

$$C = \alpha^3 + \alpha^4 \text{ و } B = \alpha^2 + \alpha^5 \text{ و } A = \alpha + \alpha^6 \text{ و } \alpha = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{7}}$$

المقدار $1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + \dots + \alpha^6$ هو مجموع حدود متتالية هندسية أساسها $q = \alpha$ وحدها الأول 1 (1)

$$1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + \dots + \alpha^6 = a \frac{1 - q^7}{1 - q} = \frac{1 - \alpha^7}{1 - \alpha}$$

$$\text{لدينا } \alpha^7 = \left(e^{\frac{2\pi i}{7}} \right)^7 = e^{2\pi i} = 1 \text{ وبالتالي:}$$

$$1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + \dots + \alpha^6 = \frac{1 - 1}{1 - \alpha} = 0$$

$$(1) \quad x^3 + x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \quad (2)$$

نعوض A فنجد: $(\alpha + \alpha^6)^3 + (\alpha + \alpha^6)^2 - 2(\alpha + \alpha^6) - 1$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \alpha^3 + 3\alpha^2\alpha^6 + 3\alpha\alpha^{12} + \alpha^{18} + \alpha^2 + 2\alpha\alpha^6 + \alpha^{12} - 2\alpha - 2\alpha^6 - 1 \\ &= \alpha^3 + 3\alpha^2\alpha^6 + 3\alpha\alpha^{12} + \alpha^{18} + \alpha^2 + 2\alpha\alpha^6 + \alpha^{12} - 2\alpha - 2\alpha^6 - 1 \\ &= \alpha^3 + 3\alpha^8 + 3\alpha^{13} + \alpha^{18} + \alpha^2 + 2\alpha^7 + \alpha^{12} - 2\alpha - 2\alpha^6 - 1 \\ &= \alpha^3 + 3\alpha\alpha^7 + 3\alpha^6\alpha^7 + \alpha^4(\alpha^7)^2 + \alpha^2 + 2\alpha^7 + \alpha^5\alpha^7 - 2\alpha - 2\alpha^6 - 1 \\ &= \alpha^3 + 3\alpha + 3\alpha^6 + \alpha^4 + \alpha^2 + 2 + \alpha^5 - 2\alpha - 2\alpha^6 - 1 \\ &= \alpha^3 + \alpha + \alpha^6 + \alpha^4 + \alpha^2 + 2 + \alpha^5 - 1 = 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 + \alpha^4 + \alpha^5 + \alpha^6 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

وبالتالي A حل للمعادلة (1)

نعوض B فنجد: $(\alpha^2 + \alpha^5)^3 + (\alpha^2 + \alpha^5)^2 - 2(\alpha^2 + \alpha^5) - 1$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \alpha^6 + 3\alpha^4\alpha^5 + 3\alpha^2\alpha^{10} + \alpha^{15} + \alpha^4 + 2\alpha^2\alpha^7 + \alpha^{10} - 2\alpha^2 - 2\alpha^5 - 1 \\ &= \alpha^6 + 3\alpha^9 + 3\alpha^{12} + \alpha^{15} + \alpha^4 + 2\alpha^7 + \alpha^{10} - 2\alpha^2 - 2\alpha^5 - 1 \\ &= \alpha^6 + 3\alpha^2\alpha^7 + 3\alpha^5\alpha^7 + \alpha(\alpha^7)^2 + \alpha^4 + 2\alpha^7 + \alpha^3\alpha^7 - 2\alpha^2 - 2\alpha^5 - 1 \\ &= \alpha^6 + 3\alpha^2 + 3\alpha^5 + \alpha + \alpha^4 + 2 + \alpha^3 - 2\alpha^2 - 2\alpha^5 - 1 \\ &= \alpha^6 + \alpha^2 + \alpha^5 + \alpha + \alpha^4 + 2 + \alpha^3 - 1 = 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 + \alpha^4 + \alpha^5 + \alpha^6 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

وبالتالي B حل للمعادلة (1)

نعوض C فنجد: $(\alpha^3 + \alpha^4)^3 + (\alpha^3 + \alpha^4)^2 - 2(\alpha^3 + \alpha^4) - 1$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \alpha^9 + 3\alpha^6\alpha^4 + 3\alpha^3\alpha^8 + \alpha^{12} + \alpha^6 + 2\alpha^3\alpha^4 + \alpha^8 - 2\alpha^3 - 2\alpha^4 - 1 \\ &= \alpha^9 + 3\alpha^{10} + 3\alpha^{11} + \alpha^{12} + \alpha^6 + 2\alpha^7 + \alpha^8 - 2\alpha^3 - 2\alpha^4 - 1 \\ &= \alpha^2\alpha^7 + 3\alpha^3\alpha^7 + 3\alpha^4\alpha^7 + \alpha^5\alpha^7 + \alpha^6 + 2\alpha^7 + \alpha\alpha^7 - 2\alpha^3 - 2\alpha^4 - 1 \\ &= \alpha^2 + 3\alpha^3 + 3\alpha^4 + \alpha^5 + \alpha^6 + 2 + \alpha - 2\alpha^3 - 2\alpha^4 - 1 \\ &= \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 + \alpha^4 + \alpha^5 + \alpha^6 + 2 + \alpha - 1 = 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 + \alpha^4 + \alpha^5 + \alpha^6 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

