

Nombres complexes

Exercice 10 Polynésie Septembre 2002 Série S

Partie A

$$\begin{aligned}
 1- \quad & \begin{cases} z_1 \sqrt{3} - z_2 = -2 \\ z_1 - z_2 \sqrt{3} = -2i \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -3z_1 + \sqrt{3}z_2 = 2\sqrt{3} \\ z_1 - z_2 \sqrt{3} = -2i \end{cases} \\
 & \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z_1 - z_2 \sqrt{3} = -2i \\ -2z_1 = 2\sqrt{3} - 2i \end{cases} \\
 & \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -\sqrt{3} + i - z_2 \sqrt{3} = -2i \\ z_1 = -\sqrt{3} + i \end{cases} \\
 & \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z_1 = -\sqrt{3} + i \\ z_2 = -1 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}}i \end{cases} \\
 & \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z_1 = -\sqrt{3} + i \\ z_2 = -1 + \sqrt{3}i \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2- \quad & z_A = -\sqrt{3} + i & z_B = -1 + i\sqrt{3} \\
 & |-\sqrt{3} + i| = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3+1} = 2 & |-1 + i\sqrt{3}| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + \sqrt{3}^2} = \sqrt{1+3} = 2 \\
 & -\sqrt{3} + i = 2 \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i \right) & -1 + i\sqrt{3} = 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right) \\
 & -\sqrt{3} + i = 2e^{i\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)} & -1 + i\sqrt{3} = 2e^{i\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} \\
 & -\sqrt{3} + i = 2e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}} = z_A & -1 + i\sqrt{3} = 2e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} = z_B
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3- \quad & \left| \frac{z_A}{z_B} \right| = \left| \frac{2e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}}{2e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}} \right| = 1 & \arg\left(\frac{z_A}{z_B}\right) = \arg z_A - \arg z_B \\
 & & \arg\left(\frac{z_A}{z_B}\right) = \frac{5\pi}{6} - \frac{2\pi}{3} (2\pi) \\
 & & \arg\left(\frac{z_A}{z_B}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6} (2\pi)
 \end{aligned}$$

On a donc $|z_A| = |z_B|$, c'est-à-dire $OA = OB$: le triangle ABO est isocèle en O.

$$\left(\vec{OA}; \vec{OB}\right) = \left(\vec{OA}; \vec{u}\right) + \left(\vec{u}; \vec{OB}\right)$$

$$\left(\vec{OA}; \vec{OB}\right) = \left(\vec{u}; \vec{OB}\right) - \left(\vec{u}; \vec{OA}\right)$$

$$\left(\vec{OA}; \vec{OB}\right) = \arg z_B - \arg z_A$$

$$\left(\vec{OA}; \vec{OB}\right) = \arg \frac{z_B}{z_A}$$

$$\left(\vec{OA}; \vec{OB}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{6} (2\pi)$$

4- Soit $C(z)$ un point du plan tel que ACBO soit un losange, c'est-à-dire tel que $\vec{OA} = \vec{BC}$

$$\vec{OA} = \vec{BC} \Leftrightarrow z_A = z - z_B$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = z_A + z_B$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = -\sqrt{3} + i - 1 + \sqrt{3}i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = -(\sqrt{3} + 1) + i(1 + \sqrt{3})$$

$$A_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times OC$$

$$A_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} |z_B - z_A| \times |z_C|$$

$$A_{ABC} = \frac{|-1 + i\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} - i| |-(\sqrt{3} + 1) + i(1 + \sqrt{3})|}{2}$$

$$A_{ABC} = \frac{\sqrt{(-1 + \sqrt{3})^2 + (\sqrt{3} - 1)^2} \times \sqrt{-(\sqrt{3} + 1)^2 + (1 + \sqrt{3})^2}}{2}$$

