

Corrigé

①

I

$$1) P(z) = z^3 + az^2 + bz + 10 + 10i$$

$$a) \begin{cases} P(-i) = 0 \\ P(2) = 12 - 4i \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} i - a - bi + 10 + 10i = 0 \\ 8 + 4a + 2b + 10 + 10i = 12 - 4i \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 10 + 11i - bi \\ 4a + 2b + 6 + 14i = 0 \quad | :2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 10 + 11i - bi & (1) \\ b = -2a - 3 - 7i & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \rightarrow (2): b = -20 - 22i + 2bi - 3 - 7i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b(1 - 2i) = -23 - 29i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b = \frac{-23 - 29i}{1 - 2i} \cdot \frac{1 + 2i}{1 + 2i}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b = \frac{-23 - 46i - 29i + 58}{1 + 4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b = \frac{35 - 75i}{5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{b = 7 - 15i}$$

$$\rightarrow (1): a = 10 + 11i - 7i - 15 \Leftrightarrow \underline{a = -5 + 4i}$$

$$b) P(z) = z^3 + (-5 + 4i)z^2 + (7 - 15i)z + 10 + 10i$$

	1	-5 + 4i	7 - 15i	10 + 10i
-i		-i	5i + 3	-10i - 10
	1	-5 + 3i	10 - 10i	0

$$P(z) = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = -i \text{ ou } z^2 + (-5 + 3i)z + 10 - 10i = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= (-5 + 3i)^2 - 4(10 - 10i) \\ &= 25 - 30i - 9 - 40 + 40i \\ &= -24 + 10i \end{aligned}$$

calcul de $\sqrt{\Delta}$:

$$|\Delta| = \sqrt{24^2 + 10^2} = 26$$

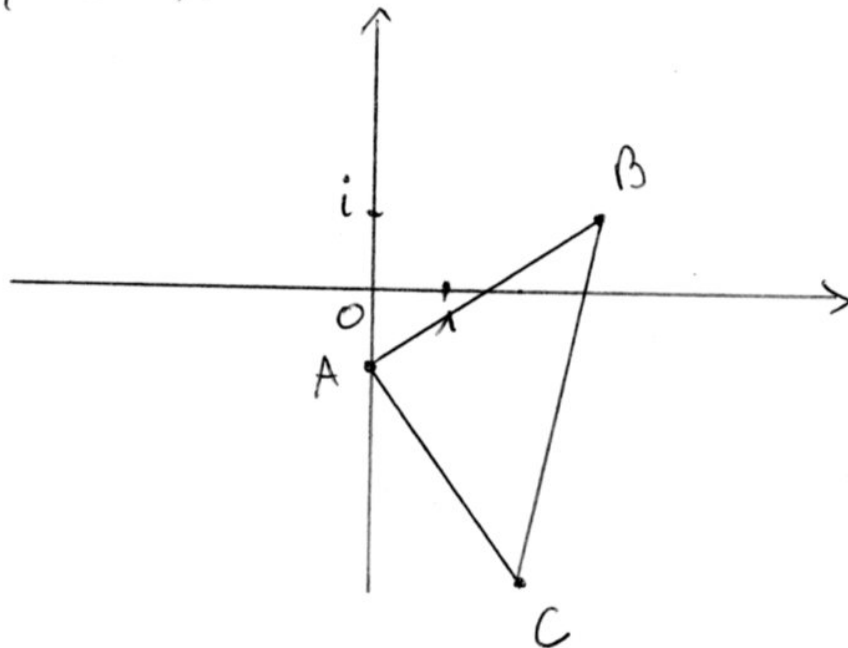
$$\sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{\frac{26 - 24}{2}} + i\sqrt{\frac{26 + 24}{2}} = 1 + 5i$$

$$z' = \frac{5 - 3i + 1 + 5i}{2} = 3 + i$$

$$z'' = \frac{5 - 3i - 1 - 5i}{2} = 2 - 4i$$

$$S = \{-i; 3 + i; 2 - 4i\}$$

c) $A(-i); B(3+i); C(2-4i)$



$$AB = |z_A - z_B| = |-i - 3 - i| = |-3 - 2i| = \sqrt{9+4} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$AC = |z_C - z_A| = |2 - 4i + i| = |2 - 3i| = \sqrt{4+9} = \sqrt{13}$$

$AB = AC$ donc $\Delta(ABC)$ isocèle en A.

