

مراجعة الفصل الأول المحرر رقم ②

التمرين II

التمرين I :

$$(E): m^2 Z^2 + m^3 Z + 1 - im^2 = 0$$

④ - أ. - معطيل $m = 1$

$$(E): Z^2 - Z + 1 - i = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 4(1-i) = -3 + 4i$$

$$\Delta = (2i+1)^2$$

ليكن z_1 و z_2 حلتي للمعادلة (E)

$$z_1 = \frac{1 - (2i+1)}{2} = -i$$

$$z_2 = \frac{1 + (2i+1)}{2} = 1+i$$

ومنه :

$$S = \{-i, 1+i\}$$

ب. - لنحدد قيم m التي يكون من أجلها

$m = 1+i$ حلا للمعادلة (E)

$$(E): (1+i)m^3 + im^2 + 1 = 0 \quad (E')$$

لدينا: $m = -1$ حل للمعادلة (E')

ومنه :

$$(E') \Leftrightarrow (m+1)((1+i)m^2 - m + 1) = 0$$

$$(1+i)m^2 - m + 1 = 0$$

لنحل المعادلة :

$$\Delta = -3 - 4i = (2i-1)^2$$

ومنه :

$$m = \frac{1 - (2i-1)}{2(1+i)} = -i$$

$$m = \frac{1 + (2i-1)}{2(1+i)} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i$$

وعليه قيم m التي من أجلها $m = 1+i$

حل للمعادلة (E) هي :

$$m \in \{-1, -i, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\}$$

في حالة $m = -1$ و u و u' حلا للمعادلة (E)

$$u = 1+i$$

$$u' = -i$$

في حالة $m = -i$

$$(E) \Leftrightarrow -Z^2 + iZ + 1+i = 0$$

$$u_1 = -i, u_2 = -1$$

ومنه :

$$u = 1+i$$

$$u' = -i$$

$$u'' = -1$$

④

في حالة $m = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i$

$$(E) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}iZ^2 + \frac{1}{4}(1+i)Z + \frac{3}{2} = 0$$

$$u = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - 2i = -\frac{3}{4}(1+i)$$

وعليه :

$$u = 1+i$$

$$u' = -\frac{3}{4}(1+i)$$

④ - أ. - لنتحقق أن معيّن المعادلة (E) يكتب مع الشكل :

$$\Delta = m^2(m^2 + 2i)$$

$$\Delta = m^6 - 4(1-im^2)m^2$$

$$\Delta = m^2(m^4 - 4 + 4im^2)$$

$$\Delta = m^2(m^2 + 2i)^2$$

ومنه :

ب. - ليكن z_1 و z_2 حلتي للمعادلة (E)

$$z_1 = \frac{-m^3 - m(m^2 + 2i)}{2m^2} = -m - \frac{i}{m}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{-m^3 + m(m^2 + 2i)}{2m^2} = \frac{i}{m}$$

$$Z = \frac{m-a}{m-b} = \frac{m+m+\frac{i}{m}}{m-\frac{i}{m}} = \frac{2m^2+i}{m^2-i}$$

$$= \frac{2(m^2-i)+3i}{m^2-i} = 2 + \frac{3i}{m^2-i}$$

$$Z = \bar{Z} \Leftrightarrow 2 + \frac{3i}{m^2-i} = 2 - \frac{3i}{\bar{m}^2+i}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \bar{m}^2 = -m^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \operatorname{Re}(m^2) = 0$$

$$m^2 \in i\mathbb{R}$$

ومنه :

$$\arg(m^2) \equiv \frac{\pi}{2} [2\pi] \text{ أو } \arg(m^2) \equiv -\frac{\pi}{2} [2\pi]$$

$$\text{أو } \arg(m) \equiv \frac{\pi}{4} [2\pi] \text{ و } 2\arg(m) \equiv -\frac{\pi}{2} [2\pi]$$