وبالتالي C حل للمعادلة (1)

$$A = \alpha + \alpha^6 = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{7}} + \left(e^{\frac{2\pi i}{7}}\right)^6 = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{7}} + e^{\frac{12\pi i}{7}} \quad (3)$$

$$A = \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{12\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{12\pi}{7} = \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \left(2\pi - \frac{2\pi}{7}\right) + i \sin \left(2\pi - \frac{2\pi}{7}\right)$$

$$A = \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} - i \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} = 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} > 0$$

$$B = \alpha^2 + \alpha^5 = \left(e^{\frac{2\pi i}{7}}\right)^2 + \left(e^{\frac{2\pi i}{7}}\right)^5 = e^{\frac{4\pi i}{7}} + e^{\frac{10\pi i}{7}}$$

$$B = \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{10\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{10\pi}{7}$$

$$B = \cos \left(\pi - \frac{3\pi}{7}\right) + i \sin \left(\pi - \frac{3\pi}{7}\right) + \cos \left(\pi + \frac{3\pi}{7}\right) + i \sin \left(\pi + \frac{3\pi}{7}\right)$$

$$B = -\cos \frac{3\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{7} - \cos \frac{3\pi}{7} - i \sin \frac{3\pi}{7} = -2 \cos \frac{3\pi}{7} < 0$$

$$C = \alpha^3 + \alpha^4 = \left(e^{\frac{2\pi i}{7}}\right)^3 + \left(e^{\frac{2\pi i}{7}}\right)^4 = e^{\frac{6\pi i}{7}} + e^{\frac{8\pi i}{7}}$$

$$C = \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{6\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{8\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{8\pi}{7}$$

$$C = \cos \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{7}\right) + i \sin \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{7}\right) + \cos \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{7}\right) + i \sin \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{7}\right)$$

$$C = -\cos \frac{\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{7} - \cos \frac{\pi}{7} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{7} = -2 \cos \frac{\pi}{7} < 0$$

$$A = 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \text{ هو (1) الحل الوحيد الموجب للمعادلة (1)}$$

السؤال الثاني:

$$P(z) = z^4 + 4z^3 + 19z^2 + 30z + 50$$

$$P(z) = (z^2 + az + b)(z^2 + az + 2b) \quad (1)$$

$$P(z) = z^4 + az^3 + 2bz^2 + az^3 + a^2z^2 + 2abz + bz^2 + abz + 2b^2$$

$$P(z) = z^4 + 2az^3 + (a^2 + 3b)z^2 + 3abz + 2b^2$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a = 4 & (1) \\ a^2 + 3b = 19 & (2) \\ 3ab = 30 & (3) \\ 2b^2 = 50 & (4) \end{cases} \text{ بالمطابقة نجد}$$

من (1) نجد $a = 2$ نعوض في (2) فنجد $4 + 3b = 19$ أي أن $b = 5$

للتأكد نعوض في (3) فنجد $3(2)(5) = 30$ محققة وفي (4) فنجد $2(5)^2 = 50$ محققة

$$P(z) = (z^2 + 2z + 5)(z^2 + 2z + 10)$$

$$(z^2 + 2z + 5)(z^2 + 2z + 10) = 0 \text{ تكافئ } P(z) = 0 \text{ المعادلة } (2)$$

$$z^2 + 2z + 5 = 0 \text{ إما}$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4 - 4(1)(5) = 4 - 20 = -16$$

$$z_1 = \frac{-b + i\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-2 + 4i}{2} = -1 + 2i$$

$$z_2 = \frac{-b - i\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-2 - 4i}{2} = -1 - 2i$$

$$z^2 + 2z + 10 = 0 \text{ أو}$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4 - 4(1)(10) = 4 - 40 = -36$$

$$z_3 = \frac{-b + i\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-2 + 6i}{2} = -1 + 3i$$

$$z_4 = \frac{-b - i\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-2 - 6i}{2} = -1 - 3i$$

