

حل تمارين 4

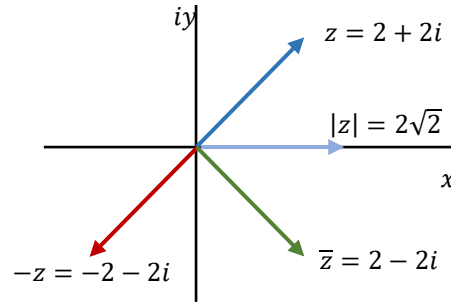
(1) إذا كان $z = 2 + 2i$ ارسم الاعداد المعقدة الآتية $z, -z, \bar{z}, |z|$

$$z = 2 + 2i$$

$$-z = -2 - 2i$$

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

$$|z| = \sqrt{4 + 4} = 2\sqrt{2}$$



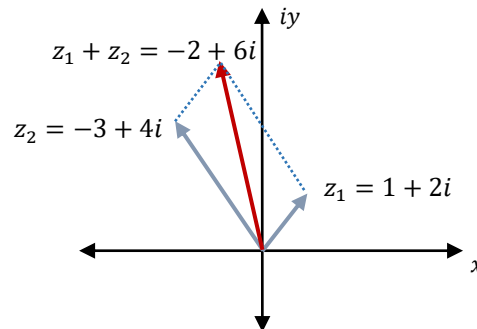
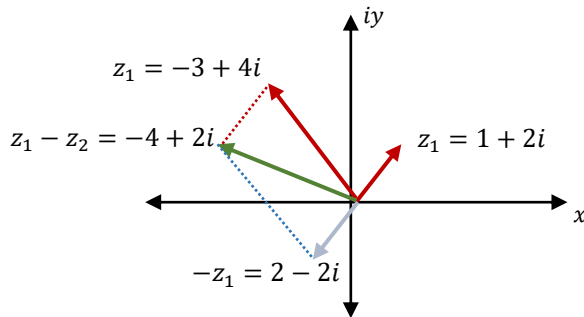
(2) إذا كان إذا كان $z_1 = 1 + 2i$, $z_2 = -3 + 4i$ فجد: أرسم المتجهين $z_1 + z_2$, $z_1 - z_2$ ثم احسب أطوالهم.

$$z_1 + z_2 = (1 + 2i) + (-3 + 4i) = -2 + 6i$$

$$|z_1 + z_2| = \sqrt{4 + 36} = \sqrt{40} \approx 6.3$$

$$z_1 - z_2 = (-3 + 4i) - (1 + 2i) = -4 + 2i$$

$$|z_1 - z_2| = \sqrt{16 + 4} = \sqrt{20} \approx 4.7$$



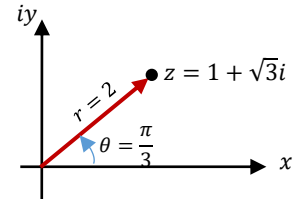
(3) اكتب الاعداد المعقدة الآتية بصيغة القطبية مع الرسم

• $z = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$

$$r = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = 2, \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}\right) \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \cos \theta &= \frac{x}{r} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \sin \theta &= \frac{y}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{الربع الاول}$$

$$z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$$

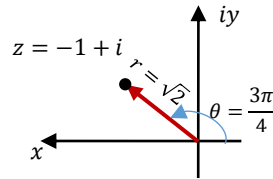


• $z = -1 + i$

$$r = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (1)^2} = \sqrt{2}, \theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{-1} \right) = \tan^{-1}(-1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \cos \theta &= \frac{x}{r} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \sin \theta &= \frac{y}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{الربع الثاني} \Rightarrow \theta = \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

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

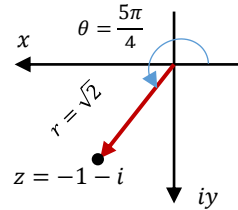


• $z = -1 - i$

$$r = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}, \quad \theta = \tan^{-1}(1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \cos \theta &= \frac{x}{r} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \sin \theta &= \frac{y}{r} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{الربع الثالث} \Rightarrow \theta = \pi + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} \right)$$

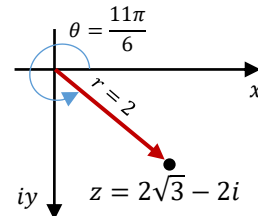


• $z = 2\sqrt{3} - 2i$

$$r = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{3})^2 + (-2)^2} = 4, \quad \theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \cos \theta &= \frac{x}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \sin \theta &= \frac{y}{r} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{الربع الرابع} \Rightarrow \theta = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{11\pi}{6}$$

