

تمارين (٢ - ٣)

١ باستخدام نظرية ديموافر أثبت صحة المتطابقات الآتية:

$$\theta^4 \sin \theta = \sin 4\theta \quad (1)$$

$$\theta^4 = \sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta \quad (2)$$

نفرض دعموانز

$$(1) \leftarrow \sin(\theta + 4\theta) = \sin 5\theta$$

مسند ذاتي أكد بغير

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\theta + 4\theta) &= \sin \theta + \sin 4\theta, \sin \theta + 4\sin \theta + 4\sin^3 \theta \\ &+ 4\sin \theta \cos^2 \theta + (\sin \theta)^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow (2) \quad \begin{aligned} \sin(\theta + 4\theta) &= \sin \theta + 4\sin \theta + 4\sin^3 \theta + (\sin \theta)^4 \\ &- 4\sin \theta \cos^2 \theta \end{aligned}$$

مسند بعاده (1)

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\theta + 4\theta) &= \sin \theta + 4\sin \theta + 4\sin^3 \theta + (\sin \theta)^4 \\ &- 4\sin \theta \cos^2 \theta \end{aligned}$$

بماهه الزيه زاد الحقيقه وها والزيه زاد الحيله وها

$$(\sin \theta)^4 = \sin^4 \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\theta + 4\theta) &= \sin \theta - 4\sin \theta + 4\sin^3 \theta + \sin \theta \\ &= \sin \theta - 4\sin \theta + (1 - \sin^2 \theta) + (1 - \sin^2 \theta) \\ &= \sin \theta - \theta + \sin \theta + \sin \theta + \sin \theta \\ &= 1 + \sin \theta - \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sin^4 \theta = \theta^4 - \sin^2 \theta + 1$$

وهو ملوب من P

تابع مائله (١)

$$\theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج} - \theta_{ج} = \theta_{ج}$$

من ذكر ديمواز

$$\textcircled{1} \leftarrow \theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج} = \theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج}$$

من نظر ذات الحد

$$(\theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج})^{\circ} + (\theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج})^{\circ} + (\theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج})^{\circ} = \theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج}$$

$$6^{\circ} + 6^{\circ} + 6^{\circ} = \theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج}$$

$$(\theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج}) + (\theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج}) + (\theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج}) = \theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج}$$

$$(\theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج}) - \theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج} = \theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج} - \theta_{ج}$$

$$6^{\circ} + 6^{\circ} + 6^{\circ} = \theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج}$$

الخطوة ١ صدر

$$(\theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج}) - \theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج} = \theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج} - \theta_{ج}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \leftarrow (\theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج}) - \theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج}$$

الخطوة ٢ صدر

$$\theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج} - \theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج} = \theta_{ج}$$

$$\theta_{ج} + (\theta_{ج} - \theta_{ج}) = \theta_{ج}$$

$$\theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج} - \theta_{ج} = \theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج} - \theta_{ج}$$

$$\theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج} - \theta_{ج} - \theta_{ج} =$$

$$\theta_{ج} + \theta_{ج} - \theta_{ج} =$$

الخطوة ٣ صدر

(٦)

أوجد في مجموعه حل كل من المعادلات الآتية: اكتب الجذور على صورة س+ص ت:

$$x^4 = 16$$

١

$$y^3 + 8t = 0$$

ب

$$2y = 0$$

ج

$$x^4 = 16 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt[4]{16} + \sqrt[4]{-16} = \sqrt[4]{(16)(-1)} = \sqrt[4]{(16)(-1)(-1)} = \sqrt[4]{16} = 2$$

$x = 2(\text{جتا.} + \text{نت جا})$

$$x = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}(\text{جتا.} + \text{نت جا}) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}(2\pi r + \frac{1}{2}\pi r) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}\left(\frac{5}{2}\pi r\right) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}\left(\frac{5}{2}\pi r\right)$$

$$x = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}\left(\frac{5}{2}\pi r\right) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}\left(\frac{5}{2}\pi r\right) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}\left(\frac{5}{2}\pi r\right)$$

$$x = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}\left(\frac{5}{2}\pi r\right) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}\left(\frac{5}{2}\pi r\right) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}\left(\frac{5}{2}\pi r\right)$$