السؤال الثالث:

$$z^2 - (1 + 3i)z - 4 + 3i = 0$$

$$\omega = 8 - 6i$$

(1)

$$(1) \ x^2 + y^2 = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{64 + 36} = \sqrt{100} = 10$$

$$(2) \ x^2 - y^2 = a = 8$$

$$(3) \ 2xy = b = -6$$

بجمع (1) و (2) نجد $2x^2 = 18$ أي $x^2 = 9$ وبالتالي $x = \pm 3$

بطرح (1) و (2) نجد $2y^2 = 2$ أي $y^2 = 1$ وبالتالي $y = \pm 1$

وبما أن $xy < 0$ فإن الجذور التربيعية للعدد ω هي $3 - i$ و $-3 + i$

$$z^2 - (1 + 3i)z - 4 + 3i = 0$$

(2)

$$\Delta = (1 + 3i)^2 - 4(1)(-4 + 3i) = 1 + 6i - 9 + 16 - 12i = 8 - 6i = \omega$$

$$z_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{1 + 3i + 3 - i}{2} = \frac{4 + 2i}{2} = 2 + i$$

$$z_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{1 + 3i - 3 + i}{2} = \frac{-2 + 4i}{2} = -1 + 2i$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{-1 + 2i}{2 + i} = \frac{(-1 + 2i)(2 - i)}{(2 + i)(2 - i)} = \frac{-2 + i + 4i + 2}{4 + 1} = \frac{5i}{5} = i$$

(3)

لدينا $\left| \frac{b}{a} \right| = |i| = 1$ أي $OA = OB$ و $\arg \frac{b}{a} = \arg(i) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ أي $OA \perp OB$

وبالتالي المثلث OAB قائم ومتساوي الساقين.

$$Z = \frac{1+z}{2+z}$$

$$X + iY = \frac{1+x+iy}{2+x+iy} = \frac{(1+x+iy)(2+x-iy)}{(2+x+iy)(2+x-iy)} \quad (1)$$

$$X + iY = \frac{2+x-iy+2x+x^2-ixy+2yi+ixy+y^2}{(2+x)^2+y^2}$$

$$X + iY = \frac{x^2+y^2+3x+2}{(2+x)^2+y^2} + i \frac{y}{(2+x)^2+y^2}$$

$$Y = \frac{y}{(2+x)^2+y^2} \text{ و } X = \frac{x^2+y^2+3x+2}{(2+x)^2+y^2} \text{ وبالتالي}$$

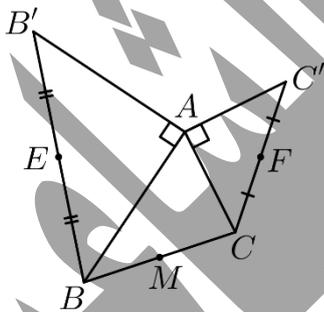
$$y=0 \text{ أي } \frac{y}{(2+x)^2+y^2} = 0 \text{ أي } Y=0 \text{ أي } Z \text{ يكون حقيقي إذا كان } \quad (2)$$

وهي معادلة مستقيم أفقي محذوف منه النقطة $(-2, 0)$

$$x^2+y^2+3x+2=0 \text{ أي } \frac{x^2+y^2+3x+2}{(2+x)^2+y^2} = 0 \text{ أي } X=0 \text{ أي } Z \text{ يكون تخيلي بحت إذا كان } \quad (3)$$

$$\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{4} \text{ أي } x^2 + 3x + \frac{9}{4} - \frac{9}{4} + y^2 + 2 = 0$$

وهي معادلة دائرة مركزها $\left(-\frac{3}{2}, 0\right)$ ونصف قطرها $R = \frac{1}{2}$ محذوف منها النقطة $(-2, 0)$



في المثلث القائم والمتساوي الساقين ACC' (1)

C' صورة C وفق دوران مركزه A وزاويته $\frac{\pi}{2}$ ومنه الصيغة العقدية للدوران:

$$c' = ic \text{ أي } c' - a = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i}(c - a)$$

في المثلث القائم والمتساوي الساقين ABB'

B' صورة B وفق دوران مركزه A وزاويته $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ ومنه الصيغة العقدية للدوران:

$$b' = -ib \text{ أي } b' - a = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}i}(b - a)$$

$$\frac{c' - b}{b' - c} = \frac{ic - b}{-ib - c} = \frac{(ic - b)(ib - c)}{(-ib - c)(ib - c)} = \frac{-bc - ic^2 - ib^2 + bc}{b^2 + c^2} = \frac{-i(c^2 + b^2)}{b^2 + c^2} = -i$$

$$BC' = CB' \text{ أي } \left| \frac{c' - b}{b' - c} \right| = |-i| = 1 \text{ لدينا} \quad (2)$$

و $\arg\left(\frac{c' - b}{b' - c}\right) = \arg(-i) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ أي المستقيمين (BC') و (CB') متعامدين.

$$m = \frac{b+c}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(b+c) \text{ أي أن } [BC] \text{ منتصف } M \quad (3)$$

$$e = \frac{b+b'}{2} = \frac{b-ib}{2} = \frac{1}{2}b(1-i) \text{ أي أن } [BB'] \text{ منتصف } E$$

$$f = \frac{c+c'}{2} = \frac{c+ic}{2} = \frac{1}{2}c(1+i) \text{ أي أن } [CC'] \text{ منتصف } F$$

$$\frac{e-m}{f-m} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}b(1-i) - \frac{1}{2}(b+c)}{\frac{1}{2}c(1+i) - \frac{1}{2}(b+c)} = \frac{b-ib-b-c}{c+ic-b-c} = \frac{-ib-c}{-b+ic} = \frac{-ib+i^2c}{-b+ic} = \frac{i(-b+ic)}{-b+ic} = i \quad (4)$$

$$ME \perp MF \text{ أي } \arg\left(\frac{e-m}{f-m}\right) = \arg(i) = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ و } ME = MF \text{ أي } \left|\frac{e-m}{f-m}\right| = |i| = 1 \text{ لدينا}$$

