

## A-1 Autour des nombres complexes

### ÉNONCÉS DES EXERCICES

**1-1.** Déterminer dans chaque cas :  $z_1 + z_2$ ,  $z_1 - z_2$ ,  $-2z_1 + 3z_2$ ,  $z_1 \times z_2$ ,  $\frac{z_1}{z_2}$ ,  $\overline{z_1}$ ,  $\overline{z_2}$ ,  $z_1 \times \overline{z_1}$  et  $z_2 \times \overline{z_2}$ .

**a)**  $z_1 = 4 + 2i$ ,  $z_2 = 3 - i$       **b)**  $z_1 = i$ ,  $z_2 = 1 + i$       **c)**  $z_1 = -i$ ,  $z_2 = 2 + i$

**1-2.** Déterminer dans chaque cas,  $|z|$  et  $\arg(z)$ , la forme trigonométrique et la forme exponentielle de  $z$ .

**a)**  $z = 1 + i$       **b)**  $z = 1 - i$       **c)**  $z = -1 + i$       **d)**  $z = -1 - i$   
**e)**  $z = \sqrt{3} + i$       **f)**  $z = \sqrt{3} - i$       **g)**  $z = -\sqrt{3} + i$       **h)**  $z = -\sqrt{3} - i$   
**i)**  $z = 1 + i\sqrt{3}$       **j)**  $z = 1 - i\sqrt{3}$       **k)**  $z = -1 + i\sqrt{3}$       **l)**  $z = -1 - i\sqrt{3}$

**1-3.** Déterminer dans chaque cas, la distance AB :

**a)**  $z_A = 3 + 2i$  ;  $z_B = 7 + 5i$     **b)**  $z_A = -2i$  ;  $z_B = 1 + 5i$     **c)**  $z_A = -1$  ;  $z_B = 4i$

**1-4.** Dans chaque cas, résoudre l'équation :

**a)**  $\frac{1}{z} = 1 - i$     **b)**  $\frac{2}{z - i} = i - 1$     **c)**  $(2 + i)z = 2 + 6i$     **d)**  $z - i = 2z + i$

**1-5.** Dans chaque cas, résoudre l'équation :

**a)**  $z^2 + 2z + 2 = 0$       **b)**  $z^2 + 4z + 8 = 0$       **c)**  $z^2 + 36 = 0$

## CORRIGÉS DES EXERCICES

**1-1.**

**a)** Sachant que  $z_1 = 4 + 2i$  et  $z_2 = 3 - i$ , on a :

$$z_1 + z_2 = 4 + 2i + 3 - i = 7 + i ;$$

$$z_1 - z_2 = 4 + 2i - (3 - i) = 4 + 2i - 3 + i = 1 + 3i ;$$

$$-2z_1 + 3z_2 = -2(4 + 2i) + 3(3 - i) = -8 - 4i + 9 - 3i = 1 - 7i ;$$

$$z_1 \times z_2 = (4 + 2i)(3 - i) = 12 - 4i + 6i - 2i^2 = 12 + 2i + 2 = 14 + 2i ;$$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{4 + 2i}{3 - i} = \frac{(4 + 2i)(3 + i)}{(3 - i)(3 + i)} = \frac{12 + 4i + 6i + 2i^2}{9 - i^2} = \frac{12 + 10i - 2}{10} = \frac{10 + 10i}{10} = 1 + i ;$$

$$\overline{z_1} = 4 - 2i ; \quad \overline{z_2} = 3 + i ;$$

$$z_1 \times \overline{z_1} = (4 + 2i)(4 - 2i) = 4^2 - (2i)^2 = 16 - 4i^2 = 16 + 4 = 20 ;$$

$$z_2 \times \overline{z_2} = (3 - i)(3 + i) = 3^2 - i^2 = 9 + 1 = 10 ;$$

**b)** Sachant que  $z_1 = i$  et  $z_2 = 1 + i$ , on a :

$$z_1 + z_2 = i + 1 + i = 1 + 2i ;$$

$$z_1 - z_2 = i - (1 + i) = i - 1 - i = -1 ;$$

$$-2z_1 + 3z_2 = -2i + 3(1 + i) = -2i + 3 + 3i = 3 + i ;$$

$$z_1 \times z_2 = i(1 + i) = i + i^2 = i - 1 = -1 + i ;$$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{i}{1 + i} = \frac{i(1 - i)}{1 - i^2} = \frac{i - i^2}{1 + 1} = \frac{i + 1}{2} = \frac{1 + i}{2} ;$$

$$\overline{z_1} = -i ; \quad \overline{z_2} = 1 - i ;$$

$$z_1 \times \overline{z_1} = i(-i) = -i^2 = 1 ;$$

$$z_2 \times \overline{z_2} = (1 + i)(1 - i) = 1^2 - i^2 = 1 + 1 = 2 ;$$

c) Sachant que  $z_1 = -i$  et  $z_2 = 2+i$ , on a :