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$$x = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}\left(\frac{5}{2}\pi r\right) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}\left(\frac{5}{2}\pi r\right) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}\left(\frac{5}{2}\pi r\right)$$

مجموع حل ٢٤٠

تابع مسئله

$$z = x + iy \Leftrightarrow x = \operatorname{Re} z \quad y = \operatorname{Im} z$$

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} \psi$$

العذر يقع على محو

$$\psi = (\operatorname{Re} z + \operatorname{Im} z) \Delta$$

$$(r\theta + \pi)(\operatorname{Re} z + \operatorname{Im} z) = \frac{1}{4}(\pi r^2 + \pi)(\operatorname{Re} z + \operatorname{Im} z)^2 = \psi$$

$$\psi = [\operatorname{Re} z + \operatorname{Im} z]^2$$

$$\text{لذلك } \psi = (\operatorname{Re} z + \operatorname{Im} z)^2 = (r\cos \theta + r\sin \theta)^2$$

$$\psi = (r + 1)^2 = r^2 + 1 + 2r\cos \theta$$

$$(\operatorname{Re} z - \frac{1}{2})^2 = (\frac{r^2 - 1}{2} + \frac{r}{2}\cos \theta)^2$$

$$\operatorname{Re} z - 1 =$$

$$\left\{ \operatorname{Re} z - 1 \mid \psi = r^2 + 1 \right\}$$

تابع مسائله (٢)

$$A = \rho \theta \quad \cdot = \rho \omega \quad \dot{A} = \rho \ddot{\theta} \quad \ddot{A} = \rho \ddot{\theta}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{c} = \theta \quad A = \sqrt{(\rho -) + (\cdot)^2} = d$$

$$(\frac{d}{c} - \rho c + \frac{d}{c} \dot{\theta}) \ddot{\theta} = \ddot{A}$$

$$\frac{1}{c} (\frac{d}{c} - \rho c + \frac{d}{c} \dot{\theta}) \frac{1}{c} (A)' = \ddot{A}$$

$$[(r \frac{d}{c} + \frac{d}{c}) \frac{1}{c} \dot{\theta} c + (r \frac{d}{c} + \frac{d}{c}) \dot{\theta}] c = \ddot{A}$$

$$(c - \frac{1}{c} - \frac{d}{c}) c = [\frac{d}{c} - \rho c + \frac{d}{c} \dot{\theta}] c = \ddot{A} \quad \cdot = r \sin \theta$$

$$\dot{c} - \dot{\rho} v = 1.8$$

$$T_c = (\dot{c} + \cdot) c = [\frac{d}{c} \dot{\theta} c + \frac{d}{c} \dot{\theta}] c = \ddot{A}$$

$$(c - \frac{1}{c} - \frac{d}{c}) c = [\frac{d}{c} - \rho c + \frac{d}{c} \dot{\theta}] c = \ddot{A}$$

$$\dot{c} - \dot{\rho} v = 1.8$$

$$\{ \dot{c} - \dot{\rho} v - \{ T_c \} \} \dot{c} - \dot{\rho} v \} = \text{مجموع بدل حركة}$$

(٣)

أوجد مجموعة حل المعادلة $243 + \theta = 242$ حيث $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$242 - \theta = 242 - \theta$$