وبالتالي المثلث EFM قائم ومتساوي الساقين

انتهى حل النموذج الأول

الأعداد العقدية وتطبيقاتها

$$Z = \frac{-1+i}{\sqrt{3}+i}$$

$$z_1 = -1+i$$

(1)

لدينا $|z_1| = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$ و $\cos \theta_1 = \frac{x}{r} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ و $\sin \theta_1 = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ وبالتالي $\theta_1 = \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

ومنه الشكل المثلثي للعدد العقدي z_1 هو $z_1 = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$

$$z_2 = \sqrt{3} + i$$

لدينا $|z_2| = \sqrt{3+1} = 2$ و $\cos \theta_2 = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ و $\sin \theta_2 = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{1}{2}$ وبالتالي $\theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{6}$

ومنه الشكل المثلثي للعدد العقدي z_2 هو $z_2 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$

$$|Z| = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

(2)

$$\arg Z = \arg \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \arg z_1 - \arg z_2 = \frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{9\pi - 2\pi}{12} = \frac{7\pi}{12}$$

وبالتالي الشكل المثلثي للعدد العقدي Z هو $Z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\cos \frac{7\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{7\pi}{12} \right)$

والشكل الجبري للعدد العقدي Z هو:

$$Z = \frac{-1+i}{\sqrt{3}+i} = \frac{(-1+i)(\sqrt{3}-i)}{(\sqrt{3}+i)(\sqrt{3}-i)} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}+i+i\sqrt{3}+1}{3+1} = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{4} + i \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\cos \frac{7\pi}{12} = \frac{x_Z}{r_Z} = \frac{\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{4}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}}{4}$$

(3)

$$\sin \frac{7\pi}{12} = \frac{y_Z}{r_Z} = \frac{\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{4}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$\tan \frac{7\pi}{12} = \frac{\sin \frac{7\pi}{12}}{\cos \frac{7\pi}{12}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6}}{4}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P(z) &= z^3 + (2-3i)z^2 + (10-6i)z - 30i \\
P(3i) &= (3i)^3 + (2-3i)(3i)^2 + (10-6i)(3i) - 30i \\
P(3i) &= -27i + (2-3i)(-9) + (10-6i)(3i) - 30i \\
P(3i) &= -27i - 18 + 27i + 30i + 18 - 30i = 0
\end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

وبالتالي $z_0 = 3i$ جذر لكثير الحدود $P(z)$

$$\begin{array}{r}
z^2 + 2z + 10 \\
\hline
z - 3i \overline{) z^3 + (2-3i)z^2 + (10-6i)z - 30i} \\
\underline{\ominus z^3} \qquad \qquad \qquad \underline{\ominus 3iz^2} \\
\qquad \qquad \qquad 2z^2 \qquad \qquad \qquad + (10-6i)z - 30i \\
\qquad \qquad \qquad \underline{\ominus 2z^2} \qquad \qquad \qquad \underline{\ominus 6iz} \\
\qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad 10z \qquad \qquad \qquad - 30i \\
\qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \underline{\ominus 10z} \qquad \qquad \qquad \underline{\ominus 30i} \\
\qquad 0
\end{array} \tag{2}$$

$$P(z) = (z-3i)Q(z) = (z-3i)(z^2 + 2z + 10)$$

$$P(z) = 0$$

$$(z-3i)(z^2 + 2z + 10) = 0$$

$$z_0 = 3i \text{ إما!}$$

$$\text{أو } z^2 + 2z + 10 = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4 - 4(1)(10) = 4 - 40 = -36$$

$$z_1 = \frac{-b + i\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-2 + 6i}{2} = -1 + 3i$$

$$z_1 = \frac{-b - i\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-2 - 6i}{2} = -1 - 3i$$

$$\Omega A = \left| 3i + \frac{1}{2} \right| = \sqrt{9 + \frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{37}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{37}}{2} \tag{3}$$

$$\Omega B = \left| -1 + 3i + \frac{1}{2} \right| = \left| -\frac{1}{2} + 3i \right| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 9} = \sqrt{\frac{37}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{37}}{2}$$

$$\Omega C = \left| -1 - 3i + \frac{1}{2} \right| = \left| -\frac{1}{2} - 3i \right| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 9} = \sqrt{\frac{37}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{37}}{2}$$

$$\Omega A = \Omega B = \Omega C$$

وبالتالي النقاط A و B و C تقع على دائرة مركزها $\Omega \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0 \right)$ نصف قطرها $R = \frac{\sqrt{37}}{2}$

