

I  $z^3 + (3+8i)z + 16+2i = 0 \Leftrightarrow P(z) = 0$  (\*)

Soit  $z = bi$  ( $b \in \mathbb{R}$ ) la solution imaginaire pure :

$$-ib^3 + (3+8i)bi + 16+2i = 0 \Leftrightarrow -b^3i + 3bi - 8b + 16+2i = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -8b + 16 = 0 & (1) \\ -b^3 + 3b + 2 = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

(1)  $\Leftrightarrow b = 2$

$\rightarrow$  (2) :  $-2^3 + 3 \cdot 2 + 2 = 0$

donc  $2i \in S$  et  $P(z)$  est divisible par  $z - 2i$  :

	1	0	$3+8i$	$16+2i$
$2i$		$2i$	$-4$	$-2i-16$
	1	$2i$	$-1+8i$	0

(\*)  $\Leftrightarrow z = 2i$  ou  $z^2 + 2iz - 1 + 8i = 0$

$\Delta = (2i)^2 - 4(-1+8i) = -4 + 4 - 32i = -32i$

$\Delta$  racine de  $\Delta$  :

$|\Delta| = 32$

$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{32+0}{2}} - i \sqrt{\frac{32-0}{2}} = 4 - i4$

$z' = \frac{-2i + 4 - 4i}{2} = \frac{4 - 6i}{2} = 2 - 3i$

$z'' = \frac{-2i - 4 + 4i}{2} = \frac{-4 + 2i}{2} = -2 + i$

$S = \{2i, 2-3i, -2+i\}$

II 1)  $z_1 = \frac{(2+i)(13-9i)\sqrt{2}}{5(-1+3i)^2} = \frac{(26-18i+13i+9)\sqrt{2}}{5(1-6i-9)} = \frac{(35-5i)\sqrt{2}}{5(-8-6i)} \cdot \frac{-8+6i}{-8+6i}$   
 $= \frac{(-56+42i+8i+6)\sqrt{2}}{64+36} = \frac{(-50+50i)\sqrt{2}}{100} = \frac{(-1+i)\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i = z_1$

$|z_1| = \sqrt{\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}} = 1$

$\begin{cases} \cos \varphi_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \cos(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}) \\ \sin \varphi_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \sin(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}) \end{cases}$  donc  $\varphi_1 = \frac{3\pi}{4}$  et  $z_1 = \text{cis } \frac{3\pi}{4}$

$z_2 = \frac{[-2\sqrt{3}+3 + (3\sqrt{3}+2)i](3-2i)}{13} = \frac{-6\sqrt{3}+9 + (9\sqrt{3}+6)i + (4\sqrt{3}-6)i + 6\sqrt{3}+4}{13}$   
 $= \frac{13 + (9\sqrt{3}+6+4\sqrt{3}-6)i}{13} = \frac{13 + 13\sqrt{3}i}{13} = 1 + \sqrt{3}i = z_2$

$|z_2| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2$

$\begin{cases} \cos \varphi_2 = \frac{1}{2} = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \\ \sin \varphi_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \end{cases}$  donc  $\varphi_2 = \frac{\pi}{3}$  et  $z_2 = 2 \text{ cis } \frac{\pi}{3}$



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

(2)

$$z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} ((\sqrt{3}-1) + i(\sqrt{3}+1)) \quad (*)$$

$$z = \frac{\cos \frac{3\pi}{4}}{2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \cos \left( \frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{5\pi}{12} = z \quad (**)$$

$$3) (*) = (**): \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} (\sqrt{3}-1) = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{5\pi}{12} \quad | \cdot 2 \Leftrightarrow \cos \frac{5\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (\sqrt{3}-1) = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} (\sqrt{3}+1) = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{5\pi}{12} \quad | \cdot 2 \Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{5\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (\sqrt{3}+1) = \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$1^{\text{er}} \text{ cas } \tan \frac{5\pi}{12} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}}{\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{6+2\sqrt{12}+2}{6-2} = \frac{8+4\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\tan \frac{5\pi}{12} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{III } \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & m \\ 1 & -m & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 + m - m - 1 - 2m^2 + 3 = -2m^2 + 8$$

$$= -2(m^2 - 4)$$

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

$$\Delta = 0 \Leftrightarrow m^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow m = -2 \text{ ou } m = 2$$

