

• مرافقة عدد عقدي:

إذا كان $Z = x + iy$
فإن مرافقته $\bar{Z} = x - iy$

أفئلة:

Z	\bar{Z}
$3 + 4i$	$3 - 4i$
$-2 - 5i$	$-2 + 5i$
$3 - i$	$3 + i$
$2i - 4$	$-2i - 4$
$5i$	$-5i$
2	2
0	0

• مرافقة مقدار:

أو مرافقة للمقدار:

1) $w = z + 2i - 3$

$\bar{w} = \bar{z} - 2i - 3$

2) $w = \frac{z^2 - 2z}{\bar{z} + 3}$

$\bar{w} = \frac{\bar{z}^2 - 2\bar{z}}{z + 3}$

3) $w = \frac{\bar{z} - i}{i\bar{z} + 1}$

$\bar{w} = \frac{z + i}{-iz + 1}$

• العدد العقدي:

$(i)^2 = -1$ فرهشة أوليا

مجموعة الأعداد العقدية:

لكل عدد يكتب بالشكل

$Z = x + iy$

نحي هذا الشكل بالشكل الجبري للعدد

العقدي

نحي x بالقيم الحقيقي لـ Z نرمزه

$\text{Re}(Z)$

نحي y بالقيم التخيلي لـ Z ونرمزه

لـ $\text{Im}(Z)$

• أفئلة:

أعداد عقدية مركبة:

$Z_1 = 5 + 2i$

$Z_2 = -3 + 4i$

$Z_3 = -5 - 7i$

أعداد عقدية خيالية خيالية:

$Z_4 = 3i$

$Z_5 = -\frac{1}{2}i$

أعداد عقدية حقيقية:

$Z_6 = 3$

$Z_7 = -\frac{1}{2}$

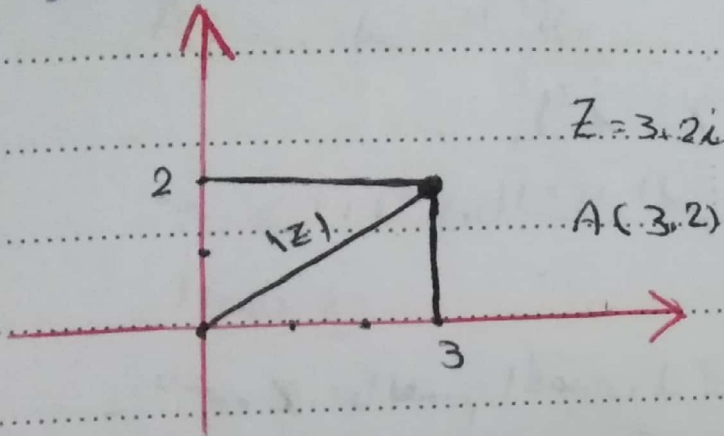
$Z_8 = 0$

$Z_9 = \sqrt{3}$

تمثيل العدد العقدي:

إذا كان $Z = x + iy$

تمثل العدد العقدي بالنقطة $A(x, y)$



$|z|$ هو البعد عن الأصل

تمرين ①: ليكن u عدد عقدي أولي

(1) وليكن Z عدد عقدي

$$W = \frac{Z + u\bar{Z}}{1 + u}$$

أثبت أنه W حقيقي

$$\bar{W} = \frac{\bar{Z} + \bar{u}Z}{1 + \bar{u}}$$

لأنه $|u|=1 \iff \bar{u} = \frac{1}{u}$

$$\bar{W} = \frac{\bar{Z} + \frac{Z}{u}}{\frac{1}{u} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{u\bar{Z} + Z}{1 + u}$$

$$= \frac{u\bar{Z} + Z}{1 + u}$$

$\bar{W} = W$ حقيقي

طول عدد عقدي:

إذا كان $Z = x + iy$

فإن $|Z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

أمثلة:

