

Correction IE n° 6 - Nombres complexes

Exercice 1

$1^o) 3z+1-2i = 4-3i-2iz$ $\Leftrightarrow z(3+2i) = 3-i$ $\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{3-i}{3+2i} = \frac{(3-i)(3-2i)}{13}$ $\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{7-9i}{13}$	$2^o) 3\bar{z}+2i = iz \quad \text{on pose } z = a+ib.$ $\Leftrightarrow 3(a-ib)+2i = i(a+ib)$ $\Leftrightarrow 3a+i(2-3b) = -b+ia \quad \text{par unicité de l'écriture,}$ $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3a = -b \\ 2-3b = a \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3a+b = 0 \\ a+3b = 2 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{L_1-3L_2} \begin{cases} -8a = 2 \\ b = -3a \end{cases}$ $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{4} \\ b = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases} \quad \text{donc } z = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}i$
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$$3^o) z^2 - 2z + 2 = 0$$
$$\Delta = 4 - 8 = -4$$
$$z = \frac{2-2i}{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad z = \frac{2+2i}{2}$$
$$\text{donc } z = 1-i \quad \text{ou} \quad z = 1+i$$

Exercice 2

$$P(z) = z^3 - (6-2i)z^2 + (10-12i)z + 20i$$
$$1^o) P(-2i) = 8i - (6-2i) \times (-4) + (10-12i)(-2i) + 20i$$
$$\text{donc } P(-2i) = 0 \quad \text{donc } -2i \text{ est une racine de } P$$

$\begin{array}{r} z^3 - (6-2i)z^2 + (10-12i)z + 20i \\ - z^3 + 2iz^2 \\ \hline -6z^2 + (10-12i)z + 20i \\ - 6z^2 - 12iz \\ \hline 10z + 20i \\ 10z + 20i \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} z+2i \\ \overline{) z^2 - 6z + 10} \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\text{Donc } P(z) = (z+2i)(z^2 - 6z + 10)$
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$$3^o) P(z) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (z+2i) = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad z^2 - 6z + 10 = 0 \quad \Delta = 36 - 40 = -4$$
$$\Leftrightarrow z = -2i \quad \text{ou} \quad z = 3-i \quad \text{ou} \quad z = 3+i$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \{ -2i, 3-i, 3+i \}$$

Exercice 3

$$1^{\circ}) z_1 = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}i = 3\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) \quad |z_1| = 3 \text{ et soit } \theta \equiv \arg(z_1) [2\pi]$$

$$\text{donc } \begin{cases} \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \\ \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \theta \equiv \frac{\pi}{3} [2\pi]$$

$$\text{donc } z_1 = 3\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 3e^{i\pi/3}$$

$$2^{\circ}) z_2 = -2 + 2i \quad |z_2| = 2\sqrt{2} \quad \text{soit } \theta \equiv \arg(z_2) [2\pi].$$

$$\text{donc } \begin{cases} \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \theta \equiv \frac{3\pi}{4} [2\pi]$$

$$\text{donc } z_2 = 2\sqrt{2}\left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = 2\sqrt{2}e^{i3\pi/4}$$

$$3^{\circ}) z_1 \times z_2 = 6\sqrt{2}e^{-\frac{11\pi}{12}} = 6\sqrt{2}\left(\cos\left(-\frac{11\pi}{12}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{11\pi}{12}\right)\right)$$

$$4^{\circ}) \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}}e^{-\frac{5\pi}{12}} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}}\left(\cos\left(-\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{5\pi}{12}\right)\right)$$

Exercice 4

$$z = \frac{3-3i}{\sqrt{3}+i}$$

$$1^{\circ}) \begin{aligned} 3-3i &= 3\sqrt{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i\right) = 3\sqrt{2}e^{-i\pi/4} \\ \sqrt{3}+i &= 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right) = 2e^{i\pi/6} \end{aligned}$$

$$2^{\circ}) z = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}e^{-i\pi/4 - i\pi/6} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}e^{-5i\pi/12}$$

$$3^{\circ}) z^{10} = \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{10}e^{-\frac{50i\pi}{12}} \sim -\frac{50\pi}{12} = -\frac{25\pi}{6} \equiv -\frac{\pi}{6} [2\pi].$$

$$\text{Donc } z^{10} = \frac{3^{10}}{2^5}e^{-\frac{i\pi}{6}} = \frac{59049}{32}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i\right)$$

Exercice 5

$$A(a=2+i) \quad B(b=4-i) \quad C(c=-2-3i)$$

$$1^{\circ}) \frac{a-b}{c-a} = \frac{-2+2i}{-4-i} = \frac{1-i}{2+i} = \frac{(1-i)(2-i)}{8} = \frac{-4i}{8} = -\frac{1}{2}i \in i\mathbb{R}.$$

$$2^{\circ}) \text{ donc } \frac{a-b}{c-a} = -\frac{1}{2}i \text{ donc } \overrightarrow{BA} \text{ et } \overrightarrow{AC} \text{ sont orthogonaux donc } (BA) \perp (AC)$$

Exercice 6

$$\forall z \neq -1, \quad f(z) = \frac{iz}{z+1}.$$

1°) $z_1 = -1 + i$

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

2°) $z = x + iy$

$$a) f(z) = \frac{-y + ix}{x+1+iy} = \frac{z \neq -1, (x,y) \neq (-1,0)}{\frac{(-y+ix)(x+1-iy)}{(x+1)^2 + y^2}} = \frac{-y + i(x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 1)}{(x+1)^2 + y^2}$$

$$b) f(z) \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Im}(f(z)) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 + y^2 + 2x}{(x+1)^2 + y^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{4} \text{ et } (x,y) \neq (-1,0)$$

$$c) f(z) \in i\mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Re}(f(z)) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-y}{(x+1)^2 + y^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 0 \text{ et } (x,y) \neq (-1,0)$$

d) Ainsi $\mathcal{C}$ est le cercle de centre $\Omega(-\frac{1}{2}; 0)$ et de rayon $\frac{1}{2}$ privé de $(-1,0)$
 $\mathcal{F}$ est l'axe des abscisses privé de $(-1,0)$

Exercice 7

1°) $z^2 - 2\sqrt{3}z + 4 = 0 \quad \Delta = 12 - 16 = -4.$

donc $z_1 = \sqrt{3} - i$ ou $z_2 = \sqrt{3} + i = \bar{z}_1$

2°) $A(z_1)$ et $B(z_2)$ $OA = OB$ car $z_2 = \bar{z}_1$ donc $|z_2| = |z_1|$

De plus $AB = |z_2 - z_1| = |2i| = 2$ et $OA = |\sqrt{3} - i| = 2$

donc $OA = AB = OB$ donc OAB est équilatéral