



دانشگاه صنعتی شاهرود

درس ریاضی 1

مدرّس : دکتر مغاری

مثال: مکان هندسی نقاطی را بیابید که در رابطه زیر صدق کند:

$$|z-1| = |z+i|$$

$$z-1 = x+iy-1 = (x-1)+iy$$

$$|z-1| = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2} \quad (1)$$

$$z+i = x+iy+i = x+(y+1)i$$

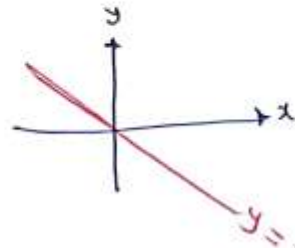
$$|z+i| = \sqrt{x^2 + (y+1)^2} \quad (2)$$

$$\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + (y+1)^2}$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 = x^2 + y^2 + 2y + 1$$

$$-2x = 2y$$

$$y = -x$$



رابطه باید

$$\left| \frac{z-i}{z+i} \right| \leq r$$

مثال: مکان هندسی

$$\left| \frac{z-i}{z+i} \right| = \frac{|z-i|}{|z+i|} \leq r$$

$$|z-i| \leq r |z+i|$$

$$|x+iy-i| \leq r |x+iy+i|$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + (y-1)^2} \leq r \sqrt{x^2 + (y+1)^2}$$

$$x^r + y^r - ry + 1 \leq f(x^r + y^r + ry + 1)$$

$$-rx^r - ry^r - 10y - r \leq 0$$

$$x^r + \underbrace{y^r + \frac{10}{r}y + 1}_{\geq 0} \geq 0$$

$$x^r + \underbrace{\left(y + \frac{10}{r}\right)^r - \frac{100}{r^2}}_{\geq 0} + 1 \geq 0$$

$$x^r + \left(y + \frac{10}{r}\right)^r \geq \frac{4r}{r^2} \leadsto 0 \mid -\frac{10}{r} \quad r = \frac{1}{4}$$

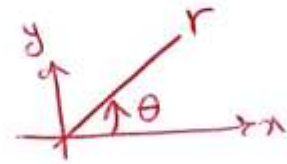
ونقاط خارج دائرة

فرم اعداد قطبی:

$$Z = x + iy \equiv \begin{cases} z = r e^{i\theta} \\ r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

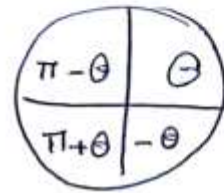
$$y = r \sin \theta$$



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

$$-\pi < \text{Arg}(z) < \pi$$

که θ را آرگومان اصلی می‌نویسیم و



دقت:

حالات خاصه ؟

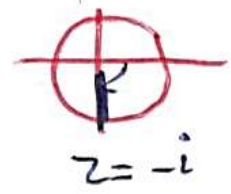
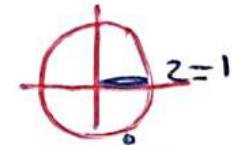
$$z=0 \rightarrow \theta = 0, r = 0$$

$$z=1 \rightarrow \theta = 0, r = 1$$

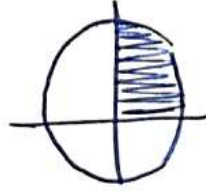
$$z=i \rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, r = 1$$

$$z=-i \rightarrow \theta = -\frac{\pi}{2}, r = 1$$

$$z=-1 \rightarrow \theta = \pi, r = 1$$



مثال: نرم قطبی بنویسید



الف) $z = 1 + i$

$$\begin{matrix} x=1 \\ y=1 \end{matrix} \rightarrow r = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

$$\rightarrow) z = 1 - i \quad \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -1 \end{cases}$$



$$\theta = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{y}{x} = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{-1}{1} \xrightarrow{\rho, \cos \theta, \sin \theta} \theta = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$r = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

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

ج) $z = -1 - i$ $\begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = -1 \end{cases}$

$$r = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

ناصب سوم پس $\theta = \pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$ یعنی $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{4}$ ح شود!

