

DS1 math expert
Nombres complexes

22 septembre

Exercice 1 :

$$1) z = (1-3i)^2(-8+6i) = (1-6i-9)(-8+6i) = (-8-6i)(-8+6i) = 64+36 = 100$$

$$2) z = \frac{2-5i}{3+i} = \frac{(2-5i)(3-i)}{(3+i)(3-i)} = \frac{6-2i-15i-5}{10} = \frac{1-17i}{10}$$

$$3) \frac{i(2-i)^2}{-3+i} = \frac{i(4-4i-1)}{-3+i} = \frac{3i+4}{-3+i} = \frac{(3i+4)(-3-i)}{(-3+i)(-3-i)} = \frac{-9i+3-12-4i}{10} = \frac{-9-13i}{10}$$

Le conjugué est donc $\frac{-9+13i}{10}$

Exercice 2 :

$$1) -2iz = 3z + 1 \text{ donc } (-3-2i)z = 1 \text{ cad } z = \frac{1}{-3-2i} = \frac{-3+2i}{13}$$

$$2) \frac{z-i}{z-(2-i)} = 3i \text{ donc } z-i = 3i(z-(2-i)) \text{ cad } z-i = 3iz-3i(2-i)$$

$$(1-3i)z = -5i-3$$

$$z = \frac{-3-5i}{1-3i} = \frac{(-3-5i)(1+3i)}{(1-3i)(1+3i)} = \frac{12-14i}{10}$$

$$3) z+3+i = 2\bar{z}+7+3i$$

$$x+iy+3+i = 2x-2iy+7+3i$$

$$x+3+i(y+1) = 2x+7+i(-2y+3)$$

on identifie les parties réelle et imaginaire :

$$\begin{cases} x+3=2x+7 \\ y+1=-2y+3 \end{cases} \text{ cad } \begin{cases} x=-4 \\ y=\frac{2}{3} \end{cases} \text{ donc } z = -4 + \frac{2}{3}i$$

Exercice 3 :

$$1) \text{ Le conjugué de } Z = \frac{z^2 - \bar{z}^2}{z\bar{z}+3} \text{ est } -Z \text{ donc on a } \bar{Z} = -Z \text{ donc imaginaire pur}$$

$$2) z^2 + (1-i)z - 2 - 2i = (1+i)^2 + (1-i)(1+i) - 2 - 2i = 2i + 2 - 2 - 2i = 0 \text{ donc VRAI}$$

$$3) \text{ Soit } z = 1+i \text{ on a donc } z^{17} + \bar{z}^{17} = Z + \bar{Z} = 2 \operatorname{Re}(Z) \text{ donc nombre réel}$$

Exercice 4 :

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

$$2) f(z) = 2(x+iy)^2 - 3i(x+iy) = 2(x^2 + 2ixy - y^2) - 3ix + 3y = 2x^2 - 2y^2 + 3y + i(4xy - 3x)$$

3) On veut $f(z)$ réel donc $2xy - 3x = 0$

$$x(2y - 3) = 0$$

$$x=0 \text{ ou } y = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{donc } z = iy \text{ ou } z = x + \frac{3}{2}i$$