Z

$|Z|$

$Z = 3 + 4i$

$|Z| = \sqrt{9 + 16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$

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

$|Z| = \sqrt{1 + 3} = \sqrt{4} = 2$

$Z = 3 - i$

$|Z| = \sqrt{9 + 1} = \sqrt{10}$

$Z = 3i$

$|Z| = \sqrt{9} = 3$

$Z = 4$

$|Z| = \sqrt{16} = 4$

خواص الأولية والمرافقة:

① $Z + \bar{Z} = 2x$

② $Z - \bar{Z} = 2iy$

③ $Z \cdot \bar{Z} = |Z|^2 = x^2 + y^2$

④ $\bar{\bar{Z}} = Z \iff Z$ حقيقي

⑤ $\bar{\bar{Z}} = -Z \iff Z$ تخيلي خيبي

⑥ $\bar{\frac{1}{Z}} = \frac{1}{\bar{Z}} \iff |Z|=1$

بعده عن الحساب (1) يقع على دائرة مركزها

(5) وصف فكرها (1)

المعادلات التربيعية

① $Z^2 + 9 = 0$

$Z^2 = -9$

$Z = 3i \quad Z = -3i$

② $Z^3 + Z = 0$

$Z(Z^2 + 1) = 0$

الحل $Z = 0$

أي $Z^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow Z^2 = -1$

$Z = \pm i$

③ $Z^2 + 4Z + 5 = 0$

$a=1, b=4, c=5$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$

$\Delta = 16 - 20 = -4$

$\sqrt{\Delta} = 2i$

$Z_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-4 + 2i}{2}$

$= -2 + i$

$Z_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-4 - 2i}{2}$

$= -2 - i$

مجموع الجذور $Z_1 + Z_2 = -4$

حاصل ضرب الجذور $Z_1 \cdot Z_2 = 5$

مجموع الجذور $Z_1 + Z_2 = -4$

$Z_1 = \frac{-4 + 2i}{2}$

$Z_2 = \frac{-4 - 2i}{2}$

$Z_1 = -2 + i$
 $Z_2 = -2 - i$

$M \in \Gamma \Rightarrow |Z_1| = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{Z_1} = \bar{Z}_1$

$\frac{1}{Z_1} = \frac{-2 - i}{-2 + i} = \frac{(-2 - i)(-2 - i)}{(-2 + i)(-2 - i)}$

$\bar{Z}_1 = \frac{1 - 2iZ_1}{Z_1 + 2i}$

$M \in \Gamma \Leftrightarrow |Z_1| = 1$

نريد معرفة خصائص Z_1 و Z_2

$|W + Z_1|^2 + |W - Z_1|^2 = 2|W|^2 + 2|Z_1|^2$

$L_1 = |W + Z_1|^2 + |W - Z_1|^2$

$= (W + Z_1)(\bar{W} + \bar{Z}_1) + (W - Z_1)(\bar{W} - \bar{Z}_1)$

$= W\bar{W} + W\bar{Z}_1 + Z_1\bar{W} + Z_1\bar{Z}_1 + W\bar{W} - W\bar{Z}_1 - Z_1\bar{W} + Z_1\bar{Z}_1$

$= 2W\bar{W} + 2Z_1\bar{Z}_1$

$= 2|W|^2 + 2|Z_1|^2$

$= L_2$

$$4x = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$-2y = 3 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$z = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{2}i$$

$$\frac{z+3}{z-1} = 2+i$$

$$(z+3)(1) = (2+i)(z-1)$$

$$z+3 = 2z - 2 + iz - i$$

$$z - 2z - iz = -5 - i$$

$$z = x + iy \quad \bar{z} = x - iy$$

$$x + iy - 2(x - iy) - i(x - iy) = -5 - i$$

$$x + iy - 2x + 2iy - ix + iy = -5 - i$$

$$-x + 3iy - ix + iy = -5 - i$$

$$-x - y + i(3y + 2) = -5 - i$$

$$\begin{cases} -x - y = -5 & \text{①} \\ 3y + 2 = -1 & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

