



# الرياضيات - المسار الأكاديمي

## الفصل الدراسي الأول

**الوحدة الرابعة: الأعداد المركبة**

**الدرس الثاني: العمليات على الأعداد المركبة**

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## العمليات على الأعداد المركبة

\* جمع عددين مركبين وطرحهما

$$z_2 = c + di \quad , \quad z_1 = a + bi \quad \sim \text{إذا}$$

فـ

$$\textcircled{1} \quad z_1 + z_2 = (a+c) + i(b+d)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad z_1 - z_2 = (a-c) + i(b-d)$$

مثال اوصي بـ

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 3 + 5i - (2 - 4i) = 3 + 5i - 2 + 4i \\ = (3-2) + i(5+4) \\ = 1 + 9i$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad -7 + 2i + 9 + i = (-7+9) + i(2+1) \\ = 2 + 3i$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad -5i - (1 - 4i) = -5i - 1 + 4i \\ = -1 + i(-5+4) \\ = -1 - i$$

$$z_2 - z_1 \rightarrow z_2 = 16 \quad z_1 = -3i + 2 \quad \underline{\underline{\text{المـ}}}$$

$$z_2 - z_1 = 1 + 3i - 2 \\ = -1 + 3i \quad \underline{\underline{\text{المـ}}}$$

\* ضرب الأعداد المركبة

$$(3+5i)(2+7i) \text{ طبق اولاً}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3+5i)(2+7i) &= 6 + 21i + 10i + 35i^2 \quad \text{الم}\\
 &= 6 + 31i - 35 \\
 &= -29 + 31i \\
 &\boxed{i^2 = -1} \text{ طبق}
 \end{aligned}$$

طبق اولاً طبق مرتين

$$\begin{aligned}
 ① 3i(-2-6i) &= -6i - 18i^2 \\
 &= -6i + 18
 \end{aligned}$$

$$② 4(3+2i) = 12 + 8i$$

$$Z_1 Z_2 \leftarrow Z_2 = -4-6i, \quad Z_1 = 5-3i \quad \text{الم}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5-3i)(-4-6i) &= -20 - 30i + 12i + 18i^2 \quad \text{الم}^2 \\
 &= -20 - 18i - 18 \\
 &= -38 - 18i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(5+2i)^2 \text{ طبق اولاً طبق}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5+2i)^2 &= 5^2 + 2(5)(2i) + (2i)^2 \quad \text{الم} \\
 &= 25 + 20i + 4i^2 \\
 &= 25 + 20i - 4 \\
 &= 21 + 20i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2+3i)^3 \cdot (2i) \quad \text{مُعَدِّلٌ اَوْ اَوْجَادٌ}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2+3i)^3 &= 2^3 + 3(2)^2(3i) + 3(2)(3i)^2 + (3i)^3 \quad \text{دَلِيلٌ} \\
 &= 8 + 36i + 6*9i^2 + 27i^3 \\
 &= 8 + 36i - 54 - 27i \\
 &= (8-54) + i(36-27) \\
 &= -46 + 9i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{وَلَذِكْرٌ} \quad (2+3i)^3 (2i) &= (-46+9i) \overbrace{(2i)}^{i^2} \\
 &= -92i + 18i^2 \\
 &= -92i - 18 \\
 &= -18 - 92i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$i^3 = -i \quad , \quad i^2 = -1 \quad \text{بِدِيْرُجٍ}$$

$$(x+y)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3$$

$$(x+y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$$

$$(1-2i)^3 \quad \text{مُعَدِّلٌ اَوْ اَوْجَادٌ}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1-2i)^3 &= 1^3 + 3(1)^2(-2i) + 3(1)(-2i)^2 + (-2i)^3 \quad \text{دَلِيلٌ} \\
 &= 1 - 6i + 3(4i^2) - 8i^3 \\
 &= 1 - 6i - 12 + 8i \\
 &= -11 + 2i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$z \bar{z} \quad \text{et} \quad z = 2 - 5i \quad -8151 \quad \underline{\underline{110}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 z\bar{z} &= (2-5i)(2+5i) \\
 &= 4 + 10i - 10i - 25i^2 \\
 &= 4 + 25 = 29
 \end{aligned}
 \quad \text{[31]}$$

$$(a+ib)(a-ib) = a^2 + b^2 \quad \underline{\underline{\text{excl}}}$$

$$\textcircled{1} (6+2i)(6-2i) = 6^2 + 2^2 = 40$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (-5-3i)(-5+3i) = (-5)^2 + 3^2 = 34$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 6i(-6i) = -36i^2 = 36$$

