

$$\begin{aligned} -1 \text{ لدينا } z_1 + z_2 &= (1 - \sqrt{3})i \\ \text{و } z_1 z_2 &= -1 + \sqrt{3} + i(1 + \sqrt{3}) \end{aligned}$$

-2) نكتب المعادلة على الشكل:

$$z^2 - (z_1 + z_2)z + z_1 z_2 = 0$$

ومنه  $z_1$  و  $z_2$  هما حلا هذه المعادلة .

$$\begin{aligned} -3) \text{ لدينا } |z_1| &= \sqrt{2} \text{ و } z_1 = \sqrt{2} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \right) \\ &= \sqrt{2} \left( \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \right) \\ &= \left[ \sqrt{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{إذن } \arg z_1 \equiv \frac{3\pi}{4} [2\pi]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ولدينا } |z_2| &= 2 \text{ و } z_2 = 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right) \\ &= 2 \left( \cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{3} \right) \\ &= \left[ 2, \frac{5\pi}{3} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{إذن : } \arg z_2 \equiv \frac{5\pi}{3} [2\pi]$$

$$\begin{aligned} -4) \text{ لدينا } z_1 z_2 &= \left[ \sqrt{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4} \right] \times \left[ 2, \frac{5\pi}{3} \right] \\ &= \left[ 2\sqrt{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{5\pi}{3} \right] \\ &= \left[ 2\sqrt{2}, \frac{29}{12}\pi \right] = \left[ 2\sqrt{2}, \frac{5\pi}{12} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$-5) \text{ لدينا : } z_1 \times z_2 = -1 + \sqrt{3} + i(1 + \sqrt{3})$$

$$\text{و } z_1 \times z_2 = \left[ 2\sqrt{2}, \frac{5\pi}{12} \right]$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{5\pi}{12} + i 2\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin \frac{5\pi}{12} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ \cos \frac{5\pi}{12} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} \text{ : ومنه نستنتج أن :}$$

-6 ( لحن المتجهة  $\overline{CA}$  هو  $z_1 + \bar{z}_1 = -2$  لحن المتجهة  $\overline{CB}$  هو :  $z_2 + \bar{z}_1 = -i(\sqrt{3}+1)$  وقياس الزاوية الموجهة للمتجهتين :  $(\overline{CA}, \overline{CB})$  هو  $\arg \frac{z_2 + \bar{z}_1}{z_1 + \bar{z}_1}$

$$(\overline{CA}, \overline{CB}) \equiv \arg \frac{-i(\sqrt{3}+1)}{-2} \quad [2\pi] \quad \text{إن}$$

$$\equiv \arg i \frac{(\sqrt{3}+1)}{2} \quad [2\pi]$$

$$\equiv \arg i \quad [2\pi]$$

$$\equiv \frac{\pi}{2} \quad [2\pi]$$

وبالتالي فإن المثلث ABC قائم الزاوية في C .

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