

نظریہ دی موافر

$$\frac{\pi N \epsilon + \theta}{e} \text{ جا} + \frac{\pi N \epsilon + \theta}{e} \text{ جتا} = \frac{1}{e} (\text{جتا} \theta + \text{تجا} \theta)$$

$$\dots \dots \dots = n$$

السعر  $\frac{\pi N \epsilon + \theta}{e}$  في صورة  $\pi + \epsilon \pi -$

حاول انه تحل (1) في 5

عبر عن جا  $\theta$  بدلالة قوي جا  $\theta$

$$(1) \text{جتا} \theta + \text{تجا} \theta = \text{جتا}^2 \theta + \text{تجا}^2 \theta + \dots (1)$$

$$(2) \text{جتا} \theta + \text{تجا} \theta = \text{جتا}^3 \theta + \text{تجا}^3 \theta + \dots - \text{تجا}^2 \theta - \text{جتا}^2 \theta \dots (2)$$

ساده، مجرد الكلاسيكي في الحاد (1) و (2)

$$\text{جا}^2 \theta = \text{جتا}^2 \theta - \text{جتا} \theta - \text{تجا} \theta \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{جا}^2 \theta &= \text{جتا}^2 \theta - \text{جتا} \theta - \text{تجا} \theta \\ \text{جا}^2 \theta &= \text{جتا}^3 \theta - \text{جتا}^2 \theta - \text{تجا}^2 \theta \\ &= \text{جتا}^3 \theta - \text{جتا}^2 \theta - \text{تجا}^2 \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{جا}^2 \theta = \text{جتا}^3 \theta - \text{جتا}^2 \theta - \text{تجا}^2 \theta$$

حاوله نقل (c) هواء

أوجد من ك مجموعته من المتطوره  $c + \sqrt{3}c = \epsilon^2$

$c = \sqrt{3}c$   $c = \sqrt{3}c$   $\sqrt{3}c = \sqrt{3}c$   $c = \sqrt{3}c$   
: الزاوية تقع في الربع الأول

$$l = \sqrt{c^2 + c^2} = \sqrt{2c^2} = c\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{17} \Rightarrow c = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{c}{c} = \tan^{-1} 1 = 45^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\epsilon^2 = c \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$c = \epsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$c = \sqrt{r} \left( \cos \frac{\phi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\phi}{2} \right)$$

$$\sqrt{r} = c \Rightarrow r = c^2 = \frac{17}{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{r} = \frac{\sqrt{34}}{2}$$

$$c = \sqrt{r} \left( \cos \frac{\phi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\phi}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{34}}{2} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$c = \sqrt{r} \left( \cos \frac{\phi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\phi}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{34}}{2} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$c = \sqrt{r} \left( \cos \frac{\phi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\phi}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{34}}{2} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

حاول أنه نحل (٣) صيغة  
 أوجد جذور المعادلة  $x^2 = 1$  وقيل، كنزور على مستوى أ، جاز

$$x^2 = 1 \quad x = 1 \quad x = -1 \quad x = i \quad x = -i$$

∴ العدد يقع في محور الخيالات.

