

صهره و صاهة لنور

مذاكرة عقديّة
الدكتور الشافعي العلي
الرياضيات
٢٠١٨ - ٢٠١٩

الدرجة: ٦٠٠
المدة: ساعة ونصف
التاريخ: 3/2/2019

المدرس: محمد بن كعب

11) تبين الأعداد العقديّة بأن شكل (الثلاثي - المثلثي - أكبر) :

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1) $z_1 = (1+i)^2$

2) $z_2 = \frac{3i}{(3\sqrt{2}/2 + i 3\sqrt{2}/2)}$

3) $z_3 = (-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2}i)^2$

4) $z_4 = \left(\frac{(1+i\sqrt{3})}{-\sqrt{3}+i}\right)^2$

12) حل المعادلات الآتية في C :

5

1) $2z + i\bar{z} = 5 + 4i$

2) $z^2 + 6z + 13 = 0$ 3) $i z^2 + z + 3 + i = 0$

13) أمجد البذور الدرجية للأعداد العقديّة :

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

2) $u = 8\sqrt{3} - 8i$

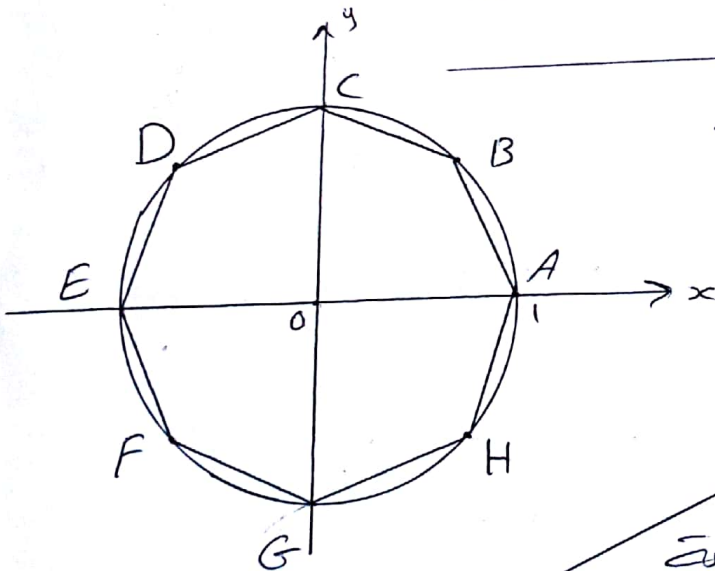
أثبت أن $|u| = |w| = 1$

14) تبين w, u عدوان عقديان متحققان

$z = \frac{w-u}{w \cdot u + 1}$

z صورته بيان مبين :

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15) لكن لنا المثلث المنتظم ABCDEFGH

مرفوعين دائرة نصف قطرها 1 cm
مبين بواسطة بالمثل أكبر
للأعداد العقديّة التي تتشكّل.

النتيجة

صهره و صاهة لنور

دعائي لكم

أ. محمد بن كعب

3/2/2019

ديوبال

$$w = 1 + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{e^{\frac{\pi}{3}}}$$

$$z_3 = w^2$$

$$\Rightarrow z_3 = \left(\frac{i\sqrt{3}}{e^{\frac{\pi}{3}}} \right)^2 = \frac{i10\pi}{e^{\frac{\pi}{3}}}$$

$$z_3 = \left[\cos\left(\frac{10\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{10\pi}{6}\right) \right]$$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{12\pi}{6} - \frac{2\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{12\pi}{6} - \frac{2\pi}{6}\right)$$

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

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

$$z_4 = \left(\frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{-\sqrt{3}+i} \right)^2$$

$$w_1 = 1+i\sqrt{3} = 2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$|w_1| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2$$

$$\tan \theta_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} \Rightarrow \theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{3} \in \mathbb{Q}_1$$

$$\Rightarrow w_1 = 2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$\text{تريف } w_2 = -\sqrt{3} + i$$

$$|w_2| = \sqrt{3+1} = 2$$

$$\tan \theta_2 = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \theta_2 = \frac{-\pi}{6} + \pi k$$

$$N(-\sqrt{3}, +1) \in \mathbb{Q}_2$$

$$\Rightarrow k=1 \Rightarrow \theta_2 = \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$w_2 = 2 e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}$$

