

$$(1+i\sqrt{3})^{-10} = 2^{-10} (-1+i\sqrt{3})$$

$$(1+i\sqrt{3}) \xrightarrow{\text{رسی}} r = \sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = 2 \quad \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad 1+i\sqrt{3} = 2 e^{\frac{\pi}{3}i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1+\sqrt{3}i)^{-10} &= (2 e^{\frac{\pi}{3}i})^{-10} = 2^{-10} e^{-10\frac{\pi}{3}i} \\ &= 2^{-10} e^{\frac{2\pi}{3}i} = 2^{-10} \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) \\ &= 2^{-10} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = 2^{-10} (-1 + i\sqrt{3}) \end{aligned}$$

کار داده شده استاد

$$(-1+i)^7 = -8(1+i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} -1+i &\Rightarrow r = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2} \\ \theta &= \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{-1} \rightarrow \theta = \frac{3\pi}{4} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow -1+i = \sqrt{2} e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}i}$$

$$(-1+i)^7 = (\sqrt{2} e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}i})^7 = 2^{\frac{7}{2}} e^{21\frac{\pi}{4}i} = 8\sqrt{2} e^{21\frac{\pi}{4}i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{21\pi}{4} &\rightarrow 5\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \frac{21}{4} &\rightarrow \frac{5\frac{1}{4}}{1} \end{aligned}$$

کار داده شده استاد

$$= 8\sqrt{2} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i \right) = -8(1+i)$$

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

$$z = x+iy$$

مسئلہ 6-2

$$\begin{cases} z-i = x+iy-i = x+(y-1)i \\ z+i = x+iy+i = x+(y+1)i \end{cases} \quad |z| = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |z-i|^2 &= x^2 + (y-1)^2 \\ |z+i|^2 &= x^2 + (y+1)^2 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} x^2 + (y-1)^2 &\leq x^2 + (y+1)^2 \\ -2y &\leq 2y \rightarrow 0 \leq 4y \rightarrow y \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$



لئے x میں صرف 0 کا معنی نہیں

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{Rez}{z-2i} - 3i \right) = \left(\frac{Rez}{|z|} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{Rez}{z-2i} = \frac{x}{x-iy-2i} = \frac{x}{x-(y+2)i} \rightarrow \frac{x(x+(y+2)i)}{(x-(y+2)i)(x+(y+2)i)} = \frac{x^2 + x(y+2)i}{x^2 + (y+2)^2}$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{Rez}{z-2i} - 3i \right) = \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2 + (y+2)^2} + \left(\frac{n(y+2)}{x^2 + (y+2)^2} i - 3i \right) \right) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + (y+2)^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\left(\frac{\operatorname{Re} z}{|z|}\right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} \quad (2)$$

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$$\frac{x^2}{x^2+(y+2)^2} = \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} \xrightarrow{y \neq -2}$$

از مرا بر تکر داد عبارت های (۱) و (۲) داریم
 $x^2+y^2 = x^2+(y+2)^2 \xrightarrow{y \neq -2} y^2 = y^2+4y+4$
 $4y+4=0 \rightarrow y=-1$



$$|z+1|=1$$

وضع اندازه بُل عبارت همانه عددی حقیقی است - لذا برابر بود.

اندازه بُل عبارت با آن همچو ۵۶ حاصل نه سود رسم که هندسه فرمایش.

برای سادگی ۷۰۰ رسانید باید در هر طرف ستاره فقط یک عبارت
 اندازه شمل z به صورت

$$|z-3| + |z+3| = 10$$

$$|z-3| = 10 - |z+3| : |(x-3)+iy| = 10 - |(x+3)+iy|$$

$$(x-3)^2 + y^2 = 100 - 2(10)|x+3| + |y| + [(x+3)^2 + y^2]$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 = 100 - 20|(x+3)+iy| + x^2 + 6x + 9$$

$$0 = 100 - 20|(x+3)+iy| + 12x$$

$$\rightarrow 20|(x+3)+iy| = 100 + 12x \xrightarrow{\times \frac{1}{4}} 5|(x+3)+iy| = 25 - 3x$$

$$25((x+3)^2 + y^2) = 25^2 + 2(3x)(25) + 9x^2$$

برای هم مختصات را میگیریم

$$25x^2 + 25(6)x + 25 \times 9 + 25y^2 = 25^2 + 6(25)x + 9x^2$$

$$16x^2 + 25y^2 = 25 \times 16 \rightarrow \frac{16x^2}{25 \times 16} + \frac{25y^2}{25 \times 16} = 1$$