قصص الأعداد المركبة  
لزب طائف المقام رقصم بعليه

$$\frac{5+2i}{4-3i} \quad \text{أوجد ناتج} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{مثال}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{5+2i}{4-3i} &= \frac{5+2i}{4-3i} * \frac{4+3i}{4+3i} = \frac{20+15i+8i+6i^2}{16+9} \\
 &= \frac{20+23i-6}{25} \\
 &= \frac{14}{25} + \frac{23}{25}i
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{61}$$

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$$\frac{2-6i}{-3i} \quad \text{معناه} \quad \underline{\underline{}} \quad \underline{\underline{}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2-6i}{-3i} &= \frac{2-6i}{-3i} * \frac{3i}{3i} & \text{معناه} \\ &= \frac{6i - 18i^2}{9} = \frac{18+6i}{9} \\ &= 2 + \frac{2}{3}i \end{aligned}$$

صرب الأعداد مركبة بالصورة المثلثية وقائمة  $\textcircled{*}$

:  $\sim \beta_1 - \beta_2$

$$Z_2 = r_2 (\cos \phi_2 + i \sin \phi_2), \quad Z_1 = r_1 (\cos \phi_1 + i \sin \phi_1)$$

$$\boxed{1} \quad Z_1 Z_2 = r_1 r_2 (\cos(\phi_1 + \phi_2) + i \sin(\phi_1 + \phi_2))$$

$$-\pi < \phi_1 + \phi_2 \leq \pi$$

$$\text{Arg}(Z_1 Z_2) = \phi_1 + \phi_2 = \text{Arg}(Z_1) + \text{Arg}(Z_2)$$

$$\boxed{2} \quad \frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} (\cos(\phi_1 - \phi_2) + i \sin(\phi_1 - \phi_2))$$

$$-\pi < \phi_1 - \phi_2 \leq \pi$$

$$\text{Arg}\left(\frac{Z_1}{Z_2}\right) = \text{Arg}(Z_1) - \text{Arg}(Z_2)$$

$$\sin \phi_1 \cos \phi_2 + \cos \phi_1 \sin \phi_2 = \underline{\sin(\phi_1 + \phi_2)}$$

$$\sin \phi_1 \cos \phi_2 - \cos \phi_1 \sin \phi_2 = \underline{\sin(\phi_1 - \phi_2)}$$

$$\cos \phi_1 \cos \phi_2 + \sin \phi_1 \sin \phi_2 = \underline{\cos(\phi_1 - \phi_2)}$$

$$\cos \phi_1 \cos \phi_2 - \sin \phi_1 \sin \phi_2 = \underline{\cos(\phi_1 + \phi_2)}$$

$$Z_2 = r_2 (\cos \phi_2 + i \sin \phi_2), \quad Z_1 = r_1 (\cos \phi_1 + i \sin \phi_1) \quad \underline{\text{الآن}}$$

$$Z_1 Z_2 = r_1 r_2 (\cos(\phi_1 + \phi_2) + i \sin(\phi_1 + \phi_2)) \sim \underline{\text{الآن}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 Z_2 &= r_1 r_2 (\cos \phi_1 + i \sin \phi_1) (\cos \phi_2 + i \sin \phi_2) \\ &= r_1 r_2 (\underbrace{\cos \phi_1 \cos \phi_2}_{} + i \underbrace{\cos \phi_1 \sin \phi_2}_{} + i \underbrace{\sin \phi_1 \cos \phi_2}_{} + i^2 \underbrace{\sin \phi_1 \sin \phi_2}_{}) \\ &= r_1 r_2 (\cos \phi_1 \cos \phi_2 - \sin \phi_1 \sin \phi_2 + i (\cos \phi_1 \sin \phi_2 + \sin \phi_1 \cos \phi_2)) \\ &= r_1 r_2 (\cos(\phi_1 + \phi_2) + i \sin(\phi_1 + \phi_2)) \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_1 Z_2 \rightarrow Z_2 = 3 \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right), \quad Z_1 = 2 \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \quad \underline{\text{الآن}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 Z_2 &= 6 \left( \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right) \\ &= 6 \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

