

1- حل المعادلة (E): $z^2 - (\sqrt{3} + i\sqrt{3})z + 2i = 0$

المميز المختصر لهذه المعادلة هو : $\Delta = (\sqrt{3} + i\sqrt{3})^2 - 8i$

$$= 3 + 6i - 3 - 8i = -2i = (1 - i)^2$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3} + i\sqrt{3} + 1 - i}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2} \text{ إذن حلها هما}$$

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

ومنه فإن مجموعة حلول المعادلة (E) هي :

$$\left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2} \right\}$$

$$\frac{z_2}{z_0} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \text{ 2-أ- لنبين أن :}$$

$$z_0 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right) = z_2 \text{ سنبين أن :}$$

$$z_0 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right) = (1 - i) \left(\frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2} \right)$$

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

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

$$z_0 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right) = z_2 \text{ فإن :}$$

$$\frac{z_2}{z_0} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \text{ إذن :}$$

ب- * تحديد عمدة العدد العقدي $\frac{z_2}{z_0}$

$$\frac{z_2}{z_0} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \text{ بما أن :}$$

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

$$= \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = \left[1, \frac{2\pi}{3} \right]$$

$$\arg \frac{z_2}{z_0} \equiv \frac{2\pi}{3} [2\pi] \text{ فإن :}$$

*** عمدة العدد العقدي z_2**

$$\arg \frac{z_2}{z_0} \equiv \frac{2\pi}{3} [2\pi] \text{ لدينا :}$$

$$\arg z_2 - \arg z_0 \equiv \frac{2\pi}{3} [2\pi] \text{ أي :}$$

$$\arg z_2 \equiv \frac{2\pi}{3} + \arg z_0 [2\pi] \quad \text{إذن :}$$

$$z_0 = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \quad \text{وبما أن :}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right) = \left[\sqrt{2}, -\frac{\pi}{4} \right]$$

$$\arg z_0 \equiv -\frac{\pi}{4} [2\pi] \quad \text{فإن :}$$

$$\arg z_2 \equiv \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} [2\pi] \quad \text{ومنه :}$$

$$\arg z_2 \equiv \frac{5\pi}{12} [2\pi] \quad \text{أي أن :}$$

$$z_2 = z_1 - z_0 \quad \text{ج- التحقق من أن :}$$

$$z_1 - z_0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}i - 1 + i \quad \text{بما أن :}$$

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

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

$$z_1 - z_0 = z_2 \quad \text{فإن :}$$

ملحوظة : من هذه المتساوية نجد : $z_2 - z_1 = -z_0$ و $z_0 - z_1 = -z_2$

د- * لنبين أن المثلث ABC متساوي الساقين رأسه B

$$BA = |z_0 - z_1| \quad \text{لدينا :}$$

$$= |-z_2| = |z_2| = \left| z_0 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right) \right|$$

$$= |z_0| \left| -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right| = \sqrt{2} \cdot 1 = \sqrt{2}$$

$$BC = |z_2 - z_1|$$

$$= |-z_0| = |z_0| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$BA = BC \quad \text{إذن :}$$

إذن المثلث ABC هو بالفعل متساوي الساقين في B

$$\bullet \text{ حساب } (\overline{BC}, \overline{BA})$$

$$(\overline{BC}, \overline{BA}) \equiv \arg \frac{z_0 - z_1}{z_2 - z_1} [2\pi]$$

$$\equiv \arg \frac{-z_2}{-z_0} [2\pi]$$

$$\equiv \arg \frac{z_2}{z_0} [2\pi]$$

وبالتالي فإن : $\left(\overline{BC}, \overline{BA}\right) \equiv \frac{2\pi}{3} [2\pi]$

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