

ریاضی عمومی (۱) اداسی اعداد مختلط

$$e^{i\theta} = \text{cis}(\theta) = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta \quad \text{رابطی اولیہ}$$

$$1. \text{ رابطی } (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i\sin n\theta \quad \text{موسوم بہ رابطی}$$

دہو اور است، آن را اثبات کنید.

$$\cos\theta + i\sin\theta = e^{i\theta} \quad \text{طرفین رابطی } n \text{ می رانم}$$

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

$$(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n = e^{in\theta}$$

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

$$\text{So } (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i\sin n\theta$$



$$\left(\frac{1+i \tan \theta}{1-i \tan \theta} \right)^n = \frac{1+i \tan n\theta}{1-i \tan n\theta} \quad : \text{۲- نشان دهید}$$

$$\text{است} = \left(\frac{1+i \tan \theta}{1-i \tan \theta} \right)^n = \left(\frac{1+i \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}}{1-i \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}} \right)^n$$

$$= \left(\frac{\frac{\cos \theta + i \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}}{\frac{\cos \theta - i \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}} \right)^n = \left(\frac{\cos \theta + i \sin \theta}{\cos \theta - i \sin \theta} \right)^n$$

$$= \left(\frac{\cos \theta + i \sin \theta}{\cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta)} \right)^n = \frac{(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n}{(\cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta))^n}$$

$$= \frac{\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta}{\cos(-n\theta) + i \sin(-n\theta)} = \frac{\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta}{\cos n\theta - i \sin n\theta}$$

$$\times \frac{1}{\cos n\theta} \quad \frac{1+i \frac{\sin n\theta}{\cos n\theta}}{1-i \frac{\sin n\theta}{\cos n\theta}} = \frac{1+i \tan n\theta}{1-i \tan n\theta} = \text{میت، است}$$

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۳- ثابت کنید :

$$(1 + \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)^n = r^n \cos^n\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right) \left(\cos\left(\frac{n\alpha}{r}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{n\alpha}{r}\right) \right)$$

با توجه به

$$\begin{cases} 1 + \cos \alpha = r \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right) \\ \sin \alpha = r \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right) \end{cases}$$

سمت چپ

$$\left(r \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right) + r i \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right) \right)^n =$$

$$= \left(r \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right) \left(\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right) \right) \right)^n =$$

$$= r^n \cos^n\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right) \left(\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right) \right)^n =$$

$$= r^n \cos^n\left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right) \left(\cos\left(\frac{n\alpha}{r}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{n\alpha}{r}\right) \right) = \text{سمت راست}$$

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۴- درستی تساوی زیر را اثبات کنید:

$$(1 + \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)^n + (1 + \cos \alpha - i \sin \alpha)^n =$$

$$2^{n+1} \cos^n\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\alpha}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{سمت چپ} \quad \left(\cancel{1} + r \cos \frac{\alpha}{r} - \cancel{1} + i r \sin \frac{\alpha}{r} \cos \frac{\alpha}{r} \right)^n + \left(\cancel{1} + r \cos \frac{\alpha}{r} - \cancel{1} - i r \sin \frac{\alpha}{r} \cos \frac{\alpha}{r} \right)^n \\ &= \left(r \cos \frac{\alpha}{r} \left(\cos \frac{\alpha}{r} + i \sin \frac{\alpha}{r} \right) \right)^n + \left(r \cos \frac{\alpha}{r} \left(\cos \frac{\alpha}{r} - i \sin \frac{\alpha}{r} \right) \right)^n \\ &= r^n \cos^n \frac{\alpha}{r} \left(\cos \frac{n\alpha}{r} + i \sin \frac{n\alpha}{r} \right) + r^n \cos^n \frac{\alpha}{r} \left(\cos \frac{n\alpha}{r} - i \sin \frac{n\alpha}{r} \right) \\ &= r^n \cos^n \frac{\alpha}{r} \left(\cos \frac{n\alpha}{r} + i \sin \frac{n\alpha}{r} \right) + r^n \cos^n \frac{\alpha}{r} \left(\cos \left(-\frac{n\alpha}{r} \right) + i \sin \left(-\frac{n\alpha}{r} \right) \right) \\ &= r^n \cos^n \frac{\alpha}{r} \left(\cos \frac{n\alpha}{r} + \cancel{i \sin \frac{n\alpha}{r}} + \cos \frac{n\alpha}{r} - \cancel{i \sin \frac{n\alpha}{r}} \right) \\ &= r^n \cos^n \left(\frac{\alpha}{r} \right) \times r \cos \left(\frac{n\alpha}{r} \right) = r^{n+1} \cos^n \left(\frac{\alpha}{r} \right) \cos \left(\frac{n\alpha}{r} \right) \\ &= \text{سمت راست} \end{aligned}$$