وعليه :

$$\arg(m) \equiv \frac{\pi}{4} [2\pi] \text{ أو } \arg(m) \equiv -\frac{\pi}{4} [2\pi]$$

ب.

$$\left(\begin{matrix} M, B, A \\ \text{نقطة مستقيمة} \end{matrix} \right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{m-a}{m-b} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Z \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Z = \bar{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \arg(m) \equiv \frac{\pi}{4} [2\pi] \text{ و } \arg(m) \equiv \frac{\pi}{4} [2\pi]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Re}(m) = \operatorname{Im}(m) \text{ و } \operatorname{Re}(m) = -\operatorname{Im}(m)$$

$$\left| \frac{b'-a'}{b-z_I} \right| = |2i| = 2$$

$$|b'-a'| = 2|b-z_I|$$

$$A'B' = 2B\Gamma$$

التمرين II :

①. إذا كان n زوجي

$$(3h \in \mathbb{Z}) / n = 2h \Rightarrow n^4 = 16h^4$$

(1) $n^4 \equiv 0 [16]$

إذا كان n فردي

$$(3h \in \mathbb{Z}) / n = 2h+1 \Rightarrow n^4 = (2h+1)^2(2h+1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow n^4 = (4h^2+4h+1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow n^4 = 16h^4 + 8h^2(4h+1) + (4h+1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow n^4 = 16h^4 + 8h^2(4h+1) + 16h^2 + 8h + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow n^4 \equiv 16(h^4 + h^2 + 2h^3) + 8h(h+1) + 1$$

لدينا :
 $\begin{cases} 16(h^4 + h^2 + 2h^3) \equiv 0 [16] \\ 8h(h+1) \equiv 0 [16] \end{cases}$
 (حيث $h(h+1) = 2 \cdot 9(3463)$)

(2) $n^4 \equiv 1 [16]$

من (1) و (2) نستنتج أن :
 $n^4 \equiv 0 [16]$ أو $n^4 \equiv 1 [16]$

$$N = a^4 + b^4$$

$$a, b = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} a^4 \equiv 1 [16] \\ b^4 \equiv 0 [16] \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^4 \equiv 0 [16] \\ b^4 \equiv 1 [16] \end{cases}$$

$$a^4 + b^4 \equiv 1 [16]$$

$$N \equiv 1 [16]$$

$$\begin{cases} a^4 \equiv 1 [16] \\ b^4 \equiv 1 [16] \end{cases}$$

$$a^4 + b^4 \equiv 2 [16]$$

$$N \equiv 2 [16]$$

نستنتج أن :
 $N \equiv 1 [16]$ أو $N \equiv 2 [16]$

نقطة $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}$ $m = x + yi$ (نقطة)
 مجموعة النقاط $M(m)$ التي تكون مركزها
 A و B نقطتان مستقيمتين في اتحاد
 المستقيمتين :
 $(D_1) : y = x$
 $(D_2) : y = -x$

①. 4

لدينا R دوران مركزه $B(\frac{i}{m})$ وزاوية $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$A' = R(A) \Leftrightarrow a' = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}(a - \frac{i}{m}) + \frac{i}{m}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a' = ai + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{i}{m}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a' = -im + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{i}{m}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a' = -im + \frac{2}{m} + \frac{i}{m}$$

$$B' = R^{-1}(B) \Leftrightarrow R(B') = B$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}(b' - \frac{i}{m}) + \frac{i}{m} = m$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b' - \frac{i}{m} = -im - \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b' = -im + \frac{i-1}{m}$$

$$M' = R(M) \Leftrightarrow m' - \frac{i}{m} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}(m - \frac{i}{m})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m' = mi + \frac{i+1}{m}$$

$$\frac{b' + m'}{2} = \frac{-mi + \frac{i-1}{m} + mi + \frac{i+1}{m}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2i}{2m} = \frac{i}{m}$$