$$1 = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (0)^2} = 1$$

$$1 = \cos(0) + i \sin(0)$$

$$\therefore 1 = \cos(0) + i \sin(0)$$

$$1 = \cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta)$$

عند  $\theta = 0$

$$1 = \cos(0) + i \sin(0)$$

عند  $\theta = \pi$

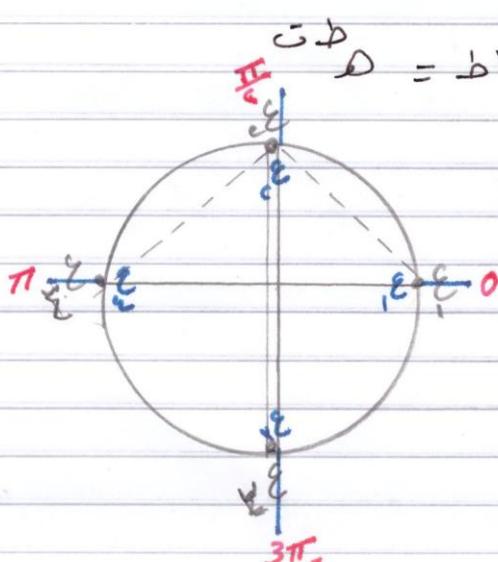
$$-1 = \cos(\pi) + i \sin(\pi)$$

عند  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$

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

عند  $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

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



حاول أنه تحت (ع) ص ٥٣

مثل على شكل أوجد انكزور الأساس للعدد 1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ع}^7 = 1 & \quad \text{ع}^6 + 1 = 0 \quad \text{ع}^5 + 1 = 0 \quad \text{ع}^4 + 1 = 0 \quad \text{ع}^3 + 1 = 0 \quad \text{ع}^2 + 1 = 0 \quad \text{ع} + 1 = 0 \\ \therefore \text{العدد يقع على محور حه الموجب} \end{aligned}$$

$$1 = \text{ع}^0 = \text{ع}^6 + \text{ع}^5 + \text{ع}^4 + \text{ع}^3 + \text{ع}^2 + \text{ع} + 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ع}^7 = 1 & \quad 1 = (\text{ع}^6 + \text{ع}^5 + \text{ع}^4 + \text{ع}^3 + \text{ع}^2 + \text{ع} + 1) \\ \text{ع} & \quad 1 = (\text{ع}^6 + \text{ع}^5 + \text{ع}^4 + \text{ع}^3 + \text{ع}^2 + \text{ع} + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$0 = [(\text{ع}^6 + \text{ع}^5 + \text{ع}^4 + \text{ع}^3 + \text{ع}^2 + \text{ع} + 1) - 1]$$

عندما = 0

$$\text{ع} = 1 = \text{ع}^6 + \text{ع}^5 + \text{ع}^4 + \text{ع}^3 + \text{ع}^2 + \text{ع} + 1$$

$$\text{ع}^7 = 1 \quad \text{ع} = \text{ع}^6 + \text{ع}^5 + \text{ع}^4 + \text{ع}^3 + \text{ع}^2 + \text{ع} + 1$$

عندما = 1

$$\text{ع}^8 = 1 \quad \text{ع} = \text{ع}^7 + \text{ع}^6 + \text{ع}^5 + \text{ع}^4 + \text{ع}^3 + \text{ع}^2 + \text{ع} + 1$$

عندما = 2

$$\text{ع}^9 = 1 \quad \text{ع} = \text{ع}^8 + \text{ع}^7 + \text{ع}^6 + \text{ع}^5 + \text{ع}^4 + \text{ع}^3 + \text{ع}^2 + \text{ع} + 1$$

عندما = 3

$$\text{ع}^{10} = 1 \quad \text{ع} = \text{ع}^9 + \text{ع}^8 + \text{ع}^7 + \text{ع}^6 + \text{ع}^5 + \text{ع}^4 + \text{ع}^3 + \text{ع}^2 + \text{ع} + 1$$

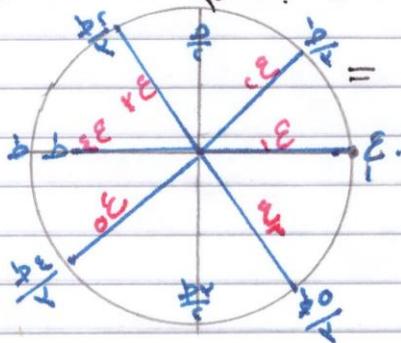
عندما = 4

$$\frac{\text{ع}^5}{\text{ع}^4} = \frac{\text{ع}^5}{\text{ع}^4} - \frac{\text{ع}^5}{\text{ع}^4}$$

$$\text{ع}^{11} = 1 \quad \text{ع} = \text{ع}^{10} + \text{ع}^9 + \text{ع}^8 + \text{ع}^7 + \text{ع}^6 + \text{ع}^5 + \text{ع}^4 + \text{ع}^3 + \text{ع}^2 + \text{ع} + 1$$

