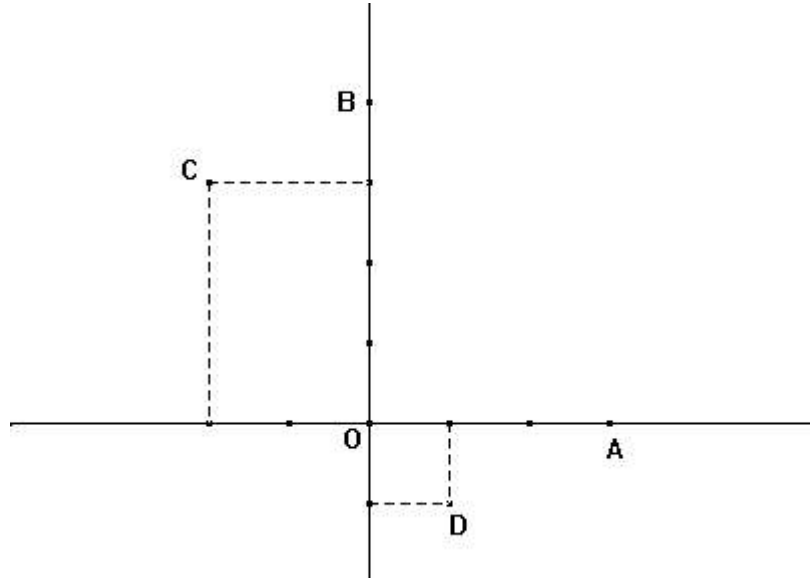


Nombres complexes

Exercice 7 Asie Juin 2002, Série S - correction

1- a)



b) $\overrightarrow{AB}(z_B - z_A) \quad \overrightarrow{AB}(4i - 3) \quad \overrightarrow{DC}(4i - 3) \quad \text{donc } \overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{DC} : \text{ABCD est un parallélogramme.}$

2- a) $z^2 - (1 + 3i)z - 6 + 9i = 0 \quad (1)$

Soit $a \in \mathbb{R}$, tel que : $a^2 - (1 + 3i)a - 6 + 9i = 0 \Leftrightarrow a^2 - a - 6 + i(-3a + 9) = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 - a - 6 = 0 \\ -3a + 9 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a = 3$$

$z_1 = 3$ convient.

$z^2 - (1 + 3i)z + 4 + 4i = 0 \quad (2)$

Soit $b \in \mathbb{R}$, tel que : $(ib)^2 - (1 + 3i)(ib) + 4 + 4i = 0 \Leftrightarrow -b^2 - ib + 3b + 4 + 4i = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow -b^2 + 3b + 4 + i(-b + 4) = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -b^2 + 3b + 4 = 0 \\ -b + 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b = 4$$

$z_2 = 4i$ convient.

b) $(z - 3)(z + 2 - 3i) = z^2 + 2z - 3iz - 3z - 6 + 9i$

$$= z^2 + (-1 - 3i)z - 6 + 9i$$

$(z - 4i)(z - 1 + i) = z^2 - z + zi - 4iz + 4i + 4$

$$= z^2 + (-1 - 3i)z + 4i + 4$$

$$c) \quad (z^2 - (1+3i)z - 6 + 9i)(z^2 - (1+3i)z + 4 + 4i) = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow (z-3)(z+2-3i)(z-4i)(z-1+i) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = 3 \\ \text{ou} \\ z = -2 + 3i \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{ou} \\ z = 4i \\ \text{ou} \\ z = 1 - i \end{cases}$$

$$d) \quad z_0 = 1 - i \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} |1-i| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2} \\ |1-i| = \sqrt{2} \end{array} \right| \quad \begin{array}{l} z_0 = 1 - i \\ z_0 = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \\ z_0 = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} i \right) \\ z_0 = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\ z_0 = \sqrt{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} \end{array}$$

$$e) \quad \begin{array}{l} z_0^n = \left(\sqrt{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} \right)^n \\ z_0^n = \sqrt{2}^n e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}n} \\ z_0^n = \sqrt{2}^n \left(\cos \frac{n\pi}{4} - i \sin \frac{n\pi}{4} \right) \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} M(z_0^n) \text{ appartient} \\ \text{à la droite} \\ \text{d'équation } y = x \text{ si} \\ \text{et seulement si} \\ \cos \frac{n\pi}{4} = -\sin \frac{n\pi}{4} \end{array} \right| \quad \begin{array}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi}{4} = -\sin \frac{n\pi}{4} \quad \Leftrightarrow \cos \frac{n\pi}{4} = \sin \left(-\frac{n\pi}{4} \right) \\ \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{R}, \frac{n\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \\ \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{R}, n\pi = \pi + 4k\pi \\ \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{R}, n = 1 + 4k \end{array}$$

$$3) \quad f: M(z) \rightarrow M'(z') / z' = z^2 - (1+3i)z - 6 + 9i$$

$$a) \quad z = x + iy \quad z' = x' + iy'$$

$$x' + iy' = (x + iy)^2 - (1+3i)(x + iy) - 6 + 9i$$

$$x' + iy' = x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy - (x + iy + 3ix - 3y) - 6 + 9i$$

$$x' + iy' = x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy - x - iy - 3ix + 3y - 6 + 9i$$

$$x' + iy' = x^2 - y^2 - x + 3y - 6 + i(2xy - y - 3x + 9)$$

$$\text{On a donc : } \begin{cases} x' = x^2 - y^2 - x + 3y - 6 \\ y' = 2xy - y - 3x + 9 \end{cases}$$

b) $f(M)$ appartient à l'axe des ordonnées si et seulement si $x' = 0$

$$x' = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - y^2 - x + 3y - 6 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^2 - x) - (y^2 - 3y) = 6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(y - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = 6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(y - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{4} - \frac{\left(y - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2}{4} = 1$$

(H) est donc une hyperbole !