

6. Ecrire les nombres complexes suivants sous forme trigonométrique et les placer dans le plan de Gauss.

(a) $z = 1 + i$

$$\rho = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\theta = \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ (Q I) (rouge)}$$

(b) $z = \sqrt{3} - 3i$

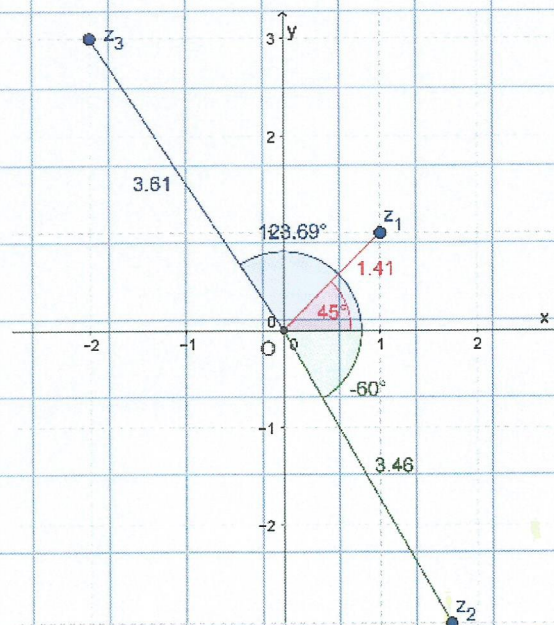
$$\rho = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\theta = \arctan(-\sqrt{3}) = -\frac{\pi}{3} \text{ (Q IV) (vert)}$$

(c) $z = 3i - 2$

$$\rho = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\theta = \arctan(-\frac{3}{2}) = 2,159 \text{ (Q II) (bleu)}$$



7. Calculer, en utilisant la formule de de Moivre, le module et l'argument de

(a) $z = (1+i)(\sqrt{3}-i)$

$$z_1 = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$z_2 = 2 \operatorname{cis} \left(-\frac{\pi}{6} \right)$$

$$z = z_1 \cdot z_2 = 2\sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{12}$$

(b) $z = -\frac{1+i}{1+i\sqrt{3}}$

$$z = z_1 \cdot \frac{z_2}{z_3}$$

$$z_1 = 1 \operatorname{cis} (+\pi)$$

$$z_2 = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$z_3 = 2 \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{cis} \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{11\pi}{12}$$

$$(c) z = \frac{(1-i)^3}{4(i+1)^4}$$

$$z = \frac{z_1^3}{z_2 z_3^4}$$

$$z_1 = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$z_2 = 4 \operatorname{cis} 0$$

$$z_3 = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow z &= \frac{\sqrt{8}}{16} \operatorname{cis} \left(-\frac{3\pi}{4} - 0 - \frac{4\pi}{4} \right) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \operatorname{cis} -\frac{7\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$(d) z^{20} \text{ si } z = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2} + i}{1 + \sqrt{2} - i}$$

$$z = \frac{z_1}{z_2}$$

$$z_1: r_1 = \sqrt{(1+\sqrt{2})^2 + 1}$$

$$z_2: r_2 = r_1$$

$$\theta_1: \text{such as } \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\theta_2 = -\frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z^{20} = \operatorname{cis} \frac{20\pi}{4}$$

$$= -1$$

8. Résoudre dans $\mathbb{C}$ et représenter les solutions dans le plan de Gauss.

(a) $z^2 = i - 1$

$$i - 1 \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} \rho = \sqrt{2}$$
$$\theta = \arctan(-1) = \frac{3\pi}{4} \quad (\varphi_{\pi})$$

$$\Rightarrow z^2 = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \sqrt[4]{2} \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{3\pi}{8} + k\pi \right)$$
$$= \sqrt[4]{2} \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{3\pi}{8} + k\pi \right)$$

$$(b) z^4 = \frac{1}{2}(1 - i\sqrt{3})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2} \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} \rho = 1$$

$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{1}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{3} \quad (\text{Q}_{IV})$$

$$\Rightarrow z^4 = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{k\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$(c) z^3 = -6\sqrt{3}(1+i)$$

$$-6\sqrt{3}(1+i) \xrightarrow{FT} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho = 6\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 6\sqrt{6} \\ \theta = \arg(1+i) = \frac{5\pi}{4} \quad (\theta_{II}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow z^3 = 6\sqrt{6} \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi\right)$$

$$= \sqrt{6^3} \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{6^3}} \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{5\pi}{12} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\sqrt[3]{6^3}} \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{5\pi}{12} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= \sqrt{6} \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{5\pi}{12} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}\right)$$

9. Exercices "exotiques"

(a) Soit $z = x + iy$ et $z' = \frac{z-i}{z+1}$. Trouver le lieu des points z tel que z' est réel.

$$z' = \frac{x+iy-i}{x+iy+1} \Leftrightarrow z' = \frac{x+i(y-1)}{(x+1)+iy} \cdot \frac{(x+1)-iy}{(x+1)-iy}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z' = \frac{[x(x+1) + y(y-1)] + i[(x+1)(y-1) - xy]}{(x+1)^2 + y^2}$$

z' est réel si sa partie imaginaire est nulle

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+1)(y-1) - xy = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cancel{xy} - x + y - 1 - \cancel{xy} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = x+1 \quad \rightarrow \text{c'est une droite}$$

(b) Résoudre $z^6 + (1 - 2i)z^3 - 2i = 0$

• On pose $y = z^3 \Rightarrow y^2 + (1 - 2i)y - 2i = 0$

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

on = $-3 + 4i$ et extraction
de racine carrée

$$\Rightarrow y_{1,2} = \frac{-1 + 2i \pm (1 + 2i)}{2} \begin{matrix} \nearrow 2i \\ \searrow -1 \end{matrix}$$

• $z_1^3 = 2i = 2 \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right)$

$$\Leftrightarrow z_1 = \sqrt[3]{2} \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}\right)$$

• $z_2^3 = -1 = \operatorname{cis}(\pi + 2k\pi)$

$$\Leftrightarrow z_2 = \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}\right)$$

(c) Calculer le module et l'argument de $z_1 = 1 + i$, $z_2 = \sqrt{3} - i$ et $z_1 \cdot z_2$. En déduire la valeur exacte de $\cos \frac{\pi}{12}$

$$z_1 = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$z_1 z_2 = 2\sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$$

$$z_2 = 2 \operatorname{cis} \left(-\frac{\pi}{6} \right)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{\pi}{12} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{On } z_1 z_2 &= (1+i)(\sqrt{3}-i) \\ &= (\sqrt{3}+1) + i(\sqrt{3}-1) \end{aligned}$$

Pour trouver $\cos \frac{\pi}{12}$, on égale les parties réelles

$$2\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \sqrt{3} + 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$