

## حل-07-

(1)

• لدينا  $(1+iz)^3(1-i \tan \alpha) = (1-iz)^3(1+i \tan \alpha)$

إذن  $|(1+iz)^3| \times |1-i \tan \alpha| = |(1-iz)^3| \times |1+i \tan \alpha|$

و بمأّن  $\begin{cases} |1-i \tan \alpha| = |1+i \tan \alpha| \\ |(1+iz)^3| = |1+iz|^3 \\ |(1-iz)^3| = |1-iz|^3 \end{cases}$  فإن  $|1+iz|^3 = |1-iz|^3$  أي  $|1+iz| = |1-iz|$

• نضع  $z = x+iy$  ، العلاقة  $|1+iz| = |1-iz|$  تصبح  $|1+i(x+iy)| = |1-i(x+iy)|$  أي

$|1+ix-y^2| = |1-ix-y^2|$  أي  $(1-y)^2 + x^2 = (1+y)^2 + x^2$  إذن  $y = 0$

و منه  $z = x$  أي  $z \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\frac{1+i \tan \alpha}{1-i \tan \alpha} = \frac{1+i \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}}{1-i \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}} = \frac{\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha - i \sin \alpha} = \frac{\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha}{\cos(-\alpha) + i \sin(-\alpha)} = \frac{e^{i\alpha}}{e^{-i\alpha}} = e^{i2\alpha} \quad (2)$$

(3) المعادلة (\*) تكافئ  $\left(\frac{1+iz}{1-iz}\right)^3 = \frac{1+i \tan \alpha}{1-i \tan \alpha}$

و بمأّن  $\begin{cases} \frac{1+i \tan \alpha}{1-i \tan \alpha} = e^{i2\alpha} \\ \frac{1+iz}{1-iz} = \frac{1+i \tan \beta}{1-i \tan \beta} = e^{i2\beta} \end{cases}$  فإن  $(e^{i2\beta})^3 = e^{i2\alpha}$  أي  $e^{i6\beta} = e^{i2\alpha}$

و نستنتج أن  $\begin{cases} \beta = \frac{\alpha}{3} + \frac{k\pi}{3} \\ k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$  أي  $\begin{cases} 6\beta = 2\alpha + 2k\pi \\ k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$

من أجل  $k = 0$  :  $\beta = \frac{\alpha}{3}$

من أجل  $k = 1$  :  $\beta = \frac{\alpha}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\alpha + \pi}{3}$

من أجل  $k = 2$  :  $\beta = \frac{\alpha}{3} + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{\alpha + 2\pi}{3}$

• حلول المعادلة (\*) هي :  $z_1 = \tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{3}\right)$  ،  $z_2 = \tan\left(\frac{\alpha + \pi}{3}\right)$  ،  $z_3 = \tan\left(\frac{\alpha + 2\pi}{3}\right)$