(11)

$(0,0)$

$(R,$

(-1)

$(R,0)$

$\mathbb{R}1 \simeq \mathbb{R}$

$\mathbb{R}1 \oplus \mathbb{R}e_1) \simeq \mathbb{C}$

$\underbrace{\xi(e_1)}_{e_1} \xi(e_1) + \xi(e_1)\xi(e_1) = 2 \cdot 1$

$e_1^2 = -1$

$\mathbb{R}1 \oplus \mathbb{R}\xi(e_1) \simeq \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R}\varepsilon$

$\underbrace{\xi(e_1)\xi(e_1)}_{=:\varepsilon} = 0$

$p \in$ Polinom, analitikus fv.

$p(x + y\varepsilon) = ?$

$1 \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\varepsilon \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \varepsilon^2 = \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$

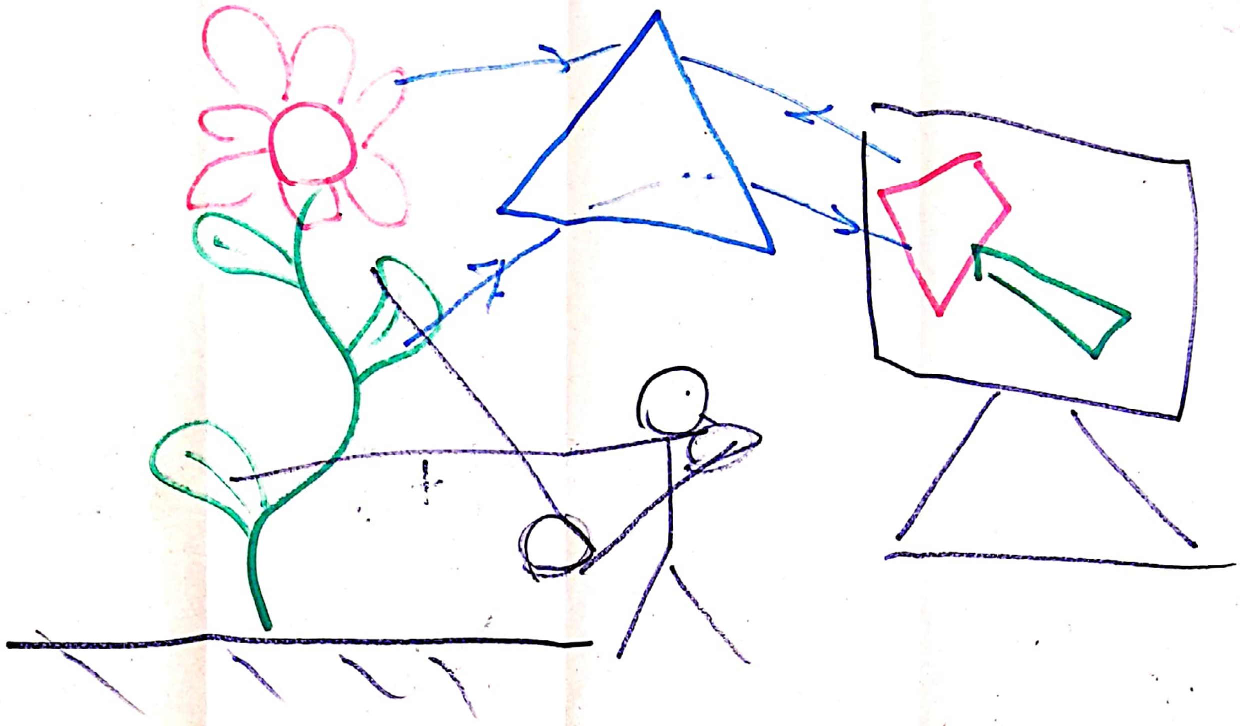
$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ 0 & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha x + \beta y \\ 0 + \alpha y \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \beta \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x + \beta t \\ t \end{pmatrix}$

$\underline{a} \quad \underline{\sigma} \quad \sum_k^3 a_k \sigma^{(k)} = H(\underline{a}) = \underline{a}\underline{\sigma}$

$A_L (\xi \circ L) A_L^{-1} = \xi$

$u, v \in N: \left(\gamma(u)\gamma(v) - \gamma(v)\gamma(u) \right) \frac{i}{4} = S(u,v) \in \mathrm{Lin}(X)$



$\psi : \bar{T} \times S \to \mathbb{C}$ A MATEMATIKA

A

FÉNY

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -iH\psi$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = -iH\phi$$

$$\phi : \bar{T} \to L^2(S)$$

Mathematica

MODELL

megoldás

kísérleti megfigyelés