

TEST 1 (NOMBRES COMPLEXES)

1. $2z - 3\bar{z} = 5 - 2i$ Soit $z = x + yi$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2(x + yi) - 3(x - yi) = 5 - 2i \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x + 2yi - 3x + 3yi = 5 - 2i \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -x + 5yi = 5 - 2i \Leftrightarrow x = -5 \quad 5y = -2 \Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$\text{Alors } z = \underline{-5 - \frac{2}{5}i}$$

2. $z \cdot \bar{z} + 1 = 5 \Leftrightarrow$ (On sait que $z \cdot \bar{z} = |z|^2$)
 $\Leftrightarrow |z|^2 = 4 \Rightarrow |z| = 2$

Cercle : centre (0,0) rayon = 2

3. $\operatorname{Re}(i\bar{z}) = 2 \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Re}(i(x - yi)) = 2 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Re}(y + xi) = 2 \Leftrightarrow y = 2 \quad \text{Droite } \parallel O_x$$

4. On peut considérer une rotation d'angle 180 autour de $z_0 = -i$

Alors $f(z) = az + b$ avec

$$a = 1 \cdot \operatorname{cis}(180) = -1 \quad \text{et } b = z_0(1 - a) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b = -i(1 + 1) \Leftrightarrow b = -2i$$

$$\text{Alors } \underline{f(z) = -z - 2i}$$

5. $f(z) = (-3 + 4i)z + 6$

Rotation d'angle $\arg(-3 + 4i)$ autour de $z_0 = \frac{6}{1 - (-3 + 4i)} = \frac{6}{4 - 4i} = \frac{6(4 + 4i)}{32} = \frac{3(4 + 4i)}{16}$
 $= \frac{3(1 + i)}{4} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4}i = z_0$

$$\arg(-3 + 4i): \tan \varphi = -\frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \varphi = 126.87^\circ$$

$$R\left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4}i, 126.87^\circ\right)$$

Puis homothétie de centre z_0 de rapport $|-3 + 4i| = \sqrt{9 + 16} = 5$

$$H\left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4}i; 5\right)$$

6. $z^5 = 7 + 24i \quad |7 + 24i| = 25 \quad \arg(7 + 24i) = 73.74$

$$z^5 = 25 \operatorname{cis}(73.74)$$

$$z = \sqrt[5]{25} \left(\frac{73.74}{5} + k \frac{360}{5} \right) \quad k = 0, \dots, 4$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[5]{25} \operatorname{cis}(14.75 + k72) \quad k=0, 4$$

$$z_0 = 1.84 + 0.48i \quad z_3 = 1.03 - 1.6i$$

$$z_1 = -1.2 - 1.47i$$

$$z_4 = -1.77 + 0.69i$$

$$z_2 = 0.11 + 1.9i$$

Evidement la plus courte distance pour l'axe Oy est ≈ 0.11

$$\begin{aligned} 7. \quad \frac{-i \sqrt[4]{4 \operatorname{cis}(20^\circ)}}{(2 \operatorname{cis}(40^\circ))^3} &= \frac{-4i \operatorname{cis}(-20^\circ)}{8 \operatorname{cis}(3 \cdot 40^\circ)} = -\frac{1}{2} i \operatorname{cis}(-20^\circ - 120^\circ) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} i \operatorname{cis}(-140^\circ) = -\frac{1}{2} i (\cos(-140^\circ) + i \sin(-140^\circ)) = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} i (\cos(140^\circ) - i \sin(140^\circ)) = \frac{1}{2} (-\sin(140^\circ) - i \cos(140^\circ)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\sin(-140^\circ) + i \cos(-140^\circ)) = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(90^\circ + 140^\circ) + i \sin(90^\circ + 140^\circ)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\cos(230^\circ) + i \sin(230^\circ)) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{cis}(230^\circ) \end{aligned}$$