

17.35

Χρησιμοποιούμε την ταυτότητα $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^2 - \alpha\beta + \beta^2)$

με $\alpha = \eta\mu^2\omega$ και $\beta = \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\omega$

Άρα έχουμε :

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha' \text{ μέλος} &= \eta\mu^6\omega + \sigma\upsilon\nu^6\omega = (\eta\mu^2\omega)^3 + (\sigma\upsilon\nu^2\omega)^3 = \\ &= (\eta\mu^2\omega + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\omega)(\eta\mu^4\omega - \eta\mu^2\omega \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\omega + \sigma\upsilon\nu^4\omega) = \\ &= 1 \cdot (\eta\mu^4\omega - \eta\mu^2\omega \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\omega + \sigma\upsilon\nu^4\omega) = \\ &= \eta\mu^4\omega + \sigma\upsilon\nu^4\omega - \eta\mu^2\omega \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\omega = \\ &= \left[(\eta\mu^2\omega + \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\omega)^2 - 2\eta\mu^2\omega \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\omega \right] - \eta\mu^2\omega \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\omega = \\ &= 1 - 3\eta\mu^2\omega \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu^2\omega =\end{aligned}$$