

rapport de fin d'études secondaires,
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I

A.
1)

$$z^2 - (7+3i)z + 16 + 13i = 0$$

$$\Delta = (7+3i)^2 - 4(16+13i) = 49 + 42i - 9 - 64 - 52i = -24 - 10i = [5(1-5i)]^2; (\Delta = 1)$$

on obtient : $z_1 = 4-i$ et $z_2 = 3+4i$.

2) $P(z) = z^3 - 4(2+i)z^2 + (20+23i)z - 3-29i = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} * P(2+i) &= (2+i)^3 - 4(2+i)(2+i)^2 + (20+23i)(2+i) - 3-29i = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (8+12i+6i^2+i^3) - 4(2+i)(4+4i+i^2) + (20+23i)(2+i) - 3-29i = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (8+12i-6+i) - 4(2+i)(5+4i) + (20+23i)(2+i) - 3-29i = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (9+13i) - 4(10+14i+5i+4i^2) + (20+23i)(2+i) - 3-29i = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (9+13i) - 4(10+19i-4) + (20+23i)(2+i) - 3-29i = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (9+13i) - 4(6+19i) + (20+23i)(2+i) - 3-29i = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (9+13i) - 24-76i + (20+23i)(2+i) - 3-29i = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (9+13i) - 24-76i + (40+23i+46i+23i^2) - 3-29i = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (9+13i) - 24-76i + (40+23i+46i-23) - 3-29i = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (9+13i) - 24-76i + (17+69i) - 3-29i = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (9+13i-24-76i+17+69i-3-29i) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (-7-15i) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

et $P(z)$ est divisible par $z - z_0 = z - 1 - i$.

* Schéma de Horner :

	1	-8-4i	20+23i	-3-29i
1+i	1	1+i	-4-10i	3+29i
	1+i	-7-8i	16+13i	0

$$P(z) = (z-1-i)[z^2 - (7+13i)z + (16+13i)] = 0$$

$$\beta = \{1+i; 4-i; 3+4i\}.$$

B.

$$f: \beta \rightarrow \beta \quad \text{tel que : } z' = iz + 2$$

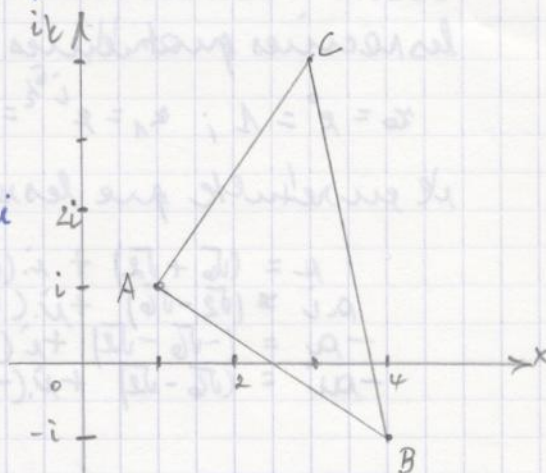
1) $z' = az + b$ avec $a = i = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$
 $f = \text{rot}(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{2}{1-i})$
 L'axe z_0 du centre Ω est tel que :

$$\begin{aligned} z' = z_0 &= iz_0 + 2 \Leftrightarrow (1-i)z_0 = 2 \\ &\Leftrightarrow z_0 = \frac{2}{1-i} \cdot \frac{1+i}{1+i} = 1+i \end{aligned}$$

donc $\Omega(1+i) = A$.

2) Si $z = 4-i$ alors $z' = i(4-i) + 2 = 3+4i$
 donc $f(B) = C$.

$\begin{cases} f(A) = A \\ f(B) = C \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\vec{AB}, \vec{AC}) = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \vec{AB} = \vec{AC} \end{cases} [2\pi]$
 $\Rightarrow \Delta(ABC)$ est rectangle et isocèle de sommet A.