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$$Z_2 = r_2(\cos \phi_2 + i \sin \phi_2), \quad Z_1 = r_1(\cos \phi_1 + i \sin \phi_1) \quad \text{방식 1} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{def}}}$$

$$\frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} \left( \cos(\phi_1 - \phi_2) + i \sin(\phi_1 - \phi_2) \right) \sim \begin{matrix} \text{استئصال} \\ \text{المراد} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{z_1}{z_2} &= \frac{r_1 (\cos \phi_1 + i \sin \phi_1)}{r_2 (\cos \phi_2 + i \sin \phi_2)} * \frac{\cos \phi_2 - i \sin \phi_2}{\cos \phi_2 + i \sin \phi_2} \\
 &= \frac{r_1}{r_2} \frac{\cos \phi_1 \cos \phi_2 - i \sin \phi_2 \cos \phi_1 + i \sin \phi_1 \cos \phi_2 - i^2 \sin \phi_1 \sin \phi_2}{\cos^2 \phi_2 + \sin^2 \phi_2} \\
 &= \frac{r_1}{r_2} (\cos \phi_1 \cos \phi_2 + \sin \phi_1 \sin \phi_2 + i (\sin \phi_1 \cos \phi_2 - \sin \phi_2 \cos \phi_1)) \\
 &= \frac{r_1}{r_2} (\cos(\phi_1 - \phi_2) + i \sin(\phi_1 - \phi_2))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$z_2 = 10 \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right), z_1 = 5 \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \sim 1.51 + j1.51$$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} \approx$$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{5}{10} \left( \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{12} \right)$$

$$z_1 = 10 \left( \cos \left( -\frac{2\pi}{7} \right) + i \sin \left( -\frac{2\pi}{7} \right) \right) \quad \underline{\underline{\text{د}}}$$

$$z_2 = 2 \left( \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{6\pi}{7} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{z_1}{z_2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad z_1 z_2$$

$$\stackrel{\text{د}}{\underline{\underline{\text{د}}}}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad z_1 z_2 = 20 \left( \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{z_1}{z_2} = 5 \left( \cos \frac{-8\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{-8\pi}{7} \right)$$

$\downarrow$   
 $-\pi \sim \text{د}$

$$= 5 \left( \cos \left( -\frac{8\pi}{7} + 2\pi \right) + i \sin \left( -\frac{8\pi}{7} + 2\pi \right) \right)$$

$$= 5 \left( \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{6\pi}{7} \right)$$

$$z_1 = 3 \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \quad \underline{\underline{\text{د}}}$$

$$z_1 z_2 \quad \text{د} \quad z_2 = 2 \left( \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} - i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right)$$

• دویں دوں دوں  $z_2$  دے دوں دوں  $\underline{\underline{\text{د}}}$

$$z_2 = 2 \left( \cos \frac{-2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{-2\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$z_1 z_2 = 6 \left( \cos \frac{-5\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{-5\pi}{6} \right)$$

## المذر التربيع للعدد المركب

يوجد تكمل عدد حركب جذراته تربيعيان وهم اعدادان صركيان.

$$\text{حيث } \sqrt{z} = x + iy.$$

$$\text{بعد تربيع الطرفين } z = (x + iy)^2$$

ننال أجهد الجذرتين لتربيع العدد

$$\leftarrow \text{لحلوب ايجاد} \quad \sqrt{-5-12i} = x + iy \quad \text{نفرض} \quad \text{المذر} \quad \text{المذر}$$

$$y, x \quad -5-12i = (x + iy)^2$$

$$i^2 = -1 \quad \text{لما} \quad -5-12i = x^2 + 2xyi - y^2$$

$$-5-12i = x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi$$

$$\text{لذلك } x^2 - y^2 = -5 \quad \square$$

$$\text{أي } 2xy = -12 \Rightarrow y = \frac{-6}{x}$$

$$x^2 - \left(\frac{-6}{x}\right)^2 = -5 \quad \text{معض}$$

$$\frac{x^2 * x^2}{x^2 * 1} - \frac{36}{x^2} = -5 \Rightarrow \frac{x^4 - 36}{x^2} = -5$$