العدد يقع على المحور باللسان

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\theta = 242 (\text{مبادر} + \text{تجاو})$$

$$\theta = (\pi \cdot 2c + \pi) (\text{مبادر} + \text{تجاو})$$

$$\theta = 3 (\pi \cdot 2c + \pi) + \text{مبادر} + \text{تجاو}$$

$$[3(2c+1) + 3] \cdot 2 = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2c + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cdot 3 \quad \theta = r \text{ int.}$$

$$[6c + 3 + 3] \cdot 2 = [\pi \cdot \frac{3}{2} + \pi \cdot \frac{3}{2}] \cdot 3 \quad \theta = r \text{ int.}$$

$$[4c + 6 + 3] \cdot 3 = \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - 2c + \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \cdot 3 \quad \theta = r \text{ int.}$$

$$3r = (1 + 1 - 3) \cdot 3 = [\pi \cdot 2c + \pi \cdot \frac{3}{2}] \cdot 3 \quad \theta = r \text{ int.}$$

$$[10c + 9 + 9] \cdot 3 = \left[\pi \cdot \frac{3}{2} - 2c + \pi \cdot \frac{3}{2}\right] \cdot 3 \quad \theta = r \text{ int.}$$

مجموع حل (٣)

$$\left\{ \theta = \left(\frac{1}{2}k\pi + \frac{3}{2}\pi \right) + 2c \quad | \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \right.$$

يمكن وضع $r = 2c + 1, 2, 3, \dots$

عند $r = 2$ $\theta = 3(2c + 1) + \text{مبادر} + \text{تجاو}$

عند $r = 3$ $\theta = 3(2c + 2) + \text{مبادر} + \text{تجاو}$

و سخا على نفس الشيء.

(٤)

أوجد مجموع حل المعادلة $z^4 = -2 + 2i$. اكتب الحل على الصورة الأسيّة.

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

$$z = \sqrt[4]{r} e^{i\frac{\theta}{4}} = \sqrt[4]{(2\sqrt{2})^2 + 2^2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt[4]{8+4} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 45^\circ = \theta$$

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

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

$$z = \left[\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^4 + \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^4 \right] e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$z = \left[\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^4 + \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^4 \right] e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$z = \left[\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^4 + \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^4 \right] e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$z = \left[\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^4 + \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^4 \right] e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$z = \left[\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^4 + \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^4 \right] e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

\therefore الحلول هي

$$\left[z = \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^4, z = \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^4, z = \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^4, z = \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^4 \right]$$

(٥)

أوجد الجذور التربيعية لكل من:

جـ ٨٨ ت

بـ ١ - ت

٢٦٢ - ٢ ت

١٢ - ٥ ت

٤ + ٢ ت

$$\epsilon = \sqrt{12 + 4\sqrt{-1}} \quad \text{حيث } c = \sqrt{8} \quad \text{حيث } \sqrt{12} - c \quad (١)$$

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

$$\epsilon = \sqrt{(2\pi)^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{4\pi^2 + 2} = \sqrt{2(\pi^2 + 1)}$$

$$\epsilon = \sqrt{(\pi^2 + 1) + (\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{\pi^2 + 3}$$

$$[(\pi^2 + 1) + (\sqrt{2})^2]^{1/2} = \sqrt{\pi^2 + 3}$$

$$[10.15c + 10\sqrt{2}c] = [\frac{\pi^2}{4} + \frac{2}{\pi}]c = \sqrt{\pi^2 + 3}$$

$$10.15c + 10\sqrt{2}c = [\frac{1}{4}\pi^2 + \frac{2}{\pi}]c = \sqrt{\pi^2 + 3}$$

$$1 = \sqrt{\pi^2 + 3}$$

$$[xx.4c + 22.1c] = [\pi^2 + 3]c = \sqrt{\pi^2 + 3}$$

$$xx.4c + 22.1c = (\pi^2 + 3)c = \sqrt{\pi^2 + 3}$$

لـ $c = \sqrt{\pi^2 + 3}$

$$(c - \sqrt{3})(c + \sqrt{3})$$

تابع مسئله ۰

(ب) ت - ا

$$\pi \frac{v}{\epsilon} = 410 = 80 - 1 - \bar{l} \bar{o} \quad 1 = no \quad 1 = no$$

