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حل تمرین ۱۰، باب ۱، مجموعه ۱

$$h) e^{i\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{-iR} = e^{-i\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}} = \cos(-\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}) + i \sin(-\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+i)$$

۹. فرض کنید $Z_1 = -1 + i\sqrt{3}$ و $Z_2 = -\sqrt{3} + i$ نشان دهید که مضارب هر دو یک مضرب است.

$$\text{Arg}(Z_1 Z_2) = \text{Arg}(Z_1) + \text{Arg}(Z_2)$$

$$Z_1 = -1 + i\sqrt{3} \quad |Z_1| = 2 \quad \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\arg(Z_1) = \left\{ \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \quad \text{Arg}(Z_1) = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$Z_2 = -\sqrt{3} + i \quad |Z_2| = 2 \quad \cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\arg(Z_2) = \left\{ \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \quad \text{Arg}(Z_2) = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$Z_1 Z_2 = (-1 + i\sqrt{3})(-\sqrt{3} + i) = -4i \quad \text{Arg}(Z_1 Z_2) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{Arg}(Z_1) + \text{Arg}(Z_2) = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{5\pi}{6} = \frac{9\pi}{6} = \frac{3\pi}{2} \neq -\frac{\pi}{2} = \text{Arg}(Z_1 Z_2)$$

۱۰. ثابت کنید.

$$a) \arg\left(\frac{Z_1}{Z_2}\right) = \arg(Z_1) - \arg(Z_2)$$

$$\arg(Z_1) - \arg(Z_2) = \{ \theta_1 - \theta_2 : \theta_1 \in \arg(Z_1), \theta_2 \in \arg(Z_2) \}$$

فرض کنیم $\theta \in \arg\left(\frac{Z_1}{Z_2}\right)$ چون $\frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} e^{i(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}$ بنا براین $\theta_1 - \theta_2 \in \arg\left(\frac{Z_1}{Z_2}\right)$

$$\exists n \in \mathbb{Z} : \theta = \theta_1 - \theta_2 + 2n\pi$$

اما چون $\theta_1 \in \arg(Z_1)$ و $\theta_2 \in \arg(Z_2)$ در نتیجه

$$\theta = (\theta_1 + 2n\pi) - \theta_2 \in \arg(Z_1) - \arg(Z_2)$$

$$(1) \arg(Z_1/Z_2) \subseteq \arg(Z_1) - \arg(Z_2)$$

برعکس، فرض کنیم $\theta \in \arg(Z_1) - \arg(Z_2)$ بنا براین

$$\exists \theta_1 \in \arg(Z_1) \quad \exists \theta_2 \in \arg(Z_2) : \theta = \theta_1 - \theta_2$$

$$Z_1 = |Z_1| e^{i\theta_1}, Z_2 = |Z_2| e^{i\theta_2}$$

$$\frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = \left| \frac{Z_1}{Z_2} \right| e^{i(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (2) \arg(Z_1) - \arg(Z_2) \subseteq \arg(Z_1/Z_2)$$

$$b) \arg\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) = -\arg(z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \arg\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) &= \arg(1) - \arg(z) = \{2n\pi - \theta, n \in \mathbb{Z}, \theta \in \arg(z)\} \\ &= \{-\theta + 2n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}, \theta \in \arg(z)\} \end{aligned}$$

چون $\theta \in \arg(z)$ پس $-\theta \in \arg(z)$ نیز

$$\arg\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) = -\arg(z)$$

$$c) \arg(z, \bar{z}) = \arg(z) - \arg(\bar{z})$$

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

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

پس $-\theta \in \arg(\bar{z})$ نیز

$$\arg(\bar{z}) = \{-\theta + 2n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}, \theta \in \arg(z)\} = \{-\theta + 2n\pi, \theta \in \arg(z), n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