$$x^4 - 36 = -5x^2 \Rightarrow x^4 + 5x^2 - 36 = 0$$

$$(x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 9) = 0$$

$$\text{لما } x^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2$$

$$\text{و } x^2 + 9 \neq 0$$

$$x = 2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{-6}{2} = -3 \Rightarrow 2 - 3i \rightarrow \text{المذر ايجاد}$$

$$x = -2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{6}{-2} = 3 \Rightarrow -2 + 3i \rightarrow \text{المذر ايجاد ملخصا ملخصا}$$

$$\text{مثال ١٤- الجذرین السبعين لـ } \sqrt{-\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = x + iy \quad \underline{\underline{81}}$$

$$\text{نفرض } -\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = x^2 + 2xyi - y^2$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{--- ١}$$

$$2xy = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4x} \quad \text{خط ٢}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{1} - \frac{3}{16x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{16x^4 - 3}{16x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 32x^4 - 6 = -16x^2$$

$$32x^4 + 16x^2 - 6 = 0 \quad | \div 2$$

$$16x^4 + 8x^2 - 3 = 0$$

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

$$4x^2 + 3 \neq 0 \quad 4x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{لذلك } \frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{جذر ١}$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{لذلك } -\frac{1}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{جذر ٢}$$

مثال ٤ بجذور انتزاعي للعدد

$$\sqrt{-9i} = x + iy \quad \underline{\underline{}}$$

$$-9i = x^2 + 2xyi - y^2$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = 0 \quad \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$2xy = -9 \Rightarrow y = \frac{-9}{2x} \quad \text{نقطة} \quad \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$x^2 - \frac{81}{4x^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{x^2}{1} = \frac{81}{4x^2}$$

$$4x^4 = 81 \Rightarrow x^4 - \frac{81}{4} = 0$$

$$(x^2 + \frac{9}{2})(x^2 - \frac{9}{2}) = 0$$

$$x^2 + \frac{9}{2} \neq 0$$

$$x^2 - \frac{9}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{9}{\frac{6}{\sqrt{2}}} = -\frac{9\sqrt{2}}{6}$$

$$y = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{أي} \quad \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$\text{أو} \quad \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}i \rightarrow$$

$$\text{أي} \quad x = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow y = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{أي} \quad \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$\text{أو} \quad -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}i \rightarrow$$

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مخطه اذا لم تكن  $x_1$  ،  $x_2$  هما جذراً  
المعادله التربيعية خاصه بالصورة

$$x^2 - (x_1 + x_2)x + x_1 \cdot x_2 = 0$$

$$x^2 - (مجموع الجذرين)x + \text{مامل جذريهما} = 0$$

مثال ما المعادله التربيعية التي جذريها هما 7 ، 5

$$x^2 - (7+5)x + 7(5) = 0 \quad \underline{\text{المطلوب}}$$

$$x^2 - 12x + 35 = 0$$

مثال ما المعادله التربيعية التي جذريها هما -3 ، 1

$$x^2 - (-3+1)x + -3(1) = 0 \quad \underline{\text{المطلوب}}$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$$

مثال ما المعادله التربيعية التي جذريها هما  $5-2i$  ،  $5+2i$

$$10 = \text{مجموع الجذرين} \quad \underline{\text{المطلوب}}$$

$$(5-2i)(5+2i) = \text{مامل جذري الجذرين}$$

$$29 = 5^2 + 2^2 =$$

$$\text{لذلك } x^2 - 10x + 29 = 0$$

## الذور المركبة لمعادلة لـ $x^2$ محدود

المعادلة التربيعية التي صيغها سابقاً لا يوجد لها جذريت حقيلتين لكن لها جذريت مركبتين بخلافه

مثال أوجد البذر المركبة لمعادلة  $x^2 - 10x + 29 = 0$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \quad \text{اكل المميز} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Delta = 100 - 4(1)(29) = -16$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \quad \text{القانون العام} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{-16}}{2(1)} = \frac{10 \pm 4i}{2} = 5 \pm 2i$$