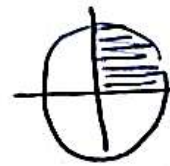
$$z = \sqrt{2} e^{i \frac{5\pi}{4}}$$

$$\succ) \quad Z = 1 + i\sqrt{\mu}$$

$$r = \sqrt{(\sqrt{\mu})^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{\mu + 1}$$

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{1} = \arctan \sqrt{\mu}$$

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



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

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

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

نکات: فرمول دمواور؛

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

$$(r e^{i\theta})^n = r^n e^{in\theta}$$

مثال: با استفاده از فرمول دوجمله‌ای در رابطه $\cos^3 \theta$ و $\sin^3 \theta$ را

بدست آورید.

$$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^3 = \cos^3 \theta + i \sin^3 \theta \quad *$$

از طرف سمت چپ عبارت بالا از اتحاد

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

بازی کنیم و وقت می‌کنیم

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$i^3 = i^2 \times i = -i$$

$$(C_{\theta} + i \sin \theta)^{\mu}$$

سے صیغہ عبارت ؟

$$= C_{\theta}^{\mu} + \mu C_{\theta}^{\mu-1} \sin \theta i + \mu (\sin \theta)^2 C_{\theta}^{\mu-2}$$

$$+ (i \sin \theta)^{\mu}$$

$$= C_{\theta}^{\mu} + \mu C_{\theta}^{\mu-1} \sin \theta i - \mu \sin^2 \theta C_{\theta}^{\mu-2}$$

$$- \sin^{\mu} \theta i$$

$$= (C_{\theta}^{\mu} - \mu \sin^2 \theta C_{\theta}^{\mu-2}) + (\mu C_{\theta}^{\mu-1} \sin \theta - \sin^{\mu} \theta) i$$


از طرف سمت راست عبارت * داریم؟

$$\therefore \text{طرف ص} = \cos^3 \theta + i \sin^3 \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta = \cos^3 \theta \\ 3 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta - \sin^3 \theta = \sin^3 \theta \end{array} \right.$$

نشان دهید:

$$(-1+i)^4 = -\Lambda(1+i)$$

$$z = -1 + i \equiv \begin{cases} x = -1, y = 1 \rightarrow \\ r = \sqrt{r} \\ \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{-1} = \pi - \frac{\pi}{r} = \frac{3\pi}{r} \end{cases}$$


$$(-1+i)^4 = (\sqrt{r} e^{\frac{3\pi}{r}i})^4 = (\sqrt{r})^4 e^{\frac{12\pi}{r}i}$$

$$= (\sqrt{r})^4 (\sqrt{r}) e^{(4\pi - \frac{12\pi}{r})i}$$

$$= \Lambda \sqrt{r} e^{-\frac{12\pi}{r}i}$$

$$= \Lambda \sqrt{P} \left(\cos\left(-\frac{\mu}{\kappa} i\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\mu}{\kappa}\right) \right)$$

$$\cos(-\theta) = \cos\theta, \quad \sin(-\theta) = -\sin\theta$$

$$= \Lambda \sqrt{P} \left(\cos\frac{\mu}{\kappa} - i \sin\frac{\mu}{\kappa} \right)$$

$$= \Lambda \sqrt{P} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{P}}{P} - i \frac{\sqrt{P}}{P} \right) = -\Lambda (1 \pm i) \quad \checkmark$$

ریشه‌های n ام یک عدد مختلط :

فرض کنید $Z^n = w$ را می‌خواهیم حل کنیم پس :

$$z = w^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad , \quad w = r_0 e^{i\theta_0}$$

$$Z_k = r_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{2k\pi + \theta_0}{n} \right) \quad \text{پس ؛}$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

نکته : توصیف داریم که فاصله نقاط Z_k ریشه‌های معادله $Z^n = w$ نامبرابر است و از طرفی اختلاف آرگومان اصل در ریشه متوالی برابر $\frac{2\pi}{n}$ است.

$$\left(\frac{\theta_0 + 2(j+1)\pi}{n} - \frac{\theta_0 + 2j\pi}{n} \right)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{Z_{j+1}} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{Z_j}$

مبارزه Z_k هارمونیک n ضلعی منتظم در صفحه باشد.