II

1) $z = \frac{\cos \theta - i \sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta - i \sin \theta} \quad \theta \in]-\pi; \pi[$

* z n'est pas défini $\Leftrightarrow 1 - \cos \theta - i \sin \theta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 - \cos \theta = 0 \\ \sin \theta = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \theta = 1 \\ \sin \theta = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \theta = 0$

* $\forall \theta \in]-\pi; \pi[- \{0\}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \theta - i \sin \theta &= \cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta) = e^{-i\theta} \\ 1 - \cos \theta - i \sin \theta &= 2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 2i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} (\sin \frac{\theta}{2} - i \cos \frac{\theta}{2}) \\ &= -2i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$1 - \cos \theta - i \sin \theta = 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot e^{-i \frac{\theta}{2}} \cdot e^{i \frac{\theta}{2}} = 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot e^{i(\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2})}$$

donc: $z = \frac{e^{-i\theta}}{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot e^{i(\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2})}} = \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2}} \cdot e^{-i\theta - i(\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2})} = \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2}} \cdot e^{i(\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{3\theta}{2})}$

$z = r \cdot e^{i\alpha}$ avec $r = \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2}}$ et $\alpha = \frac{\theta - 3\theta}{2} = \frac{-2\theta}{2} = -\theta$ [2u]

* $\theta \in]-\pi, \pi[\setminus \{0\} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\theta}{2} \in]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[\setminus \{0\}$.

- $r > 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{\theta}{2} > 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 < \frac{\theta}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow 0 < \theta < \pi$
 $r < 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{\theta}{2} < 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\theta}{2} < 0 \Leftrightarrow -\pi < \theta < 0$

- $\theta \in]0, \pi[$ alors $|z| = \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2}}$ et $\arg z = \frac{\theta - 3\theta}{2} = -\theta$ [2u]

$\theta \in]-\pi, 0[$ alors $|z| = -r(-e^{-i\theta}) = -r \cdot e^{i\theta} \cdot e^{i\theta} = -r \cdot e^{i(2\theta)}$

$|z| = -r = -\frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2}}$ et $\arg z = \pi + \theta = \frac{2\pi - 3\theta}{2}$ [2u]

2) $z = (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}) + i(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$.

* $z^2 = (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})^2 - (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})^2 + 2i(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}) = 8 + 4\sqrt{3} - (8 - 4\sqrt{3}) + 2i(6 - 2)$
 $= 8\sqrt{3} + 8i = 8(\sqrt{3} + i)$

$z^4 = (z^2)^2 = 64(\sqrt{3} + i)^2 = 64(2 + 2i\sqrt{3}) = 128(1 + i\sqrt{3})$.

* donc: $z = (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}) + i(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}) = z$ est une racine 4^e de $Z = 128 + 128i\sqrt{3}$.

racines primitives de Z :

les racines primitives de 1 sont: $z_k = e^{ik \frac{2\pi}{4}}$ ($k \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$)

$z_0 = e^0 = 1$; $z_1 = e^{i \frac{\pi}{2}} = i$; $z_2 = e^{i\pi} = -1$; $z_3 = e^{3i \frac{\pi}{2}} = -i$.

il en résulte que les racines primitives de Z sont:

$z = (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}) + i(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$
 $zi = (\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}) + i(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})$
 $-z = (-\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}) + i(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6})$
 $-zi = (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}) + i(-\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$.

m

$\text{RON}(0, \vec{i}, \vec{j})$ (\mathcal{C}_m) $(1-m)x^2 - (1+m)y^2 + 2(1-m)y = 0$

1) $AB = -(1-m)(1+m)$
 $AB = 0 \Leftrightarrow m = 1 \text{ ou } m = -1$

m	-1	1
AB	+	-
\mathcal{C}_m	\emptyset	\emptyset

* $m = 1$: $\mathcal{H}(x, y) \in \mathcal{C}_1 \Leftrightarrow -4y^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 0$.
 \mathcal{C}_1 est une parabole dégénérée sur l'axe des x .

$m = -1$: $\mathcal{H}(x, y) \in \mathcal{C}_{-1} \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 + 4y = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = -2y$
 $\Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2$
 \mathcal{C}_{-1} est une parabole d'axe (Oy) tournant sa

concavité vers le bas; $\mu = -1$; sommet O ; foyer $F(0; -\frac{1}{2})$.
 directrice $y = -\frac{1}{2} = z$.

