

$$\textcircled{I} \textcircled{1} z_1 = \frac{3}{1-i} - \frac{2i}{1+i}$$

$$= \frac{3(1+i) - 2i(1-i)}{(1-i)(1+i)}$$

$$= \frac{3+3i-2i+2i^2}{1+1} \quad (i^2 = -1)$$

$$= \frac{1+i}{2}$$

$$z_1 = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i} \quad (\text{f. alg.})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(1+i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$z_1 = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{4}} \quad (\text{f. trig.})$$

Forme algébrique de $Z = \frac{z_1}{z_2}$:

$$Z = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1+i)}{\sqrt{3}-i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(1+i)(\sqrt{3}+i)}{(\sqrt{3}-i)(\sqrt{3}+i)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}+i+i\sqrt{3}-1}{3+1}$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{3}-1) + (\sqrt{3}+1) \cdot i}{8}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{8} \cdot i} \quad \text{(I)}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}+i}{2+i\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{(3\sqrt{3}+i)(2-i\sqrt{3})}{(2+i\sqrt{3})(2-i\sqrt{3})}$$

$$= \frac{6\sqrt{3}-9i+2i-i^2\sqrt{3}}{4+(\sqrt{3})^2} \quad (i^2 = -1)$$

$$= \frac{7\sqrt{3}-7i}{7} = \frac{7(\sqrt{3}-i)}{7}$$

$$z_2 = \boxed{\sqrt{3}-i} \quad (\text{f. alg.})$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i \right)$$

$$z_2 = \boxed{2 \operatorname{cis} \left(-\frac{\pi}{6} \right)}$$

(f. trig.)

$$\begin{cases} |z_2| = 2 \\ \cos \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} > 0 \\ \sin \varphi = -\frac{1}{2} < 0 \\ \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{6} \end{cases}$$

Forme trigonométrique de $Z = \frac{z_1}{z_2}$:

$$Z = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{4}}{2 \operatorname{cis} \left(-\frac{\pi}{6} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right)}{4 \operatorname{cis} \left(-\frac{\pi}{6} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \operatorname{cis} \left[\frac{\pi}{4} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \operatorname{cis} \frac{5\pi}{12}} \quad \text{(II)}$$

② Par identification de (I) et (II) :

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \cos \frac{5\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \sin \frac{5\pi}{12} \cdot i = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{8} \cdot i$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \cos \frac{5\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{8} \quad | \cdot 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$1 \cdot \cos \frac{5\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}-1)}{4}$$

$$\boxed{\cos \frac{5\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \sin \frac{5\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{8} \quad | \cdot 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$1 \cdot \sin \frac{5\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}+1)}{4}$$

$$\boxed{\sin \frac{5\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}}$$

II

$$P(z) = z^3 + (3-4i)z^2 + (-1-11i)z - 6i - 6$$

Soit $z_0 = \cancel{x} + bi$, $b \in \mathbb{R}$, cette racine imaginaire pure.

$$\begin{cases} i^2 = -1 \\ i^3 = -i \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(z_0) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow P(bi) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (bi)^3 + (3-4i)(bi)^2 + (-1-11i)bi - 6i - 6 = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow b^3 i^3 + (3-4i)b^2 i^2 + (-1-11i)bi - 6i - 6 = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow -b^3 i - 3b^2 + 4b^2 i - bi + 11b - 6i - 6 = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{(-3b^2 + 11b - 6)}_A + \underbrace{(-b^3 + 4b^2 - b - 6)}_B \cdot i = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow A = 0 \text{ et } B = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -3b^2 + 11b - 6 = 0 \\ -b^3 + 4b^2 - b - 6 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3b^2 - 11b + 6 = 0 \quad (1) \\ b^3 - 4b^2 + b + 6 = 0 \quad (2) \end{cases}$$

Rés. de (1): $\underline{3b^2 - 11b + 6 = 0}$

Dans (2): $\begin{cases} b=3: 27-36+3+6=0 \\ b=\frac{2}{3}: \frac{8}{27} - \frac{16}{9} + \frac{2}{3} + 6 \neq 0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= b^2 - 4ac = 121 - 72 = 49 > 0 \\ b_1 &= \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{11+7}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{18}{6} = \underline{3} \checkmark \\ b_2 &= \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{11-7}{6} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3} \\ &\quad (\text{à écarter}) \end{aligned}$$

D'où la solution: $z_0 = bi = \underline{3i}$

$P(z)$ est divisible par $z - z_0 = z - 3i$:

H	1	3-4i	-1-11i	-6-6i
3i	↓	3i	3+9i	6+6i
	1	3-i	2-2i	0

$$P(z) = (z - 3i) \cdot Q(z)$$

où $\underline{Q(z) = z^2 + (3-i)z + 2-2i}$

Racines de $Q(z)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= (3-i)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (2-2i) \\ &= 9 - 6i + i^2 - 8 + 8i \quad (i^2 = -1) \\ &= \underline{2i} \\ &= \underline{(1+i)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Une r.c. de Δ : $1+i$

$$\begin{cases} z_1 = \frac{-(3-i) + (1+i)}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-3+i+1+i}{2} = \frac{-2+2i}{2} = -1+i \\ z_2 = \frac{-(3-i) - (1+i)}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-3+i-1-i}{2} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2 \end{cases}$$

