

## تم التحميل من مدونة ملخصات الثانوية العامة في اليمن

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الضرب في الصورة الجبرية

## للأعداد المركبة

#### تعريف:

$$(1 \times 1)_{0} = (1 \times 1)_{0} = (1 \times 1)_{0}$$

$$(1 \times 1)_{0} = (1 \times 1)_{0} = (1 \times 1)_{0}$$

$$(1 \times 1)_{0} = (1 \times 1)_{0} =$$

$$(20 + 20) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0.1 + 0.1) = (0$$

## مثال: أوجد ناتج:

$$(^7 = +1) \ 0 \ \overline{(25} + -3) \ 0 \ \overline{(9} + 2) \ (2)$$

$$(-5-3)0(-3+1)(3)$$

$$^{2}(-3-1)$$
 (4)

$$^{2}$$
ت-20 - ت-15 + ت 8-6 = (1)

$$(\ddot{-}1)$$
 0  $(\ddot{-}3-5)$  0  $(\ddot{-}3+2)$  = (2)

$$(-1)$$
 0  $(15 + -9 + -10-6) =$ 

$$(\ddot{-}-1) 0 (\ddot{-}-21) =$$

$$(-22 - 20) = 1 - - - - 21 =$$

$$(-5 - 3) 0 (-3 + 1) (3)$$

$$2 = \omega \Leftarrow 0 = 2 - \omega$$

$$9-=$$
  $\longrightarrow$   $0=9+$ 

9-	2	س
$\frac{2-}{3}$	3	ص

مجموعة الحلول

مثال: أوجد س ، ص إذا كان:

$$7 = \omega - \omega + \omega + \omega + \omega + \omega + \omega + \omega = 7$$

$$= 7 = (\varpi + 4 - \varpi) + (\varpi - 3)$$
 :.

$$7 = (\omega + \omega) + (\omega - \omega)$$

$$(1)$$
 ...... 0 = ∞2 - ∞3∴

$$(2)$$
 .....  $7 = \omega + \omega$ 

$$(1)$$
 .....  $0 = 2 - 2$ 

$$\boxed{(1)} = -14 \longrightarrow \omega \leftarrow 14 - = -14$$

بالتعويض عن ص في رقم (1)

$$0 = 1 \times 2 - \omega 3$$
 :

$$\frac{2}{3} = \omega : 2 = \omega 3 : ...$$

♦ خواص ضرب الأعداد المركبة الصورة الجبرية:

(1) عملية الضرب دامجة:

7ء، ع2، ع $_{3}$  ه فإن  $(3_{1} \cdot 3_{2})$ . ع $_{3}$  = ع $_{3}$  (3 $_{2}$  على الطالب الإثبات.

### (2) الواحد الصحيح هو المحايد الضربي:

$$\forall$$
ع  $\in$  م فإن ع × (1) = (1) × ع = ع

البرهان:

نفرض أن ع = (س+ ت ص) ونفرض أن المحايد الضربي (أ + ت ب)

$$(m + m - m) = (m + m - m)$$

$$\omega = \omega - \omega$$
 (2) ......  $\omega = \omega + 1$ 

0= بالضرب رقم (1) في س والثانية في ص بالضرب رقم (1)

$$\omega + 1 - 2 = 0$$
  $\omega + 1 - 2$   $\omega + 1 = 0$ 

$$^{2}\omega + ^{2}\omega = ^{2}\omega + ^{1}\omega$$

$$^{2}\omega + ^{2}\omega = (^{2}\omega + ^{2}\omega)$$

$$(\omega) = 0$$
 بالقسمة على  $(\omega)$ 

# $=\frac{1}{2}$ : $=\frac{$

$$\left(\frac{\omega-1}{2\omega+2\omega}, \frac{\omega}{2\omega+2\omega}\right)$$

$$=\frac{\omega}{2\omega+2\omega}-\frac{\omega}{2\omega+2\omega}=$$

#### البرهان:

والباقى نفسه.

#### ❖ العدد المرافق لعدد مركب:

إذا كان العدد المركب ع = (س + ت ص) فإن مرافقه هو  $\overline{g}$  = (س -  $\overline{g}$  ص):

ع يسمى مرافق ع

#### تعريف العددان المترافقان:

هما عددان متساويان في الحقيقي ومختلفان في إشارة التخيلي ومجموعهما حقيقى صرف وضربهما حقيقى صرف.

❖ \_خـواص العددان المترافقان:

(1) مجموع عددين مترافقين هو عدد حقيقى:

 $3 + \overline{3} = \overline{2}$  ع  $+ \overline{3} = \overline{2}$ 

البرهان:

نفرض أن ع = (س + ت ص) ، 
$$\overline{g}$$
 = (س - ت ص) نفرض أن ع = س + ت ص + س - ت ص  $\overline{g}$  +  $\overline{g}$  +  $\overline{g}$  .  $\overline{g}$  = 2 س حقیقی بحت.