$$\overline{r}k = \overline{(1-) + (1)}k = 0$$

$$(\pi \frac{v}{\sum} \text{Var} C + \pi \frac{v}{\sum} \text{E} D) \bar{C}V = (\text{E} \text{Var} C + \text{Var} D) \bar{C}V = \bar{C}V$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\pi \frac{v}{\lambda} \Delta \dot{\phi} + \pi \frac{v}{\lambda} \Delta \dot{\psi} \right) \left(\frac{1}{c} v \right) = E$$

$$[(\pi c + \pi \frac{v}{2}) \in \mathbb{D} c + (\pi c + \pi \frac{v}{2}) \in \mathbb{D}] \cap V = \emptyset$$

$$= \left(\pi \frac{v}{\lambda} \text{Up} + \pi \frac{v}{\lambda} \text{Up} \right) \vec{c}^{\text{v}} = , \vec{e}$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{8} \sin x + \frac{\pi}{8} \cos x \right) \overline{c}^3 = \left(\frac{\pi}{8} \sin x + \frac{\pi}{8} \cos x \right) \overline{c}^3$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{\lambda} \psi_0 + \frac{\pi}{\lambda} \psi_0 \right) \tilde{c} \tilde{v}^2 = \zeta$$

Wahl

$$\left(\left(\frac{\pi}{k} \log c + \frac{\pi}{k} \log d \right) \sqrt{k} \right) = \left(\pi \frac{v}{k} \log c + \pi \frac{v}{k} \log d \right) \sqrt{k}$$

(٧)

٦) أوجد الجذور التكعيبية للعدد ٨ ومثل هذه الجذور على شكل أرجاند.

$$z = \frac{r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)}{2} \quad r = \sqrt[3]{8} = 2 \quad \theta = 0^\circ \quad z = 2(\cos 0^\circ + i \sin 0^\circ)$$

العدد يقع على محور سيم الموجي

$$z = 2(\cos 0^\circ + i \sin 0^\circ)$$

$$\frac{1}{3}z = (\cos \frac{0^\circ}{3} + i \sin \frac{0^\circ}{3}) = \cos 0^\circ + i \sin 0^\circ$$

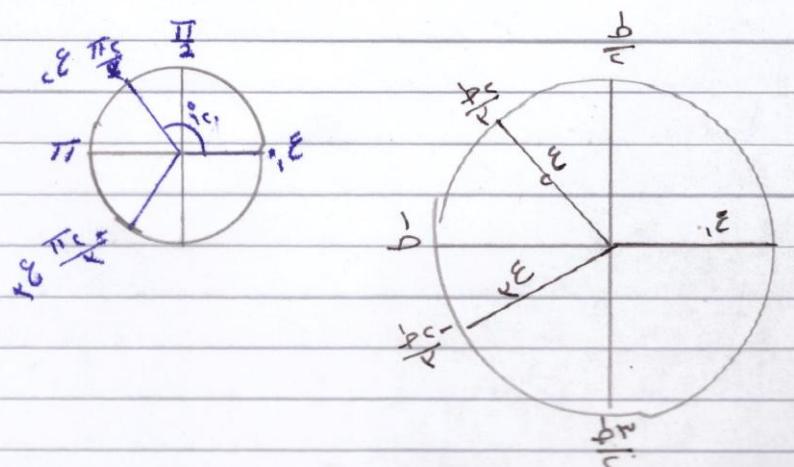
$$z_1 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{0^\circ}{3} + i \sin \frac{0^\circ}{3} \right) = 2 \left(\cos 0^\circ + i \sin 0^\circ \right)$$

$$z_2 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{360^\circ}{3} + i \sin \frac{360^\circ}{3} \right) = 2 \left(\cos 120^\circ + i \sin 120^\circ \right)$$

$$z_3 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{720^\circ}{3} + i \sin \frac{720^\circ}{3} \right) = 2 \left(\cos 240^\circ + i \sin 240^\circ \right)$$

$$z_1 = 2 \left(\cos 0^\circ + i \sin 0^\circ \right)$$

$$z_2 = 2 \left(\cos 120^\circ + i \sin 120^\circ \right)$$



(٧)