(1) اكمال خلية للعدد العقدي

$$\sqrt{2}(1+i)^2$$

$$1+i = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow z_1 = 2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$z_1 = 2 \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$z_1 = 2 [0 + i] = 2i$$

$$\textcircled{2} z_2 = \frac{3i}{3\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}$$

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

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

$$z_2 = 1 \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right]$$

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

$$\textcircled{3} z_3 = \left[-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2}i \right]^2$$

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

$$M\left(-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \in \mathbb{Q}_2$$

$$|w| = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{3+1}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{4}} = 1$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{-\pi}{6} + \pi k$$

$$k=1 \Rightarrow \theta = \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6} \in \mathbb{Q}_2$$

[2] $i z^2 + z + 3 + i = 0$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$

$\Delta = (1)^2 - 4(i)(3+i)$

$\Delta = 1 - 4(2i - 4) = 1 - 8i + 16 = 17 - 8i$

$\Delta = 5 - 12i$

$\sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{5 - 12i} = x + yi = u$

$5 - 12i = (x + yi)^2$ شرح الطرفين

$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 5 & (1) \\ 2xy = -12 & (2) \end{cases}$

$x^2 + y^2 = \sqrt{25 + 44} = 13 \iff |5 - 12i| = 13$

بإضافة (1) و (2)

$2x^2 = 18 \Rightarrow x^2 = 9 \Rightarrow x = +3$
 أو $x = -3$

من (2)

$y = \frac{-12}{2x} = \frac{-6}{x}$

$(x=3 \Rightarrow y = \frac{-6}{3} = -2$

$z_1 = 3 - 2i = \sqrt{\Delta}$

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

$z_2 = \frac{i(2 - 2i)}{2i^2} = \frac{2i - 2i^2}{-2} = \frac{2 + 2i}{-2}$

$z = -1 + i$

$z_4 = \left(\frac{w_1}{w_2}\right)^2$

$z_4 = \left(\frac{ze^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}}{ze^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}}}\right)^2 = \left(e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)}\right)^2$

$z_4 = \left[e^{i\left(\frac{-3\pi}{2}\right)}\right]^2 = \left[e^{-i\frac{3\pi}{2}}\right]^2 = e^{-3i} = -i$

$z_4 = 1 [\cos(-\pi) + i \sin(-\pi)] = -1$

$z_4 = 1 [-1 + i(0)] = -1$

[2] حل المعادلة التالية في \mathbb{C}

(1) $z\bar{z} + i\bar{z} = 5 + 4i$

بإضافة الطرفين

$2\bar{z} - i z = 5 - 4i$

$2\bar{z} = 5 - 4i + i z$

$\Rightarrow \bar{z} = \frac{5 - 4i + i z}{2}$

نعوض في المعادلة الأصلية

$z\bar{z} + i\left(\frac{5 - 4i + i z}{2}\right) = 5 + 4i$

$4z + i(5 - 4i + iz) = 10 + 8i$

$4z + 5i - 4i^2 + zi^2 = 10 + 8i$

$4z - z = 10 + 8i - 5i - 4$

$3z = 6 + 3i$

$z = 2 + i$

4) $|u|=|w|=1$
 $z = \frac{w-u}{w \cdot u + 1}$

مازن
 $|u|=|w|=1$
 $u \cdot \bar{u} = |u|^2 = 1^2 = 1 \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{\bar{u}}$
 $w \cdot \bar{w} = |w|^2 = 1^2 = 1 \Rightarrow w = \frac{1}{\bar{w}}$

نوجد مرادف الطرفان

$\bar{z} = \frac{\bar{w} - \bar{u}}{\bar{w} \cdot \bar{u} + 1}$ نضرب طرفي المعادلة