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۵۔ تساوی زیر را اثبات کنید۔

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

$$\text{سمت چپ} = (1 + 2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - 1 + i \sin \alpha) = (2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + i 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2})$$

$$(2 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} (\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} + i \sin \frac{\alpha}{2})) = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} (\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} + i \sin \frac{\alpha}{2})$$

$$= 2 \cos \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right) (\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} + i \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}) = \text{سمت راست}.$$

۶۔ حاصل $(1 + \cos 2 + i \sin 2)^n$ را بدست آورید۔

$$(1 + 2 \cos^2(1) - 1 + i 2 \sin(1) \cos(1))^n =$$

$$(2 \cos(1) (\cos(1) + i \sin(1)))^n =$$

$$2^n \cos^n(1) (\cos(n) + i \sin(n)).$$

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فرم قطبی اعداد مختلط

$$Z = r e^{i\theta}$$

صورت $\alpha + \beta i$ ، حاصل $\frac{(-1 + \sqrt{3}i)^{15}}{(1-i)^{20}} + \frac{(-1 - \sqrt{3}i)^{15}}{(1+i)^{20}}$

$$Z_1 = (-1 - \sqrt{3}i) \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{1 + 3} = 2 \\ \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = -\sqrt{3} \end{cases} \rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{-1} = \sqrt{3} \xrightarrow[\text{دوم}]{\text{ثالثی}} \theta = -\frac{2\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$Z_1 = 2e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}i}$$

$$Z_2 = (-1 + \sqrt{3}i) \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{1 + 3} = 2 \\ \tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{-1} = -\sqrt{3} \xrightarrow[\text{دوم}]{\text{ثالثی}} \theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$Z_2 = 2e^{\frac{2\pi}{3}i}$$

$$Z_3 = (1 + i) \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{1 + 1} = \sqrt{2} \\ \tan \theta = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \xrightarrow[\text{دو}]{\text{ثالثی}} \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$Z_3 = \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}$$

$$Z_4 = (1 - i) \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{2} \\ \tan \theta = \frac{-1}{1} = -1 \xrightarrow[\text{چهارم}]{\text{ثالثی}} \theta = -\frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$Z_4 = \sqrt{2}e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}i}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{Z_3^{15}}{Z_4^{20}} + \frac{Z_2^{15}}{Z_1^{20}} = \frac{(2e^{\frac{2\pi}{3}i})^{15}}{(\sqrt{2}e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}i})^{20}} + \frac{(2e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}i})^{15}}{(\sqrt{2}e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i})^{20}}$$

ارامہ سوال قبل

$$\frac{2 e^{15 \cdot 10 \pi i}}{2^{10} e^{-5 \pi i}} + \frac{2 e^{15 \cdot -10 \pi i}}{2^{10} e^{5 \pi i}}$$

$$= 2 e^{15 \pi i} + 2 e^{-15 \pi i}$$

$$= 2 (\underbrace{\cos 15 \pi}_{-1} + i \underbrace{\sin 15 \pi}_0) + 2 (\underbrace{\cos 15 \pi}_{-1} - i \underbrace{\sin 15 \pi}_0)$$

$$= -2 - 2 = -2 \times 2 = -4 = -4 + 0i$$

* حاصل عبارت زیر را بصورت استاندارد $\alpha + \beta i$ بنویسید.