$$BC = |z_C - z_B| = |2 - 4i - 3 - i| = |-1 - 5i| = \sqrt{1+25} = \sqrt{26}$$

$AB^2 + AC^2 = 13 + 13 = 26 = BC^2$ et d'après la réciproque du théo de Pythagore $\Delta(ABC)$ est rectangle en A.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ou } \hat{BAC} &= \arg \frac{z_C - z_A}{z_B - z_A} = \arg \frac{2 - 3i}{3 + 2i} = \arg \frac{2 - 3i}{3 + 2i} \cdot \frac{3 - 2i}{3 - 2i} = \arg \frac{6 - 4i - 9i - 6}{9 + 4} = \arg \frac{-13i}{13} \\ &= \arg(-i) = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (2\pi) \end{aligned}$$

2) a) $Z = -\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i$, rac. carrés complexes: Z', Z''

$$|Z| = \sqrt{2+2} = 2$$

$$Z' = \sqrt{\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}} - i \sqrt{\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

$$Z'' = -\sqrt{\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}} + i \sqrt{\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

b) $|Z|=2$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \cos \varphi &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \cos(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}) \\ \sin \varphi &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \sin(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}) \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ donc } \varphi = \frac{5\pi}{4} \quad (2\pi)$$

$$Z = 2 \operatorname{cis} \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

n.c.c.: $Z_k = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{5\pi/4 + k\pi}{2}$ avec $k=0,1$

$$Z_0 = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{5\pi}{8}$$

$$Z_1 = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{13\pi}{8}$$

c) Or $z_0 = z''$ car $\cos \frac{5\pi}{8} < 0$ et $\sin \frac{5\pi}{8} > 0$, d'où :

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{5\pi}{8} = -\sqrt{\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}} \\ \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{5\pi}{8} = \sqrt{\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \frac{5\pi}{8} = -\frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{2} \\ \sin \frac{5\pi}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{2} \end{cases}$$

||

$$1) \left(2x^2 - \frac{1}{4x}\right)^{10} = \sum_{k=0}^{10} C_{10}^k (2x^2)^{10-k} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4x}\right)^k$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{10} C_{10}^k 2^{10-k} \cdot x^{20-2k} \cdot (-1)^k \cdot 4^{-k} \cdot x^{-k}$$

$$x^8 = x^{20-2k-k} \Rightarrow 8 = 20-2k-k \Rightarrow k=4$$

D'où terme en x^8 : $C_{10}^4 2^6 \cdot (-1)^4 \cdot 4^{-4} x^8 = \frac{105}{2} x^8$

2) $\Omega = \{\text{maisons de 5 cartes d'un jeu de 32 c.}\}$, $\#\Omega = C_{32}^5$

a) A: "obtenir exact 2 noirs" (4R) (8 autres)

$$\#A = C_4^2 \cdot C_{28}^3$$

$$p(A) = \frac{351}{3596} \approx 0,098$$

b) B: "obtenir au moins 1R ou au moins 1C"

\bar{B} : "obtenir ni noir, ni C" (11 noirs + coeurs) (21 autres)

$$\#\bar{B} = C_{21}^5$$

$$p(B) = 1 - p(\bar{B}) = 1 - \frac{C_{21}^5}{C_{32}^5} = \frac{25861}{28768} \approx 0,899$$

c) C: "obtenir au moins 2C"

\bar{C} : "obtenir 0 ou 1 coeur" (8 coeurs) (24 autres)

$$\#\bar{C} = C_{24}^5 + C_8^1 \cdot C_{24}^4$$

$$p(C) = 1 - \frac{\#\bar{C}}{\#\Omega} = \frac{1319}{3596} \approx 0,367$$

3) épreuve de Bernoulli répétée 4 fois: tirer simultanément 2 boules de l'urne.

succès: tirer 2 noirs ou 2 blanches, $p = \frac{1 + C_3^2}{C_5^2} = \frac{4}{10} = 0,4$

échec: tirer 1 noir et 1 blanche, $q = 1 - 0,4 = 0,6$

X: urne de succès (loi binomiale)

$$p(X=k) = C_4^k \cdot 0,4^k \cdot 0,6^{4-k} \quad \text{pour } k=0, \dots, 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } p(X \geq 2) &= p(X=2) + p(X=3) + p(X=4) \\ &= C_4^2 \cdot 0,4^2 \cdot 0,6^2 + C_4^3 \cdot 0,4^3 \cdot 0,6 + C_4^4 \cdot 0,4^4 \\ &= 0,5248 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{c) } E(X) = 4 \cdot 0,4 = 1,6$$

III

$$\begin{aligned} \text{1) } \mathcal{C} &\equiv 4x^2 + 9y^2 - 8x + 36y + 4 = 0 \\ &\equiv 4(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 9(y^2 + 4y + 4) = 4 + 36 - 4 \\ &\equiv 4(x-1)^2 + 9(y+2)^2 = 36 \end{aligned}$$

posons $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X = x-1 \\ Y = y+2 \end{array} \right. \quad \Omega(1; -2)$