ولدينا : $P(h)$ في منتصف القطعة $[B'M']$
 ج. ليكن I منتصف القطعة $[AM]$ و Z_I نقطة

$$Z_I = \frac{m+a}{2} = \frac{-i}{2m}$$

$$\frac{b'-a'}{b-z_I} = \frac{-im + \frac{i-1}{m} + im - \frac{1}{m} - \frac{i}{m}}{\frac{i}{m} + \frac{1}{2m}}$$

$$= \frac{-3}{m} \times \frac{2m}{3i}$$

$$= 2i$$

$$(\overrightarrow{IB}, \overrightarrow{A'B'}) \equiv \arg\left(\frac{b'-a'}{b-z_I}\right) [2\pi]$$

$$= \arg(2i) [2\pi]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} [2\pi]$$

$$(IB) \perp (A'B')$$

ج. لیکن P عدد اولیہ وقت : حسب خبرمند -
 فرضاً : $\kappa^P \neq \kappa[P] \Rightarrow \kappa(\kappa^{P-1} - 1) \neq 0 [P]$
 یعنی $\kappa \neq 0 [P]$
 $\kappa \neq 0 [P] \Rightarrow \kappa'' \neq 0 [P]$
 و نیز، $\kappa'' \neq -1 [P]$ غیر صحیح
 P یکتا κ .
 علیہ :

$$x \in A[P]$$

$$\exists! (q, r) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 / p = 8q + r$$

$$n^4 \equiv -1 [p] \Rightarrow n^8 \equiv 1 [p]$$

$$\Rightarrow n^{8q+r-1} \equiv n^{r-1} [p]$$

$$\Rightarrow n^{p-1} \equiv n^{r-1} [p]$$

$$x^{r-1} \equiv 1 [P]$$

مثلاً: $r = 2$ $\Rightarrow$ $P_2 = 1$ (بما أن $P_2 = 1$)

$r \neq 0$ $\Rightarrow r = 0$ $p = 2q$ p اولی اید $r \neq 0$ p عدد اولی اید p فردی و q زوجی

$$\kappa^2 \equiv 1[P] \Rightarrow \kappa^4 \equiv 1[P] \quad \text{für } r=3$$

$$x^u = A(p) \quad \text{if } r \neq 5$$

$$x^6 \in A[P] \text{ and } x^4 \in A[P] \quad \Leftarrow r=4$$

$$x^6 \in A[P] \text{ is } x^6 = -x^2[P]$$

$$x^2 \equiv -1 [p] \Rightarrow x^4 \equiv 1 [p] \text{ } \exists \text{ } x^4 \equiv -1 [p]$$

$p \neq 7. \qquad \underline{\text{nein}}$

$$A_{SA}(P) \leq r=1$$

$$r=1$$

$$\rho = \rho \cap a$$

③ ا- نفع :

$$\begin{cases} D/p \\ D/a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} D/N \\ D/a^4 \end{cases} \quad (p/N \text{ is } 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} D1 a^4 + b^4 \\ D1 a^4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} D/b^4 \\ D/a^4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow D/a^4 \wedge b^4$$

$$a^4 \wedge b^4 = 1 \quad 5$$

P/1

$\rho = 1$ 6.4

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$$d = p \cap b \quad \text{دفع}$$

$$\begin{cases} d/p \\ d/b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} d/N \\ d/a^4 \\ d/a^4 + b^4 \end{cases} \quad (p/N \text{ ist})$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} d/a^u + b^u \\ d/b^u \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow d/a^4 \wedge b^4 \quad \frac{1}{9} a^4 \wedge b^4 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow d/2 \quad d=2 \quad \text{si}$$

$p \wedge b = 1$ ۳ حلیت:

mobile phase : liquid

$$\exists (\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{Z} / \alpha a + \beta p = 1$$

$$- \alpha = C \quad \text{منفرد}$$

$(\beta \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad c_{\alpha} = -1 [p]$

$$P/N \rightarrow N \in O(P)$$

$\Rightarrow a^4 \times b^4 [P]$ دینا.

