

تحليل رياضي 2

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المحاضرة

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$$i^2 = -1$$

$$z = a + ib$$

$\text{Re}(z)$ real part القسم الحقيقي

$\text{Im}(z)$ القسم التخيلي Imaginary part

$$z_1 = x_1 + iy_1 = x_2 + iy_2 = z_2 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2, y_1 = y_2$$

المساواة Equality

$$\bar{z} = a - ib$$

مرافق عدد عقدي Complex Conjugate

$$z_1 + z_2 = (x_1 + x_2) + i(y_1 + y_2)$$

الجمع addition

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = (x_1 + iy_1) \cdot (x_2 + iy_2) = (x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2) + i(x_1 y_2 + y_1 x_2)$$

الجداء Multiplication

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{z_1 \cdot \bar{z}_2}{z_2 \cdot \bar{z}_2}$$

القسمة Division

$$|z| = \sqrt{z \cdot \bar{z}} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

الطويلة Modulus

$$z_1 + z_2, z_1 - z_2, z_1 \cdot z_2, \overline{z_1}, \overline{z_2}, \frac{\overline{z_1}}{z_2}, |z_1|, |z_2|$$

مثال: إذا كان $z_1 = 2 - 3i$, $z_2 = 4 + 6i$ ، أوجد

الحل

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

$$z_1 - z_2 = (2 - 4) + (-3 - 6)i = -2 - 9i$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = (2 - 3i) \cdot (4 + 6i) = 26$$

$$\overline{z_1} = 2 + 3i , \overline{z_2} = 4 - 6i$$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{z_1 \cdot \overline{z_2}}{z_2 \cdot \overline{z_2}} = \frac{(2 - 3i)(4 - 6i)}{(4 + 6i)(4 - 6i)} = \frac{-10 - 24i}{16 + 36} = \frac{-5}{26} - \frac{6}{13}i$$

$$|z_1| = \sqrt{(2)^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 9} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$|z_2| = \sqrt{(4)^2 + (6)^2} = \sqrt{16 + 36} = \sqrt{52}$$

خواص الطويلة Modulus Properties

$$|-z| = |z|$$

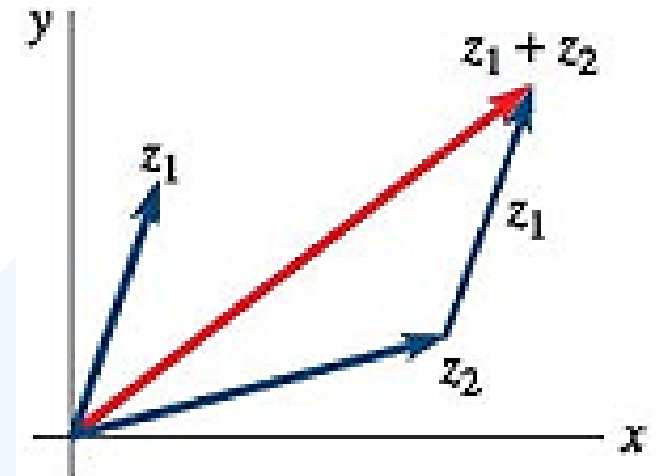
$$|\bar{z}| = |z|$$

$$|z_1 \cdot z_2| = |z_1| \cdot |z_2|$$

$$\left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|} ; z_2 \neq 0$$

$$|z_1 + z_2| \leq |z_1| + |z_2|$$

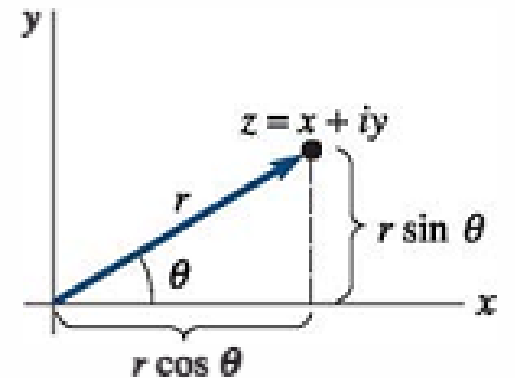
$$|z_1| - |z_2| \leq |z_1 + z_2|$$



متراجحة المثلث Triangle Inequality

$$z = r (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta), \quad r = |z|$$