$\bar{z} = \frac{\frac{1}{w} - \frac{1}{u}}{\frac{1}{w \cdot u} + 1} = \frac{u-w}{1+wu}$

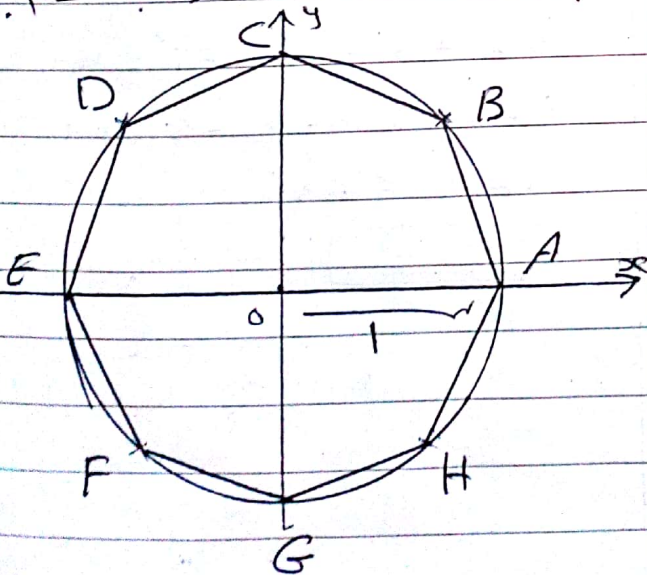
$= -\frac{(w-u)}{wu+1} = -z$

إذا $\bar{z} = -z$ إذا $\bar{z} = z$ حقيقي

5) لكي ندرس المثلث المتكامل نصف

قطر الدائرة الذي يوتره 1 cm

مربعين يوتره بأحد أضراسه باربعين



أول جذور كعبية
 $z_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-1 - 3 + 2i}{2i} = \frac{-4 + 2i}{2i}$
 $z_2 = \frac{-4i - 2}{2i^2} = \frac{-2 - 4i}{-2} = +1 + 2i$
 هذه الجذور
 $\{-1 + i, 1 + 2i\}$

3) أوجد الجذور الثلاثة للعدد العقدي

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

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

$w = \frac{\rho}{2} [2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}] = \rho e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$

لذا $\sqrt[w]{w} = \sqrt[\frac{1}{2}]{\rho e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}} = \left[\rho e^{i\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$= 3 e^{i\frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k}$

$k=0 \Rightarrow w_1 = 3 e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}$

$k=1 \Rightarrow w_2 = 3 e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}}$

إذاً الجذور الثلاثة $\{ 3 e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}, -3 e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} \}$

$u = 8[\sqrt{3} - i] = 8 \left[2 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}} \right] = 16 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}}$

$(\sqrt{3}, -1) \in \mathbb{Q}_u$

$\tan \theta = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \theta = -\frac{\pi}{6}$

لذا $\sqrt[u]{u} = u^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left[16 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{16} e^{i(-\frac{\pi}{12} + \pi k)}$

$k=0 \Rightarrow u_1 = 4 e^{i(-\frac{\pi}{12})} = 4 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12}}$

$k=1 \Rightarrow u_2 = 4 e^{i\frac{11\pi}{12}} = 4 e^{i\frac{11\pi}{12}}$

هذه الجذور $\{ 4 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12}}, -4 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12}} \}$

(5) بازن المثلوسم بازن ماسا زارة

المركز = القارة لكل ضلع من أضلاعه

$$\hat{A}OB = \frac{360}{8} = 45^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

منه

$$z_A = 1 [\cos(0) + i \sin(0)] = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_B &= 1 \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right] \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$z_C = 1 \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$z_C = i$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_D &= 1 \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right] \\ &= -\sin \frac{\pi}{4} + i \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$z_E = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_F &= 1 \left[\cos \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right] \\ &= -\cos \frac{\pi}{4} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} i \end{aligned}$$

$$z_G = -i$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_H &= 1 \left[\cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} i \end{aligned}$$

المركز = القارة لكل ضلع من أضلاعه

3/2/2019