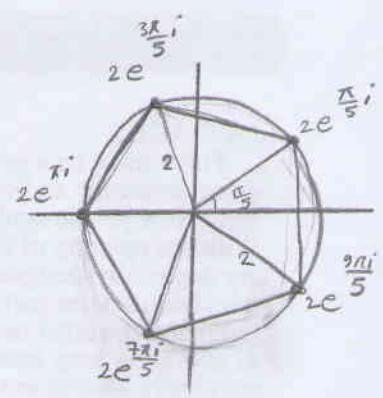
$$\boxed{\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1}$$

b=4 , a=5 هندسه بُل مخصوص است که

$$\left| \frac{z+1}{z+2i} \right| = 5 \quad \frac{|(x+1)+iy|^2}{|x+(y+2)i|^2} = 25 \rightarrow \frac{(x+1)^2 + y^2}{x^2 + (y+2)^2} = 25$$

$$24x^2 + 24y^2 - 2x + 100y + 99 = 0$$

$$24\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{12}x + \frac{1}{24}\right) + 24\left(y^2 + \frac{100}{24}y + \left(\frac{25}{12}\right)^2\right) + 99 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{حذف مترادفات}} \left(x - \frac{1}{24}\right)^2 + \left(y + \frac{25}{12}\right)^2 = \frac{125}{144}$$



-3 ریشه های معادله $z^5 = -32$ را بیست آگرید و کارهای ارسان نمایش دهد

$$(re^{i\theta})^5 = \left(2^5 e^{i(\pi + 2k\pi)}\right)$$

$$re^{i\theta} = 2 e^{\frac{(\pi + 2k\pi)i}{5}} \rightarrow \begin{cases} r=2 \\ \theta = \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{5} \end{cases}$$

(iii)

$$Z_0 = 2e^{\frac{\pi i}{5}}$$

$$Z_1 = 2e^{\frac{3\pi i}{5}}$$

$$Z_2 = 2e^{\frac{\pi i}{5}}$$

$$Z_3 = 2e^{\frac{7\pi i}{5}}$$

$$Z_4 = 2e^{\frac{9\pi i}{5}}$$

-4 معادله $z^2 + z^4 + z^6 = 0$ را در مجموع اعداد نکات حل نماید

$$z^2 = t$$

$$1+t+t^2+t^3=0 \rightarrow (1-t)(1+t+t^2+t^3) = (1-t^4)=0$$

$$\rightarrow (1-z^2)(1+z^2+z^4+z^6) = (1-z^8)$$

رسوایی ریشه های معادله $z^8 = 1$ را بیست آگرید و سپس ریشه های معادله $z^2 = 1$ را ازین ریشه های خود حذف نمایم

$$z^2 = 1 \rightarrow z = \left(e^{\frac{2k\pi i}{2}}\right) = e^{k\pi i} \quad \begin{cases} z_0 = 1e^{0i} = \cos 0 + i \sin 0 = 1 \\ z_1 = e^{\pi i} = \cos \pi + i \sin \pi = -1 \end{cases}$$

رسوایی های اول و دوم را باز ریشه های خود حذف کنید

$$re^{i\theta} = e^{\frac{2k\pi i}{8}} \rightarrow \begin{cases} r=1 \\ \theta = \frac{k\pi}{4} \end{cases} \quad k=0, 1, \dots, 7$$

$$z_k = e^{\frac{k\pi i}{4}}$$

$$z^8 = 1 \quad \text{حل}$$

$$z_0 = e^{0i} = 1 \quad \text{حذف}$$

$$z_1 = e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$z_2 = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{4}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = i$$

$$z_3 = e^{\frac{3\pi i}{4}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$z_4 = e^{\frac{\pi i}{2}} = -1 \quad \text{حذف}$$

$$z_5 = e^{\frac{5\pi i}{4}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$z_6 = e^{\frac{6\pi i}{4}} = -i$$

$$z_7 = e^{\frac{7\pi i}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

رسوایی های پنجم از $\{ \pm i, \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pm i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \}$

$$1+2z^2+4z^4+8z^6=0 \quad 2z^2=t$$

$$1+t+t^2+t^3=0 \rightarrow (1-t)(1+t+t^2+t^3) = (1-t^4)$$

$$\rightarrow (1-2z^2)(1+2z^2+4z^4+8z^6) = (1-16z^8)$$

رسوایی های پنجم از $\{ \pm i, \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pm i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \}$ را بخوبی و رسوایی های معادله $z^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ را حذف نمایم