السؤال الثالث:

$$c = 3 - i \text{ و } b = -2 - 2i \text{ و } a = i$$

$$\frac{b-a}{c-a} = \frac{-2-2i-i}{3-i-i} = \frac{-2-3i}{3-2i} = \frac{(-2-3i)(3+2i)}{(3-2i)(3+2i)} = \frac{-6-4i-9i+6}{9+4} = \frac{-13i}{13} = -i \quad (1) \text{ الشكل الجبري}$$

$$\frac{b-a}{c-a} = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}i} \quad \text{الشكل الأسّي}$$

$$AB \perp AC \text{ أي } \arg\left(\frac{b-a}{c-a}\right) = \arg(-i) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{و} \quad AB = AC \text{ أي } \left|\frac{b-a}{c-a}\right| = |-i| = 1 \quad \text{لدينا} \quad (2)$$

أي أن المثلث ABC قائم ومتساوي الساقين.

وبالتالي ليكون الرباعي $BACA'$ مربع يكفي أن يكون متوازي أضلاع (3)

$$\overline{AB} = \overline{CA'}$$

$$b - a = a' - c$$

$$a' = c + b - a = 3 - i - 2 - 2i - i = 1 - 4i$$

السؤال الرابع:

$$\overline{Z} = \overline{\left(\frac{w+z}{1-wz}\right)} = \frac{\overline{w+z}}{1-\overline{wz}} \quad (1)$$

$$\overline{z} = \frac{1}{z} \text{ بما أن طول } z \text{ تساوي الواحد فإن } |z|^2 = 1 \text{ أي } z\overline{z} = 1$$

$$\overline{w} = \frac{1}{w} \text{ وبما أن طول } w \text{ تساوي الواحد فإن } |w|^2 = 1 \text{ أي } w\overline{w} = 1$$

$$\overline{Z} = \frac{\frac{1}{w} + \frac{1}{z}}{1 - \frac{1}{wz}} = \frac{\frac{z+w}{wz}}{\frac{wz-1}{wz}} = \frac{z+w}{wz-1} = -\frac{z+w}{1-wz} = -Z \text{ وبالتالي}$$

أي أن Z تخيلي بحت

$$w = e^{i\frac{4\pi}{5}} \text{ و } z = e^{i\frac{\pi}{5}} \quad (2)$$

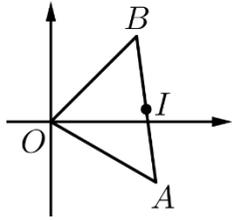
$$Z = \frac{w+z}{1-wz} = \frac{e^{i\frac{4\pi}{5}} + e^{i\frac{\pi}{5}}}{1 - e^{i\frac{4\pi}{5}} e^{i\frac{\pi}{5}}} = \frac{e^{i\frac{4\pi}{5}} + e^{i\frac{\pi}{5}}}{1 - e^{i\pi}} = \frac{e^{i\frac{4\pi}{5}} + e^{i\frac{\pi}{5}}}{1 - (-1)} = \frac{e^{i\frac{4\pi}{5}} + e^{i\frac{\pi}{5}}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{i\frac{4\pi}{5}} + e^{i\frac{\pi}{5}} \right)$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{2} \left(\cos \frac{4\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{5} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\cos \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{5} \right) + i \sin \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{5} \right) + \cos \frac{\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{5} \right)$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\cos \frac{\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{5} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(2i \sin \frac{\pi}{5} \right) = i \sin \frac{\pi}{5}$$

$[AB]$ منتصف القطعة المستقيمة I و $b = 2e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}$ و $a = 2e^{-\frac{\pi}{6}i}$

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



$A(\sqrt{3}, -1)$ أي

$$b = 2e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i} = 2\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{4} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2}$$

$B(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$ أي

بما أن $|a| = |b| = 2$ أي $OA = OB$

وبالتالي المثلث OAB متساوي الساقين

$$(\vec{u}, \vec{OI}) = (\vec{u}, \vec{OA}) + (\vec{OA}, \vec{OI}) \quad (2)$$

بما أن I منتصف القطعة المستقيمة $[AB]$ فإن OI متوسط في مثلث متساوي الساقين فهو منتصف

$$(\vec{OA}, \vec{OI}) = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{OA}, \vec{OB}) = \frac{1}{2}(\arg b - \arg a)$$

$$(\vec{u}, \vec{OI}) = (\vec{u}, \vec{OA}) + (\vec{OA}, \vec{OI}) = \arg a + \frac{1}{2}(\arg b - \arg a)$$

$$(\vec{u}, \vec{OI}) = \frac{1}{2}\arg a + \frac{1}{2}\arg b = \frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{24}$$

$$z_I = \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-i+\sqrt{2}+i\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2} \quad \text{الشكل الجبري:} \quad (3)$$