الشكل القطبي Polar Form



سعة العدد العقدي argument $\theta = \arg z = \text{Arg} z + 2\pi k ; k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

السعة الأساسية principle argument

إيجاد السعة الأساسية Finding the principle argument

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{|x|}{r}, \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{|y|}{r} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Arg}(z) = \alpha \\ x < 0, y \geq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Arg}(z) = \pi - \alpha \\ x < 0, y \leq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Arg}(z) = \pi + \alpha \\ x \geq 0, y < 0 \Rightarrow \text{Arg}(z) = 2\pi - \alpha \end{array} \right.$$

مثال: اكتب العدد العقدي الآتي بالشكل المثلثي $z = 1 - \sqrt{3}i$

الحل

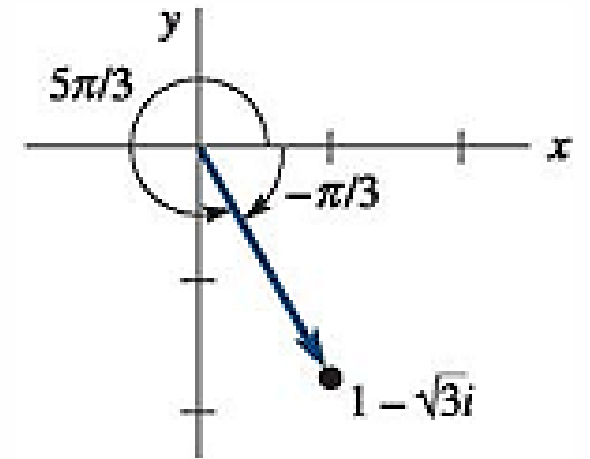
$$x = 1, y = -\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{|x|}{r} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{|y|}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$x = 1 > 0, y = -\sqrt{3} < 0 \Rightarrow \text{Arg}(z) = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

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



$$\arg(\bar{z}) = -\arg(z)$$

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

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

$$\arg(z^n) = n \arg(z)$$

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

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

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

مثال: إذا كان $z = 1 - \sqrt{3}i$ أوجد z^3
الحل

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

$$z^3 = 2^3 \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{3} \right)^3 = 8 \left(\cos \frac{15\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{15\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$= 8(\cos 5\pi + i \sin 5\pi) = 8(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi) = -8$$

إيجاد الجذر النوني لعدد عقدي Finding nth root for a complex number

لإيجاد الجذر النوني للعدد العقدي $z = a + ib$ ، أي $\sqrt[n]{z} = ?$ نتبع الخطوات الآتية

$$1 \quad w = \sqrt[n]{z} \Rightarrow w^n = z$$

نضع

$$2 \quad w = \rho(\cos \phi + i \sin \phi), \quad z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

حيث

$$3 \quad \rho^n (\cos n\phi + i \sin n\phi) = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

نساوي العددين العقديين

$$4 \quad \rho = \sqrt[n]{r} \quad \phi = \frac{\theta + 2\pi k}{n}; \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

حيث θ معلومة السعة الأساسية للعدد العقدي z

$$5 \quad w_k = \sqrt[n]{r} \left[\cos \left(\frac{\theta + 2\pi k}{n} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\theta + 2\pi k}{n} \right) \right]; \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

مثال: أوجد الجذور التكعيبية للعدد العقدي $z = i$

الحل

نوجد أولاً طولاً وسعة العدد العقدي المعطى

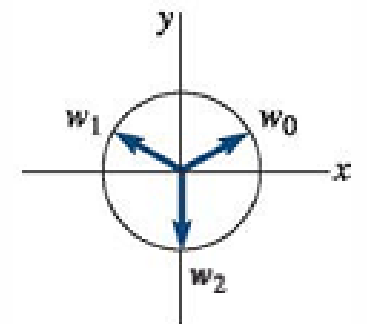
$$z = i \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{0^2 + 1^2} = 1 \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{|x|}{r} = \frac{0}{1} = 0, \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{|y|}{r} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\longrightarrow n = 3 \Rightarrow w_k = \sqrt[3]{r} \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi/2 + 2\pi k}{3} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi/2 + 2\pi k}{3} \right) \right] \quad ; k = 0, 1, 2$$

