

# Nombres complexes : Solutions

## Nombres complexes

1. Simplifier et réduire les expressions suivantes :

(a)  $(2 + 3i) + (1 + 2i)$

$$= 3 + 5i$$

(b)  $(2i + 3) + (-5i + 1) - (3 - 2i)$

$$= 1 - i$$

(c)  $(4 + 3i)(3 + 4i)$

$$= 12 - 12 + 9i + 16i$$

$$= 25i$$

$$(d) (2 - 3i)^2$$

$$= 4 - 12i - 9$$

$$= -5 - 12i$$

$$(e) (\sqrt{3} - i)^3$$

$$= \cancel{3\sqrt{3}} - 9i + \cancel{3\sqrt{3}} i^2 - (i^3)$$

$$= -9i - i(i^2)$$

$$= -8i$$

$$(f) \frac{\sqrt{3} + i}{\sqrt{3} - i}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} + i}{\sqrt{3} - i} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3} + i}{\sqrt{3} + i} = \frac{3 + 2\sqrt{3}i - 1}{3 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{4 + 2\sqrt{3}i}{4}$$

$$= \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

$$(g) \frac{4-i}{2-i} + \frac{4+i}{2+i}$$

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

$$= \frac{8+2i+1+8-2i+1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{18}{5}$$

$$(h) \frac{z^2+z+1}{z^2-z+1} \text{ si } z=2-i$$

$$z^2 = (2-i)^2 = 4-1-4i = 3-4i$$

$$\frac{3-4i+2-i+1}{3-4i-2+i+1} = \frac{6-5i}{2-3i} \cdot \frac{2+3i}{2+3i}$$

$$= \frac{12+15+8i}{4+9}$$

$$= \frac{27+8i}{13}$$

2. Calculer les racines carrées de  $z$  si

(a)  $z = -i$

$$? \quad n+iy \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (n+iy)^2 = -i \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{cases} n^2 - y^2 = 0 \\ 2ny = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 0 \\ y = -\frac{1}{2x} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - \frac{1}{4x^2} = 0 \\ (2) \end{cases} \quad (*)$$

$$(*) \quad 4x^4 - 1 = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad y = \mp \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

les racines de  $z$  sont  $\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (1-i)$

(b)  $z = -8 - 6i$

?  $x + iy \quad \{ \quad (x + iy)^2 = -8 - 6i$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = -8 \\ 2xy = -6 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - \frac{9}{x^2} = -8 \quad (*) \\ y = -\frac{3}{x} \end{cases}$$

$(*) \quad x^4 + 8x^2 - 9 = 0$

$$\Delta = 64 + 36 = 100$$

$$x_{1,2}^2 = \frac{-8 \pm 10}{2} \begin{matrix} \nearrow 1 \\ \searrow -9 \end{matrix} \text{ A.R.}$$

$\Leftrightarrow x = \pm 1 \quad \text{et} \quad y = \mp 3$

les racines de  $z$  sont  $\pm 1 \mp 3i$

$$(c) z = \frac{\sqrt{3}-i}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ 2xy = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - \frac{1}{16x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ y = -\frac{1}{4x} \end{cases} \quad (*)$$

$$(*) \quad 16x^4 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} 16x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 16x^4 - 8\sqrt{3}x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 192 + 64 = 256$$

$$x_{1,2}^2 = \frac{8\sqrt{3} \pm 16}{32} \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{3}+2}{4} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}-2}{4} \end{cases} \quad \text{AR}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{3}+2}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{1,2} = \mp \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{3}+2}{2}}}$$

$$= \mp \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{3}+2} (\sqrt{3}-2)}{2 (3-4)}$$

$$= \pm \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{3}+2} (\sqrt{3}-2)}{2}$$

$$\text{Les racines de } z \text{ sont } \pm \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{3}+2}}{2} (1 + (\sqrt{3}-2)i)$$

3. Résoudre les équations suivantes dans  $\mathbb{C}$

(a)  $x^2 + 2x + 2 = 0$

$$\Delta = 4 - 8 = -4$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2i}{2} \begin{cases} -1 + i \\ -1 - i \end{cases}$$

$$(b) ix^2 - (5i + 2)x + 5(i + 1) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta &= (5i + 2)^2 - 20i(i + 1) \\ &= 25i^2 + 4 + \cancel{20i} - 20i^2 - \cancel{20i} \\ &= -1\end{aligned}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5i + 2 \pm i}{2i} \begin{cases} \frac{6i + 2}{2i} = \frac{-6i^2 - 2i}{2} = 3 - i \\ \frac{4i + 2}{2i} = 2 - i \end{cases}$$

$$(c) (-3+i)x^2 + (5i-1)x = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta &= (5i-1)^2 - 9(-3+i) \\ &= 25i^2 + 1 - 10i + 27 - 8i \\ &= -18i\end{aligned}$$

les racines de  $-18i$  sont  $\pm(3-3i)$  (cf ann 2)