مقدمة الجذريت المركبتين لمعادلة التربيعية هما متراافقان

إذا  $B^2 - a^2$  جذـ لمعادلة تربيعية

فـ  $a - bi$  هو الجذر الآخر لـ معادلة

مقدمة إذا  $B^2 - a^2$   $x_1, x_2$  هما جذـان لـ معادلة تربيعية

فـ  $x^2 - (x_1 + x_2)x + x_1 \cdot x_2 = 0$  هي

مثال إذا المعادلة التربيعية التي أحد جذـ  $\sqrt{7}$   $-3 + 5i$

اكل هو الجذر الآخر وهو  $-3 - 5i$

$$\text{مجموع الجذـ} = -6$$

$$\text{حاصل حـبـ الجذـ} = 34 = 25 + 9$$

هـ المعادلة التربيعية هي

$$x^2 - 6x + 34 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 34 = 0$$

مثال أجد جميع الجذور الحقيقة والمركبة للمعادلة

$$z^3 - z^2 - 7z + 15 = 0$$

كل بالتجربة ← الامثلية النسبية

$$\boxed{z = -3} \quad -27 - 9 + 21 + 15 = 0$$

$$z^3 - z^2 - 7z + 15 = 0$$

$$z^2 - 4z + 5 = 0$$

*	$z^2$	$-4z$	5	
$z$	$z^3$	$-4z^2$	$5z$	0
3	$3z^2$	$-12z$	15	

$$\Delta = 16 - 4(1)(5) = -4$$

$$z = \frac{-4 \mp \sqrt{-4}}{2(1)} = \frac{4 \mp 2i}{2} = 2 \mp i$$

الجذور هي  $-3, 2-i, 2+i$

مثال أجد جميع الجذور الحقيقة والمركبة للمعادلة

$$(x^2 - 3)(x^2 + 2) = 0 \quad \text{كل}$$

$$\text{أو } \boxed{x^2 - 3 = 0} \Rightarrow x^2 = 3 \Rightarrow x = \mp \sqrt{3}$$

$$\boxed{x^2 + 2 = 0} \Rightarrow x^2 = -2 \Rightarrow x = \mp \sqrt{-2} = \mp i\sqrt{2}$$

مثال أجد جميع الجذور الحقيقة والمركبة للمعادلة

$$z^3 + 4z^2 + z = 26$$

$$\boxed{z = 2} \quad \text{بالتجربة} \leftarrow z^3 + 4z^2 + z - 26 = 0 \quad \text{أو}$$

$$8 + 16 + 2 - 26 = 0$$

$$z^2 + 6z + 13 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 36 - 4(1)(13) = -16$$

$$z = \frac{-6 \mp \sqrt{-16}}{2(1)} = \frac{-6 \mp 4i}{2}$$

$$z = -3 \mp 2i$$

*	$z^2$	$6z$	13	
$z$	$z^3$	$6z^2$	$13z$	0
-2	$-2z^2$	$-12z$	-26	

الجذور هي :

$$2, -3-2i, -3+2i$$

$$\therefore (5-2i)^2 \quad \underline{\text{مثال اوجد صيغة}} \quad \underline{\text{الكل}} \quad \underline{\text{الكل}}$$

$$(5-2i)^2 = 5^2 - 2(5)(2i) + (2i)^2 \quad \underline{\text{الكل}} \\ = 25 - 20i - 4 = 21 - 20i$$

$$(4-6i)(1-2i)(2-3i) \quad \underline{\text{الكل اوجد صيغة}} \quad \underline{\text{الكل}}$$

$$(4-6i)(1-2i) = 4-8i-6i+12i^2 \quad \underline{\text{الكل}} \\ = -8-14i$$

$$(-8-14i)(2-3i) = -16+24i-28i-42 \\ = -58-4i$$

الكتاب ص 166  
أثبت العدد المركب  $8(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{4})$  طرفة  
النكتة