چون $\theta \in \arg(z)$ پس $-\theta + 2n\pi \in \arg(\bar{z})$ نیز

$$\arg(\bar{z}) = -\arg(z)$$

$$\arg(z, \bar{z}) = \arg(z) + \arg(\bar{z}) = \arg(z) - \arg(z)$$

۱۱. ثابت کنید:

$$a) \operatorname{Arg}(z\bar{z}) = 0$$

$$\arg(z\bar{z}) = \arg(z) - \arg(z) = \{2n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Arg}(z\bar{z}) = 0$$

$$\operatorname{Arg}(z + \bar{z}) = 0 \quad \text{اگر } \operatorname{Re}(z) > 0 \quad (b)$$

$$\arg(z + \bar{z}) = \arg(2\operatorname{Re}(z)) = \{2n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Arg}(z + \bar{z}) = 0$$

ریشه n ام یک عدد مختلط

همه مقادیر زیر را محاسبه کنید

$$a) (-2+2i)^{\frac{1}{4}} \quad Z = (-2+2i)$$

$$r_0 = |-2+2i| = 2\sqrt{2} \quad \cos \theta_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{r} \quad \sin \theta_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{r} \quad \theta_0 = \frac{\pi R}{K}$$

$$Z_k = (2\sqrt{2})^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\cos \left(\frac{\pi R}{K} + \frac{\pi K R}{K} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi R}{K} + \frac{\pi K R}{K} \right) \right) \quad 0 \leq k \leq 2$$

$$k=0 \quad Z_0 = \sqrt[4]{1} \left(\cos \frac{R}{K} + i \sin \frac{R}{K} \right) = \sqrt[4]{1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{r} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{r} \right) = (1+i)$$

$$k=1 \quad Z_1 = \sqrt[4]{1} \left(\cos \left(\frac{R}{K} + \frac{\pi R}{K} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{R}{K} + \frac{\pi R}{K} \right) \right) = \sqrt[4]{1} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}(1+\sqrt{3})}{K} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}-1)}{K} \right) = -\frac{1}{K} \\ = -\frac{1}{K} ((1+\sqrt{3}) + i(1-\sqrt{3}))$$

$$k=2 \quad Z_2 = \sqrt[4]{1} \left(\cos \left(\frac{R}{K} + \frac{\pi R}{K} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{R}{K} + \frac{\pi R}{K} \right) \right) = \sqrt[4]{1} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}(1-\sqrt{3})}{K} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}(1+\sqrt{3})}{K} \right) \\ = -\frac{1}{K} ((1-\sqrt{3}) + i(1+\sqrt{3}))$$

$$b) (-1)^{\frac{1}{4}} \quad Z = -1 \quad r_0 = 1 \quad \theta_0 = \pi$$

$$Z_k = \cos \left(\frac{R + \pi K R}{\Delta} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{R + \pi K R}{\Delta} \right) \quad 0 \leq k \leq K$$

$$k=0 \quad Z_0 = \cos \left(\frac{R}{\Delta} \right) + i \sin \frac{R}{\Delta} = .1809 + .151781 i$$

$$k=1 \quad Z_1 = \cos \left(\frac{\pi R}{\Delta} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi R}{\Delta} \right) = -.1809 + .19011 i$$

$$k=2 \quad Z_2 = \cos \pi + i \sin \pi = -i$$

$$k=3 \quad Z_3 = \cos \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} R}{\Delta} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} R}{\Delta} \right) = -.1809 - .19011 i$$

$$k=4 \quad Z_4 = \cos \left(\frac{4R}{\Delta} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{4R}{\Delta} \right) = .1809 - .151781 i$$

$$d) (14i)^{\frac{1}{4}} \quad Z^{\frac{1}{4}} = 14i \quad K=14 \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$Z_K = 14^{\frac{1}{4}} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2K\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2K\pi}{4}\right) \right] \quad 0 \leq K \leq 3$$

$$e) \sqrt{\frac{1-i}{1+i}} \quad Z^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1-i}{1+i} \wedge \frac{1-i}{1-i} = \frac{-2i}{2} = -i$$

$$r_0 = 1 \quad \theta_0 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$Z_K = \cos\left(\frac{-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2K\pi}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2K\pi}{2}\right) \quad 0 \leq K \leq 1$$

عرض کنید $a \neq 1$ یک ریشه n ام واحد است. ثابت کنید.

$$1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \dots + n\omega^{n-1} = \frac{-n}{1-\omega}$$

$$1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \dots + \omega^n = \frac{1 - \omega^{n+1}}{1 - \omega}$$