عندما = 5

$$\text{ع}^{12} = 1 \quad \text{ع} = \text{ع}^{11} + \text{ع}^{10} + \text{ع}^9 + \text{ع}^8 + \text{ع}^7 + \text{ع}^6 + \text{ع}^5 + \text{ع}^4 + \text{ع}^3 + \text{ع}^2 + \text{ع} + 1$$





أوجد من مجموع من المعادله (1) (2) (3)  $\rightarrow 3x + 4y + 7z = 5$

الحل

بقسمه بالترتيب على (1) (2)

$$(1) - (2) \rightarrow 3x + 4y + 7z - (x + 2y + 3z) = 5 - 3$$

$$2x + 2y + 4z = 2 \rightarrow x + y + 2z = 1$$

$$x + 0 = \frac{5 + 4 + 7}{2} = \frac{16}{2} = 8 \rightarrow x = 8$$

$$x + 2 = \frac{5 + 7 + 9}{2} = \frac{21}{2} \rightarrow 8 + 2 = \frac{21}{2} \rightarrow 10 = \frac{21}{2} \rightarrow 20 = 21$$

استخدمنا لقانونه ليعا المعادله بالترتيب

$$0 = (x + 2) + 3(5 + 0) - 3$$

$$3 = \frac{5x + 15 - 3}{2}$$

$$1 = p \rightarrow 3 = 5x + 15 - 3$$

$$\frac{(x + 2) \times 1 + (5 + 0) \times 3}{1 \times 2} = 3$$

$$\frac{5x + 15 - 3}{2} = 3$$

$$5x + 15 - 3 = 6 \rightarrow 5x + 12 = 6 \rightarrow 5x = -6 \rightarrow x = -\frac{6}{5}$$

نوزيع الرافضيه

$$x + p = \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{6}{5} + p = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$p = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{6}{5} = \frac{25 + 12}{10} = \frac{37}{10}$$

$$p = \frac{37}{10}$$

الجزء الثاني

الجزء الثالث

$$3 = 5p \rightarrow p = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$3 = 5p \rightarrow p = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$(3) = (5p)$$

$$(3) = (5p)$$

$$3 \times 3 = 5 \times \frac{3}{5}$$

$$9 = 3$$

$$9 + 9 = 3 \times \frac{3}{5} + 3 \times \frac{3}{5} + 3 \times \frac{3}{5}$$

$$10 = \bar{c} + \bar{c}^p c + \bar{p}$$

بأخذ طرفي المعادلة  $10 = (\bar{c} + \bar{p})$

$$\textcircled{2} \leftarrow 10 = \bar{c} + \bar{p}$$

جمع المعادلتين  $\textcircled{2} + \textcircled{3}$

$$10 - 10 = \bar{c} + \bar{p} + \bar{c} - \bar{p}$$

$$c = \bar{p} c$$

$$1 = \bar{p}$$

$$1 \pm = \bar{p}$$

بالتعويض عن قيمة  $\bar{p}$  في المعادلة  $\textcircled{3}$

$$7 = c p c$$

$$7 = c$$

$$7 - c = c$$

$$\boxed{7 - 1 = \bar{c}}$$

$$7 = c \times c$$

$$7 = c(1) \times c$$

$$\boxed{7 + 1 = \bar{c}}$$

$$1 + = \bar{p}$$

$$1 - = \bar{p}$$

∴ الجواب هو

بالتعويض عن قيمة  $\bar{p}$  في المعادلة  $\textcircled{1}$

$$c c + 7 = \frac{c c + 7}{c} = \frac{c c + 1 + (c + 0)}{c} = 10$$

$$c - c = \frac{c c - c}{c} = \frac{c c - 1 - c + 0}{c} = c$$

$$c c + 7 = 10$$

$$c - c = c$$