• $\forall \mu \in \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 1\}$: \mathcal{C}_μ est une conique à centre de centre $\mathcal{I}_\mu(0; \frac{1-\mu}{1+\mu})$

 ROV($\mathcal{C}_\mu, \vec{i}, \vec{j}$):

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(x, y) \in \mathcal{C}_\mu &\Leftrightarrow (1-\mu)x^2 - (1+\mu)y^2 + 2(1-\mu)y = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (1-\mu)x^2 - (1+\mu)\left[y^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1-\mu}{1+\mu} \cdot y + \left(\frac{1-\mu}{1+\mu}\right)^2\right] = -\frac{(1-\mu)^2}{1+\mu} \\ &\Leftrightarrow (1-\mu)x^2 - (1+\mu)\left(y - \frac{1-\mu}{1+\mu}\right)^2 = -\frac{(1-\mu)^2}{1+\mu} \end{aligned}$$

Translation des axes en $\mathcal{I}_\mu(0; \frac{1-\mu}{1+\mu})$.
 opérations de translation: $\begin{cases} x = X + 0 \\ y = Y + \frac{1-\mu}{1+\mu} \end{cases}$

ROV($\mathcal{C}_\mu, \vec{i}, \vec{j}$):

$$\pi(X, Y) \in \mathcal{C}_\mu \Leftrightarrow (1-\mu)X^2 - (1+\mu)Y^2 = -\frac{(1-\mu)^2}{1+\mu} \quad | : \frac{-(1-\mu)^2}{1+\mu}$$

opérations réduites: $\Leftrightarrow \frac{X^2}{-\frac{1-\mu}{1+\mu}} + \frac{Y^2}{\frac{(1-\mu)^2}{(1+\mu)^2}} = 1$

param: $\alpha = \frac{\mu-1}{\mu+1}$; $\beta = \left(\frac{1-\mu}{1+\mu}\right)^2 > 0$.

μ	$-\infty$	-1	1	$+\infty$
$\mu-1$	-	-	0	+
$\mu+1$	-	0	+	+
α	+			+
β	+			+

$\forall \mu \in]-\infty; -1[\cup]1; +\infty[$:

\mathcal{C}_μ est une ellipse d'équation: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ avec $a^2 = \alpha$ et $b^2 = \beta$.
 calculs: -----

$$a^2 - b^2 = \frac{(\mu-1)(\mu+1) - (\mu-1)^2}{(\mu+1)^2} = \frac{(\mu-1)(\mu+1 - \mu + 1)}{(\mu+1)^2} = \frac{2(\mu-1)}{(\mu+1)^2}$$

Si $\mu \in]-\infty; -1[$ alors $a^2 - b^2 < 0 \Rightarrow a < b \Rightarrow$ axe focal ($\mathcal{C}_\mu \parallel Y$).
 Si $\mu \in]1; +\infty[$ alors $a^2 - b^2 > 0 \Rightarrow a > b \Rightarrow$ axe focal ($\mathcal{C}_\mu \parallel X$).

$\forall \mu \in]-1; 1[$:

\mathcal{C}_μ est une hyperbole d'équation: $\frac{x^2}{-a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ avec $b^2 = \beta$ et $-a^2 = \alpha$.