نكتب العدد المركب بالصورة المثلثية

$$8(\cos -\frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin -\frac{\pi}{4}) * 8(\cos -\frac{\pi}{4} - i \sin -\frac{\pi}{4}) \\ = 64 \left( \cos^2 -\frac{\pi}{4} + \sin^2 (-\frac{\pi}{4}) \right) \\ = 64 * 1 = 64$$

$$(\cos \phi + i \sin \phi)(\cos \phi - i \sin \phi) = 1 \quad \underline{\text{الكل}} \quad \underline{\text{الكل}}$$

$$\underline{\text{الكل}} \quad \cos^2 \phi - i^2 \sin^2 \phi = \cos^2 \phi + \sin^2 \phi = 1$$

$$z \cdot \bar{z} = r^2 \quad \text{فأن} \quad z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \quad \text{إذ} \quad \underline{\text{الكل}} \quad \underline{\text{الكل}}$$

$$\textcircled{1} |z_1 \cdot z_2| = |z_1| \cdot |z_2| \quad \underline{\text{証明}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \operatorname{Arg}(z_1 \cdot z_2) = \operatorname{Arg} z_1 + \operatorname{Arg} z_2$$

$$\textcircled{4} \operatorname{Arg}\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = \operatorname{Arg} z_1 - \operatorname{Arg} z_2$$

$$\left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| \quad \stackrel{178}{\textcircled{*}}$$

$$z_1 = \sqrt{12} - 2i, z_2 = \sqrt{5} - i\sqrt{15}, z_3 = 2 - 2i$$

→ معنای و اثبات

$$\textcircled{36} \quad \frac{z_2}{z_1}$$

$$\textcircled{37} \quad \frac{1}{z_3}$$

$$\textcircled{38}$$

$$\frac{z_3}{z_2}$$

解

$$|z_1| = \sqrt{12+4} = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

$$|z_2| = \sqrt{5+15} = \sqrt{20}$$

$$|z_3| = \sqrt{4+4} = \sqrt{8}$$

$$\operatorname{Arg}(z_1) = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{12}}\right) = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$= -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\operatorname{Arg}(z_2) = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = -\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3})$$

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

$$\operatorname{Arg}(z_3) = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{2}\right) = -\tan^{-1}(1)$$

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

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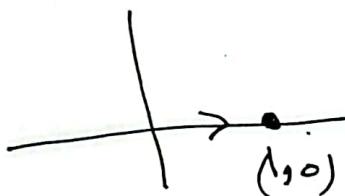
$$\textcircled{16} \quad \left| \frac{z_2}{z_1} \right| = \frac{|z_2|}{|z_1|} = \frac{\sqrt{20}}{4} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{17} \quad \left| \frac{1}{z_3} \right| = \frac{|1|}{|z_3|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{18} \quad \left| \frac{z_3}{\bar{z}_2} \right| = \frac{|z_3|}{|\bar{z}_2|} = \frac{\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{20}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Arg}\left(\frac{z_2}{z_1}\right) &= \text{Arg}(z_2) - \text{Arg}(z_1) \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{3} - -\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Arg}\left(\frac{1}{z_3}\right) &= \text{Arg}(1) - \text{Arg}(z_3) \\ &= 0 - -\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

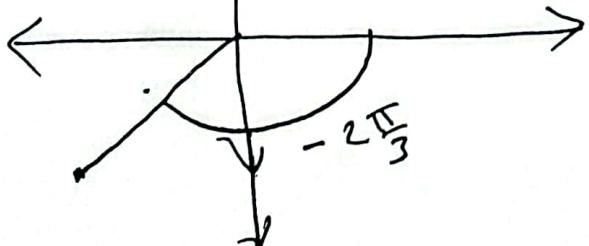


$$\begin{aligned} \text{Arg}\left(\frac{z_3}{\bar{z}_2}\right) &= \text{Arg}(z_3) - \text{Arg}(\bar{z}_2) \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{7\pi}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$z = 8 \left( \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} - i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) \text{ } \textcircled{*}$$

محل العدد  $z$  على الصورة

$$z = 8 \left( \cos -\frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin -\frac{2\pi}{3} \right)$$



$$8 = \overbrace{\text{محل}}^{\text{---}} \underbrace{\text{العدد}}_{-\frac{2\pi}{3}}$$

(F)

١٧٩

٤٥) اجد الجذرتين السريعيتين للعدد  $z$

$$z = 8 \left( -\frac{1}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \quad \underline{\underline{\text{اكل}}}$$

$$z = -4 - 4i\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{-4 - 4i\sqrt{3}} = x + iy$$

$$-4 - 4i\sqrt{3} = x^2 + 2xyi - y^2$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = -4 \quad (*)$$

$$2xy = -4\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{x} \quad \text{كيف} \quad \text{؟}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 12}{1 - \frac{12}{x^2}} = -4$$

$$\frac{x^4 - 12}{x^2} = -4 \Rightarrow x^4 - 12 = -4x^2$$

$$x^4 + 4x^2 - 12 = 0$$

$$(x^2 - 2)(x^2 + 6) = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 2 \Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