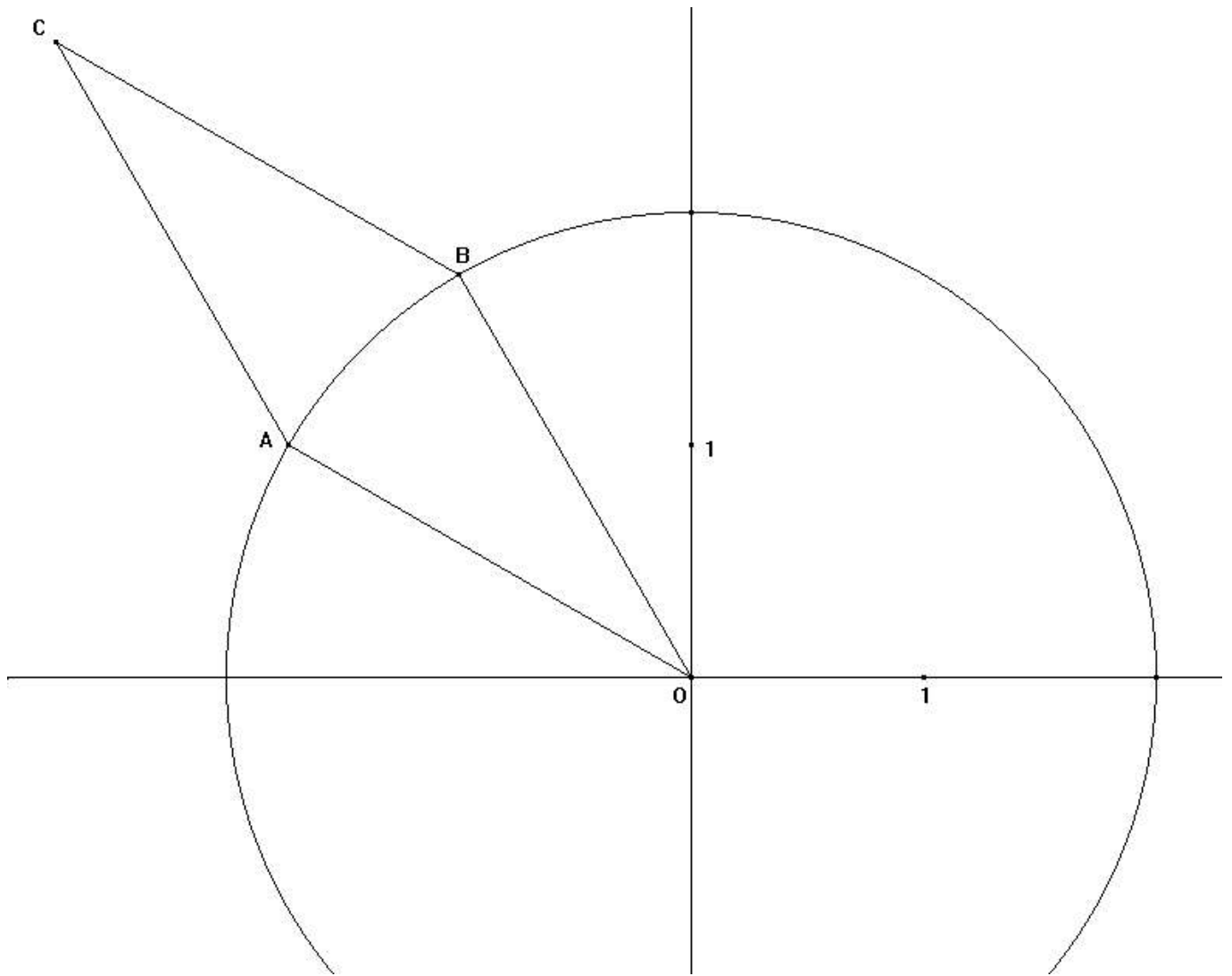
$$A_{ABC} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{(\sqrt{3} - 1)^2} \times \sqrt{2} \sqrt{(1 + \sqrt{3})^2}}{2}$$

$$A_{ABC} = (\sqrt{3} - 1) \times (\sqrt{3} + 1)$$

$$A_{ABC} = 3 - 1$$

$$A_{ABC} = 2$$

L'aire de A_{ABC} est donc de 2 unités, soit $2 \times 16 = 32 \text{ cm}^2$.



Partie B

1- f est la rotation de centre O , d'angle $-\frac{\pi}{6}$.

2-	$f(z_A) = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}}(-\sqrt{3} + i)$	$f(z_B) = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}}\left(2e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}\right)$	$z_C = z_A + z_B$
	$f(z_A) = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}}\left(2e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}\right)$	$f(z_B) = 2e^{i\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}$	$z_C = 2e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}} + 2e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$
	$f(z_A) = 2e^{i\left(\frac{5\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}$	$f(z_B) = 2e^{i\frac{3\pi}{6}}$	$z_C = 2e^{i\frac{4\pi}{6}}\left(e^{i\frac{\pi}{6} + 1}\right)$
	$f(z_A) = 2e^{i\frac{4\pi}{6}}$	$f(z_B) = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$	$z_C = 2e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} \times e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}}\left(e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}} + e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12}}\right)$
	$f(z_A) = 2e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$	$B'\left(2e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}\right)$	$z_C = 2e^{i\frac{9\pi}{12}} \times 2\cos\frac{\pi}{12}$
	$A'\left(2e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}\right)$		$z_C = 4\cos\frac{\pi}{12}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}$

$$f(z_c) = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}} \times 4 \cos \frac{\pi}{12} e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}$$

$$f(z_c) = 4 \cos \frac{\pi}{12} e^{i\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}$$

$$f(z_c) = 4 \cos \frac{\pi}{12} e^{i\frac{7\pi}{12}}$$

$$C' \left(4 \cos \frac{\pi}{12} e^{i\frac{7\pi}{12}} \right)$$

3- Une rotation conserve les aires, donc on a : $A_{A'B'C'} = A_{ABC} = 32 \text{ cm}^2$.