1<sup>er</sup> cas:  $\Delta \neq 0 \rightarrow 1$  solution

$$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & m \\ 2 & -m & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -3 + 2m + 3m - 2 + m^2 - 9 = m^2 + 5m - 14$$

$$\Delta'_x = 25 + 56 = 81$$

$$m' = \frac{-5+9}{2} = 2$$

$$m'' = \frac{-5-9}{2} = -7$$

$$x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = \frac{(m-2)(m+7)}{-2(m-2)(m+2)} = \frac{m+7}{-2(m+2)}$$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & m \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -18 + m + 2 + 3 + 4m + 3 = 5m - 10 = 5(m-2)$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} = \frac{5(m-2)}{-2(m-2)(m+2)} = -\frac{5}{2(m+2)}$$

$$\Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & -m & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 + 3 + m + 1 - 6m + 2 = -5m + 10 = -5(m-2)$$

$$z = \frac{\Delta_z}{\Delta} = \frac{-5(m-2)}{-2(m-2)(m+2)} = \frac{5}{2(m+2)}$$

$$S = \left\{ \left( \frac{m+7}{-2(m+2)} ; -\frac{5}{2(m+2)} ; \frac{5}{2(m+2)} \right) \right\}$$

2<sup>e</sup> cas:  $m = 2$  ( $\Delta = 0 \rightarrow 0$  ou une infinité de sol.)

$$\begin{cases} -2x + y - z = 1 & (1) \\ -x - y + 2z = 3 & (2) \\ x - 2y + 3z = 2 & (3) \end{cases}$$



(1) + (2): -3x + z = 4 ⇔ z = 4 + 3x (4)

(3) - 2 · (2): 3x - z = 4 ⇔ z = 4 + 3x (4)

(4) → (1): -2x + y - 4 - 3x = 1 ⇔ y = 5x + 5

S = { (x, 5x + 5, 3x + 4) | x ∈ ℝ }

posons x = α alors S est représenté par la droite d'Éq. param.:

d = { x = α, y = 5α + 5, z = 3α + 4 } d passe par A(0, 5, 4) et u = (1, 5, 3) = vect. dir. de d (u1 ∩ u2 ∩ u3 = d)

3<sup>e</sup> cas: m = -2 (Δ = 0 → 0 ou une infinité de sol.)

{ -2x + y - z = 1 (1), -x - y - 2z = 3 (2), x + 2y + 3z = 2 (3) }

(1) + (2): -3x - 3z = 4 | :(-3) ⇔ x + z = -4/3

(3) - 2 · (1): 5x + 5z = 0 | :5 ⇔ x + z = 0 } imposs. donc S = ∅

Les 3 Éq. représentent 3 plans qui n'ont aucun point commun (u1, u2, u3 parallèles mais pas confondus)

IV) 1) AB (1, -1, 1), AC (2, 1, 0)

AB = α · AC ⇔ { 1 = 2α, -1 = α, 1 = 0 } imp. donc AB et AC sont 2 vecteurs dir. non colin. de P

M(x, y, z) ∈ P ⇔ AM = α AB + β AC avec α, β ∈ ℝ

⇔ (x+1, y-2, z-1) = (α, -α, α) + (2β, β, 0)

⇔ { x = -1 + α + 2β, y = 2 - α + β, z = 1 + α } (α, β ∈ ℝ) syst. d'Éq. param. de P

M(x, y, z) ∈ P ⇔ det(AM, AB, AC) = 0

⇔ | x+1 1 2, y-2 -1 1, z-1 1 0 | = 0

⇔ z-1 + 2(y-2) + 2(z-1) - (x+1) = 0

⇔ 3z-3 + 2y-4 -x-1 = 0

⇔ -x + 2y + 3z - 8 = 0 ≡ P (Éq. cart. de P)

2)  $M(x,y,z) \in CD \Leftrightarrow \vec{CM} = k \cdot \vec{CD} \quad (k \in \mathbb{R})$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x-1 \\ y-3 \\ z-1 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 + k & (1) \\ y = 3 - 2k & (2) \\ z = 1 - k & (3) \end{cases}$

sept. d'eq. param. de CD

(1)  $\Rightarrow k = x - 1$

$\rightarrow (2): y = 3 - 2(x-1) \Leftrightarrow 2x + y - 5 = 0$

$\rightarrow (3): z = 1 - (x-1) \Leftrightarrow x + z - 2 = 0$

$d \equiv \begin{cases} 2x + y - 5 = 0 \\ x + z - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$  sept. d'eq. cart. de d

3)  $A \in d \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -2 + 2 - 5 = 0 \\ -1 + 1 - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$  faux donc  $A \notin d$

4)  $M(x,y,z) \in p \cap Ox \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -x + 2y + 3z - 8 = 0 \\ y = z = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow -x - 8 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -8$

D'où  $p \cap (Ox) = \{B(-8, 0, 0)\}$