$$z_1 + z_2 = -i + 2 + i = 2 ;$$

$$z_1 - z_2 = -i - (2+i) = -i - 2 - i = -2 - 2i ;$$

$$-2z_1 + 3z_2 = -2(-i) + 3(2+i) = 2i + 6 + 3i = 6 + 5i ;$$

$$z_1 \times z_2 = (-i)(2+i) = -2i - i^2 = -2i + 1 = 1 - 2i ;$$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{-i}{2+i} = \frac{-i(2-i)}{(2+i)(2-i)} = \frac{-2i+i^2}{4-i^2} = \frac{-2i-1}{4+1} = \frac{-1-2i}{5} ;$$

$$\overline{z_1} = i ; \quad \overline{z_2} = 2-i ;$$

$$z_1 \times \overline{z_1} = (-i)i = -i^2 = 1 ;$$

$$z_2 \times \overline{z_2} = (2+i)(2-i) = 2^2 - i^2 = 4 + 1 = 5 ;$$

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1-2.

a)  $|z| = |1+i| = \sqrt{1^2+1^2} = \sqrt{2}$ . Donc  $\rho = |z| = \sqrt{2}$ .

M1

$$\begin{cases} \cos(\theta) = \frac{a}{|z|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \sin(\theta) = \frac{b}{|z|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \text{ . Donc } \arg(z) = \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} [2\pi].$$

A1

Forme trigo :  $z = \rho(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)) = \sqrt{2} \left( \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right)$ .

F1

Forme expo :  $z = \rho e^{i\theta} = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$ .

F2

b)  $|z| = |1-i| = \sqrt{1^2+(-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$ . Donc  $\rho = |z| = \sqrt{2}$ .

M1

$$\begin{cases} \cos(\theta) = \frac{a}{|z|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \sin(\theta) = \frac{b}{|z|} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \text{ . Donc } \arg(z) = \theta = -\frac{\pi}{4} [2\pi].$$

A1

Forme trigo :  $z = \rho(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)) = \sqrt{2} \left( \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right)$ .

**F1**

Forme expo :  $z = \rho e^{i\theta} = \sqrt{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}$ .

**F2**

**c)**  $|z| = |-1+i| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$ . Donc  $\rho = |z| = \sqrt{2}$ .

**M1**

$$\begin{cases} \cos(\theta) = \frac{a}{|z|} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \sin(\theta) = \frac{b}{|z|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} . \text{ Donc } \arg(z) = \theta = \frac{3\pi}{4} [2\pi].$$

**A1**

Forme trigo :  $z = \rho(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)) = \sqrt{2} \left( \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \right)$ .

**F1**

Forme expo :  $z = \rho e^{i\theta} = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}$ .

**F2**

**d)**  $|z| = |-1-i| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$ . Donc  $\rho = |z| = \sqrt{2}$ .

**M1**

$$\begin{cases} \cos(\theta) = \frac{a}{|z|} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \sin(\theta) = \frac{b}{|z|} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} . \text{ Donc } \arg(z) = \theta = \frac{5\pi}{4} [2\pi].$$

**A1**

Forme trigo :  $z = \rho(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)) = \sqrt{2} \left( \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) \right)$ .

**F1**

Forme expo :  $z = \rho e^{i\theta} = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}}$ .

**F2**

**e)**  $|z| = |\sqrt{3}+i| = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3+1} = \sqrt{4} = 2$ . Donc  $\rho = |z| = 2$ .

**M1**

$$\begin{cases} \cos(\theta) = \frac{a}{|z|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \sin(\theta) = \frac{b}{|z|} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} . \text{ Donc } \arg(z) = \theta = \frac{\pi}{6} [2\pi].$$

**A1**

Forme trigo :  $z = \rho(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)) = 2\left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right)$ .

**F1**

Forme expo :  $z = \rho e^{i\theta} = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}$ .

**F2**

**f)**  $|z| = |\sqrt{3} - i| = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{3+1} = \sqrt{4} = 2$ . Donc  $\rho = |z| = 2$ .

**M1**

$$\begin{cases} \cos(\theta) = \frac{a}{|z|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \sin(\theta) = \frac{b}{|z|} = \frac{-1}{2} \end{cases} \text{ . Donc } \arg(z) = \theta = -\frac{\pi}{6} [2\pi].$$

**A1**

Forme trigo :  $z = \rho(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)) = 2\left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right)$ .

**F1**

Forme expo :  $z = \rho e^{i\theta} = 2e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}}$ .

**F2**

**g)**  $|z| = |-\sqrt{3} + i| = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3+1} = \sqrt{4} = 2$ . Donc  $\rho = |z| = 2$ .

**M1**

$$\begin{cases} \cos(\theta) = \frac{a}{|z|} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \sin(\theta) = \frac{b}{|z|} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \text{ . Donc } \arg(z) = \theta = \frac{5\pi}{6} [2\pi].$$

**A1**

Forme trigo :  $z = \rho(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)) = 2\left(\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)\right)$ .

**F1**

Forme expo :  $z = \rho e^{i\theta} = 2e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}$ .

**F2**

**h)**  $|z| = |-\sqrt{3} - i| = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{3})^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{3+1} = \sqrt{4} = 2$ . Donc  $\rho = |z| = 2$ .

