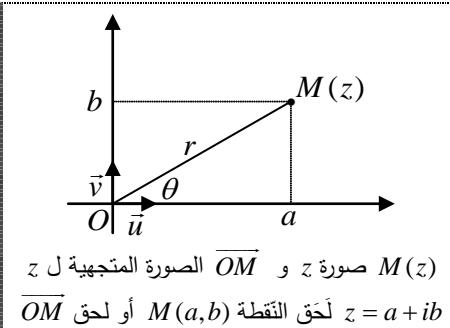


الجبر المقدمة

الشكل المثلثي لعدد عقدي غير منعدم:
 $r > 0$ حيث $z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$
معيار z هو: $r = |z| = OM$
 $\arg(z) \equiv (\vec{u}, \overrightarrow{OM}) \equiv \theta [2\pi]$ هو: z عمدة
 $b = r \sin \theta$ و $a = r \cos \theta$
 $z = [r, \theta] = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$



الشكل الجيري لعدد عقدي:
 $z = a + ib$ حيث a و b من \mathbb{R}
الجزء الحقيقي ل z هو: $\operatorname{Re}(z) = a$
الجزء التخييلي ل z هو: $\operatorname{Im}(z) = b$
مرافق z هو: $\bar{z} = a - ib$
معيار z هو: $|z| = \sqrt{z \times \bar{z}} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} (\overrightarrow{u}, \overrightarrow{AB}) &\equiv \arg(z_B - z_A)[2\pi] \\ (\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{CD}) &\equiv \arg\left(\frac{z_D - z_C}{z_B - z_A}\right)[2\pi] \\ (AB) // (CD) &\Leftrightarrow \arg\left(\frac{z_D - z_C}{z_B - z_A}\right) \equiv 0 [\pi] \Leftrightarrow \frac{z_D - z_C}{z_B - z_A} \in \mathbb{R}^* \\ (AB) \perp (CD) &\Leftrightarrow \arg\left(\frac{z_D - z_C}{z_B - z_A}\right) \equiv \frac{\pi}{2} [\pi] \Leftrightarrow \frac{z_D - z_C}{z_B - z_A} \in i\mathbb{R}^* \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot \frac{z_D - z_E}{z_F - z_E} \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow (E \neq F) \quad F \text{ و } E \text{ و } D \quad \text{ثلاث نقط}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{i\theta} &= [1, \theta] = \cos \theta + i \cdot \sin \theta \\ e^{i(\theta+\theta')} &= e^{i\theta} \times e^{i\theta'} \\ e^{i(\theta-\theta')} &= \frac{e^{i\theta}}{e^{i\theta'}} \\ e^{i(-\theta)} &= \frac{1}{e^{i\theta}} \\ (e^{i\theta})^n &= e^{i(n\theta)} \\ e^{ix} + e^{-ix} &= 2 \cdot \cos(x) \\ e^{ix} - e^{-ix} &= 2 \cdot i \cdot \sin(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \arg(-z) &\equiv \pi + \arg(z)[2\pi] \\ \arg(\bar{z}) &\equiv -\arg(z)[2\pi] \\ \arg(z+z') &\neq \arg(z) + \arg(z')[2\pi] \\ \arg(z \times z') &\equiv \arg(z) + \arg(z')[2\pi] \\ \arg(z^n) &\equiv n \cdot \arg(z)[2\pi] \\ \arg\left(\frac{z}{z'}\right) &\equiv \arg(z) - \arg(z')[2\pi] \\ \arg\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) &\equiv -\arg(z)[2\pi] \end{aligned}$$

لـ $\frac{1}{z}$ لـ z المتوجه

$$\begin{aligned} |z| &= |-z| = |\bar{z}| \\ |z+z'| &\leq |z| + |z'| \\ |z \times z'| &= |z| \times |z'| \\ |z^n| &= |z|^n \\ \left|\frac{z}{z'}\right| &= \frac{|z|}{|z'|} \\ AB &= |z_A - z_B| \\ \left(\frac{z}{z'}\right) &= \frac{\bar{z}}{\bar{z}'} \end{aligned}$$