#### (2) حاصل ضرب عددين مترافقان هو عدد حقيقي أي أن:

$$^{2}\omega + ^{2}\omega = ^{2}\omega + \omega = ^{-2}\omega =$$

$$\therefore$$
 ع  $\overline{g} = (m^2 + m^2)$  حقیقی بحت  $\therefore$ 

$$29 = 4 + 25 = (-22 - 5)$$
. (-2 + 5) وعليه:

<u>اليمن سنـ2000ـة:</u>

#### (3) بر <u>هـــن أن:</u>

البر هـان:

$$(w-\overline{w}) = \overline{w} = (w-\overline{w})$$
 نفرض أن ع = (س + ت ص

$$\mathbf{d}_{1} = 3 - \overline{3}$$

$$= (m + m) - (m - m) =$$

$$_2$$
ط = ط $_2$ 

#### (4) المرافق لمجموع عددين مركبين= مجموع مرافقيهما

$$_{2}\overline{e}+_{1}\overline{e}=\overline{g}+_{1}\overline{e}=\overline{g}+_{1}\overline{g}$$
 أي أن:

البر هان:

$$(2 - 2 + 2 - 2) = (2 - 2 + 2 - 2)$$
 نفرض أن ع

$$(2 - \overline{2}) = \overline{2} \cdot (1 - \overline{2}) = \overline{2} :$$

$$d_1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2\omega + 1\omega) = (2\omega + 1\omega) =$$

$$(2\omega + 1\omega) = (\omega_1 + \omega_2) = (\omega_1 + \omega_2)$$
 طو

∴ ط1 = طر

#### (5) المرافق لحاصل ضرب عددين مركبين = حاصل ضرب مرافقيهما:

$$_{2}\overline{e}$$
 .  $_{1}\overline{e} = \overline{g}$   $= \overline{g}$  .  $_{1}\overline{g}$ 

البر هـان:

$$[(2\omega_1 + 2\omega_2) \times (1\omega_1 + 2\omega_1)] = 2\xi_1 \times \cdots$$

$$[2\omega_1\omega_1-2\omega_1\omega_1+2\omega_1\omega_1+2\omega_1\omega]=$$

$$[(2\omega_1\omega_2 + 2\omega_1\omega_1) + (2\omega_1\omega_2 - 2\omega_1\omega_1)] =$$

$$[(2\omega_{1}\omega_{1}+2\omega_{1}\omega_{1})^{2}-(2\omega_{1}\omega_{1}-2\omega_{1}\omega_{1})] = \frac{1}{2^{2}\cdot 1^{2}}$$

$$(2 - 2 - 2) \cdot (1 - 2 - 2) = 2 = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$
 ط

$$[(2\omega_1\omega_1\omega_1-\omega_1\omega_1) - (2\omega_1\omega_1-\omega_1)] =$$

#### · ملخص ما سبق:

ع. 
$$\overline{g} = \overline{g}$$
 ع.  $\overline{g} = \overline{g}$  ع.  $\overline{g} = \overline{g}$  ع.  $\overline{g} = \overline{g}$  ع.  $\overline{g} = \overline{g}$  ع.  $\overline{g} = \overline{g}$ 

$$_{2}\overline{\xi}\cdot_{1}\overline{\xi}=\overline{_{2}\xi\cdot_{1}\xi}$$
 (4)  $_{2}\overline{\xi}+_{1}\overline{\xi}=\overline{_{2}\xi+_{1}\xi}$  (3)

$$\frac{1}{\overline{\varepsilon}} = {}^{\circ}(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}) \ (6) \qquad \qquad \varepsilon = \overline{\varepsilon} \ (5)$$

مثال: حلل إلى عددين مركبين مترافقين:

$$^{2}$$
  $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$   $^{-2}$ 

الحل

$$(1-) -^2 \omega = 1 +^2 \omega (1)$$

$$(\ddot{-} + \omega) (\ddot{-} - \omega) = ^2 - ^2 \omega =$$

❖ قسمة العددين المركبين في الصورة الجبرية:

عند قسمة عدد مركب على آخر نضرب كلاً من البسط والمقام في مرافق المقام.

