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$$e^{i\pi} = -1$$

$$e^{i\pi/2} = i$$

$$e^{-i\pi/2} = -i$$

$$e^{i0} = 1$$

$$e^{-i0} = 1$$

$$e^{i\pi/4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$e^{-i\pi/4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$e^{i\pi/3} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$e^{-i\pi/3} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) - i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$e^{i\pi/6} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i\frac{1}{2}$$

$$e^{-i\pi/6} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - i\frac{1}{2}$$

$$e^{i\pi/2} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 + i1 = i$$

$$e^{-i\pi/2} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 - i1 = -i$$

$$e^{i\pi} = \cos(\pi) + i\sin(\pi) = -1 + i0 = -1$$

$$e^{-i\pi} = \cos(\pi) - i\sin(\pi) = -1 - i0 = -1$$

Euler's identity seems baffling: It emerges from a more general formula: Yowza -- we're relating an imaginary exponent to sine and cosine! And somehow plugging in pi gives -1? Could this ever be intuitive?

Intuitive Understanding Of Euler's Formula - BetterExplained -

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