$$|z_I| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{3+2\sqrt{6}+2}{4} + \frac{2-2\sqrt{2}+1}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{8+2\sqrt{6}-2\sqrt{2}}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{8+2\sqrt{6}-2\sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

$$z_I = \frac{\sqrt{8+2\sqrt{6}-2\sqrt{2}}}{2} \left(\cos\frac{\pi}{24} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{24}\right) \quad \text{ومنه الشكل المثلثي:}$$

$$\cos\frac{\pi}{24} = \frac{x_I}{r_I} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{8+2\sqrt{6}-2\sqrt{2}}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{8+2\sqrt{6}-2\sqrt{2}}} \quad (4)$$

$$\sin\frac{\pi}{24} = \frac{y_I}{r_I} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{8+2\sqrt{6}-2\sqrt{2}}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{8+2\sqrt{6}-2\sqrt{2}}}$$

انتهى حل النموذج الثاني

الأعداد العقدية وتطبيقاتها

السؤال الأول:

$$Z = (2\sqrt{3}i - 2)^5 \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{5} + i \cos \frac{\pi}{5} \right)$$

$$w = 2\sqrt{3}i - 2 \text{ نفرض } z_1 = (2\sqrt{3}i - 2)^5 \quad (1)$$

لدينا $r_w = \sqrt{12+4} = 4$ و $\cos \theta_w = \frac{x}{r} = -\frac{2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$ و $\sin \theta_w = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ وبالتالي $\theta_w = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$$w = 4e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}} \text{ أي}$$

$$z_1 = w^5 = \left(4e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}} \right)^5 = 1024e^{\frac{10\pi i}{3}} \text{ وبالتالي}$$

$$z_2 = \sin \frac{\pi}{5} + i \cos \frac{\pi}{5} = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{5} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{5} \right) = \cos \frac{3\pi}{10} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{10} = e^{\frac{3\pi i}{10}} \quad (2)$$

$$Z = 1024e^{\frac{10\pi i}{3}} \cdot e^{\frac{3\pi i}{10}} = 1024e^{\left(\frac{10\pi}{3} + \frac{3\pi}{10}\right)i} = 1024e^{\frac{109\pi i}{30}} = 1024e^{-\frac{11\pi i}{30}} \text{ وبالتالي يكون} \quad (3)$$

السؤال الثاني:

$$z = 2 - i$$

العدد العقدي a الذي يمثل النقطة A صورة M وفق تحاكي مركزه O ونسبته $k = -2$ (1)

$$a - o = k(z - o) \text{ الصيغة العقدية للتحاكي}$$

$$a = -2z = -2(2 - i) = -4 + 2i$$

العدد العقدي b الذي يمثل النقطة B صورة M وفق دوران مركزه A وزاويته $-\frac{\pi}{4}$ (2)

$$b - a = e^{-\frac{\pi i}{4}}(z - a) \text{ الصيغة العقدية للدوران}$$

$$b = e^{-\frac{\pi i}{4}}(z - a) + a = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) (2 - i + 4 - 2i) - 4 + 2i$$

$$b = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) (6 - 3i) - 4 + 2i = 3\sqrt{2} - 3i\sqrt{2} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}i - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} - 4 + 2i$$

$$b = \frac{3\sqrt{2} - 8}{2} + i \frac{4 - 9\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

العدد العقدي c الذي يمثل النقطة C التي تجعل M مركز ثقل المثلث ABC (3)

$$z = \frac{a + b + c}{3}$$

$$c = 3z - a - b = 3(2 - i) - (-4 + 2i) - \left(\frac{3\sqrt{2} - 8}{2} + i \frac{4 - 9\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$

$$c = \left(6 + 4 - \frac{3\sqrt{2} - 8}{2} \right) + i \left(-3 - 2 - \frac{4 - 9\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{28 - 3\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) + i \left(\frac{9\sqrt{2} - 14}{2} \right)$$

$$Z = \frac{-2e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}}{\sqrt{3}+i}$$

$$|Z| = \frac{\left| \frac{-2e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}}{\sqrt{3}+i} \right|}{\left| \sqrt{3}+i \right|} = \frac{\left| -2e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}} \right|}{\left| \sqrt{3}+i \right|} = \frac{|-2| \cdot \left| e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}} \right|}{\left| \sqrt{3}+i \right|} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3+1}} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$\arg Z = \arg \left(\frac{-2e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}}{\sqrt{3}+i} \right) = \arg \left(-2e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}} \right) - \arg(\sqrt{3}+i) = \arg(-2) + \arg \left(e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}} \right) - \arg(\sqrt{3}+i)$$

نفرض $w = \sqrt{3}+i$ فيكون $r=2$ و $\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ و $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ فإن $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ وبالتالي

$$\arg Z = \pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{7\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{19\pi}{12}$$

$$Z = \cos \frac{19\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{19\pi}{12}$$

$$Z = \frac{-2e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}}{\sqrt{3}+i} = \frac{-2 \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)}{\sqrt{3}+i} = \frac{-2 \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)}{\sqrt{3}+i} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-i\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+i} \quad (2)$$

$$Z = \frac{(\sqrt{2}-i\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3}-i)}{(\sqrt{3}+i)(\sqrt{3}-i)} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-i\sqrt{2}-i\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{3+1} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4} + i \frac{-\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$\sin \frac{19\pi}{12} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}}{4} \text{ و } \cos \frac{19\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

