

## ٨- الدوال الزائدية المعقدة المعكوسة

يمكن تعريف معكوس الدوال الزائدية بدلالة الدالة اللوغاريتمية المعقدة كما كالتالي: إذا كان  $z = \sinh w$  ، فإن

$$z = \sinh w = \frac{e^w - e^{-w}}{2}$$

افرض ان  $v = e^w$  وبالتالي:

$$2z = v - \frac{1}{v}$$

$$v^2 - 2zv - 1 = 0$$

$$v = z + (1 + z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = z + e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+z^2)} = z + e^{\frac{1}{2} [\ln|1+z^2| + i \arg(1+z^2)]}$$

$$= z + |1 + z^2|^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{i}{2} \arg(1+z^2)}$$

من التعريف  $v = e^w$  اعلاه

$$w = \ln v = \ln \left( z + |1 + z^2|^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{i}{2} \arg(1+z^2)} \right)$$

وبالتالي:

$$w = \sinh^{-1} z = \ln \left( z + |1 + z^2|^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{i}{2} \arg(1+z^2)} \right)$$

او يكون  $\sinh^{-1} z$  بالصيغة التالية:

$$w = \sinh^{-1} z = \ln \left( z + \sqrt{z^2 + 1} \right)$$

وبنفس الطريقة ( اختبر نفسك ) نستطيع ان نثبت بأن:

$$w = \cosh^{-1} z = \ln \left( z + |z^2 - 1|^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{i}{2} \arg(z^2-1)} \right)$$

او يكون  $\cosh^{-1}z$  بالصيغة التالية:

$$w = \cosh^{-1}z = \ln(z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1})$$

الان نعمل على ايجاد:

$$w = \tanh^{-1}z$$

$$z = \tanh w = \frac{\sinh w}{\cosh w} = \frac{\frac{e^w - e^{-w}}{2}}{\frac{e^w + e^{-w}}{2}} = \frac{e^w - e^{-w}}{e^w + e^{-w}}$$

$$z = \frac{e^{2w} - 1}{e^{2w} + 1}$$

$$e^{2w} = \frac{1+z}{1-z}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+z}{1-z}\right)$$

$$w = \tanh^{-1}z = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+z}{1-z}\right)$$

مثال: جد ناتج  $\cosh^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ .

الحل:

$$w = \cosh^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \ln\left(-\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 1}\right) = \ln\left(-\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{-\frac{3}{4}}\right) = \ln\left(-\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

$$= \ln\sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} + i \tan^{-1}(-\sqrt{3})$$

$$\cosh^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = i\frac{2\pi}{3}, \ln 1 = 0$$

مثال: جد ناتج  $\cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ .

الحل:

$$w = \cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 - 1}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \sqrt{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$$

$$= \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + e^{\frac{1}{2}\ln\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + e^{\frac{1}{2}\left[\ln\frac{1}{2} + i\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{0}{-1}\right)\right]}\right)$$

$$= \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + e^{\frac{1}{2}\left[\ln\frac{1}{2} + i\pi\right]}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + e^{\left[\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{i\pi}{2}\right]}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{i\pi}{2}}\right)$$

$$= \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\cos\frac{\pi}{2} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) = \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

باستخدام تعريف دالة اللوغاريتم المعقدة

$$= \ln\left(\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2}\right) + i\tan^{-1}(1)$$

$$\cosh^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = i\frac{\pi}{4}$$

مثال: جد ناتج  $\tanh^{-1}(1 + 2i)$ .

الحل:

$$w = \tanh^{-1}(1 + 2i) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{1 + 1 + 2i}{1 - 1 - 2i} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(-1 + i) = \frac{1}{4} \ln 2 + i \frac{3}{8} \pi$$

من الدوال الزائدية المعقدة المعكوسة الأخرى هي

$$w = \operatorname{csch}^{-1} z = \ln \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{z^2 + 1}}{z} \right)$$

$$w = \operatorname{sech}^{-1} z = \ln \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{z^2 - 1}}{z} \right)$$

$$w = \operatorname{coth}^{-1} z = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{z + 1}{z - 1} \right)$$

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