$$(a \cdot b)^n = a^n \cdot b^n \Rightarrow (a \cdot b)^{-1} = a^{-1} \cdot b^{-1}$$

$$(ac)^2 = (bc)^2 [p]$$

$$(b_c)^4 = 1 \quad (P)$$

(b) $x = 1$ (F) : عق
 : عق , $bc = x$

$$(\exists x \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad x^4 \equiv -1 [p]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{b_1(x)}{x} = 0$$

الآن نثبت أن f_1 قابل تقارباً لـ 0 عند $+\infty$

$$\begin{aligned} f_1'(x) &= \frac{-1}{x^2} - \frac{3(\ln x)^2}{x} \\ &= -\left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{3(\ln x)^2}{x}\right) < 0 \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}^+) \end{aligned}$$

ومن ثم f_1 تناقصية وقطاعاً مع $\mathbb{R}^+$



بـ f_1 متصلة وناقصة وقطاعاً مع $\mathbb{R}^+$
 ومن ثم f_1 تقابل $\mathbb{R}^+$ نحو $\mathbb{R}$
 و $0 \in \mathbb{R}$ إذن يوجد $a \in \mathbb{R}^+$ تقبل
 حلاد f_1 مع $\mathbb{R}^+$ وليت:

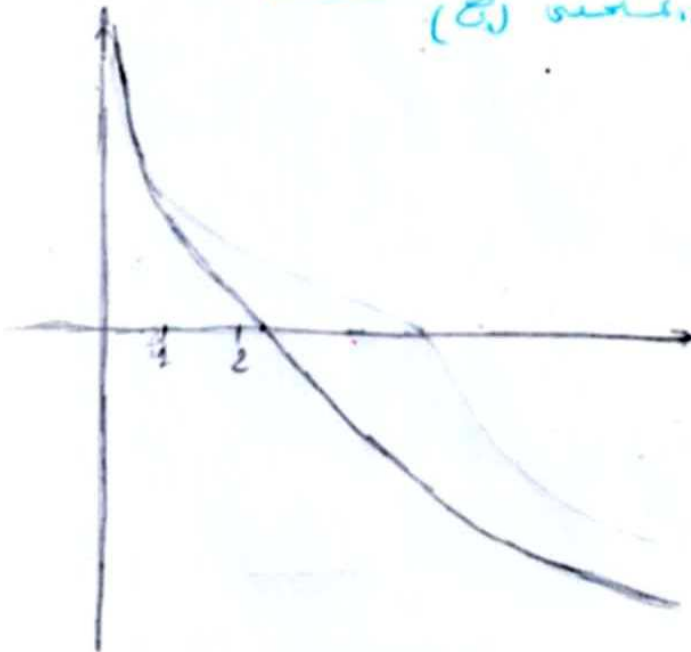
$$\begin{aligned} f_1(x) &= \frac{1}{x} - (\ln x)^3 < 0 \\ f_1(e) &= \frac{1}{e} - 1 < 0 \end{aligned}$$

ومن ثم f_1 تناقصية مع $\mathbb{R}^+$

$$f_1(e) < f_1(a) < f_1(2)$$

$$2 < a < e$$

وعلية



$$f_1(x) = \frac{1}{x} - (\ln x)^{2n+2}$$

الآن نثبت أن

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x (\ln x)^3 = 0$$

$$x = X^3 \quad \text{نضع} \quad X = x^{1/3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x (\ln x)^3 &= \lim_{X \rightarrow +\infty} X^3 (\ln X^3)^3 \\ &= \lim_{X \rightarrow +\infty} (3X \ln(X))^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{X \rightarrow +\infty} X \ln(X) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x (\ln x)^3 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f_1(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - (\ln x)^3 \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} (1 - x (\ln x)^3)$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x (\ln x)^3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 1 - x (\ln x)^3 = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f_1(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f_1(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} - (\ln x)^3$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln x)^3 = +\infty \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} - (\ln x)^3 = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f_1(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^3}{x} = 0$$