$$k = 0 \Rightarrow w_0 = \cos(\pi/6) + i \sin(\pi/6) = (\sqrt{3}/2) + (1/2)i$$

$$k = 1 \Rightarrow w_1 = \cos(5\pi/6) + i \sin(5\pi/6) = (-\sqrt{3}/2) + (1/2)i$$

$$k = 2 \Rightarrow w_2 = \cos(3\pi/2) + i \sin(3\pi/2) = -i$$



مثال: أوجد الجذور الأربعة للعدد العقدي $z = 1 + i$

الحل

نوجد أولاً طولاً وسعة العدد العقدي المعطى

$$\Rightarrow r = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2} \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{|x|}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{|y|}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \longrightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow w_k = \sqrt[4]{\sqrt{2}} \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi / 4 + 2\pi k}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi / 4 + 2\pi k}{4} \right) \right]; k = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$k = 0 \Rightarrow w_0 = 2^{1/8} (\cos(\pi / 16) + i \sin(\pi / 16))$$

$$k = 1 \Rightarrow w_1 = 2^{1/8} (\cos(9\pi / 16) + i \sin(9\pi / 16))$$

$$k = 2 \Rightarrow w_2 = 2^{1/8} (\cos(17\pi / 16) + i \sin(17\pi / 16))$$

$$k = 3 \Rightarrow w_3 = 2^{1/8} (\cos(25\pi / 16) + i \sin(25\pi / 16))$$

اكتب الأعداد العقدية الآتية بالشكل $a + ib$.

$$2i^3 - 3i^2 + 5i$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}i\right)\left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{3}i\right)$$

$$\frac{2 - 4i}{3 + 5i}$$

$$\frac{(5 - 4i) - (3 + 7i)}{(4 + 2i) + (2 - 3i)}$$

الحل

$$2i^3 - 3i^2 + 5i = 2i^2i - 3i^2 + 5i = 2(-1)i - 3(-1) + 5i = 3 + 3i$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}i\right)\left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{3}i\right) = \frac{2}{6} + \frac{5}{6}i - \frac{1}{6}i - \frac{5}{12}i^2 = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{3}i$$

$$\frac{2 - 4i}{3 + 5i} \cdot \frac{3 - 5i}{3 - 5i} = \frac{-14 - 22i}{34} = -\frac{7}{17} - \frac{11}{17}i$$

$$\frac{(5 - 4i) - (3 + 7i)}{(4 + 2i) + (2 - 3i)}$$

$$\frac{2 - 11i}{6 - i} \cdot \frac{6 + i}{6 + i} = \frac{23 - 64i}{37} = \frac{23}{37} - \frac{64}{37}i$$

3 استخدم تعريف تساوي عددين عقديين لحل المعادلات الآتية

• $2z = i(2 + 9i)$

• $z - 2\bar{z} + 7 - 6i = 0$

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

الحل

• $2z = i(2 + 9i)$

$2x + 2yi = -9 + 2i \longrightarrow 2x = -9 \quad 2y = 2 \longrightarrow z = -\frac{9}{2} + i$

• $z - 2\bar{z} + 7 - 6i = 0$

$-x + 3yi = -7 + 6i \longrightarrow -x = -7 \quad 3y = 6 \longrightarrow z = 7 + 2i$

• $z + 2\bar{z} = \frac{2 - i}{1 + 3i} \quad x + iy + 2(x - iy) = \frac{2 - i}{1 + 3i} \frac{1 - 3i}{1 - 3i} = \frac{-1 - 7i}{10} \longrightarrow 3x = \frac{-1}{10}, -y = \frac{-7}{10}$