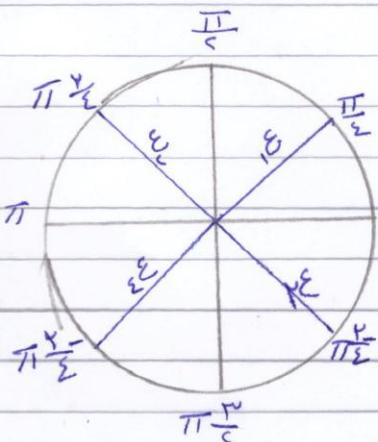
أوجد الجذور الرابعة للعدد -1 ومثل هذه الجذور على شكل أرجان.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{نفرض } z^4 &= -1 \\ z &= \sqrt[4]{-1} \\ \theta &= \frac{\pi}{4} \\ z &= \sqrt[4]{(1)(-1)} e^{i\theta} = \sqrt[4]{1} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

$$z = (\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$z = (\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4})^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$z = \left[(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4}) + (\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4}) \right]^{\frac{1}{4}}$$



$$\begin{aligned} z &= r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \\ z &= \sqrt[4]{1} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\ z &= \sqrt[4]{1} \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} \right) \\ z &= \sqrt[4]{1} \left(\cos \frac{9\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{9\pi}{4} \right) \\ z &= \sqrt[4]{1} \left(\cos \frac{13\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{13\pi}{4} \right) \end{aligned}$$

(٨)

إذا كان $\frac{11-t}{t+4} = a+b$ ت، أوجد قيم المقدار $(b-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (٨)

$$\frac{11+t - 44t - 48}{1+16} = \frac{t-4}{t+4} \times \frac{11-t}{t+4} = b-a$$

$$11 - t = \frac{51 - 17}{17} = \frac{11 - 51 - 48}{17} =$$

$$3 - c = 0 \quad 1 = b \quad \therefore \quad t - 3 - 1 = t + b \quad \therefore$$

$$(t + \overline{3})^{\frac{1}{2}} = (\overline{t} + \overline{-3})^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \therefore$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \theta = \frac{1}{\overline{3}} \text{ طـ} \quad c = \overline{1+3}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \overline{(1) + (\overline{-3})}^{\frac{1}{2}} = d$$

$$(\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ جـ} + \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ مـبـاـجـ}) c = e \quad \therefore$$

$$[\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ جـ} + \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ مـبـاـجـ}] \circ v = (\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ جـ} + \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ مـبـاـجـ})^{\frac{1}{2}} e = e$$

$$[(\pi c + \frac{\pi}{4})^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ جـ} + (\pi c + \frac{\pi}{4})^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ مـبـاـجـ}] \circ v =$$

$$[\frac{\pi}{4} c + \frac{1}{4} v] \circ v = [\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ جـ} + \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ مـبـاـجـ}] \circ v = e$$

$$c - c + v = e$$

$$[\pi \frac{1}{4} \text{ جـ} + \pi \frac{1}{4} \text{ مـبـاـجـ}] \circ v = [\pi \frac{1}{4} \text{ جـ} + \pi \frac{1}{4} \text{ مـبـاـجـ}] \circ v = e$$

$$(\pi \frac{1}{4} \text{ جـ} + \pi \frac{1}{4} \text{ مـبـاـجـ}) \circ v =$$

$$(\frac{v}{4} c + \frac{v}{4} -) \circ v =$$

$$c - c =$$

(٩)

٩) ضع العدد $\frac{1+t}{2}$ على الصورة المثلثية، ثم أوجد جذوره التربيعية على الصورة الأسيّة.

$$z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \quad r = \sqrt{1+t^2}, \quad \theta = \tan^{-1} t$$

$$z = \sqrt{1+t^2} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{أط} z = \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$z = r \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$z = r \text{cis} \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\text{أط} z = r \text{cis} \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\left(\left(r \text{cis} \frac{\theta}{2} \right)^2 + \left(r \text{cis} \frac{\theta}{2} \right)^2 \right) = \sqrt{2} r$$

$$z = \sqrt{2} r \text{cis} \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$z = \sqrt{2} r \text{cis} \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\left(\sqrt{2} r \text{cis} \frac{\theta}{2} \right)^2 = 1$$

