \underline{v}_e \times \underline{v}_f = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ -5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = -5 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

A sík egyenlete tehát $x + y - z = c$, ahol $c \in \mathbb{R}$ abból a feltételből követhető meg, hogy a sík a két egyenestől arányos távolságra van.

Égy pontja: $\vec{A} = (1, 2, -5)$; Égy pontja: $\vec{B} = (3, 3, 6)$, így a sík egy pontja $\frac{\vec{A} + \vec{B}}{2} = (2, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$, ez alapján $c = 2 + \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 4$. Tehát a sík egyenlete:

$x + y - z = 4$ (4)

5, $\underline{a} \times (\underline{b} \times \underline{r}) = (\underline{a} \cdot \underline{r}) \underline{b} - (\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b}) \underline{r}$, tehát

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} &= a_1 \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} a \cdot b \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ (2)} \\
 A \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} &= a_2 \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ a \cdot b \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ (2)} \\
 A \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} &= a_3 \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ a \cdot b \end{bmatrix} \text{ (2)}
 \end{aligned} \right\}
 A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 b_1 - a \cdot b & a_2 b_1 & a_3 b_1 \\ a_1 b_2 & a_2 b_2 - a \cdot b & a_3 b_2 \\ a_1 b_3 & a_2 b_3 & a_3 b_3 - a \cdot b \end{bmatrix} = \\
 = \begin{bmatrix} -a_2 b_2 - a_3 b_3 & a_2 b_1 & a_3 b_1 \\ a_1 b_2 & -a_1 b_1 - a_3 b_3 & a_3 b_2 \\ a_1 b_3 & a_2 b_3 & -a_1 b_1 - a_2 b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \\
 = a \cdot 0 \cdot b - (a \cdot b) \cdot I \quad (\text{Barneljez alakot elő-} \\
 \text{gadjuk.}) \text{ (4)}$$

6, A lineáris, hiszen

$(A(\alpha f + \beta g))(x) = (\alpha f + \beta g)(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \alpha f(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) + \beta g(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \alpha (Af)(x) + \beta (Ag)(x) =$
 $= (\alpha Af + \beta Ag)(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, tehát $A(\alpha f + \beta g) = \alpha Af + \beta Ag \quad \checkmark$ (3)

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 (A\varphi_0)(x) &= \varphi_0(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) = 1 \quad \text{(1)} \\
 (A\varphi_1)(x) &= \varphi_1(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \varphi_1(x) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \varphi_2(x) \quad \text{(2)} \\
 (A\varphi_2)(x) &= \varphi_2(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin x \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \varphi_2(x) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \varphi_1(x) \quad \text{(2)}
 \end{aligned} \right\}
 A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{(2)}$$