$\longrightarrow z = \frac{-1}{30} + \frac{7}{10}i$

4 احسب الجذور الآتية

الحل

• $(8)^{1/3}$ • $(-1 + i)^{1/3}$ • $(-1 + \sqrt{3}i)^{1/2}$

• $(8)^{1/3}$

نوجد أولاً طولاً وسعة العدد العقدي المعطى

$$z = 8 \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{8^2 + 0^2} = 8 \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{|x|}{r} = \frac{8}{8} = 1 \quad , \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{|y|}{r} = \frac{0}{8} = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \alpha = 0$$

$$\longrightarrow n = 3 \Rightarrow w_k = \sqrt[3]{r} \left[\cos\left(\frac{0 + 2\pi k}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{0 + 2\pi k}{3}\right) \right] \quad ; k = 0, 1, 2$$

$$k = 0 \Rightarrow w_0 = 2(\cos(0) + i \sin(0))$$

$$k = 1 \Rightarrow w_1 = 2(\cos(2\pi / 3) + i \sin(2\pi / 3))$$

$$k = 2 \Rightarrow w_2 = 2(\cos(4\pi / 3) + i \sin(4\pi / 3))$$

• $(-1 + i)^{1/3}$

نوجد أولاً طولية وسعة العدد العقدي المعطى

$$\Rightarrow r = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (1)^2} = \sqrt{2} \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{|x|}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{|y|}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \alpha = \pi / 4$$

$$x = -1 < 0, \quad y = 1 > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \theta = \text{Arg}(z) = \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\longrightarrow n = 3 \quad \Rightarrow w_k = \sqrt[3]{r} \left[\cos\left(\frac{3\pi/4 + 2\pi k}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{3\pi/4 + 2\pi k}{3}\right) \right] \quad ; k = 0, 1, 2$$

$$k = 0 \Rightarrow w_0 = 2^{1/6} (\cos(\pi/4) + i \sin(\pi/4))$$

$$k = 1 \Rightarrow w_1 = 2^{1/6} (\cos(11\pi/12) + i \sin(11\pi/12))$$

$$k = 2 \Rightarrow w_2 = 2^{1/6} (\cos(19\pi/12) + i \sin(19\pi/12))$$

• $(-1 + \sqrt{3}i)^{1/2}$

$\Rightarrow r = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = 2$ $\cos \alpha = \frac{|x|}{r} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\sin \alpha = \frac{|y|}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\longrightarrow \alpha = \pi / 3$

نوجد أولاً طولاً وسعة العدد العقدي المعطى

$x = -1 < 0$, $y = \sqrt{3} > 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \text{Arg}(z) = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$\longrightarrow n = 2 \Rightarrow w_k = \sqrt[2]{r} \left[\cos\left(\frac{2\pi/3 + 2\pi k}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi/3 + 2\pi k}{2}\right) \right] ; k = 0, 1$

$k = 0 \Rightarrow w_0 = \sqrt{2} (\cos(\pi/3) + i \sin(\pi/3))$

$k = 1 \Rightarrow w_1 = \sqrt{2} (\cos(4\pi/3) + i \sin(4\pi/3))$

4 أوجد جميع حلول المعادلة الآتية $z^4 + 1 = 0$

الحل يؤول حل هذه المعادلة إلى إيجاد الجذور الأربعة للعدد -1

نوجد أولاً طولاً وسعة العدد العقدي المعطى

$$\Rightarrow r = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 0^2} = 1 \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{|x|}{r} = \frac{1}{1}, \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{|y|}{r} = \frac{0}{1} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \alpha = 0$$

$$x = -1 < 0, y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \theta = \text{Arg}(-1) = \pi - 0 = \pi$$

$$\longrightarrow n = 4 \Rightarrow w_k = \sqrt[4]{r} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi + 2\pi k}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi + 2\pi k}{4}\right) \right]; k = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$k = 0 \Rightarrow w_0 = (\cos(\pi/4) + i \sin(\pi/4)) = 1/\sqrt{2} + i(1/\sqrt{2})$$

$$k = 1 \Rightarrow w_1 = (\cos(3\pi/4) + i \sin(3\pi/4)) = -1/\sqrt{2} + i(1/\sqrt{2})$$

$$k = 2 \Rightarrow w_2 = (\cos(5\pi/4) + i \sin(5\pi/4)) = -1/\sqrt{2} - i(1/\sqrt{2})$$

$$k = 3 \Rightarrow w_3 = (\cos(7\pi/4) + i \sin(7\pi/4)) = 1/\sqrt{2} - i(1/\sqrt{2})$$