$$8) \frac{(1+i)^{15}}{(1-i)^{10}} = \begin{cases} Z_1 = 1+i \rightsquigarrow Z_1 = \sqrt{2} e^{i \frac{\pi}{4}} \\ Z_2 = 1-i \rightsquigarrow Z_2 = \sqrt{2} e^{-i \frac{\pi}{4}} \end{cases}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \frac{Z_1^{15}}{Z_2^{10}} = \frac{(\sqrt{2} e^{i \frac{\pi}{4}})^{15}}{(\sqrt{2} e^{-i \frac{\pi}{4}})^{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}^{15} e^{15 \frac{\pi}{4} i}}{\sqrt{2}^{10} e^{-10 \frac{\pi}{4} i}} = \sqrt{2} e^{25 \frac{\pi}{4} i}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} (\cos \frac{25 \pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{25 \pi}{4}) = \sqrt{2} (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

$$= 1 + i$$

$$9) \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{1 - i} \right)^4 = \frac{Z_1^4}{Z_r^4} = \left(\frac{Z_1}{Z_r} \right)^4$$

$$\begin{cases} Z_1 = 1 + \sqrt{3}i \\ Z_r = 1 - i \end{cases} \begin{cases} r = r \\ \tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} = \sqrt{3} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{d'op.}} \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$Z_1 = r e^{\frac{\pi}{3}i}$$

$$Z_r = 1 - i \rightarrow Z_r = \sqrt{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}i}$$

$$\left(\frac{r e^{\frac{\pi}{3}i}}{\sqrt{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}i}} \right)^4 = \left(\sqrt{2} e^{\frac{7\pi}{12}i} \right)^4 = 16 e^{\frac{14\pi}{3}i}$$

$$= 16 \left(\cos \frac{14\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{14\pi}{3} \right) = 16 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$= -8 + 8\sqrt{3}i$$



$$10) \frac{(1 + \sqrt{3}i)^4}{(1 - \sqrt{3}i)^4} = \frac{(r e^{\frac{\pi}{3}i})^4}{(r e^{-\frac{\pi}{3}i})^4}$$

$$1 - \sqrt{3}i \begin{cases} r = r \\ \tan \theta = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{1} \\ = -\sqrt{3} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{d'op.}} \theta = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= \frac{r^4 e^{\frac{4\pi}{3}i}}{r^4 e^{-\frac{4\pi}{3}i}} = r e^{\frac{8\pi}{3}i}$$

$$r \left(\cos \frac{8\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{8\pi}{3} \right) = r \left(\frac{1}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$= 1 - \sqrt{3}i$$



$$11) \frac{(1+i)^4}{(1-\sqrt{3}i)^6} = \frac{Z_1^4}{Z_2^6} = \begin{cases} Z_1 = \sqrt{r} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i} \\ Z_2 = r e^{-\frac{\pi}{3}i} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{(\sqrt{r} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i})^4}{(r e^{-\frac{\pi}{3}i})^6} = \frac{r\sqrt{r} e^{\frac{4\pi}{2}i}}{r^6 e^{-\frac{6\pi}{3}i}} = r^{-\frac{5}{2}} e^{\frac{4\pi}{1}i} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\wedge} e^{\frac{4\pi}{1}i}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{r}}{\wedge} \left(\cos\left(4\pi + \frac{\pi}{1}\right) + i \sin\left(4\pi + \frac{\pi}{1}\right) \right)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{r}}{\wedge} \cos \frac{\pi}{1} + i \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\wedge} \sin \frac{\pi}{1} \quad \blacksquare$$

$$12) \frac{(1-i)^{1014}}{(1+i)^{1390}} = \frac{Z_1^{1014}}{Z_2^{1390}} = \begin{cases} Z_1 = \sqrt{r} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}i} \\ Z_2 = \sqrt{r} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{(\sqrt{r} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}i})^{1014}}{(\sqrt{r} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i})^{1390}} = \sqrt{r}^{422} \left(\frac{e^{-\frac{1014\pi}{2}i}}{e^{\frac{1390\pi}{2}i}} \right) = r^{211} e^{-\frac{187\pi}{1}i}$$

$$r^{211} \left(\cos \frac{187\pi}{1} - i \sin \left(\frac{187\pi}{1} \right) \right) =$$

$$r^{211} \left(\underbrace{\cos \frac{1401\pi}{1}}_0 - i \sin \frac{1401\pi}{1} \right) = -r^{211} + 0i \quad \blacksquare$$

$$13) (-1 - i\sqrt{3})^{1398} = \left(2 e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}i} \right)^{1398} = 2^{1398} e^{-932\pi i}$$

$$2^{1398} (\underbrace{\cos 932\pi}_1 - i \underbrace{\sin 932\pi}_0) = 2^{1398} + 0i$$

۱۴- عدد مختلط $\sin \frac{\pi}{4} - i \cos \frac{\pi}{4}$ را بصورت قطبی نمایش دهید.