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

$$\sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{6} \quad \text{وهو الجذر} \quad \text{الثاني}$$

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

$$-\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{6} \quad \text{وهو الجذر} \quad \text{الثالث}$$

(18)  $x^2 + 6 \neq 0$

١٧٩ ٤١. م اذا  $(b+ic)$ ,  $(a-3i)$   $\sim$   $b+ic$

الجذرين التربيعين للعدد المركب  $55-48i$

ايجاد مجموع كلتا المتساويتين  $c, b, a$  م

ايجاد مجموع كلتا المتساويتين  $a-3i$  م

و

$$-a+3i = b+ic$$

$$\boxed{-a=b}, \boxed{c=3}$$

$55-48i$  العدد  $a-3i \sim$  م زوجين يساويان

و  $55-48i = (a-3i)^2$

$$55-48i = a^2 - 6ai - 9$$

$$a^2 - 9 = 55 \Rightarrow a^2 = 64 \Rightarrow a = \pm 8$$

$$-6a = -48 \Rightarrow \boxed{a=8} \quad \text{فقط}$$

و  $b = -a \Rightarrow \boxed{b = -8}$

الصيغة م  $\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{2} (\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4})$  اذا م

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1(\cos 0 + i \sin 0)}{2(\cos -\frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin -\frac{\pi}{4})} =$$

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

$$2z^3 - 8z^2 + 13z - 87 = 0 \quad \text{حل المعادلة}$$

$$2z^3 - 8z^2 - 13z + 87 = 0$$

$$(z = -3) \quad \text{أيضاً}$$

$$2(-3)^3 - 8(-3)^2 - 13(-3) + 87 = ? = 0$$

$$-54 - 72 + 39 + 87 = 0$$

$$-126 + 126 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} z^3 \ z^2 \ z \ | z^0 \\ \hline -3 \ 2 \ -8 \ -13 \ | 87 \\ \quad \downarrow \quad -6 \ 42 \ | -87 \\ \hline \quad 2 \ -14 \ 29 \ | 0 \end{array}$$

$$2z^2 - 14z + 29 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= b^2 - 4ac = (-14)^2 - 4(2)(29) \\ &= 196 - 232 \\ &= -36 \end{aligned}$$

$$z = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-(-14) \pm \sqrt{-36}}{2(2)}$$

$$z = \frac{14 \pm 6i}{4} = \frac{7}{2} \pm \frac{3}{2}i$$

$$\frac{7}{2} + \frac{3}{2}i, \quad \frac{7}{2} - \frac{3}{2}i, \quad -3 \quad \text{حل المعادلة}$$

اللَّا بِهِ ١٧٩

$$z^2 - 8z + k = 0 \quad \text{هو أصل جزئي المقادير} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{ذالك}} \quad \text{(*)}$$

حيث  $k$  عدد حقيقي أصلب عنه سؤالين.

من: أصل الجذر الآخر  $\bar{z}$  فـ  $\bar{z}$   $\xrightarrow{46}$  المقادير.

$4 - 11i$   $\xrightarrow{\text{ذلك}} \bar{z}$  أصل الجذر الآخر  $\bar{z}$  فـ  $\bar{z}$   $\xrightarrow{46}$

$k$  أصل جذر المقادير  $\xrightarrow{47}$

$$k = (4 + 11i)(4 - 11i) \quad \xrightarrow{\text{كل}} \quad \text{_____}$$

$$k = 4^2 + 11^2 = 16 + 121 = 137$$

$$z \quad \text{لـ} \quad z\bar{z} = |z|^2 \quad \sim \text{إثبات} \quad \xrightarrow{51}$$

$$z = a + bi$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$|z|^2 = a^2 + b^2 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{_____}} \quad \boxed{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z\bar{z} &= (a + bi)(a - bi) \\ &= a^2 + b^2 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{_____}} \quad \boxed{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore z\bar{z} = |z|^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\text{Given } \frac{z}{3+4i} = p+qi \quad \text{and } |z|=5\sqrt{5}$$

$$z = a + ib$$

$$\text{Jed. 9. sc. } \arg(z) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