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-(5i-1) \pm (3-3i)}{2(i-3)} \quad \begin{array}{l} \nearrow \frac{-8i+4}{2i-6} \\ \searrow \frac{-2i-2}{2i-6} \end{array}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{(2-4i)(i+3)}{-1-9} = i-1$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-(i+1)(i+3)}{-1-9} = \frac{1+2i}{5}$$

$$(d) x^2 - 2(i+1)x + (i-1) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta &= (i-1)^2 - 4(i-1) \\ &= i^2 - 2i + 1 - 4i + 4 \\ &= 8 - 6i\end{aligned}$$

Les racines de  $8 - 6i$  sont  $\pm(3-i)$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2(i+1) \pm (3-i)}{2} \quad \begin{matrix} 2 \\ \swarrow \\ \frac{-2 - 2i}{2} = -1 - i \end{matrix}$$

$$(e) (2i+1)z + z^2 + 2i = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta &= (2i+1)^2 - 8i \\ &= 4i^2 + 4i + 1 - 8i \\ &= -3 - 4i\end{aligned}$$

les racines de  $-3-4i$  sont  $\pm(1-2i)$

$$z_1 = \frac{-(2i+1) \pm (1-2i)}{2} \begin{cases} -2i \\ -1 \end{cases}$$

$$(f) 2x^2 - 7x + 5 = 5i$$

$$\Delta = 49 - 8(5 - 5i) \\ = 9 + 40i$$

(les racines de  $9 + 40i$  sont  $\pm(5 + 4i)$ )

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{7 \pm (5 + 4i)}{4} \begin{cases} 3 + i \\ \frac{1 - 2i}{2} \end{cases}$$

4. Résoudre dans  $\mathbb{C}$

(a)  $2z + i\bar{z} = 9$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2(x+iy) + i(x-iy) = 9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2x+y) + i(x+y) = 9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x+y = 9 \\ x+y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -3y = 9 \\ x = -y \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = -3 \\ x = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$S: \{6-3i\}$$

$$(b) \begin{cases} 3z_1 + z_2 = 1 - 7i \\ iz_1 + 2z_2 = 11i \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 6z_1 + 2z_2 = 2 - 14i & (1) \\ i z_1 + 2z_2 = 11i & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) - (2) \Leftrightarrow (6 - i) z_1 = 2 - 25i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow z_1 &= \frac{2 - 25i}{6 - i} \cdot \frac{6 + i}{6 + i} \\ &= \frac{12 + 25 + 2i - 150i}{37} \\ &= \frac{37 - 148i}{37} \\ &= 1 - 4i \end{aligned}$$

Donc l'éq (1) originale:  $z_2 = 1 - 7i - 3(1 - 4i)$

$$= -2 + 5i$$

$$S: \{(1 - 4i, -2 + 5i)\}$$

5. On donne  $P(z) = z^3 + 9iz^2 + 2(6i - 11)z - 3(4i + 12)$

(a) Montrer que  $P(z)$  admet une racine réelle que l'on déterminera;

$$P(a) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a^3 + 9ia^2 + 12ai - 22a - 12i - 36 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a^3 - 22a - 36 = 0 & (*) \\ 9a^2 + 12a - 12 = 0 & (**) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (1) \\ 3a^2 + 4a - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = 16 + 48 = 64$$

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm 8}{6} \begin{matrix} \swarrow -2 \\ \searrow \frac{2}{3} \end{matrix}$$

$$a = -2 \text{ dans } (*) : -8 + 44 - 36 = 0 \quad \text{OK}$$

$$a = \frac{2}{3} \text{ dans } (*) : \frac{8}{27} - \frac{44}{3} - 36 \neq 0 \Rightarrow a = -2$$

(b) Factoriser  $P(z)$ .

|    |         |          |           |
|----|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1  | 9i      | 12i - 22 | -12i - 36 |
| -2 | -2      | -18i + 4 | 36 + 12i  |
| 1  | -2 + 9i | -6i - 18 | 0         |

$$P(z) = (z + 2) (z^2 + (9i - 2)z - 6i - 18)$$

↳ (\*)

$$\begin{aligned} (*) \Delta &= (9i - 2)^2 + 24i + 72 \\ &= -81 + 4 - 36i + 24i + 72 \\ &= -5 - 12i \end{aligned}$$

Les racines de  $\Delta$  sont  $\pm(2 - 3i)$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{2 - 9i \pm (2 - 3i)}{2} \begin{matrix} \swarrow 2 - 6i \\ \searrow -3i \end{matrix}$$

$$P(z) = (z + 2)(z + 3i)(z - 2 + 6i)$$