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} - i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} = \cos\left(-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$r=1, \theta = -\frac{3\pi}{4} \xrightarrow{\text{Se}} Z = re^{i\theta} = e^{-\frac{3\pi}{4}i}$$

۱۵- اگر $A = \left(1 + \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^n - \left(1 - \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^n$ که در آن n عدد صحیح مثبت

باشد، آنگاه $\operatorname{Re}(A)$ و $\operatorname{Im}(A)$ را محاسبه کنید.

$$Z_1 = 1 + i \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases} \rightarrow Z_1 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}$$

$$Z_2 = 1 - i \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{cases} r = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \tan \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \xrightarrow[\text{نمایه}]{\text{نمایه}} \theta = -\frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases} \rightarrow Z_2 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}i}$$

اربع سوئال ۱۵

$$A = Z_1^n - Z_2^n$$

$$A = \left(\frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r} e^{\frac{\pi i}{4} n} \right) - \left(\frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r} e^{-\frac{\pi i}{4} n} \right) = \left(\frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r} \right)^n \left(e^{\frac{n\pi i}{4}} - e^{-\frac{n\pi i}{4}} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r} \right)^n \left(\cos \frac{n\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{n\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{n\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{n\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r} \right)^n (2i \sin \frac{n\pi}{4}) = r \left(\frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r} \right)^n (\sin \frac{n\pi}{4}) 2i + 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{Im}(A) = r \left(\frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r} \right)^n (\sin \frac{n\pi}{4}) \\ \text{Re}(A) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Re}(A) = 0$$

۱۴- مقدار $I = \left(\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{r}} \right)^n + \left(\frac{1-i}{\sqrt{r}} \right)^n$ حساب کنید.

$$I = (Z_1)^n + (Z_2)^n$$

$$Z_1 = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} + i \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \begin{cases} r=1 \\ \tan \theta = 1 \rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases} \rightarrow Z_1 = e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}}$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} - i \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \begin{cases} r=1 \\ \tan \theta = -1 \rightarrow \theta = -\frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases} \rightarrow Z_2 = e^{-\frac{\pi i}{4}}$$

ارامه سوال ۱۶

$$I = (e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i})^n + (e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}i})^n$$

$$= e^{\frac{n\pi}{4}i} + e^{-\frac{n\pi}{4}i}$$

$$= \cos \frac{n\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{n\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{n\pi}{4} - i \sin \frac{n\pi}{4}$$

$$I = 2 \cos \left(\frac{n\pi}{4} \right)$$

۱۷- درستی تساوی زیر را اثبات کنید.

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

$$\text{طرف چپ} = (re^{\frac{\pi}{3}i})^n + (re^{-\frac{\pi}{3}i})^n = (r^n e^{\frac{n\pi}{3}i}) + (r^n e^{-\frac{n\pi}{3}i})$$

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

$$r^n (2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{3}) = 2^{n+1} \cos \left(\frac{n\pi}{3} \right) = \text{طرف راست}$$

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۱۸- معادله $z^5 + az^3 + b = 0$ را چنان بیابید که $1+i$ ریشهی معادلهی زیر باشد.

$$z^5 + az^3 + b = 0$$

چون $1+i$ ریشهی معادله است پس باید در معادله صدق کند:

$$1+i \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{2} \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases} \rightarrow \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