مثال: أختصر لأبسط صورة:

$$\frac{(\ddot{-}-1).(\ddot{-}+2)}{(\ddot{-}2-3).(\ddot{-}+1)}(3) \qquad \frac{\ddot{-}2+3}{\ddot{-}5-2}(2) \qquad \frac{10}{\ddot{-}+3}(1)$$

$$(\ddot{-}2-3).(\ddot{-}+1)}(3) \qquad \frac{\ddot{-}2+3}{\ddot{-}5-2}(2) \qquad \frac{10}{\ddot{-}+3}(1)$$

$$(\ddot{-}3) = \frac{(\ddot{-}-3)10}{10} = \frac{(\ddot{-}-3)10}{1+9} = \frac{\ddot{-}-3}{\ddot{-}-3} \times \frac{10}{\ddot{-}+3} = (1)$$

$$\frac{10-\ddot{-}4+\ddot{-}15+6}{25+4} = \frac{\ddot{-}5+2}{\ddot{-}5+2} \times \frac{\ddot{-}2+3}{\ddot{-}5-2} = (2)$$

$$(\ddot{-}\frac{19}{29} + \frac{4-}{29}) = \frac{\ddot{-}19+4-}{29} =$$

$$\frac{1-\ddot{-}5-\ddot{-}3-15}{1+25} = \frac{\ddot{-}-5}{\ddot{-}-5} \times \frac{\ddot{-}-3}{\ddot{-}+5} = \frac{1+\ddot{-}+\ddot{-}2-2}{2+\ddot{-}3+\ddot{-}2-3} = (3)$$

$$(\ddot{-}\frac{4}{3} - \frac{7}{13}) = \ddot{-}\frac{8}{26} - \frac{14}{26} = \frac{\ddot{-}8-14}{26} =$$

$$\frac{\ddot{-}2+1}{\ddot{-}+1} = a \cdot \frac{\ddot{-}+2}{\ddot{-}+1} = b \cdot \frac{\ddot{-}2+1}{\ddot{-}-1} \times \frac{\ddot{-}+2}{\ddot{-}+1} = b$$

$$(\ddot{-}\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2}) = (\frac{\ddot{-}-3}{2}) = \frac{1+\ddot{-}+\ddot{-}+2-2}{2} = \frac{\ddot{-}-1}{\ddot{-}-1} \times \frac{\ddot{-}+2}{\ddot{-}+1} = b$$

$$(\ddot{-}\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}) = \frac{\ddot{-}+3}{2} = \frac{2+\ddot{-}2+\ddot{-}-1}{2} = \frac{\ddot{-}-1}{\ddot{-}-1} \times \frac{\ddot{-}2+1}{\ddot{-}+1} = a$$

$$(\ddot{-}\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}) = \frac{\ddot{-}+3}{2} = \frac{2+\ddot{-}2+\ddot{-}-1}{2} = \frac{\ddot{-}-1}{\ddot{-}-1} \times \frac{\ddot{-}2+1}{\ddot{-}+1} = a$$

$$(\ddot{-}\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}) + 2(\ddot{-}\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{115}{2} \times \frac{\ddot{-}-3}{2} \times 8$$

$$(\ddot{-}\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{\ddot{-}-3}{2} \times 8$$

$$(1) = \frac{4 \times 15}{3 \times 5 \times 4} = \frac{[\frac{-6+1-9+-6-1-9]15}{4}}{(\frac{6}{2})\frac{10}{4} \times 8} = \frac{100}{100}$$

$$\frac{-4+1}{1--1} = \frac{-100}{100} = \frac{100}{100} = \frac{100}{100}$$

$$\frac{-100}{100} = \frac{100}{100} = \frac{100}{100}$$

$$\frac{1 - \ddot{\mathbf{u}} + \ddot{\mathbf{u}} + 2 + 2}{2} = \frac{\ddot{\mathbf{u}} + 1}{\ddot{\mathbf{u}} + 1} \times \frac{\ddot{\mathbf{u}} + 2}{\ddot{\mathbf{u}} - 1} = (\dot{\mathbf{u}} \ddot{\mathbf{u}} + \dot{\mathbf{b}}) \therefore$$

$$(\ddot{\mathbf{u}} \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) = (\dot{\mathbf{u}} \ddot{\mathbf{u}} + \dot{\mathbf{b}}) \therefore \frac{\ddot{\mathbf{u}} + 1}{2} =$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = \dot{\mathbf{u}} \cdot (\frac{1}{2}) = \dot{\mathbf{b}} \therefore$$

$$7 = \frac{28}{8} \times 2 = (\frac{27}{8} + \frac{1}{8}) \cdot 2 = (^3\dot{\mathbf{u}} + ^3\dot{\mathbf{b}}) \cdot 2 = \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{u}$$

$$2\dot{\mathbf{u}} = \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{u} +$$

مثال: إذا كان (2+ r) ع $_1 - 8$ ع $_2 = 5 - 5$  أوجد قيمة ع $_1$ ، ع $_2$  حيث ع $_1$ ، ع $_2$  مترافقان.

$$(\omega - \omega - \omega) = \frac{1}{2} (\omega - \omega - \omega) \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{2} (\omega - \omega - \omega) \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{2} (\omega - \omega - \omega) \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{2} (\omega - \omega - \omega) \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{2} (\omega - \omega - \omega) \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{2} (\omega - \omega - \omega) \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{2} (\omega - \omega - \omega) \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{2} (\omega - \omega - \omega) \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{2} (\omega - \omega - \omega) \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{2} (\omega - \omega - \omega) \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{2} (\omega - \omega - \omega) \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{2} (\omega - \omega) \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{$$