الآن نثبت أن

$$x = X^3 \quad \text{نضع} \quad X = x^{1/3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^3}{x} = \lim_{X \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln X^3)^3}{X^3}$$

$$= \lim_{X \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{3 \ln(X)}{X} \right)^3$$

$$\lim_{X \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(X)}{X} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{X \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{3 \ln(X)}{X} \right)^3 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^3}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f_1(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{(\ln x)^3}{x}$$

$$f_n(p_n) > 0 \quad \text{و} \quad f_{n+2}(p_{n+2}) = 0$$

$$f_n(p_n) > f_{n+2}(p_{n+2})$$

تتباين f_n على $(1, e)$ مع $p_n < p_{n+2}$

لذا: $(p_n, p_{n+2}) \in (1, e)$ تتزايدية f_n

$$f_n(p_n) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p_n} = (p_n(p_n))^{2n+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{p_n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n+2}} = p_n(p_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(p_n(p_n)) = \frac{1}{2n+2} \ln\left(\frac{1}{p_n}\right)$$

$$p_n < e \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p_n} > \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{1}{p_n}\right) > \ln(e^{-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2n+2} \ln\left(\frac{1}{p_n}\right) > -\frac{1}{2n+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(p_n(p_n)) > -\frac{1}{2n+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(p_n(p_n)) > -\frac{1}{2n}$$

$$\boxed{\ln(p_n(p_n)) > -\frac{1}{2n}} \quad (\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$$

$$\ln(p_n(p_n)) > -\frac{1}{2n} \Rightarrow \ln(p_n) > e^{-\frac{1}{2n}}$$

$$p_n < e \Rightarrow p_n(p_n) < 2$$

$$e^{\frac{1}{2n}}(p_n) < 2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2n}} = e^0 = 1$$

(0.6 < e < 0.7)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln(p_n) = 1$$

$$\boxed{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n = e}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - (p_n)^{2n+2} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (p_n)^{2n+1} = +\infty \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = -\infty}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} - (p_n)^{2n+2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} (1 - x(p_n)^{2n+2})$$

$$x = X^{2n+2} \quad \text{و} \quad X = x^{\frac{1}{2n+1}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^{2n+1}} (1 - (x \ln(x^{2n+2}))^{2n+2})$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^{2n+2}} (1 - (2n+1) x \ln(x))^{2n+2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln(x) = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^{2n+1}} = +\infty \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f_n(x) = +\infty}$$

$$f'_n(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{(2n+1)(p_n)^{2n}}{x}$$

$$= -\left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{(2n+1)(p_n)^{2n}}{x} \right) < 0$$

لا يتباين f_n على $(1, e)$ و f_n تتزايدية على $(1, e)$ و f_n تتزايدية على $(1, e)$ و f_n تتزايدية على $(1, e)$

$$f_n(1) = 1 > 0$$

$$f_n(e) = \frac{1}{e} - 1 < 0$$

$$\boxed{1 < p_n < e}$$

$$f_{n+2}(x) - f_n(x) = \frac{1}{x} - (p_{n+2})^{2n+3} - \frac{1}{x} + (p_n)^{2n+2}$$

$$= (p_n)^{2n+2} (1 - (p_n)^2)$$

$$\forall n \in [1, e] \quad \begin{cases} 0 < p_n(n) < 1 \\ -(p_n(n))^2 > -1 \end{cases}$$

$$1 - (p_n)^2 > 0 \quad \text{و} \quad (p_n)^{2n+2} > 0$$

$$\boxed{f_{n+2}(x) - f_n(x) > 0}$$

$$\forall x \in [1, e] \quad \text{لدينا:}$$

$$f_{n+2}(x) > f_n(x)$$

$$f_{n+2}(p_n) > f_n(p_n) \quad \text{و} \quad f_n(p_n) = 0$$