در معادله

$$\rightarrow (\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}})^5 + a(\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}})^3 + b = 0$$

$$4\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}} + 2\sqrt{2}ae^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}} + b = 0$$

$$4\sqrt{2}(\cos\frac{5\pi}{4} + i\sin\frac{5\pi}{4}) + 2\sqrt{2}a(\cos\frac{3\pi}{4} + i\sin\frac{3\pi}{4}) + b = 0$$

$$4\sqrt{2}(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) + 2\sqrt{2}a(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) + b = 0$$

$$4(-1-i) + 2a(-1+i) + b = 0$$

$$-4 - 4i - 2a + 2ai + b = 0$$

$$a = 2$$

$$(-4 - 2a + b) + i(-4 + 2a) = 0 \begin{cases} -4 + 2a = 0 \\ -4 - 2a + b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow -4 - 4 + b = 0 \rightarrow b = 8$$

۱۹- معادله a, b را چنان باید که $1+i$ ریشه معادله زیر باشد.

$$Z^v + aZ^w + b = 0 \quad 1+i = \sqrt{r} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}$$

$$\rightarrow (\sqrt{r} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i})^v + a(\sqrt{r} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i})^w + b = 0$$

$$1\sqrt{r} e^{\frac{v\pi}{4}i} + 4\sqrt{r} a e^{\frac{5\pi}{4}i} + b = 0$$

$$1\sqrt{r} \left(\cos \frac{v\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{v\pi}{4} \right) + 4\sqrt{r} a \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} \right) + b = 0$$

$$1\sqrt{r} \left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} - i \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \right) + 4\sqrt{r} a \left(-\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} - i \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \right) + b = 0$$

$$1 - 1i - 4a - 4ai + b = 0$$

$$(1 - 4a + b) + i(-1 - 4a) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} 1 - 4a + b = 0 \\ -1 - 4a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow 1 + 1 + b = 0$$

$$b = -2$$



۲. فرض کنید z عددی مختلط باشد طوری که $\frac{\pi}{2} < \text{Arg } z < \frac{2\pi}{3}$.

اگر $z + \frac{1}{z^3} = \sqrt{3}$ مقدار $z + \frac{1}{z^3}$ را محاسبه کنید.

$$z + \frac{1}{z^3} = \sqrt{3} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{فرض}} \quad z = Re^{i\theta} \quad (Re^{i\theta})^3 + \frac{1}{(Re^{i\theta})^3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$R^3 e^{3i\theta} + \frac{1}{R^3} e^{-3i\theta} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$R^3 (\cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta) + \frac{1}{R^3} (\cos 3\theta - i \sin 3\theta) = \sqrt{3}$$

$$R^3 \cos 3\theta + i R^3 \sin 3\theta + \frac{1}{R^3} \cos 3\theta - i \frac{1}{R^3} \sin 3\theta = \sqrt{3}$$

$$(R^3 + \frac{1}{R^3}) \cos 3\theta + i (R^3 - \frac{1}{R^3}) \sin 3\theta = \sqrt{3} + i0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} (R^3 - \frac{1}{R^3}) \sin 3\theta &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{cases} R^3 - \frac{1}{R^3} = 0 \rightarrow R^4 = 1 \rightarrow R = 1 \\ \sin 3\theta = 0 \rightarrow 3\theta = k\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\theta = \frac{k\pi}{3} \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad \text{غیر}$$

$$(R^3 + \frac{1}{R^3}) \cos 3\theta = \sqrt{3} \quad R=1 \rightarrow \cos 3\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

چون $\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{2\pi}{3}$ پس $\frac{3\pi}{2} < 3\theta < 2\pi$ یعنی ناصب چهارم است

$$3\theta = \frac{11\pi}{4} \rightarrow \theta = \frac{11\pi}{12}$$

اراده سوال ۲۰ $\theta = \frac{11\pi}{18}$ و $R=1 \rightarrow Z = e^{\frac{11\pi}{18}i}$

$$Z^2 + \frac{1}{Z^2} = (e^{\frac{11\pi}{18}i})^2 + \frac{1}{(e^{\frac{11\pi}{18}i})^2} = e^{\frac{11\pi}{9}i} + e^{-\frac{11\pi}{9}i}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{11\pi}{9}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{9}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{11\pi}{9}\right) - i\sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{9}\right)$$

So $\rightarrow Z^2 + \frac{1}{Z^2} = 2\cos\left(\frac{11\pi}{9}\right)$

حل معادله در دستگاه اعداد مختلط

هر معادله درجه n ام در دستگاه اعداد مختلط دارای n ریشه است.