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

(١٠)

إذا كان $U = 6 - 8$ ت أوجد U على الصورة الجبرية.

$$U = 6 - 8 \text{ ت} \quad U = 6 - 8 \text{ ت}$$

$$U = [6 - 8] = U = [6 - 8]$$

نفرض $U = 6 - 8 = س + ت$ ص بربع الطرفيين

$$6 - 8 = (س + ت) - (س + ت) = س + ت - س - ت = 0$$

$$= س - ت = س - ت$$

$$\textcircled{1} \leftarrow 7 = س + ت \quad \textcircled{1} \leftarrow 8 = س - ت$$

بربع طرق المعادلة $(\textcircled{1}) (\textcircled{2})$

$$\textcircled{3} \leftarrow 36 = 4 س + 4 ت \quad \textcircled{4} \leftarrow 74 = 4 س - 4 ت$$

$$س + ت = 9 \quad س - ت = 18$$

جمع المعادلتين $\textcircled{3} + \textcircled{4}$

$$س + ت + س - ت = 9 + 18 = 27 \quad س + س = 27 = 2 س$$

$$2 س = 27 \quad س = 13.5$$

بأهذا نجد، بربع الطرفيين

$$\textcircled{5} \leftarrow 10 = س + ت \quad \textcircled{6} \leftarrow 18 = س - ت$$

جمع المعادلتين $\textcircled{5} + \textcircled{6}$

$$س + ت + س - ت = 10 + 18 = 28 \quad س + س = 28 = 2 س$$

$$2 س = 28 \quad س = 14$$

بالطريق التقديم في المعادلة

$$1 = س \quad 7 = س \times 3 \times 2 \times 5 = 30 \quad 3 = س$$

$$1 = ت \quad 7 = س \times 3 \times 2 \times 5 = 30 = ت \quad 30 = ت$$

$$[(-1) + 3 + (-2) + 2 \times (-3) - 3 + 3] = [(-1) - 3] = [(-7) - 8] = 15$$

$$= (-7 - 8) = (-15) = 15$$

$$[(-3) (1) -] = [(-3 + 3) -] = [(-7 - 8)] = 15$$

$$= [(-3 - 3) + (-7 - 8)] (1) - =$$

$$= (-7 + 18) - =$$

(11)

١١) تفكير ليداعي: أثبتت أن $\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) = \frac{1}{2} (\sin \theta_1 + \cos \theta_1)(\sin \theta_2 + \cos \theta_2)$

من نظرية ديموفروز

$$\textcircled{1} \leftarrow (\sin \theta_1 + \cos \theta_1)(\sin \theta_2 + \cos \theta_2) = \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (\sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2) + (\sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2) \\ &+ (\cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2) - (\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \leftarrow (\sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2) + (\cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2) = \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2) - \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \\ &= \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \leftarrow 1 + \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) - \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) = \cos 2\theta_1$$

$$1 - \cos 2\theta_1 = 2 \sin^2 \theta_1 \quad ;$$

$$1 + \cos 2\theta_1 = 2 \cos^2 \theta_1 \quad ;$$

$$\textcircled{4} \leftarrow 1 + \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) - \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) = \cos 2\theta_2 \quad \textcircled{4} < \textcircled{3} \quad ;$$

$$1 + (\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2) - (\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2) = \cos 2\theta_2$$

$$1 + \cos 2\theta_2 - \cos 2\theta_1 =$$

$$2 - \cos 2\theta_1 - \cos 2\theta_2 = \cos 2\theta_1$$

$$2 + \cos 2\theta_1 + \cos 2\theta_2 - \cos 2\theta_1 = \cos 2\theta_2 \quad ;$$

$$2 + \cos 2\theta_1 + \cos 2\theta_2 - \cos 2\theta_1 = \cos 2\theta_2 \quad ;$$