نضرب المعادلة ② بـ (2) ونطرحها

$$4y = 4 \Rightarrow y = 1$$

نعوض في ①

$$-x - 1 = -5$$

$$x = 4 \Rightarrow z = 4 + i$$

$$5z^2 - 2z + 1 = 0$$

$$a=5 \quad b=-2 \quad c=1$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$\Delta = 4 - 20$$

$$\Delta = -16 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\Delta} = 4i$$

$$z_1 = \frac{2+4i}{10} = \frac{2}{10} + \frac{4}{10}i$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}i$$

$$z_2 = \frac{2-4i}{10} = \frac{2}{10} - \frac{4}{10}i$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{5}i$$

$$z + 3\bar{z} = 1 + 3i$$

لنفرض $z = x + iy$ و $\bar{z} = x - iy$

$$x + iy + 3(x - iy) = 1 + 3i$$

$$x + iy + 3x - 3iy = 1 + 3i$$

$$4x - 2iy = 1 + 3i$$

③ التمثيل لمتجه عددين

عقدتين نظرت اليهما والمقام
بمواضع المقام

$Z_1 = 3 - 4i, Z_2 = 5 + i$

بالشكل الجبري

$$\frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = \frac{(3-4i)(5-i)}{(5+i)(5-i)}$$
$$= \frac{15 - 3i - 20i - 4}{25 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{11 - 23i}{26} = \frac{11}{26} - \frac{23}{26}i$$

نريد
اكتبها بالشكل الجبري

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

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

$$w = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2} + i \frac{-\sqrt{3} + 1}{2}$$

المعاملات على الأعداد العقدية

① الجمع والطرح هو جمع العتص
مع العتص والقسمة والقسمة

مثال

$Z_1 = 3 - i, Z_2 = 5 + 3i$

بالشكل الجبري

$$Z_1 + Z_2 = 8 + 2i$$
$$Z_1 - Z_2 = 3 - i - 5 - 3i$$
$$= -2 - 4i$$

$$3Z_1 - 4Z_2 = 3(3 - i) - 4(5 + 3i)$$
$$= 9 - 3i - 20 - 12i$$
$$= -11 - 15i$$

② الضرب باستخدام طريقة النشر
ولا تنس i^2

مثال

$Z_1 = 2 - 3i, Z_2 = 4 + 5i$

بالشكل الجبري

$$Z_1 \cdot Z_2 = (2 - 3i)(4 + 5i)$$
$$= 8 + 10i - 12i + 15 = 23 - 2i$$

$$(Z_1)^2 = (2 - 3i)^2$$
$$= 4 - 12i + (3i)^2$$
$$= 4 - 12i - 9 = -5 - 12i$$

تمرين 1 حل المعادلة:

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

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$\Delta = (1-i)^2 - 4(1)(4i)$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 2i - 1 - 16i = -18i$$

$$\Delta = -18i$$

$$|\Delta| = \sqrt{0+324} = 18$$

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = x + iy \quad \text{نقوم}$$

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

$$x^2 + y^2 = 18 \quad (2)$$

$$2xy = -18 \quad (3)$$

$$2x^2 = 18$$

نجمع (1) و (2)

$$x^2 = 9 \Rightarrow x = \pm 3$$

نقوم في (1)

$$9 + y^2 = 18$$

$$y^2 = 9 \Rightarrow y = \pm 3$$

بما (3) $x, y < 0$ من علامتنا السابقة

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = 3 - 3i$$

$$z_1 = \frac{-1+i+3-3i}{2} = \frac{2-2i}{2} = 1-i$$

$$z_2 = \frac{-1+i-3+3i}{2} = \frac{-4+4i}{2} = -2+2i$$

الجذر التربيعي لعدد عقدي:

تمرين 2 اوجد الجذرين التربيعين للعدد

$$z = 3 + 4i$$

العدد

أوجد حسب الطريقة:

$$|3+4i| = \sqrt{9+16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

نقوم الجذر $x + iy$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 3 & (1) \text{ الكيفي} \\ x^2 + y^2 = 5 & (2) \text{ الطولية} \\ 2xy = 4 & (3) \text{ التخيل} \end{cases}$$

نجمع (1) و (2) نجد:

$$2x^2 = 8 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2$$

نقوم في (2) نجد:

$$4 + y^2 = 5$$

$$y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow y = \pm 1$$

بما (3) $x, y > 0$ من نفس

الاجزاء

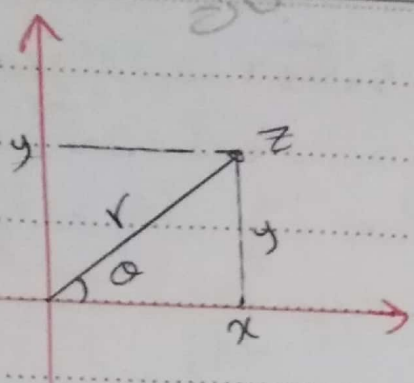
الجذر الاول هو

$$z_1 = 2 + i$$

الجذر الثاني هو

$$z_2 = -2 - i$$

1960 و 180 دون قطر المثلث



$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{y}{r}$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{x}{r}$$

وان شكل المثلث هو

$$Z = r(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta))$$

تذكر

القيم في الشكل المثلثي

① $Z = 2 + 2\sqrt{3}i$

$$r = \sqrt{4 + 12} = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$Z = 4(\cos(\frac{\pi}{3}) + i\sin(\frac{\pi}{3}))$$

المعادلة

إذا كان Z_1, Z_2 عددين معقدتين

$$aZ^2 + bZ + c = 0$$

$$Z_1 + Z_2 = \frac{-b}{a}$$

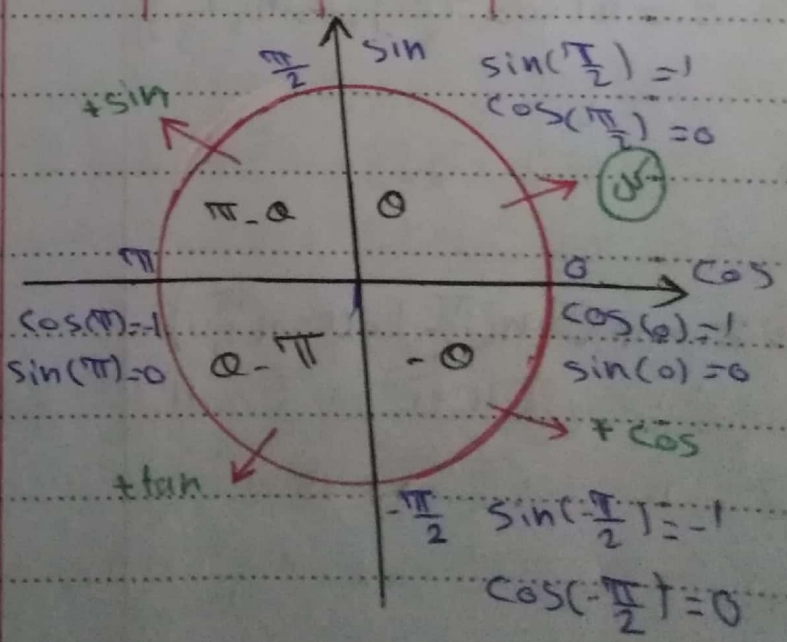
$$Z_1 Z_2 = \frac{c}{a}$$

ويكون Z_1, Z_2 مترافقان عندما

a, b, c أعداد حقيقية

الشكل المثلثي للعدد المعقد

θ	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$
Sin	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
cos	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$



$$Z = -3i$$

$$r = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{-3}{3} = -1$$

$$\cos(\theta) = 0$$

$$\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

تجربياً

الكتب بالمثل الجبرية الأعداد:

$$\textcircled{1} Z = 3 \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right)$$

$$Z = 3 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{3}{2}i$$

$$\textcircled{2} Z = 4 \left(\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right) \right)$$

$$Z = 4 \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + i \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$= 2 - 2\sqrt{3}i$$

$$\textcircled{3} Z = 4 \left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right) + i \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right) \right)$$