۲۱- معادله $Z^2 + (i-2)Z + (3-i) = 0$ را در دستگاه اعداد مختلط حل کنید.

$$\Delta = (i-2)^2 - 4(3-i) = -1 + 4i - 12 + 4i = -9$$

$$\left\{ Z_1 = \frac{-(i-2) + 3i}{2} = \frac{-i+2+3i}{2} = \frac{2+2i}{2} = 1+i \right.$$

$$\left. Z_2 = \frac{-(i-2) - 3i}{2} = \frac{-i+2-3i}{2} = \frac{-4i+2}{2} = -2i+1 \right\}$$

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۲۲- نشان دهید معادله زیر جواب ندارد.

$$|z| - z = i$$

فرض کنیم $z = x + iy$ داریم:

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - (x + iy) = i$$

$$(x + iy) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - i$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \xrightarrow{\text{بتوان}} x^2 = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\ y = -1 \end{cases}$$

پس تناقض رسیدیم

در نتیجه معادله بالا جواب ندارد.

محاسبه ریشه n ام عدد مختلط

$$\text{if } z^n = w \quad \begin{cases} z = r e^{i\theta} \\ w = R e^{i\phi} \end{cases}$$

$$r^n e^{in\theta} = R e^{i\phi} \quad \begin{cases} r^n = R \rightarrow r = \sqrt[n]{R} \\ n\theta = \phi + 2k\pi \rightarrow \theta = \frac{2k\pi + \phi}{n} \end{cases}$$

ریشه n ام z $z_k = r \operatorname{cis} \theta$, $k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1$

۲۳- معادلی $Z^4 = -1 + \sqrt{3}i$ را حل کنید.

$$W = -1 + \sqrt{3}i \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} R = \sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{1+3} = 2 \\ \tan \phi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{-1} = -\sqrt{3} \xrightarrow{\text{نمای}} \phi = \frac{2\pi}{3} \end{array} \right.$$

$$W = R e^{i\phi} \rightarrow W = 2 e^{\frac{2\pi}{3}i}$$

$$(r e^{i\theta})^4 = 2 e^{\frac{2\pi}{3}i} \rightarrow r^4 e^{4i\theta} = 2 e^{\frac{2\pi}{3}i}$$

$$\boxed{r=2}, \quad \epsilon\theta = 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \rightarrow \boxed{\theta = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$Z_k = r \text{cis} \theta \rightarrow Z_k = 2 \text{cis} \left(\frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3} \right), \quad k=0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$Z_{k=0} = 2 \text{cis} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$$

$$Z_{k=1} = 2 \text{cis} \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} \right) = 2 \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) = -1 + \sqrt{3}i$$

$$Z_{k=2} = 2 \text{cis} \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} \right) = 2 \left(\cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} \right) = -1 - \sqrt{3}i$$

$$Z_{k=3} = 2 \text{cis} \left(\frac{5\pi}{3} \right) = 2 \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{3} \right) = 1 - \sqrt{3}i$$

* ریشه‌های معادله‌ی زیر را در دستگاه اعداد مختلط بیابید.

$$۲۴) Z^4 = i \leadsto w = i \begin{cases} R=1 \\ \tan \phi = \frac{1}{0} \rightarrow \phi = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \leadsto w = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i}$$

$$(re^{i\theta})^4 = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i} \leadsto \boxed{r=1}, \theta = \frac{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}{4}$$

$$\boxed{\theta = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}} \quad Z_k = \text{cis} \left(\frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right), k=0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$Z_{k=0} = \text{cis} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$Z_{k=1} = \text{cis} \left(\frac{5\pi}{4} \right) = \cos \left(\frac{5\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{5\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$Z_{k=2} = \text{cis} \left(\frac{9\pi}{4} \right) = \cos \left(\frac{9\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{9\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$Z_{k=3} = \text{cis} \left(\frac{13\pi}{4} \right) = \cos \left(\frac{13\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{13\pi}{4} \right)$$

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