$$z^8 = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$z^2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad (re^{i\theta})^2 = \frac{1}{2} e^{2k\pi i} \rightarrow \begin{cases} r = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \theta = k\pi \\ k=0,1 \end{cases} \quad z_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ z_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{i\pi} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$(re^{i\theta})^8 = \frac{1}{2} e^{8k\pi i} \rightarrow \begin{cases} r = (\frac{1}{16})^{\frac{1}{8}} = (\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \theta = \frac{k\pi i}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$z_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \text{جذب} \quad k=0, 1, \dots, 7$$

$$z_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (1+i)$$

$$z_2 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$z_3 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$z_4 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{i\pi} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \text{جذب}$$

$$z_5, z_6, z_7$$

مکعب میں شرکت کرنے والے عدديں

$$1 - z^2 + z^4 - z^6 = 0 \quad t = z^2 \quad 1 - t + t^2 - t^3 = 0 \rightarrow (1+t)(1-t+t^2-t^3) = (1+t^4) \\ \rightarrow (1+z^2)(1-z^2+z^4-z^6) = (1+z^8)$$

پہلے جذب، $z^2 = -1$ (جذب) پس پہلے جذب، $z^8 = -1$ (جذب)

$$z^4 + 4z^2 + 16 = 0 \quad z^2 = t \quad t^2 + 4t + 16 = 0$$

$$t = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-16}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}i}{2} = 4 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right)$$

$$\rightarrow z^2 = t = 4 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right)$$

پہلے جذب، $z^2 = 4 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right)$ پس پہلے جذب

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \left\{ z^2 = 4 \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right) = 4 e^{4\pi/3 i + 2k\pi i} \rightarrow z_0, z_1 \right.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \left\{ z^2 = 4 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right) = 4 e^{2\pi/3 i + 2k\pi i} \rightarrow z'_0, z'_1 \right.$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (re^{i\theta})^2 = (2^2 e^{(4\pi/3 + 2k\pi)i}) \rightarrow \begin{cases} r = 2 \\ \theta = \frac{4\pi}{3} + k\pi \\ k=0,1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z_0 = 2 e^{2\pi/3 i} = 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right) \\ z_1 = 2 e^{5\pi/3 i} = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (re^{i\theta})^2 = (2^2 e^{(2\pi/3 + 2k\pi)i}) \rightarrow \begin{cases} r = 2 \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} + k\pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z'_0 = 2 e^{\pi/3 i} = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right) \\ z'_1 = 2 e^{4\pi/3 i} = 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right) \end{cases}$$

$$(z+1)^4 = -1 \quad z+1 = t \quad \text{حيث } t^4 = -1 \text{ له أربع حلول}$$

$$(re^{i\theta})^4 = e^{(k+2KR)i} \rightarrow \begin{cases} r=1 \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2k\pi}{4} \\ k=0,1,2,3 \end{cases}$$

$$t_0 = e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow z_0 + 1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow z_0 = (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1) + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$t_1 = e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}i} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow z_1 + 1 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow z_1 = -(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1) + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$t_2 = e^{\frac{5\pi}{4}i} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow z_2 = -(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1) - i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$t_3 = e^{\frac{7\pi}{4}i} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow z_3 = (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1) - i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$z^4 = \frac{-\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6}}{-\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{e^{\frac{5\pi}{6}i}}{e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}i}} = e^{\frac{20\pi - 18\pi}{24}i} = e^{\frac{\pi}{12}i}$$

$$(re^{i\theta})^4 = e^{\frac{\pi}{12}i + 2k\pi i} \rightarrow \begin{cases} r=1 \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{48} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} z_0 &= e^{\frac{\pi}{48}i} \\ z_1 &= e^{\left(\frac{\pi}{48} + \frac{24\pi}{48}\right)i} = e^{\frac{25\pi}{48}i} \\ z_2 &= e^{\frac{49\pi}{48}i} \\ z_3 &= e^{\frac{73\pi}{48}i} \end{aligned}$$

لذلك $z^5 + az^3 + b = 0$ له حلول $(1+i)$ حيث a, b معلوم

$$1+i \rightarrow r=\sqrt{2} \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}$$

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

حل غير دايركي من حيث المطلب رسائل

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

$$4\sqrt{2}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + 2\sqrt{2}a\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + b = 0$$

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -4 - 2a + b = 0 \\ -4 + 2a = 0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow a = 2$$

$$\rightarrow -4 - 2(2) + b = 0 \rightarrow b = 8$$