$$z_I = \frac{z_A + z_B}{2} \Leftrightarrow [AB] \quad I$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \bar{Z} = Z &\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Im}(Z) = 0 \Leftrightarrow Z \quad \text{عدد حقيقي} \\ \cdot \bar{Z} = -Z &\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Re}(Z) = 0 \Leftrightarrow Z \quad \text{عدد تخيلي صرف} \\ \cdot \operatorname{Re}(Z) > 0 \quad \text{و} \quad \operatorname{Im}(Z) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow Z \in \mathbb{R}^+ \Leftrightarrow \arg(Z) \equiv 0 [2\pi] \\ \cdot \operatorname{Im}(Z) > 0 \quad \text{و} \quad \operatorname{Re}(Z) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow Z \in i \cdot \mathbb{R}^+ \Leftrightarrow \arg(Z) \equiv (\pi/2) [2\pi] \\ \cdot \operatorname{Re}(Z) \neq 0 \quad \text{و} \quad \operatorname{Im}(Z) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow Z \in \mathbb{R}^* \Leftrightarrow \arg(Z) \equiv 0 [\pi] \\ \cdot \operatorname{Re}(Z) < 0 \quad \text{و} \quad \operatorname{Im}(Z) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow Z \in \mathbb{R}^- \Leftrightarrow \arg(Z) \equiv \pi [2\pi] \\ \cdot \operatorname{Im}(Z) < 0 \quad \text{و} \quad \operatorname{Re}(Z) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow Z \in i \cdot \mathbb{R}^- \Leftrightarrow \arg(Z) \equiv (-\pi/2) [2\pi] \\ \cdot \operatorname{Im}(Z) \neq 0 \quad \text{و} \quad \operatorname{Re}(Z) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow Z \in i \cdot \mathbb{R}^* \Leftrightarrow \arg(Z) \equiv (\pi/2) [\pi] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [r, \theta]^p &= [r^p, p \times \theta] \\ [r, \alpha] &= [r, -\alpha] \\ [r, \theta] \times [r', \theta'] &= [r \times r', \theta + \theta'] \\ -[r, \alpha] &= [r, \alpha + \pi] = [r, \alpha - \pi] \\ \frac{1}{[r, \theta]} &= [\frac{1}{r}, -\theta] \\ \frac{[r, \theta]}{[a, \alpha]} &= [\frac{r}{a}, \theta - \alpha] \end{aligned}$$

بالتفصي

المعادلة:	$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$	حل المعادلة	التعمل
$az^2 + bz + c = 0$	$\Delta = 0$	$z = -\frac{b}{2a}$	$az^2 + bz + c = a(z + \frac{b}{2a})^2$
c و a حقيقية	$\Delta > 0$	$z_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$ و $z_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$	$az^2 + bz + c = a(z - z_1)(z - z_2)$
$.a \neq 0$	$\Delta < 0$	$z_2 = \frac{-b - i\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2a}$ و $z_1 = \frac{-b + i\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2a}$	$az^2 + bz + c = a(z - z_1)(z - z_2)$

$$\text{EULER} \begin{cases} \cos(\theta) = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2} \\ \sin(\theta) = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2 \cdot i} \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} e^{ix} + e^{iy} &= e^{i(\frac{x+y}{2})} \cdot (e^{i(\frac{x-y}{2})} + e^{i(\frac{y-x}{2})}) = 2 \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right) \cdot e^{i(\frac{x+y}{2})} \\ e^{ix} - e^{iy} &= e^{i(\frac{x+y}{2})} \cdot (e^{i(\frac{x-y}{2})} - e^{i(\frac{y-x}{2})}) = 2i \sin\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right) \cdot e^{i(\frac{x+y}{2})} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MOIVRE} \\ [1; \theta]^n &= [1; n \times \theta] \\ \operatorname{Re}([1; \theta]^n) &= \cos(n \cdot \theta) \\ \operatorname{Im}([1; \theta]^n) &= \sin(n \cdot \theta) \end{aligned}$$

كل عدد حقيقي a يقبل جذرين مربعين في \mathbb{C} .
إذ كان $a > 0$ فإن الجذرين هما \sqrt{a} و $-\sqrt{a}$.
إذ كان $a < 0$ فإن الجذرين هما $-i\sqrt{-a}$ و $i\sqrt{-a}$.
الجذران المربعان للعدد 7 هما $\sqrt{7}$ و $-\sqrt{7}$.
الجذران المربعان للعدد (-7) هما $i\sqrt{7}$ و $-i\sqrt{7}$.
الجذران المربعان للعدد (-9) هما $-3i$ و $3i$.
الجذران المربعان للعدد $\sqrt[3]{11}$ هما $\sqrt[3]{11}$ و $-\sqrt[3]{11}$.
الجذران المربعان للعدد (-1) هما i و $-i$.

إذا كان (z) و (z') فـ $N(z)$ فـ $M(z)$ هي بـ $OMSN$ متوازي أضلاع.
نكون A و B و C و D متداورة إذا كان: $(\frac{z_D - z_A}{z_B - z_A} \times \frac{z_B - z_C}{z_D - z_C}) \in \mathbb{R}$ أو $(\frac{z_D - z_A}{z_B - z_A} \times \frac{z_D - z_C}{z_B - z_C}) \in \mathbb{R}$
الإزاحة: $\vec{w}(b) \cdot M'(z) = z + b$. $M(z)$ و (z) . حيث $t_w(M) = M' : t_{-w}$
التحاكي: $\Omega(\omega)$ و $M'(z)$ و $M(z)$. $z' - \omega = k(z - \omega)$. حيث $h_{(\Omega, k)}(M) = M' : h_{(\Omega, k)}$
الدوران: $\Omega(\omega)$ و $M'(z)$ و $M(z)$. $z' - \omega = e^{i\alpha}(z - \omega)$. حيث $R_{(\Omega, \alpha)}(M) = M' : R_{(\Omega, \alpha)}$