

Corrigé du DS :

Exercice 1 :

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad z &= (1+i)^5 \\ &= \binom{5}{0} 1^{5-0} i^0 + \binom{5}{1} 1^{5-1} i^1 + \binom{5}{2} 1^{5-2} i^2 + \binom{5}{3} 1^{5-3} i^3 + \binom{5}{4} 1^{5-4} i^4 \\ &\quad + \binom{5}{5} 1^{5-5} i^5 \\ &= 1 \times 1 \times 1 + 5 \times 1 \times i + 10 \times 1 \times (-1) + 10 \times 1 \times i + 5 \times 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \times i \\ &= 1 + 5i - 10 - 10i + 5 + i \\ &= -4 - 4i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad z &= (2-2i)^3 \\ &= (2+(-2i))^3 \\ &= \binom{3}{0} 2^{3-0} (-2i)^0 + \binom{3}{1} 2^{3-1} (-2i)^1 + \binom{3}{2} 2^{3-2} (-2i)^2 + \binom{3}{3} 2^{3-3} (-2i)^3 \\ &= 1 \times 8 \times 1 + 3 \times 4 \times (-2i) + 3 \times 2 \times (-4) + 1 \times 1 \times 8i \\ &= 8 - 24i - 24 + 8i \\ &= -16 - 16i \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 2 :

$$1. \quad z - 2 = 3i + 2\bar{z} \quad \text{on pose } z = x + iy$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow -x + 3iy = 3i + 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -x = -2 \quad \text{et } y = 1$$

$$2. \quad \frac{z}{i-1} - i\bar{z} = \frac{1}{i+1} \quad \text{on pose } z = x + iy$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x + iy}{i-1} - i(x - iy) = \frac{1}{i+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x + iy)(i+1)}{(i-1)(i+1)} - i(x - iy) = \frac{1(i-1)}{(i+1)(i-1)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{ix + iy + x - y}{-2} - ix - y = \frac{i-1}{-2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow ix + iy + x - y + 2ix + 2y = i - 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3ix + iy + x + y = i - 1$$

Ainsi :

$$\begin{cases} 3ix + iy = i \\ x + y = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1 \text{ et } y = -2$$

Exercice III

1. Une racine évidente du polynôme est $z = 2$;

$$\begin{aligned} P(2) &= 2^3 - 4 \times 2^2 + 6 \times 2 - 4 \\ &= 8 - 16 + 12 - 4 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

2. Ainsi :

$$P(z) = (z-2)(az^2 + bz + c)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow az^3 - 2az^2 + bz^2 - 2bz + cz - 2c$$

$$\rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z^3 - 2z^2 + bz^2 - 2bz + cz - 2c$$

$$\rightarrow b = -2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z^3 - 4z^2 + 4z - 2c$$

$$\rightarrow c = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z^3 - 4z^2 + 6z - 4$$

$$P(z) = (z-2)(z^2 - 2z + 2)$$

3. On cherche les solutions pour $z^2 - 2z + 2 = 0$ dans \mathbb{C} .

$$\Delta = (-2)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 2 = -4$$

Ainsi, on admet deux solutions complexes:

$$\bullet z_1 = \frac{2 - i\sqrt{4}}{2} = \underline{1 + i}$$

$$\bullet z_2 = \frac{2 + i\sqrt{4}}{2} = \underline{1 - i}$$

Exercice IV

(voir annexe numérique.)