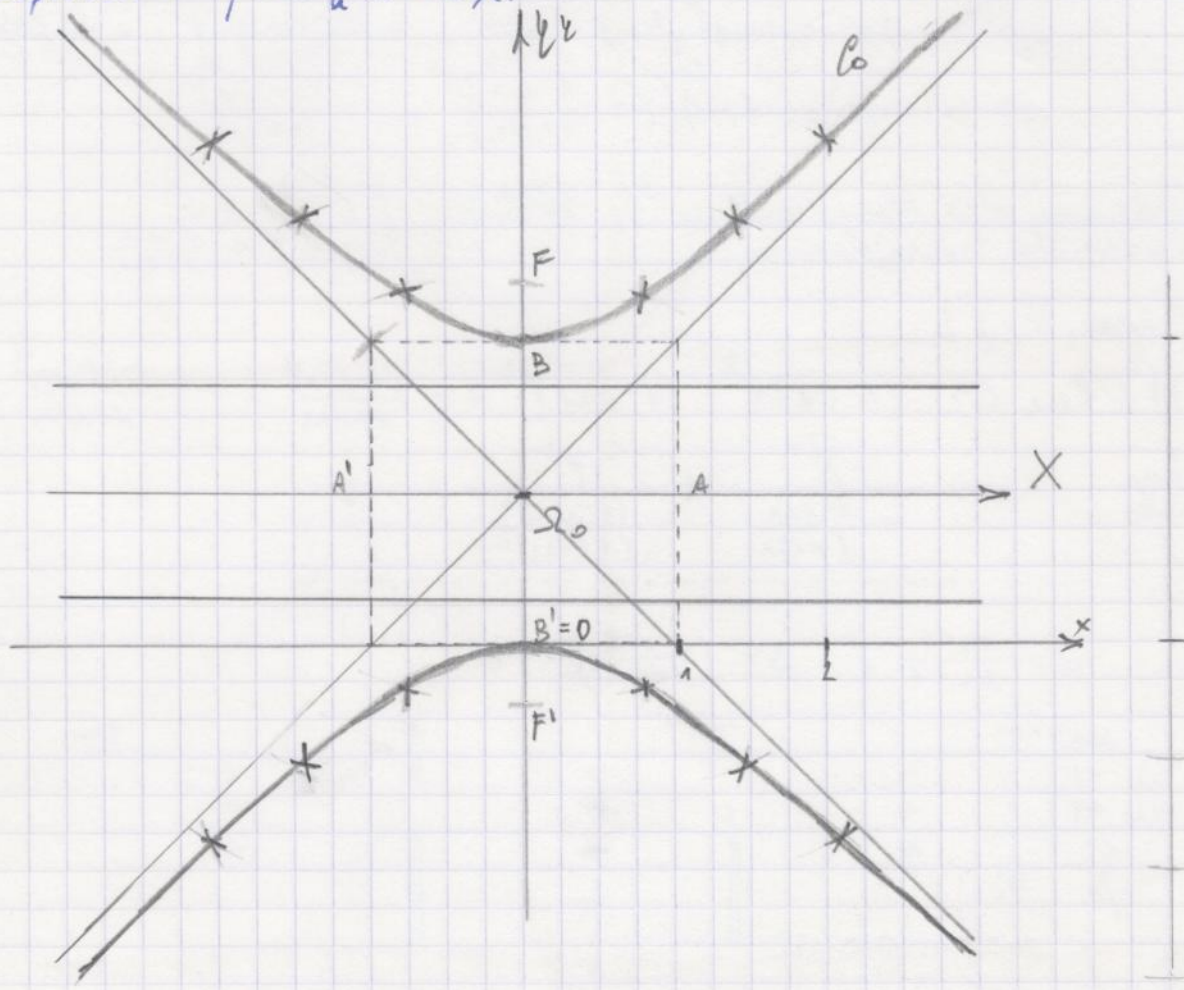
Toutes les hyperboles ont pour axe transverse ($\mathcal{C}_\mu \parallel Y$).

2) ROV($\mathcal{C}_0, \vec{i}, \vec{j}$):

Module de \mathcal{C}_0 : $\mathcal{C}_0(0, 1)$
 $\pi(x, y) \in \mathcal{C}_0 \Leftrightarrow -x^2 + y^2 = 1$ (hyperbole équilatère d'axe focal ($\mathcal{C}_0 \parallel Y$))

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 = 1 &\Rightarrow a = 1 \\ b^2 = 1 &\Rightarrow b = 1 \quad ; \quad c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 2 \Rightarrow c = \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

Fokus: $F(0, \sqrt{2}); F(0, -\sqrt{2})$
 Excentricitate hiperbolică: $e = \frac{c}{a} = \sqrt{2} > 1$;
 Parametre: $\lambda = \frac{b^2}{a^2} = 1$.
 Directrices: $y = \pm \frac{b^2}{c} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \approx \pm 0,71$.
 Asimptote: $y = \pm \frac{b}{a} \cdot x = \pm x$.



This section contains faint, mirrored text from the reverse side of the page, which is mostly illegible. Some visible fragments include:

- ... hiperbolică ...
- ... directrices ...
- ... asymptotes ...
- ... focus ...
- ... vertex ...
- ... center ...