با توجه به اینکه $\omega^n = 1$

$$1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \dots + n\omega^{n-1} = \frac{-(n+1)\omega^n(1-\omega) + (1-\omega^{n+1})}{(1-\omega)^2}$$

با توجه به اینکه $\omega^n = 1$ و $\omega^n = 1$

$$1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \dots + n\omega^{n-1} = \frac{-(n+1)(1-\omega) + (1-\omega)}{(1-\omega)^2}$$

$$1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \dots + n\omega^{n-1} = \frac{-(n+1) + 1}{1-\omega}$$

$$1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \dots + n\omega^{n-1} = \frac{-n}{1-\omega}$$

تابع

۱. فرض کنید $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$ مطلوب است:الف $f(f(x))$

$$f(f(x)) = f\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1+x}} = \frac{1+x}{1+1+x} = \frac{1+x}{2+x}$$

ب $f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{x}{1+x}$$

ج $f(cx)$

$$f(cx) = \frac{1}{1+cx}$$

→ به ازای کدام مقادیر c و x وجود دارد که $f(cx) = f(x)$ ؟

$$f(cx) = f(x) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+cx} = \frac{1}{1+x} \Rightarrow 1+x = 1+cx \Rightarrow (c-1)x = 0$$

اگر $c \neq 1$ باید $x=0$

پس به ازای کدام مقادیر c و x داریم $f(cx) > f(x)$ ؟ (مقادیر x در جواب است)

$$\frac{1}{1+cx} > \frac{1}{1+x} \Rightarrow 1+cx < 1+x \Rightarrow cx < x \Rightarrow c < 1$$

دارای مقادیر x است

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 1 & x \in \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$

۲. فرض کنید $g(x) = x^2$

الف به ازای کدام y داریم $h(y) \leq y$ ؟

$$y \in \mathbb{Q} \quad h(y) \leq y \Rightarrow 0 \leq y$$

$$y \in \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q} \quad h(y) \leq y \Rightarrow 1 \leq y$$

ب. به ازای کدام y داریم $h(y) \leq g(y)$ ؟

$$y \in \mathbb{Q} \quad h(y) \leq g(y) \Rightarrow y^2 \geq 0 \quad y \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$y \in \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q} \quad h(y) \leq g(y) \Rightarrow y^2 \geq 1 \Rightarrow y^2 - 1 \geq 0 \quad y \in (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$$

$$((-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)) \cap (\mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q})$$

ج. حاصل $g(h(t)) - h(t)$ چیست ؟

$$g(h(t)) = g\left(\int_1^t \begin{matrix} x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ x \in \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q}^* \end{matrix} \right) = \int_1^t \begin{matrix} x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ x \in \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q}^* \end{matrix}$$

$$g(h(t)) - h(t) = 0$$

د. برای $a \neq 0$ ، $g(g(a)) = g(a)$ ؟

$$g(g(a)) = g(a^r) = a^r$$

$$g(g(a)) = g(a) \Rightarrow a^r = a^r \Rightarrow a^r(a^r - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a^r - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

۳. تابع f را به صورت زیر تعریف کنید

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2} \quad \text{الف}$$

$$1-x^2 \geq 0 \quad x = \pm 1 \quad \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} x & -1 & +1 & - \\ \hline & - & + & - \end{array} \quad D_f = [-1, 1]$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} \quad \text{ب}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}, \quad h(x) = \frac{1}{x-2}$$

$$D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{1\} \quad D_h = \mathbb{R} - \{2\} \quad D_f = D_g \cap D_h = \mathbb{R} - \{1, 2\}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{x^2-1} \quad \text{ج}$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}, \quad D_g = [-1, 1]$$

$$h(x) = \sqrt{x^2-1} \quad x^2-1 \geq 0 \quad \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} x & -1 & +1 & - \\ \hline & + & - & + \end{array} \quad D_h = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$$

$$D_f = D_g \cap D_h = \{-1, 1\}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x-1} \quad \text{د}$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{1-x}, \quad h(x) = \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$D_g = (-\infty, 1] \quad D_h = [1, \infty) \Rightarrow D_f = \emptyset$$