الكتب Z بالشكل التالي

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

$$= 4 \left(\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{10}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{10}\right) \right)$$

$$Z = -3\sqrt{3}i$$

$$r = \sqrt{9 \times 3} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{-3\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{0}{2\sqrt{3}} = 0$$

$$\theta = \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$Z = 2\sqrt{3} \left(\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) \right)$$

$$Z = -4 - 4i$$

$$r = \sqrt{16 + 16} = \sqrt{32} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{-4}{4\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{-4}{4\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\theta = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$$

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

$$Z_1 = 2 (\cos(\frac{\pi}{6}) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{6}))$$

$$Z_2 = 1 + i$$

$$r = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$Z_2 = \sqrt{2} (\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{4}))$$

• العمليات على الأعداد العقدية بالشكل المثلثي

$$Z_1 = r_1 (\cos(\theta_1) + i \sin(\theta_1))$$

$$Z_2 = r_2 (\cos(\theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_2))$$

* $Z_1 + Z_2$ لا يوجد قاعدة عمومية يمكن استخدامها من الشكل المثلثي

$$Z_1 Z_2 = 2\sqrt{2} (\cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6}) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6}))$$

$$* Z_1 \cdot Z_2 = r_1 r_2 (\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2))$$

نظرية المثلثات

$$Z_1 : Z_2 = 2\sqrt{2} (\cos(\frac{\pi}{12}) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{12}))$$

$$* \frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} (\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2))$$

نظرية المثلثات

$Z_1 \cdot Z_2$ الشكل المثلثي

$$* (Z)^n = (r)^n (\cos(n\theta) + i \sin(n\theta))$$

$$Z_1 \cdot Z_2 = (\sqrt{3} - i)(1 + i)$$

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

$$Z_1 = \sqrt{3} - i \quad Z_2 = 1 + i$$

مخرج

$$Z_1 \cdot Z_2 = (\sqrt{3} + 1) + i(\sqrt{3} - 1)$$

1) أوجد Z_1, Z_2 بالشكل المثلثي

2) أوجد Z_1, Z_2 بالشكل المثلثي والكبري

$$(Z_1 \cdot Z_2)^6 = (2\sqrt{2})^6 [\cos(6 \times \frac{\pi}{12}) + i \sin(6 \times \frac{\pi}{12})]$$

3) أوجد $(Z_1 \cdot Z_2)^6$ واستنتج أنه خيالي

حيث

$$= 64 \times 8 [\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{2})]$$

4) استنتج قياس $\cos(\frac{\pi}{12}), \sin(\frac{\pi}{12})$

$$= 512 [0 + i(1)]$$

$$r = \sqrt{3+1} = 2$$

$$= 512i$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \quad \cos(\theta) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

وهو خيالي حيث

$$z = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i(-\frac{\pi}{3})}$$

$$\bar{z} = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i(\frac{\pi}{3})}$$

④ من الشكل الجبري $x = \sqrt{3}$ و $y = 1$ و $r = 2$

من الشكل القطبي $r = 2\sqrt{2}$ و $\theta = \frac{\pi}{12}$

تمرين

$$\sin(\frac{\pi}{12}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}} \quad \cos(\theta) = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$z = 3 \cdot e^{i(\frac{\pi}{4})}$$