Dans $(\Omega, \vec{i}, \vec{j})$: $\mathcal{C} \equiv 4X^2 + 9Y^2 = 36 \quad | : 36$
 $\equiv \frac{X^2}{9} + \frac{Y^2}{4} = 1$

\mathcal{C} = ellipse de centre Ω , d'axe focal (ΩX)

avec: $a = 3$

$b = 2$

$b^2 = a^2 - c^2 \Leftrightarrow c^2 = 5 \Leftrightarrow c = \sqrt{5}$

$e = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$

foyers: $F(\sqrt{5}, 0), F'(-\sqrt{5}, 0)$

sommets: $S_1(3, 0), S_2(-3, 0), S_3(0, 2), S_4(0, -2)$

directrices: $d \equiv X = \frac{9}{\sqrt{5}} \equiv X = \frac{9\sqrt{5}}{5}$

$d' \equiv X = -\frac{9}{\sqrt{5}} \equiv X = -\frac{9\sqrt{5}}{5}$

Dans (O, \vec{i}, \vec{j}) : $F(\sqrt{5}+1, -2), F'(-\sqrt{5}+1, -2)$

$S_1(4, -2), S_2(-2, -2), S_3(1, 0), S_4(1, -4)$

$d \equiv x = 1 + \frac{9\sqrt{5}}{5}$

$d' \equiv x = 1 - \frac{9\sqrt{5}}{5}$

2) $\mathcal{H} \equiv y^2 = \frac{x^2}{4} - 1 \equiv \frac{x^2}{4} - y^2 = 1$

centre O, axe focal (Ox)

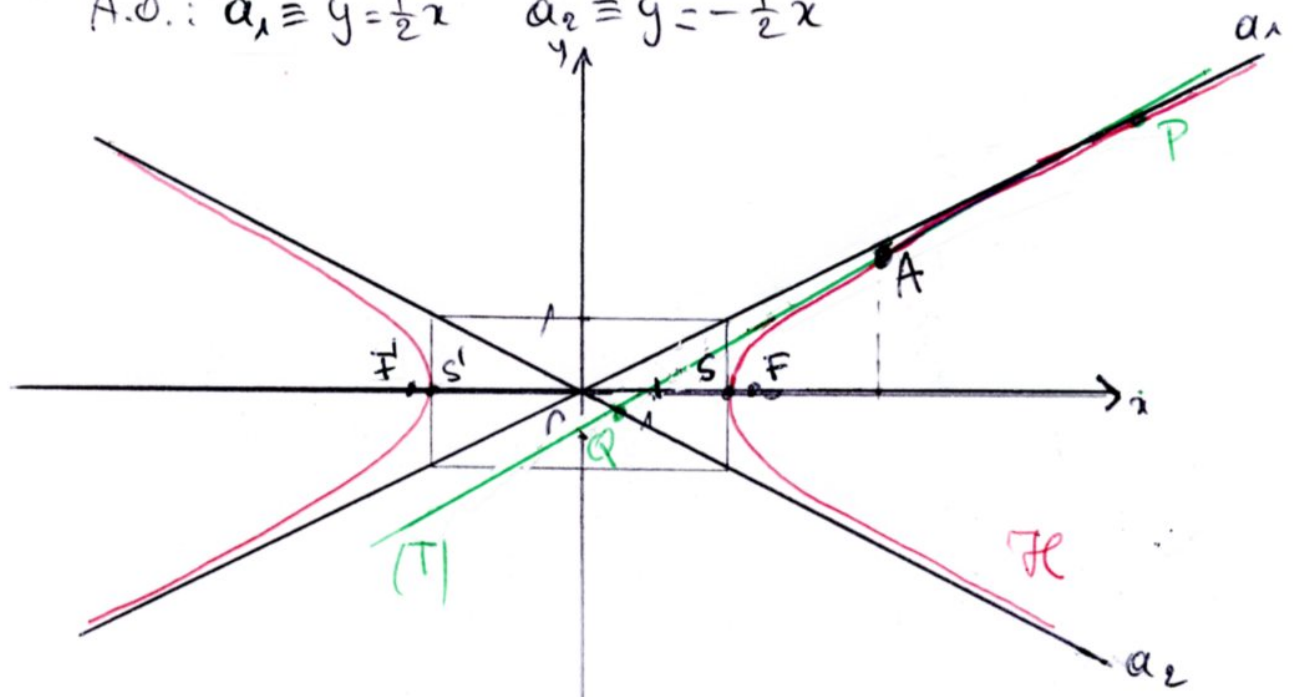
$a=2, b=1, b^2=c^2-a^2 \Leftrightarrow c^2=5 \Leftrightarrow c=\sqrt{5}$