~ 8

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a = 2b$$

$$|z| = 5\sqrt{5} \Rightarrow \sqrt{a^2+b^2} = 5\sqrt{5}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 125$$

$$4b^2 + b^2 = 125$$

$$b^2 = 25 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 5b^2 = 125$$

$$\boxed{b=5} \Rightarrow a=2(5)=10$$

$$z = 10 + 5i$$

$$\frac{z}{3+4i} = p+qi$$

$$\frac{10+5i}{3+4i} * \frac{3-4i}{3-4i} = p+qi$$

$$\frac{30 - 40i + 15i + 20}{ } = p + iq$$

$$\frac{9+16}{25} = p+iq \Rightarrow 2-i = p+iq$$

$$p=2, q=-1$$

$$p+q = 2+1 = 1 \quad \text{X}$$

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مثال ١٧) العدد  $z = (10-i) - (2-7i)$  هو أحد جذور

المعادلة جبرية الجذور  $z^3 - 20z^2 + 164z - 400 = 0$

$z = 10 - i - 2 + 7i$

$z = 8 + 6i$  الجذور

$z = 8 - 6i$  الجذور

حيث المقادير المعرفة

مجموع = 16

$100 = 8^2 + 6^2$  = مربع الميل

$z^2 - 16z + 100$

قسمة معرفة  
 $\frac{z-4}{z^2 - 16z + 100}$

$\frac{z^3 - 20z^2 + 164z - 400}{z^3 \pm 16z^2 \mp 100z}$

$-4z^2 + 64z - 400$

$\pm 4z^2 \mp 64z \pm 400$

0

$z - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow z = 4$

$$z^2 + kz + 100 = 0 \quad \text{معادلة م Complexe} \quad 8-6i \quad \text{جذرها}$$

الكل ٨-٦٨ عجمي، بخاري

$$(8-6i)^2 + k(8-6i) + 100 = 0$$

$$64 - 96i - 36 + 8k - 6ki + 100 = 0$$

$$(128+8k) + i(-96-6k) = 0 + 0i$$

$$128 + 8k = 0 \Rightarrow 8k = -128$$

$$K = -\frac{128}{8} = -16$$

$$\stackrel{91}{=} -96 - 6k = 0 \Rightarrow k = \frac{-96}{6} = -16$$

1  $\sin z^2$  حاصل  $\sin z$  ملائم

$$8+6i, 8-6i \text{ هم جمله}$$

$$16 = \text{مکعب} \times \text{مکعب}$$

$$z^2 - kz + 100 = 0$$

$$-K = 16$$

$$k = -16$$

مثال اذا  $\sqrt{2-i}$  هو أحد جذور المعادلة

$$b, a \sim \text{كل } x^2 + ax + b = 0$$

$\Leftrightarrow$  الجذر الثاني للمعادلة  $2+i$

$$a = -4 \Leftrightarrow -a = 4 \Leftrightarrow 4 = \text{مجموع الجذور}$$

$$b = 5 \Leftrightarrow 5 = 2^2 + 1^2 \Leftrightarrow \text{حاصل ضرب الجذور} = 5$$

حل آخر حلول المعادلة

$$x = 2 \mp i$$

$$x - 2 = \mp i \Rightarrow (x - 2)^2 = i^2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 4 = -1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0$$

$$x^2 + ax + b = 0 \rightarrow \text{للحالة } a = -4, b = 5$$

$$x^2 + ax + b = 0 \quad \text{أحد جذور المعادلة } 3 + 9i \quad \text{مثال}$$

$$3 - 9i \quad \text{و } \sqrt{-81} = 9i \quad \text{الجذر}$$

$$\therefore x = 3 \mp 9i \Rightarrow x - 3 = \mp 9i$$

$$(x - 3)^2 = -81$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 = -81 \Rightarrow x^2 - 6x + 90 = 0$$

$$a = -6, b = 90$$

$$a = -6 \Leftrightarrow 6 = \text{مجموع الجذور} \quad \text{حل آخر}$$

$$b = 90 \Leftrightarrow 90 = \text{حاصل ضرب الجذور}$$