اكتب z بالشكل الجبري

الشكل الأخرى للعدد العقدي

$$z = 3 \cdot (\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{4})) \\ = 3 \cdot (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{y}{r} \quad \cos(\theta) = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$z = r \cdot e^{i(\theta)}$$

$$e^{i(\theta)} = \cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta) \text{ حيث}$$

$$z = 4 \cdot e^{i(\frac{4\pi}{3})}$$

$$= 4 \cdot (\cos(\frac{4\pi}{3}) + i \sin(\frac{4\pi}{3}))$$

$$\bar{z} = r e^{i(-\theta)}$$

مراجعة

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

$$= -2 - 2\sqrt{3}i$$

تمرين

$$z = \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}i$$

اكتب z بالشكل الأخرى وامتنع

$\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{2}i$ بالشكل الأخرى

الطيران على الأعداد العقدية

بالشكل الأخرى

$$z_1 = r_1 \cdot e^{i(\theta_1)}$$

$$z_2 = r_2 \cdot e^{i(\theta_2)}$$

$$r = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{-\sqrt{6}}{2\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$* z_1 + z_2 = \dots$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = 1 \cdot e^{i(\frac{\pi}{4})}$$

$$w = \frac{(1+\sqrt{3}i)(\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}i)}{(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}i)(\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}i)}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}i+\sqrt{3}i+\sqrt{6}}{2+2}$$

$$w = \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4} + i \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\sin(\frac{\pi}{12}) = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\cos(\frac{\pi}{12}) = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

تمرين: اكتب الأعداد الآتية بالشكل الأسّي:

① $z = (-1-i)^3 \cdot e^{i(\frac{\pi}{3})}$

$$z_1 = -1-i$$

$$r = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4} - \pi = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$z_1 = \sqrt{2} e^{i(-\frac{3\pi}{4})}$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = r_1 \cdot r_2 \cdot e^{i(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)}$$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} \cdot e^{i(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)}$$

$$(z)^n = (r)^n \cdot e^{i(n\alpha)}$$

تمرين 1

$$w = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}i}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}i}$$

① اكتب w بالشكل الأسّي

② اكتب w بالشكل الجبري

③ استنتج $\sin(\frac{\pi}{12})$ و $\cos(\frac{\pi}{12})$

① $z_1 = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$

$$r = \sqrt{4} = 2 \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$z_1 = 2 e^{i(\frac{\pi}{3})}$$

$$z_2 = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i$$

$$r = \sqrt{4} = 2 \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$z_2 = 2 e^{i(\frac{\pi}{4})}$$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{2}{2} e^{i(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4})}$$

$$(z_1)^3 = (\sqrt{2})^3 e^{i(-\frac{2\pi}{4})}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} e^{i(-\frac{3\pi}{4})}$$

$$2. z = -4 e^{i(\frac{\pi}{3})}$$

$$\text{or } \sqrt{16}$$

or $z = 4 e^{i\pi}$

$$z_1 = -4$$

$$r = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

$$\sin \theta = 0$$

$$\cos \theta = -1$$

$$\theta = \pi$$

$$z_1 = 4 e^{i\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = 4 e^{i\pi} \cdot e^{i(\frac{\pi}{3})}$$

$$= 4 e^{i(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3})}$$

$$= 4 e^{i(\frac{4\pi}{3})}$$

$$C = \frac{\cos(5x) + i\sin(5x)}{\cos(2x) + i\sin(2x)}$$

$$= \frac{(\cos(x) + i\sin(x))^5}{(\cos(x) + i\sin(x))^2}$$

$$= (\cos(x) + i\sin(x))^3$$

$$= \cos(3x) + i\sin(3x)$$

دستور اولی:

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)$$

$$e^{i(-\theta)} = \cos(\theta) - i\sin(\theta)$$

$$e^{i\theta} + e^{i(-\theta)} = 2\cos\theta$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{i(-\theta)}}{2}$$

$$e^{i\theta} - e^{i(-\theta)} = 2i\sin\theta$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{i(-\theta)}}{2i}$$