لدينا $A(3,1)$ و $B(1,3)$ وبالتالي $a=3+i$ و $b=1+3i$ أي: (1)

$$z = a \cdot b = (3+i)(1+3i) = 3+9i+i-3 = 10i$$

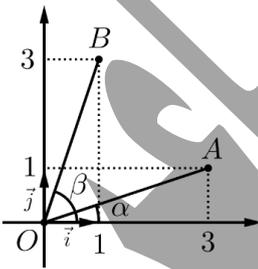
$$\alpha + \beta = \arg a + \arg b = \arg(ab) = \arg(10i) = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \text{ و } \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \text{ و } r_a = \sqrt{9+1} = \sqrt{10} \text{ لدينا} \quad (3)$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \text{ و } \cos \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \text{ و } r_b = \sqrt{1+9} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\cos \hat{A}OB = \cos(\vec{OA}, \vec{OB}) = \cos(\beta - \alpha)$$

$$\cos \hat{A}OB = \cos \beta \cos \alpha + \sin \beta \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{3}{10} + \frac{3}{10} = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$$



السؤال الأول:

$$Z = (1 + \sqrt{3}i)^6 + (1 - \sqrt{3}i)^6$$

$$z_1 = 1 + \sqrt{3}i \quad (1)$$

$$z_1 = 2e^{\frac{\pi}{3}i} \text{ وبالتالي } \theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ ومنه } \sin \theta_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ و } \cos \theta_1 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ و } r_1 = \sqrt{1+3} = 2$$

$$z_2 = \overline{z_1} = 2e^{-\frac{\pi}{3}i} = 2e^{-\frac{\pi}{3}i} \text{ وبالتالي نستنتج أن}$$

$$(z_1)^6 = \left(2e^{\frac{\pi}{3}i}\right)^6 = 64e^{2\pi i} = 64 \quad (2)$$

$$(z_2)^6 = \left(2e^{-\frac{\pi}{3}i}\right)^6 = 64e^{-2\pi i} = 64$$

$$Z = (1 + \sqrt{3}i)^6 + (1 - \sqrt{3}i)^6 = 64 + 64 = 128$$

وبالتالي العدد Z عدد حقيقي

السؤال الثاني:

$$\theta \in \mathbb{R} \setminus (1+2k)\pi \text{ حيث } Z = \frac{1 - \cos \theta - i \sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta - i \sin \theta}$$

$$Z = \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 2i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 2i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$Z = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \left(\sin \frac{\theta}{2} - i \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right)}{2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)}$$

$$Z = 2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \left(\frac{\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2} \right) - i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2} \right)}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - i \sin \frac{\theta}{2}} \right)$$

$$Z = 2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \left(\frac{e^{-\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)i}}{e^{-\frac{\theta}{2}i}} \right) = 2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2} e^{\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right)i} = 2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2} e^{(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2})i}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k \text{ أي أن } \theta - \frac{\pi}{2} = 2\pi k \text{ إذا كان } Z \text{ حقيقي إذا كان}$$

السؤال الثالث:

$$c = -3 + i \text{ و } b = 1 - i \text{ و } a = -1 + 3i$$

$$g = \frac{a+b+c}{3} = \frac{-1+3i+1-i-3+i}{3} = \frac{-3+3i}{3} = -1+i \quad (1)$$

$$m = \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{-1+3i+1-i}{2} = \frac{2i}{2} = i \quad (2)$$

$$n = \frac{a+c}{2} = \frac{-1+3i-3+i}{2} = \frac{-4+4i}{2} = -2+2i$$

$$p = \frac{b+c}{2} = \frac{1-i-3+i}{2} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$$

نفرض g' العدد العقدي الممثل للنقطة G' مركز ثقل المثلث MNP (3)

$$g' = \frac{m+n+p}{3} = \frac{i-2+2i-1}{3} = \frac{-3+3i}{3} = -1+i = g$$

وبالتالي للمثلثين ABC و MNP مركز الثقل ذاته.

