

Corrigé Exercice 9

<p>1 a) $2iz = 1 - z$ $\Leftrightarrow 2iz + z = 1$ $\Leftrightarrow z(1 + 2i) = 1$ $\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1}{1+2i}$ $z = \frac{1-2i}{1+4}$ $z = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{5}i$ $\Rightarrow S = \left\{ \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{5}i \right\}$</p>	<p>b) $3z + 5i = 4 - z + i$ $\Leftrightarrow 4z = 4 - 4i$ $\Leftrightarrow z = 1 - i$ $\Rightarrow S = \{1 - i\}$</p>	<p>c) $2i + 3z = i(5 - iz)$ $\Leftrightarrow 2i + 3z = 5i + z$ $\Leftrightarrow 2z = 3i$ $\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{3}{2}i$ $\Rightarrow S = \left\{ \frac{3}{2}i \right\}$</p>	<p>d) $(z - 2)(z + i) = 0$ $\Leftrightarrow z - 2 = 0$ ou $z + i = 0$ $\Leftrightarrow z = 2$ ou $z = -i$ $S = \{2, -i\}$</p>
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2) a. $\begin{cases} 2z + 3z' = 3 + 8i \\ 5z - z' = -1 + 3i \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2z + 3(1 - 3i + 5z) = 3 + 8i \\ z' = 1 - 3i + 5z \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 17z + 3 - 9i = 3 + 8i \\ z' = 1 - 3i + 5z \end{cases}$
 $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 17z = 17i \\ z' = 1 - 3i + 5z \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = i \\ z' = 1 - 3i + 5i \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = i \\ z' = 1 + 2i \end{cases}$

b. $\begin{cases} 2a + 3b = 1 \\ a - b = i \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2(i + b) + 3b = 1 \\ a = i + b \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 5b = 1 - 2i \\ a = i + b \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} b = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{5}i \\ a = i + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{5}i \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} b = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{5}i \\ a = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5}i \end{cases}$

<p>3) a) $z = 2\bar{z} + 1 \Leftrightarrow x + iy = 2(x - iy) + 1$ $\Leftrightarrow x + iy = 2x + 1 - 2iy$ $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2x + 1 \\ y = -2y \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow S = \{-1\}$</p>	<p>b) $z + 2\bar{z} = 3 - 4i$ $\Leftrightarrow x + iy + 2(x - iy) = 3 - 4i$ $\Leftrightarrow 3x - iy = 3 - 4i$ $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x = 3 \\ -y = -4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow S = \{1 + 4i\}$</p>
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Corrigé Exercice 10

1) a) $z^2 = -1 \Rightarrow z = i$ ou $z = -i \Rightarrow S = \{-i; i\}$
b) $z^2 = -9 \Leftrightarrow z = 3i$ ou $z = -3i \Rightarrow S = \{-3i; 3i\}$
c) $z^2 - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z^2 = 2$ (deux solutions réelles) $\Leftrightarrow z = \sqrt{2}$ ou $z = -\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow S = \{-\sqrt{2}; \sqrt{2}\}$
d) $z^2 - 2z + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = -4$ donc 2 solutions complexes conjuguées :
 $z_1 = \frac{2+i\sqrt{4}}{2} = 1 + i$ et $z_2 = 1 - i \Rightarrow S = \{1 + i; 1 - i\}$
e) $z^2 = z - 1 \Leftrightarrow z^2 - z + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = -3$ donc 2 solutions complexes conjuguées :
 $z_1 = \frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}$ et $z_2 = \frac{1-i\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow S = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; \frac{1}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right\}$
f) $z^2 + 4z = -5 \Leftrightarrow z^2 + 4z + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = -4$ donc 2 solutions complexes conjuguées :
 $z_1 = \frac{-4+i\sqrt{4}}{2} = -2 + i$ et $z_2 = -2 - i \Rightarrow S = \{-2 + i; -2 - i\}$