مثال = معادله $z^k = 1$ را حل کنید

$$z = \sqrt[k]{1} = \sqrt[k]{1 e^{i0}}$$

$$\begin{matrix} z=1 \\ \theta=0 \\ r=1 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow z = 1 e^{i0}$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[k]{1} \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{2k\pi + 0}{k} \right)$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$z_0 = \operatorname{cis}(0) = \cos 0 + i \sin 0 = 1$$

$$z_1 = \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{\pi}{k} \right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{k} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{k} = i$$

$$z_2 = \operatorname{cis}(\pi) = \cos \pi + i \sin \pi = -1$$

$$z_3 = \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{3\pi}{k} \right) = \cos \left(\frac{3\pi}{k} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{3\pi}{k} \right) = -i$$

مثال: معادله $z^k = -1$ حل کنید.

$$z_k = \sqrt[k]{(-1)}$$

$$-1 \equiv (1)e^{i\pi}$$

$$= \sqrt[k]{e^{i\pi}}$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[k]{1} \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{2k\pi + \pi}{k} \right)$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

z_k ها را جایگذاری و شماره کنید.

مثال = معادله $z^{\mu} = i$ حل کنید.

$$z = \sqrt[\mu]{i} = \sqrt[\mu]{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i}}$$

$$z_k = \text{cis} \left(\frac{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}{\mu} \right) \quad k=0, 1, 2$$

مثال: معادله $z^4 = \frac{1}{1+i}$ حل کنید.

$$z^4 = \frac{1}{1+i} \quad \therefore z = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{1+i}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+i} \times \frac{1-i}{1-i} = \frac{1-i}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{2}$$



$$r = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{1+i} \equiv r = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow w = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}i}$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[4]{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{2k\pi + (-\frac{\pi}{4})}{4} \right) \quad k=0,1,2,3,4$$

$$1 + q + q^2 + \dots + q^n = \frac{1 - q^{n+1}}{1 - q} \quad q \neq 1$$

نوٹ: $q \neq 1$

سوال: معادله حل کنید

$$z^3 + z^2 + z + 1 = 0$$

$$0 = 1 + z + z^2 + z^3 = \frac{1 - (z)^4}{1 - (z)} = 0 \quad z \neq 1$$

$$\frac{1 - z^4}{1 - z} = 0 \quad z \neq 1$$

$$z^4 = 1 \quad z \neq 1$$

ہیں؟

$$z_k = \text{cis} \left(\frac{2k\pi + 0}{4} \right) \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3 \quad z \neq 1$$

$$z_0 = 1, -1, i, -i$$

↓
عقود

$$ax^p + bx + c = 0$$

$$a = 1$$

$$b = 0$$

$$c = 1$$

معادله $z^p + 1 = 0$ حل کنید -

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \quad ; \quad \Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$z = \frac{0 \pm \sqrt{0 - 4(1)(1)}}{2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{-4}}{2} = \pm \frac{2i}{2}$$

$$= \pm i$$

$$\hookrightarrow) \quad z^p + z^p + 1 = 0$$

$$z^p = t \quad t^p + t + 1 = 0$$

$$t = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{(1)^2 - 4(1)(1)}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{p}i}{2}$$

$$z^p = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{p}}{2}i \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram: Circle with shaded upper-left quadrant} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} r = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{p}{4}} = 1 \\ \theta = \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{p}}{-1}\right) = \pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array}$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[p]{1} \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}{p}\right) \quad k=0,1$$

$$z^p = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{p}}{2}i \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram: Circle with shaded lower-left quadrant} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} r = 1 \\ \theta = \arctan\left(\frac{-\sqrt{p}}{-1}\right) = \pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array}$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[p]{1} \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}}{p}\right) \quad k=0,1$$

شان: حل کنید

$$1 + z^2 + z^4 + z^6 = z + z^3 + z^5 \quad *$$

$$1 - z + z^2 - z^3 + z^4 - z^5 + z^6 = 0 \quad \underbrace{q = -z}_{\uparrow}$$

$$1 + q + q^2 + \dots + q^n = \frac{1 - q^{n+1}}{1 - q} \quad q \neq 1$$

$$* = \frac{1 - (-z)^v}{1 - (-z)} = \frac{1 + z^v}{1 + z} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} z^v = -1 \\ z \neq -1 \end{cases}$$

2/

$$z = \sqrt[n]{-1} = \sqrt[n]{e^{i\pi}}$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[n]{1} \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{k\pi + \pi}{n} \right) \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$$