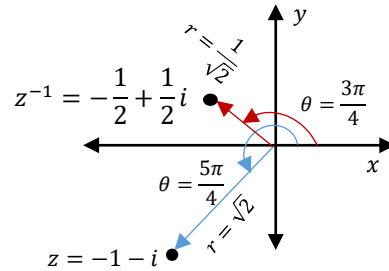
$$z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = 4 \left(\cos \frac{11\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{11\pi}{6} \right)$$



(4) جد النظير الضربي للعدد $z = -1 - i$ باستخدام الاحداثيات القطبية

$$r = \sqrt{2}, \quad \theta = \frac{5\pi}{4}, \quad z = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} z^{-1} &= \frac{1}{r} [\cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta)] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\cos\left(-\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) - i \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i \end{aligned}$$



$$\arg(z_1 z_2) = \arg(z_1) + \arg(z_2)$$

(5) اثبت ان:

البرهان

$$z_1 = r_1(\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1), \quad \arg(z_1) = \theta_1$$

$$z_2 = r_2(\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2), \quad \arg(z_2) = \theta_2$$

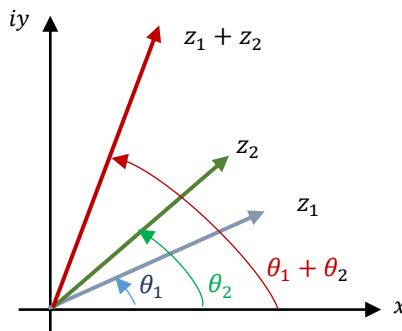
$$\Rightarrow z_1 z_2 = [r_1(\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1)] \cdot [r_2(\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)]$$

$$= r_1 r_2 [(\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1)(\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)]$$

$$= r_1 r_2 [(\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2) + i(\cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2)]$$

$$\Rightarrow z_1 z_2 = r_1 r_2 [\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$\arg(z_1 z_2) = \theta_1 + \theta_2 = \arg(z_1) + \arg(z_2)$$



(6) اثبت ان

$$\arg\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = \arg(z_1) - \arg(z_2)$$

البرهان

$$z_1 = r_1(\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1), \quad \arg(z_1) = \theta_1$$

$$z_2 = r_2(\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2), \quad \arg(z_2) = \theta_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{z_1}{z_2} &= \frac{r_1(\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1)}{r_2(\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)} \\ &= \frac{r_1(\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1)}{r_2(\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)} \cdot \frac{(\cos \theta_2 - i \sin \theta_2)}{(\cos \theta_2 - i \sin \theta_2)} \\ &= \frac{r_1}{r_2} \frac{[(\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2) + i(-\cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2)]}{\cos^2 \theta_2 + \sin^2 \theta_2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} [\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2)]$$

$$\arg\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = \theta_1 - \theta_2$$

$$= \arg(z_1) - \arg(z_2)$$

(14.1) مبرهنة دي مويفري

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

حيث n عدد صحيح موجب

مثال بواسطة مبرهنة دي مويفري جد $\sin 2\theta$ و $\cos 2\theta$ بدلالة $\sin \theta$ و $\cos \theta$

$$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^2 = \cos 2\theta + i \sin 2\theta$$

الحل:

$$\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta + 2i \cos \theta \sin \theta = \cos 2\theta + i \sin 2\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin 2\theta = 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta$$

(15.1) صيغة اويلر

يعبر عن صيغة اويلر بالمتطابقة الاتية

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

ويمكن كتابة العدد المعقد z بالصيغة الاتية

$$z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = re^{i\theta}$$

ومنها يمكن ان نعبر عن النظرير الضربي كما يلي

$$z^{-1} = \frac{1}{r} e^{-i\theta}$$

ونعبر عن حاصل ضرب عددين معقدين كما يلي

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = (r_1 e^{i\theta_1}) \cdot (r_2 e^{i\theta_2}) = r_1 r_2 e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}$$

وكذلك عملية القسمة

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1 e^{i\theta_1}}{r_2 e^{i\theta_2}} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} e^{i(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2} \quad \text{اثبت ان}$$

مثال

الحل:

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

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

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

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

(16.1) القوى للعدد المعقد

إذا كان $z = re^{i\theta}$ لا يساوي صفر فإن القوى الصحيحة للعدد z تعطى بصيغة الآتية

$$z^n = r^n e^{in\theta}, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

إذا كان $z = re^{i\theta}$ عدد معقد وكان $r = 1$ اثبت ان

مثال

$$z^3 = \cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta$$

الحل:

$$z^3 = e^{3i\theta} = (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^3 = \cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta \quad (\text{صيغة دي مويفري})$$

احسب $(1 + i)^8$

مثال

الحل:

$$r = \sqrt{2}, \quad \theta = \tan^{-1}(1) = \frac{\pi}{4},$$

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

$$(1 + i)^8 = \left(\sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \right)^8 = 2^4 e^{2\pi i} = 16(\cos 2\pi + i \sin 2\pi) = 16(1 + 0) = 16$$