2) a. $(z - 3)(z^2 - 2z + 3) = z^3 - 2z^2 + 3z - 3z^2 + 6z - 9 = z^3 - 5z^2 + 9z - 9 = P(z)$ CQFD
b. $P(z) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (z - 3)(z^2 - 2z + 3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow z - 3 = 0$ ou $z^2 - 2z + 3 = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow z = 3$ ou $\Delta = -8$ deux solutions complexes : $z_1 = \frac{2+i\sqrt{8}}{2} = 1 + i\sqrt{2}$ et $z_2 = 1 - i\sqrt{2}$
 $\Rightarrow S = \{3; 1 + i\sqrt{2}; 1 - i\sqrt{2}\}$
c. $P(z) = (z - 3)(z - 1 - i\sqrt{2})(z - 1 + i\sqrt{2})$
**3) f(z) = 2 \Leftrightarrow z + \frac{5}{z} = 2 \Leftrightarrow z^2 + 5 = 2z \Leftrightarrow z^2 - 2z + 5 = 0 on calcule $\Delta = -16$
 \Rightarrow 2 racines complexes conjuguées $z_1 = \frac{2+4i}{2} = 1 + 2i$ et $z_2 = 1 - 2i \Rightarrow S = \{1 - 2i; 1 + 2i\}$**

Corrigé Exercice 11

1) a) $\frac{1}{z^2} - \frac{2}{z} + 5 = 0 \xrightarrow{\times z^2} \frac{z^2}{z^2} - \frac{2z^2}{z} + 5z^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - 2z + 5z^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = -16$

donc 2 solutions complexes conjuguées : $z_1 = \frac{2+i\sqrt{16}}{10} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}i$ et $z_2 = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{5}i \Rightarrow S = \left\{ \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{5}i; \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}i \right\}$

b) $z^4 + z^2 - 6 = 0$ en posant $Z = z^2$ on obtient l'équation $Z^2 + Z - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 25$

donc 2 solutions réelles : $Z_1 = \frac{-1+5}{2} = 2$ et $Z_2 = \frac{-1-5}{2} = -3$

On a donc $z_1^2 = 2 \Leftrightarrow z_1 = \sqrt{2}$ ou $z_1' = -\sqrt{2}$ et $z_2^2 = -3 \Leftrightarrow z_2 = i\sqrt{3}$ ou $z_2' = -i\sqrt{3}$

$\Rightarrow S = \{-\sqrt{2}; \sqrt{2}; i\sqrt{3}; -i\sqrt{3}\}$

c) $\begin{cases} z_1 + z_2 = 6 \\ z_1 z_2 = 13 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z_1 = 6 - z_2 \\ (6 - z_2)z_2 = 13 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z_1 = 6 - z_2 \\ 6z_2 - z_2^2 = 13 \end{cases}$

On résout : $6z_2 - z_2^2 = 13 \Leftrightarrow z_2^2 - 6z_2 + 13 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = -16$

donc 2 solutions complexes conjuguées : $z_2 = \frac{6+i\sqrt{16}}{2} = 3 + 2i$ et $z_2' = 3 - 2i$

Deux solutions possibles pour z_1 : $z_1 = 6 - z_2 = 6 - (3 + 2i) = 3 - 2i$ et $z_1' = 6 - z_2' = 3 + 2i$

On a donc deux couples de solutions : $(z_1 = 3 - 2i; z_2 = 3 + 2i)$ et $(z_1' = 3 + 2i; z_2 = 3 - 2i)$

2) a. $(z + i)(az^2 + bz + c) = az^3 + bz^2 + cz + aiz^2 + biz + ci = az^3 + (b + ai)z^2 + (c + bi)z + ci$

En identifiant les coefficients, on a : $\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b + ai = -6 + i \\ c + bi = 13 - 6i \\ ci = 13i \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b + i = -6 + i \\ 13 + bi = 13 - 6i \\ c = 13 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = -6 \\ c = 13 \end{cases}$

On a donc : $P(z) = (z + i)(z^2 - 6z + 13)$

b. $P(z) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (z + i)(z^2 - 6z + 13) = 0 \Leftrightarrow z + i = 0$ ou $z^2 - 6z + 13 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow z = -i$ $\Delta = -16$ deux solutions complexes

$\Leftrightarrow z_1 = \frac{6+i\sqrt{16}}{2} = 3 + 2i$ ou $z_2 = 3 - 2i$

$S = \{-i; 3 + 2i; 3 - 2i\}$