

SMALL TEST (B) COMPLEX NUMBERS

$$1. z = 11 \operatorname{cis}(85^\circ) = 11(\cos 85^\circ + i \sin 85^\circ) = 11(0.09 + i 0.996) = 0.99 + i 10.956$$

$$2. z = \frac{-50i}{4-3i} = \frac{-50i(4+3i)}{(4-3i)(4+3i)} = \frac{-50i(4+3i)}{16+9} = \frac{-200i - 150}{25} = 6 - 8i = \bar{z}$$

$$\tan \varphi = -\frac{8}{6} \Rightarrow \tan \varphi = -1.33 \Rightarrow \varphi = 306.94^\circ$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10 \text{ Donc } z = 10 \operatorname{cis}(306.94^\circ)$$

$$3. (\bar{z})^2 = -9i \text{ Soit } x + yi = z$$

$$(x - yi)^2 = -9i \Leftrightarrow x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi = -9i \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 0 & (1) \\ 2xy = -9 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) : x^2 = y^2 \Leftrightarrow x = y \text{ ou } x = -y$$

$$\cdot \text{ Si } x = y \text{ (2) donne } 2x^2 = -9 \text{ impossible}$$

$$\cdot \text{ Si } x = -y \text{ (2) donne } -2x^2 = -9 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 4.5$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{4.5} \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2.12$$

$$z_1 = 2.12 - 2.12i \text{ et } z_2 = -2.12 + 2.12i$$

$$\underline{z_1} : \tan \varphi = -1 \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{7\pi}{4} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} |z| = \sqrt{2.12^2 + 2.12^2} \approx 3 \end{array} \right\} z_1 = 3 \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\underline{z_2} : \tan \varphi = -1 \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{3\pi}{4} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} |z| \approx 3 \end{array} \right\} z_2 = 3 \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$4. z_1 = 1 - 5i \quad 2z^2 - 4z + 52 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z^2 - 2z + 26 = 0$$

$$(1 - 5i)^2 - 2(1 - 5i) + 26 = 1 - 25 - 10i - 2 + 10i + 26 = 0$$

Comme les coefficients sont réels la deuxième solution est $\bar{z}_1 = 1 + 5i$

$$5. f(z) = \bar{z}. \text{ homothétie du centre } (0,0) \text{ et du facteur } \bar{z}.$$

$$g(z) = \bar{z} + 2i : \text{ Symétrie par rapport de l'axe } Ox \text{ suivie par translation du vecteur } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$