

TEST 2

EXERCICE 1

$$p(z) = z^3 + 5z^2 + 4z + a \quad (a \in \mathbb{R}) \quad z_1 = 2i$$

$$P(2i) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (2i)^3 + 5(2i)^2 + 4(2i) + a = 0 \Leftrightarrow -8i - 20 + 8i + a = 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{a = 20}$$

$$p(z) = z^3 + 5z^2 + 4z + 20$$

Comme les coefficients du polynôme sont réels la 2ème solution est $\bar{z}_1 = -2i$. On peut écrire alors le $p(z)$

$$p(z) = (z - 2i)(z + 2i) Q(z) = (z^2 + 4)Q(z)$$

On effectue la division euclidienne.

$$\begin{array}{r|l} z^3 + 5z^2 + 4z + 20 & z^2 + 4 \\ -z^3 & \\ \hline & 5z^2 + 4z + 20 \\ & -5z^2 - 20 \\ \hline & 4z \\ & -4z \\ \hline & 0 \end{array}$$

Donc $p(z) = (z^2 + 4)(z + 5)$ et les racines sont $z_1 = 2i \quad z_2 = -2i \quad z_3 = -5$

EXERCICE 2

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \quad f(x+iy) = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} + i \cdot \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$f(re^{i\varphi}) = \frac{1}{r} e^{-i\varphi}$$

a) $y = 4x$

$$u = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$v = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$y = 4x \quad u = \frac{x}{17x^2} = \frac{1}{17x} \quad v = \frac{4x}{17x^2} = \frac{4}{17x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{17u} \quad x = \frac{4}{17v}$$

Donc $\frac{1}{17u} = \frac{4}{17v} \Leftrightarrow v = 4u$

Alors l'image de la droite $y = 4x$ par la fonction f est elle-même càd la droite $y = 4x$.

b) $y = -4$ $u = \frac{x}{x^2+16}$ $v = \frac{-4}{x^2+16}$ *

Donc $u^2 = \frac{x^2}{(x^2+16)^2}$ et $v^2 = \frac{16}{(x^2+16)^2}$

$\frac{u^2}{v^2} = \frac{x^2}{16} \Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{16u^2}{v^2}$

On remplace en (*).

$v = \frac{-4}{\frac{16u^2}{v^2} + 16} = \frac{-4v^2}{16u^2 + 16v^2} \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow 16u^2 + 16v^2 = -4v \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow u^2 + v^2 + \frac{1}{4}v = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow u^2 + (v + \frac{1}{8})^2 - \frac{1}{64} = 0 \Leftrightarrow u^2 + (v + \frac{1}{8})^2 = \frac{1}{64}$

Donc l'image de la droite $y = -4$ est le cercle du centre $(0; -\frac{1}{8})$ et du rayon $r = \frac{1}{8}$

Exercice 3

$f(z) = i\bar{z}^2$

a) $z_1 = 2-i$ $f(2-i) = i \overline{(2-i)^2} = i \overline{(4-1-2i)} = i \overline{(3-2i)} = i(3+2i) = -2+3i$

b) $f(x+iy) = i \overline{(x+iy)^2} = i \overline{(x^2-y^2+2xyi)} = i(x^2-y^2-2xyi) = 2xy + (x^2-y^2)i$

Donc $u = 2xy$ $v = x^2 - y^2$

c) $y = -3$ $u = -6x$ $v = x^2 - 9$
 $x = -\frac{u}{6}$ $v = \frac{u^2}{36} - 9$

Donc l'image est la parabole:

$y = \frac{1}{36}x^2 - 9$

EXERCICE 4

$$f(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$a) D_f = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{1\}$$

$$u = \frac{x^2 - x + y^2}{(x-1)^2 + y^2}$$

$$v = \frac{-y}{(x-1)^2 + y^2}$$

$$b) A = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \operatorname{Re}(f(z)) = 1\}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(f(z)) = 1 \Rightarrow u = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 - x + y^2}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x + y^2 = x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1$$

Alors le A est l'ensemble des points de la droite $x=1$ privé le point $(1,0)$

$$c) B = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid 2 \cdot \operatorname{Re}(f(z)) = \operatorname{Im}(f(z))\}$$

$$2u = v \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 2x + 2y^2 = -y \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 2x + 2y^2 + y = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - x + y^2 + \frac{1}{2}y = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} + \left(y + \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{16} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y + \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{16}$$

Alors c' est le cercle du centre $\left(\frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{4}\right)$ et du rayon $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}$

EXERCICE 5

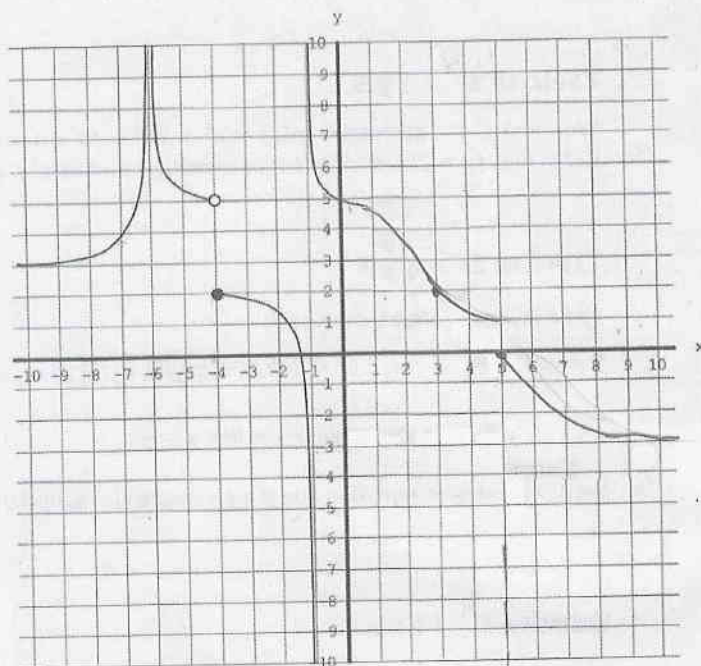
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^-} f(x) = 5$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -6} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 5$$

$$f(-4) = 2$$



c) $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-6; -5\}$

EXERCISE 6

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 7x^3 - 4x^2 = -\infty$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(6x-2)^2}{2x^2-8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{36x^2 - 24x + 4}{2x^2 - 8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{36x^2}{2x^2} = 18$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(6x-2)^2}{2x^2-8} = \frac{100}{0}$

$2x^2-8 \begin{array}{c|ccc} -\infty & -2 & 2 & +\infty \\ \hline + & 0 & - & 0 & + \end{array}$

$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = +\infty \end{cases}$

EXERCISE 7

a) $f(x) = \frac{3(x-2)(x+1)}{(x-2)(x-5)}$

• $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2; 5\}$

• AV: $x=2$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3(x+1)}{x-5} = \frac{9}{-3} = -3$

Hole (2; -3)

$x=5$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = \frac{18}{0} = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} f(x) = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} f(x) = -\infty \end{cases}$

AV $x=5$

$$\underline{AH}: \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{3x^2}{x^2} = 3$$

$$\underline{AH: y=3}$$

$$b) f(x) = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}x\right)$$

• $\cos x \rightarrow$ fonction paire

$$\cdot T = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{2}{3}} = 3\pi$$

$$\cdot R_f = [-1, 1]$$

$$c) D =]-2; +\infty[\setminus \{3\}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2} (x-3)}$$