Finalement:

$$S_C = \{ 3i; -1+i; -2 \}$$

$$\textcircled{\text{III}} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & m-1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ et } B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1) \quad M = (A+B)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & m-1 \\ 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & m-1 \\ 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 & m-1 \\ 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 81 & 16m-16 \\ 0 & 49 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & m-1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & m-1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 25 & 5m-5+2m-2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 25 & 7m-7 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ 2AB = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 5 & m-1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 20 & 5m-5 \\ 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 40 & 10m-10 \\ 0 & 20 \end{pmatrix} \\ B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 0 \\ 0 & 25 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\bullet \bullet \quad N = A^2 + 2AB + B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 25 & 7m-7 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 40 & 10m-10 \\ 0 & 20 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 0 \\ 0 & 25 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 81 & 17m-17 \\ 0 & 49 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2) \quad M = N \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 81 & \frac{16m-16}{49} \\ 0 & 49 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 81 & \frac{17m-17}{49} \\ 0 & 49 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow 17m-17 = 16m-16$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m-1=0 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{m=1}$$

$$\textcircled{\text{IV}} \quad (1) \quad \begin{cases} x+y+pz = m^2 \\ x+my+z = 3m \\ mx+y+z = 2 \end{cases}; \quad m \in \mathbb{R}$$

1) Méthode de Cramer :

$$\Delta = \det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & m \\ 1 & m & 1 \\ m & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} m & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ m & 1 \end{vmatrix} + m \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & m \\ m & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (m-1) - (1-m) + m(1-m^2)$$

$$= (m-1) + (m-1) - m(m-1)(m+1)$$

$$= (m-1)(2-m^2-m)$$

$$= (1-m)(m^2+m-2)$$

$$= (1-m)(m-1)(m+2)$$

$$= \boxed{-(m-1)^2(m+2)}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Delta = 9 > 0 \\ m_1 = \frac{-1+3}{2} = 1 \\ m_2 = \frac{-1-3}{2} = -2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(1) \text{ admet une sol. unique } \Leftrightarrow \Delta \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{m \neq 1 \text{ et } m \neq -2} \Leftrightarrow m \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2; 1\}$$

$$2) a) \underline{m = -2} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\Delta = 0}}$$

$$(S) \begin{cases} x+y-2z=4 \\ x-2y+z=-6 \\ -2x+y+z=2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+y-2z=4 \\ 3y-3z=10 \\ 3y-3z=10 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+y-2z=4 \\ 3y-3z=10 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Système} \\ \text{simplement} \\ \text{in déterminé.} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Pour : } \underline{z = \lambda}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad \bullet \bullet \quad \begin{cases} 3y = 10 + 3\lambda \\ y = \frac{10}{3} + \lambda \end{cases} \quad \bullet \bullet \quad \begin{cases} x = 4 - y + 2z \\ = 4 - \frac{10}{3} - \lambda + 2\lambda \\ = \frac{2}{3} + \lambda \end{cases}$$

(S) admet une infinité de solutions :

$$\underline{\underline{S = \left\{ \left(\frac{2}{3} + \lambda, \frac{10}{3} + \lambda, \lambda \right) / \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \right\}}}$$

IG. || Les équations de (S) sont celles de 3 plans sécants suivant une même droite d.

$$d = d(A, \vec{u}) \text{ où } A \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{10}{3}, 0 \right) \text{ et } \vec{u} (1, 1, 1)$$

$$b) \underline{m = 0} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\Delta = -(0-1)^2(0+2) = -2 \neq 0}} \Rightarrow (S) \text{ admet une } \underline{\underline{\text{sol. unique}}}$$

$$(S) \begin{cases} x+y+0z=0 \\ x+0y+z=0 \\ 0x+y+z=2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x+y=0 \\ x+z=0 \\ y+z=2 \end{cases}$$

variante:

$$\begin{cases} x+y+z=1 \\ x+y=0 \Rightarrow z=1 \\ y+z=2 \Rightarrow x=-1 \\ x+z=0 \Rightarrow y=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\Delta} = \frac{2 \cdot 1}{-2} = \frac{2}{-2} = -1 \\ y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\Delta} = \frac{1 \cdot (-2)}{-2} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1 \\ z = \frac{\Delta_z}{\Delta} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{\Delta} = \frac{2 \cdot (-1)}{-2} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\underline{S = \{(-1, 1, 1)\}}}$$

IG. || Les équations de (S) sont celles de 3 plans sécants suivant un seul point I où $I(-1, 1, 1)$.

$$c) \underline{m = 1} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\Delta = 0}}$$

$$(S) \begin{cases} x+y+z=1 \\ x+y+z=3 \\ x+y+z=2 \end{cases} \quad \text{Equations incompatibles!} \quad \underline{\underline{S = \emptyset}}$$

IG. || Les équations de (S) sont celles de 3 plans strictement parallèles.