دستور دوم:

$$[\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)]^n$$

$$= \cos(n\theta) + i\sin(n\theta)$$

نکته:

اگر با این روش کار کنیم

$$A = [\cos[\frac{\pi}{8}] + i\sin(\frac{\pi}{8})]^4$$

دستور دوم:

$$= \cos(\frac{4\pi}{8}) + i\sin(\frac{4\pi}{8})$$

$$= \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) + i\sin(\frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= 0 + i(1)$$

$$= i$$

$$B = (\sin(\frac{\pi}{5}) + i\cos(\frac{\pi}{5}))^3$$

$$= [\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{5}) + i\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{5})]^3$$

$$= [\cos(\frac{3\pi}{10}) + i\sin(\frac{3\pi}{10})]^3$$

$$= \cos(\frac{9\pi}{10}) + i\sin(\frac{9\pi}{10})$$

$$w = 1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \quad (1)$$

$$w = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$w = \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$|w| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$|w| = \sqrt{\frac{4 + 4\sqrt{2} + 2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}}$$

$$|w| = \sqrt{\frac{8 + 4\sqrt{2}}{4}} = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}$$

$$w = 1 + e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \quad (2)$$

$$= 1 + e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)} \cdot e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)}$$

$$= e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)} \left[\frac{1}{e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)}} + e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)} \right]$$

$$= e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)} \left[\underbrace{e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{8}\right)} + e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)}}_{2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)} \right]$$

$$w = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) \cdot e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \arg(w) = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

وان كان $\arg(w)$ هو

$$w = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)}$$

نكتبه بالشكل $\sin(\theta) + i \cos(\theta)$

$$A = e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} + e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)} - e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)} + e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$$

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

$$= 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 2i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$B = e^{i\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)} + e^{i\left(\frac{8\pi}{5}\right)}$$

$$= e^{i\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)} + e^{i\left(\frac{10\pi - 2\pi}{5}\right)}$$

$$= e^{i\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)} + e^{i\left(2\pi - \frac{2\pi}{5}\right)}$$

$$= e^{i\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)} + e^{i\left(-\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)}$$

$$= 2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)$$

مسألة ٥٥

$$w = 1 + e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$$

١- اكتبه بالشكل الجبري واطب $|w|$

٢- اكتب $\arg(w)$ واطب w بالشكل الجبري

٣- اكتب قيمتي $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)$ و $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)$

1 1

في الشكل التالي

$$z = 2e^{i(\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{2\pi k}{3})}$$

كـ 0، 1، 2

$$k=0 \Rightarrow z_0 = 2e^{i(\frac{\pi}{12})}$$

$$k=1 \Rightarrow z_1 = 2e^{i(\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{2\pi}{3})} = 2e^{i(\frac{5\pi}{12})}$$

$$k=2 \Rightarrow z_2 = 2e^{i(\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{4\pi}{3})} = 2e^{i(\frac{17\pi}{12})}$$

3 من الشكل التالي

$$x = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2}, y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$r = \sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}, \theta = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{y}{r} \Rightarrow \sin(\frac{\pi}{8}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{x}{r} \Rightarrow \cos(\frac{\pi}{8}) = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}$$

3

$$w = 4\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{2}i$$

1) اكتب w بالشكل القطبي

2) اوجد الجذور التكعيبة لـ w

$$w = 8 \cdot e^{i(\frac{\pi}{4})}$$

2) افرج عن الجذور التكعيبة لـ w

$$z = r \cdot e^{i(\theta)}$$

$$z^3 = w$$

$$r^3 \cdot e^{i(3\theta)} = 8 \cdot e^{i(\frac{\pi}{4})}$$

بالمقارنة:

$$r^3 = 8 \Rightarrow r = 2$$

$$3\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{2\pi k}{3}$$