مثال:

$$\frac{23}{5} = \frac{2}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{$$

$$\frac{23}{5} = \frac{\ddot{-}-2}{\ddot{-}-2} \times \frac{\ddot{-} + m}{\ddot{-}+2} + \frac{\ddot{-}+2}{\ddot{-}+2} \times \frac{\ddot{-} + 2 + m}{\ddot{-}-2} \times \frac{\ddot{-} + 2 + m}{\ddot{-}$$

$$13 = \div$$
 ،  $4 - = \div$  ،  $1 = \%$  .  $36 - = 13 \times 1 \times 4 - 16 = \div \% 4 - 2 = \Delta$ 

$$35 \pm 2 = \frac{-6 \pm 4}{2} = \frac{\Delta \pm - \div}{\%} = \pm 2 = \frac{\Delta}{\%} = \pm 2 =$$

$$5 \pm = \omega$$
 :  $25 = {}^{2}\omega$  :  $0 = 13 + 8 + {}^{2}\omega - 4$  :

مثال: حل المعادلة:  $3^2 = (\overline{3})^2$  مبيناً أن ع حقيقي بحت أو ع تخيلي بحت. الحال

ص | ±5 |

$$0 = {}^{2}(\overline{\varepsilon}) - {}^{2}\varepsilon :$$

$$0 = {}^{2}(\omega - \omega - \omega) - {}^{2}(\omega + \omega)$$
 ...

$$0 = ^2 \omega + \omega \omega + ^2 \omega - ^2 \omega - \omega \omega + ^2 \omega .$$

$$\therefore$$
 4 ت س ص = 0 بالقسمة على (4ت)

أو ص =0	أمــا س= 0
(2) عندما ص = 0	$0 = \omega$ عندما عندما
∴ ع = س حقيق <i>ي</i> بحت	ع = س + ت ص
	ع = 0 + ت ص
	ع = ت ص تخيلي بحت

## مثال: إذا كان:

$$-26 = 5 + -28 - 21 = 2$$
 الناتج = 15 - - -7 + 21 = 15 - -2 (أ) الناتج = 24 - -2 (10 + 12 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6 - = (15 + 6

$$(1-\ddot{a})$$
  $(\ddot{a}15+8) = (1-\ddot{a})$   $(\ddot{a} + \ddot{a}16+8) = (1-\ddot{a})^2(\ddot{a}+4) = (7+23- = 8-15-\ddot{a}7 = 3-2)^2(\ddot{a}+4) = (7+23- = 8-15-\ddot{a}7 = 3-2)^2(\ddot{a}+4) = (7+23-3)^2(\ddot{a}+4) =$ 

$$(-7+4)(^2-4-9) = (-7+4)(-2-3)(-3+2)$$
 (2)

$$\ddot{2} = \frac{3}{25} + \frac{4}{25} = \frac{\ddot{3} + 4}{9 + 16} = \frac{\ddot{3} + 4}{\ddot{3} + 4} \times \frac{1}{\ddot{3} - 4}$$
 (A)

$$\frac{{{\ddot c}}31+8-}{41}=\frac{2{{\ddot c}}20+{{\ddot c}}16+{{\ddot c}}15+12}{25+16}=\frac{{{\ddot c}}5+4}{5+4}\times\frac{{{\ddot c}}4+3}{5-4}$$

$$\frac{-4-5-}{7} = \frac{^2-5+-4-}{^2-7-} = \frac{-5-4}{-7-} \times \frac{-5-4}{-7}$$
 (3)

2 محلول كمثال

الحال

$$[1]$$
 ت $=$  - ت المرافق ت  $=$  1  $=$  1  $=$  1  $=$  1  $=$  1 المرافق ت  $=$  1  $=$  1 المرافق ت

$$3-$$
 المرافق  $2-$ ت المرافق  $2-$ ت المرافق  $3-$ 

4 محلول كمثال.

$$2 = 2 = 2$$
 ،  $3 = 2 = 2 = 2$  ،  $3 = 2 = 2 = 2$ 

$$3_1 = 2 +$$
ت

$$\frac{12(4)}{2} \quad \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{12}) \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1$$

$$\frac{1}{\overline{\xi}} = (\frac{1}{\xi}) \therefore (2) \qquad (1)$$

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$$\frac{1}{\xi} = (\frac{1}{\xi}) \therefore (2) \qquad (1)$$

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$$\frac{1}{\xi} = \frac{1}{\xi} = \frac{1}{\xi} \qquad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{\xi} = \frac{1}{\xi} = \frac{1}{\xi} \qquad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{\xi} =$$