$e = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$

$F(\sqrt{5}, 0), F'(-\sqrt{5}, 0), d \equiv x = \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}, d' \equiv x = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}$

$S(2, 0), S'(-2, 0)$

A.O.: $a_1 \equiv y = \frac{1}{2}x, a_2 \equiv y = -\frac{1}{2}x$



$A(4, y) \in \mathcal{H} \text{ et } y > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{16}{4} - y^2 = 1 \text{ et } y > 0 \Leftrightarrow y^2 = 3 \text{ et } y > 0 \Leftrightarrow y = \sqrt{3}$
D'où $A(4, \sqrt{3})$

$(T) \equiv \frac{4x}{4} - \sqrt{3}y = 1 \equiv \sqrt{3}y = x - 1 \equiv y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$P(x, y) \in (T) \cap a_1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{2}x & (1) \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & (2) \end{cases}$

$(1) \rightarrow (2): \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad | \cdot 6 \Leftrightarrow 3x = 2\sqrt{3}x - 2\sqrt{3}$

$\Leftrightarrow x(2\sqrt{3}-3) = 2\sqrt{3}$

$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}-3} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{3}+3}{2\sqrt{3}+3}$

$x = \frac{12+6\sqrt{3}}{12-9} = 4+2\sqrt{3}$

$\rightarrow (1): y = 2+\sqrt{3}$

D'où $P(4+2\sqrt{3}, 2+\sqrt{3})$

$$Q(x,y) \in a_2 \cap (\Gamma) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{2}x & (3) \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \rightarrow (4): -\frac{1}{2}x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad | \cdot 6 \Leftrightarrow -3x = 2\sqrt{3}x - 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (3+2\sqrt{3})x = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3+2\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{3}-3}{2\sqrt{3}-3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{12-6\sqrt{3}}{12-9}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 4-2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\rightarrow (3): y = -2 + \sqrt{3}$$

D'où $Q(4-2\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}-2)$

Soit $M(x_M, y_M)$ le milieu de $[PA]$, alors:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_M &= \frac{4+2\sqrt{3}+4-2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 4 = x_A \\ y_M &= \frac{2+\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{3}-2}{2} = \sqrt{3} = y_A \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ donc } M=A$$

W

1) $\mathcal{C} \equiv \begin{cases} x = \sin t \\ y = \frac{1+\cos 2t}{2} \end{cases}$ avec $t \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

$$y = \cos^2 t \text{ donc } x^2 + y = \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = 1 - y$$

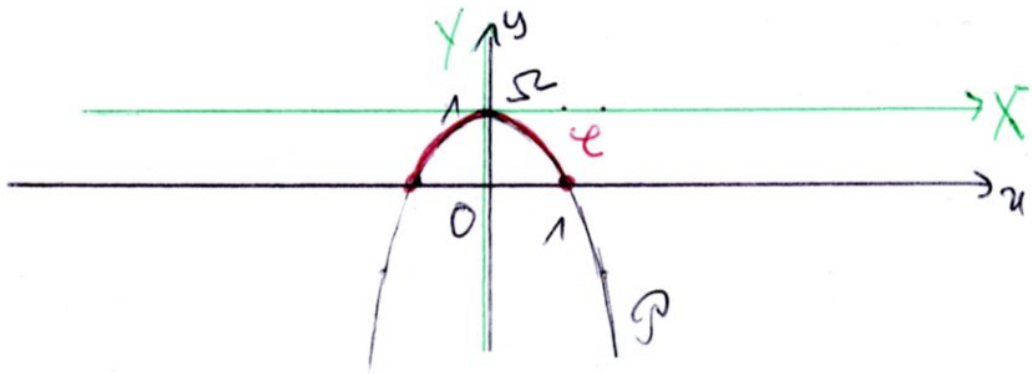
$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = -(y-1) \quad (*)$$

posons $\begin{cases} X = x \\ Y = y-1 \end{cases} \quad \Omega(0,1)$

Dans $(\Omega, \vec{i}, \vec{j})$:

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow X^2 = -Y$$

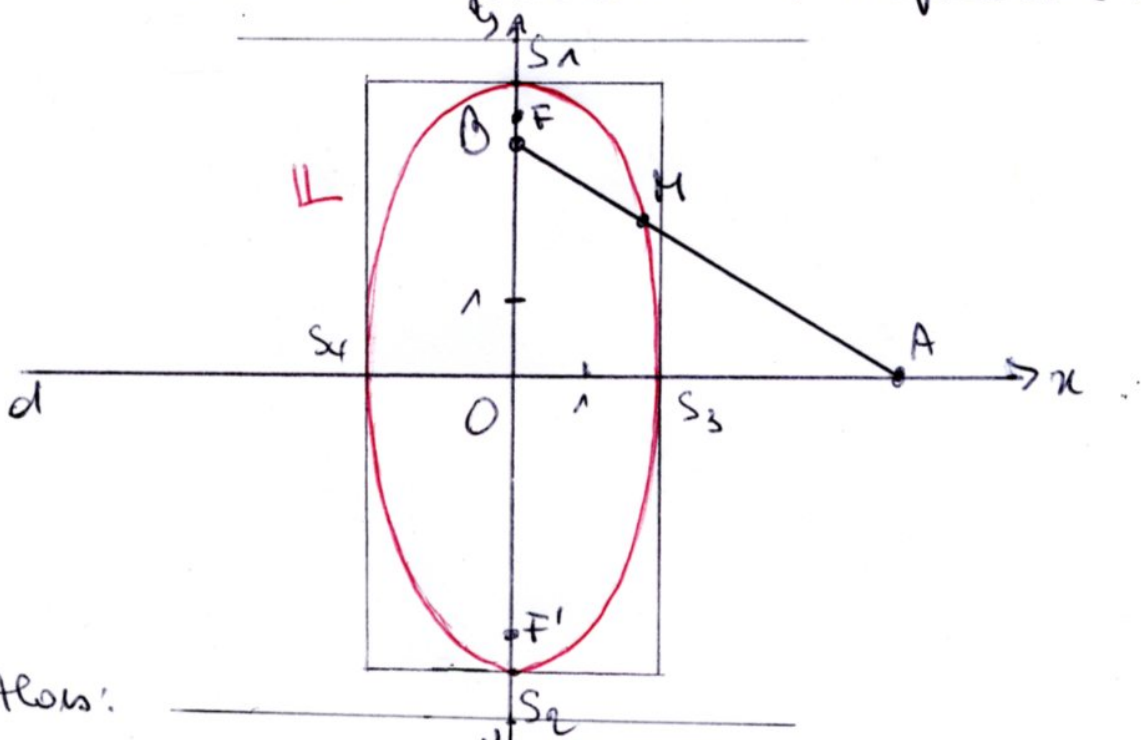
équation de la parabole \mathcal{P} de sommet Ω , d'axe focal (ΩY) , de paramètre $p = \frac{1}{2}$, de foyer $F(0, -\frac{1}{4})$ et de directrice $d \equiv Y = \frac{1}{4}$



Or $t \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -1 \leq \sin t \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \cos t \leq 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1 \end{cases}$

donc C est la partie de P située au-dessus de (Ox).

2) Soit le R.O.N. d'origine O ∈ d ∩ d' tel que d = (Ox) et d' = (Oy)



Alors:

$A(x_A, 0)$ avec $-6 \leq x_A \leq 6$

$B(0, y_B)$ avec $-6 \leq y_B \leq 6$

$AB = 6 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x_A^2 + y_B^2} = 6 \Leftrightarrow x_A^2 + y_B^2 = 36$

$M(x, y)$ avec $\vec{AM} = \frac{2}{3} \vec{AB} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x - x_A \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -x_A \\ y_B \end{pmatrix}$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x - x_A = -\frac{2}{3} x_A \\ y = \frac{2}{3} y_B \end{cases}$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{3} x_A \\ y = \frac{2}{3} y_B \end{cases}$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_A = 3x \\ y_B = \frac{3}{2} y \end{cases}$

D'où: $(3x)^2 + (\frac{3}{2}y)^2 = 36 \Leftrightarrow 9x^2 + \frac{9}{4}y^2 = 36 \quad | :36$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$

$\mathcal{L} = \{M(x,y) \mid \vec{AM} = \frac{e}{3} \vec{AB}\} = \{M(x,y) \mid \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1\}$

\mathcal{L} = ellipse de centre O, d'axe focal (Oy) avec:

$a = 4$

$b = 2$

$b^2 = a^2 - c^2 \Leftrightarrow c^2 = 12 \Leftrightarrow c = 2\sqrt{3}$

$e = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

sommets: $S_1(0,4), S_2(0,-4), S_3(2,0), S_4(-2,0)$

foyers: $F(0,2\sqrt{3}), F'(0,-2\sqrt{3})$

directrices: $y = \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}}$ et $y = -\frac{8}{\sqrt{3}}$