السؤال الرابع:

$$d = 5 + 2i \text{ و } c = 5 + 6i \text{ و } b = 4 - i \text{ و } a = -3 - 2i$$

$$\frac{d-a}{b-a} = \frac{5+2i+3+2i}{4-i+3+2i} = \frac{8+4i}{7+i} = \frac{(8+4i)(7-i)}{(7+i)(7-i)} = \frac{56-8i+28i+4}{49+1} = \frac{60+20i}{50} = \frac{6}{5} + \frac{2}{5}i \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{c-a}{d-a} = \frac{5+6i+3+2i}{5+2i+3+2i} = \frac{8+8i}{8+4i} = \frac{2+2i}{2+i} = \frac{(2+2i)(2-i)}{(2+i)(2-i)} = \frac{4-2i+4i+2}{4+1} = \frac{6+2i}{5} = \frac{6}{5} + \frac{2}{5}i$$

$$\text{أي } \frac{d-a}{b-a} = \frac{c-a}{d-a} \text{ وبالتالي}$$

$$\arg\left(\frac{d-a}{b-a}\right) = \arg\left(\frac{c-a}{d-a}\right)$$

$$(\overline{AB}, \overline{AD}) = (\overline{AD}, \overline{AC})$$

وبالتالي المستقيم (AD) منصف داخلي للزاوية A في المثلث ABC .

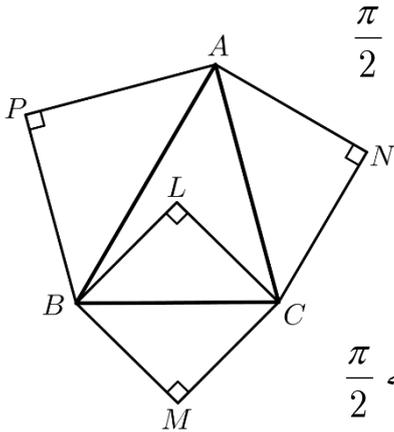
$$|z-4+i| = |z+3+2i|$$

$$|z-(4-i)| = |z-(-3-2i)|$$

$$|z-b| = |z-a|$$

$$MB = MA$$

وبالتالي مجموعة النقاط M تمثل محور القطعة المستقيمة $[AB]$ (2)



(1) في المثلث القائم والمتساوي الساقين ACN لدينا C صورة A وفق دوران مركزه N وزاويته $\frac{\pi}{2}$

الصيغة العقدية للدوران $c - n = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i}(a - n)$

وبالتالي $n(1 - i) = c$ أي $n - in = c$ أي $c - n = -in$

$$n = \frac{c}{1 - i} = \frac{c(1 + i)}{(1 - i)(1 + i)} = \frac{c(1 + i)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}c(1 + i)$$

في المثلث القائم والمتساوي الساقين BAP لدينا A صورة B وفق دوران مركزه P وزاويته $\frac{\pi}{2}$

الصيغة العقدية للدوران $a - p = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i}(b - p)$ أي $a - p = ib - ip$ أي $-p = ib - ip$ أي $-p + ip = ib$ أي $p(-1 + i) = ib$ وبالتالي

$$p = \frac{ib}{-1 + i} = \frac{ib(-1 - i)}{(-1 + i)(-1 - i)} = \frac{b(-i + 1)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}b(1 - i)$$

في المثلث القائم والمتساوي الساقين BCL لدينا C صورة B وفق دوران مركزه L وزاويته $\frac{\pi}{2}$

الصيغة العقدية للدوران $c - l = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i}(b - l)$ أي $c - l = ib - il$ أي $c - l = c - ib$ أي $l(1 - i) = c - ib$ وبالتالي

$$l = \frac{c - ib}{1 - i} = \frac{(c - ib)(1 + i)}{(1 - i)(1 + i)} = \frac{c + ic - ib + b}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(c + ic - ib + b)$$

$$l - p = \frac{1}{2}(c + ic - ib + b) - \frac{1}{2}b(1 - i) = \frac{1}{2}(c + ic - ib + b - b + ib) = \frac{1}{2}(c + ic) = \frac{1}{2}c(1 + i) = n \quad (2)$$

وبالتالي $n = l - p$ وتكافئ $\overline{NA} = \overline{PL}$ وبالتالي الرباعي $ANLP$ متوازي أضلاع

(3) في المثلث القائم والمتساوي الساقين CBM لدينا B صورة C وفق دوران مركزه M وزاويته $\frac{\pi}{2}$

الصيغة العقدية للدوران $b - m = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i}(c - m)$ أي $b - m = ic - im$ أي $b - m = b - ic$ أي $m(1 - i) = b - ic$

$$m = \frac{b - ic}{1 - i} = \frac{(b - ic)(1 + i)}{(1 - i)(1 + i)} = \frac{b + ib - ic + c}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(b + ib - ic + c)$$

$$\frac{n - b}{m - p} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}c(1 + i) - b}{\frac{1}{2}(b + ib - ic + c) - \frac{1}{2}b(1 - i)} = \frac{c + ic - 2b}{b + ib - ic + c - b + ib} = \frac{c + ic - 2b}{-ic + c + 2ib}$$

$$\frac{n - b}{m - p} = \frac{i(-ic + c + 2ib)}{-ic + c + 2ib} = i$$

لدينا $\left| \frac{n - b}{m - p} \right| = |i| = 1$ أي $BN = PM$ و $\arg\left(\frac{n - b}{m - p}\right) = \arg(i) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ أي $BN \perp PM$

انتهى حل النموذج الرابع

الأعداد العقدية وتطبيقاتها