• $\hat{=} z \neq -1$ 9

$$z^{\mu} - \mu z^{\mu} + \mu = 0$$

حل كسند

$$z^{\mu} = t \quad t^{\mu} - \mu t + \mu = 0$$

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

$$z^{\mu} = t = \frac{+\mu \pm \sqrt{(-\mu)^2 - 4(1)(\mu)}}{\mu} = 1 \pm \sqrt{\mu} i$$

$$z^{\mu} = 1 + \sqrt{\mu} i \rightarrow z = \sqrt[\mu]{1 + \sqrt{\mu} i} = \sqrt[\mu]{\mu e^{\frac{\pi}{\mu} i}}$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[\mu]{\mu} \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{\mu k \pi + \frac{\pi}{\mu}}{\mu} \right) \quad k = 0, 1$$

$$z^p = 1 - \sqrt{p}i$$

$$z = \sqrt[p]{1 - \sqrt{p}i} = \sqrt[p]{p} e^{-\frac{\pi i}{p}}$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[p]{p} \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{pk\pi - \frac{\pi}{p}}{p} \right) \quad k=0,1$$

سؤال: حل کنید.

$$z^2 + (2i - 3)z + 5 - i = 0$$

$$z = \frac{-(2i - 3) \pm \sqrt{(2i - 3)^2 - 4(1)(5 - i)}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-2i + 3 \pm \sqrt{-16 - 12i}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-2i + 3 \pm \sqrt{1 - 14 - 12i}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-\gamma i + \gamma \pm \sqrt{(1 - \kappa i)^\gamma}}{\gamma}$$


$$= \frac{-\gamma i + \gamma \pm (1 - \kappa i)}{\gamma}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{-\gamma i + \gamma + 1 - \kappa i}{\gamma} = \frac{-\gamma i + \gamma}{\gamma} = 1 - \kappa i \\ \frac{-\gamma i + \gamma - 1 + \kappa i}{\gamma} = \frac{\gamma i + \gamma}{\gamma} = 1 + i \end{cases}$$

مثال:

$$\left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{p}i}{1 - \sqrt{p}i} \right)^{10}$$

$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{p}i}{1 - \sqrt{p}i} \times \frac{1 + \sqrt{p}i}{1 + \sqrt{p}i} = \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{p}i + \cancel{p}i^2}{1 - \cancel{p}i^2}$$

$$= \frac{-p + 2\sqrt{p}i}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{p}}{2}i \equiv \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{\frac{p}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} = 1 \\ \theta = \tan^{-1} \sqrt{p} = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$


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

$$z^{10} = \cos\left(\frac{20\pi}{\omega}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{20\pi}{\omega}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{\sqrt{\omega}}{\omega} i$$

$$1 + \sqrt{\omega} i \equiv r e^{\frac{\pi}{\omega} i}$$

$$1 - \sqrt{\omega} i \equiv r e^{-\frac{\pi}{\omega} i}$$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{\omega} i}{1 - \sqrt{\omega} i} = \frac{r e^{\frac{\pi}{\omega} i}}{r e^{-\frac{\pi}{\omega} i}} = e^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega} i}$$

راهگویی بهتر:

شماره ۱۰

فرض کنید a, b ریشه‌های معادله $Z^2 - 2Z + 4 = 0$ باشند آن‌گاه ؟

$$a^n + b^n = 2^{n+1} \cos \frac{n\pi}{3}$$

$$z = \frac{+2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4(1)(4)}}{2} = \frac{+2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}i}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}i$$

$$a = 1 + \sqrt{3}i \equiv a = 2e^{\frac{\pi}{3}i}$$

$$b = 1 - \sqrt{3}i \equiv b = 2e^{-\frac{\pi}{3}i}$$

$$a^n = r^n e^{\frac{n\pi}{k}i}$$

$$b^n = r^n e^{-\frac{n\pi}{k}i}$$

$$a^n + b^n = r^n e^{\frac{n\pi}{k}i} + r^n e^{-\frac{n\pi}{k}i}$$

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

$$= r^n \left(2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{k} \right)$$

$$= r^{n+1} \cos \frac{n\pi}{k}$$

نکته: اگر z ریشه یک معادله چند جمله‌ای با درجه $n \geq 2$ با ضرایب حقیقی باشد آن \bar{z} نیز ریشه آن معادله است.

تمرین: اعداد a و b را طوری بیابید که $z = 1 - i$ ریشه معادله زیر باشد؟

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

تمرین: ایشه‌های ششم $w = \frac{1-i}{1+i\sqrt{3}}$ را بیابید.