**M1**

$$\begin{cases} \cos(\theta) = \frac{a}{|z|} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \sin(\theta) = \frac{b}{|z|} = \frac{-1}{2} \end{cases} \text{ . Donc } \arg(z) = \theta = -\frac{5\pi}{6} [2\pi].$$

**A1**

Forme trigo :  $z = \rho(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)) = 2\left(\cos\left(-\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)\right)$ .

**F1**

Forme expo :  $z = \rho e^{i\theta} = 2e^{-i\frac{5\pi}{6}}$ .

**F2**

**i)**  $|z| = |1 + i\sqrt{3}| = \sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{1+3} = \sqrt{4} = 2$ . Donc  $\rho = |z| = 2$ .

**M1**

$$\begin{cases} \cos(\theta) = \frac{a}{|z|} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \sin(\theta) = \frac{b}{|z|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases} \text{ . Donc } \arg(z) = \theta = \frac{\pi}{3} [2\pi].$$

**A1**

Forme trigo :  $z = \rho(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)) = 2\left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right)$ .

**F1**

Forme expo :  $z = \rho e^{i\theta} = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$ .

**F2**

**j)**  $|z| = |1 - i\sqrt{3}| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{1+3} = \sqrt{4} = 2$ . Donc  $\rho = |z| = 2$ .

**M1**

$$\begin{cases} \cos(\theta) = \frac{a}{|z|} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \sin(\theta) = \frac{b}{|z|} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases} \text{ . Donc } \arg(z) = \theta = -\frac{\pi}{3} [2\pi].$$

**A1**

Forme trigo :  $z = \rho(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)) = 2\left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right)$ .

**F1**

Forme expo :  $z = \rho e^{i\theta} = 2e^{-i\frac{\pi}{3}}$ .

**F2**

**k)**  $|z| = |-1 + i\sqrt{3}| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{1+3} = \sqrt{4} = 2$ . Donc  $\rho = |z| = 2$ .

**M1**

$$\begin{cases} \cos(\theta) = \frac{a}{|z|} = \frac{-1}{2} \\ \sin(\theta) = \frac{b}{|z|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases} \text{ . Donc } \arg(z) = \theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} [2\pi].$$

**A1**

Forme trigo :  $z = \rho(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)) = 2\left(\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\right)$ .

F1

Forme expo :  $z = \rho e^{i\theta} = 2e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$ .

F2

l)  $|z| = |-1 - i\sqrt{3}| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{1+3} = \sqrt{4} = 2$ . Donc  $\rho = |z| = 2$ .

M1

$$\begin{cases} \cos(\theta) = \frac{a}{|z|} = \frac{-1}{2} \\ \sin(\theta) = \frac{b}{|z|} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases} \text{ . Donc } \arg(z) = \theta = \frac{-2\pi}{3} [2\pi].$$

A1

Forme trigo :  $z = \rho(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)) = 2\left(\cos\left(\frac{-2\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{-2\pi}{3}\right)\right)$ .

F1

Forme expo :  $z = \rho e^{i\theta} = 2e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$ .

F2

**1-3.**

a)  $AB = |z_B - z_A| = |7 + 5i - (3 + 2i)| = |7 + 5i - 3 - 2i| = |4 + 3i| = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{16 + 9} = \sqrt{25} = 5$ .

D

b)  $AB = |z_B - z_A| = |1 + 5i - (-2i)| = |1 + 5i + 2i| = |1 + 7i| = \sqrt{1^2 + 7^2} = \sqrt{1 + 49} = \sqrt{50} = \sqrt{25 \times 2} = \sqrt{25} \times \sqrt{2} = 5\sqrt{2}$ .

D

c)  $AB = |z_B - z_A| = |4i - (-1)| = |4i + 1| = |1 + 4i| = \sqrt{1^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{1 + 16} = \sqrt{17}$ .

D

**1-4.**

$$\text{a) } \frac{1}{z} = 1 - i \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1}{1 - i} = \frac{1 \times (1 + i)}{(1 - i)(1 + i)} = \frac{1 + i}{1 - i^2} = \frac{1 + i}{2}.$$

$$\text{Donc : } S = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + i \frac{1}{2} \right\}.$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{2}{z - i} = i - 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{z - i}{2} = \frac{1}{i - 1} \Leftrightarrow z - i = \frac{2}{i - 1} \Leftrightarrow z - i = \frac{2}{-1 + i} \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{2}{-1 + i} + i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{2(-1 - i)}{(-1 + i)(-1 - i)} + i \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{-2 - 2i}{1 - i^2} + i = \frac{-2 - 2i}{1 + 1} + i = \frac{-2 - 2i}{2} + i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = -1 - i + i = -1.$$

$$\text{Donc : } S = \{-1\}.$$

$$\text{c) } (2 + i)z = 2 + 6i \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{2 + 6i}{2 + i} \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{(2 + 6i)(2 - i)}{(2 + i)(2 - i)} = \frac{4 - 2i + 12i - 6i^2}{2^2 - i^2}$$

$$z = \frac{4 + 10i + 6}{4 + 1} = \frac{10 + 10i}{5} = 2 + 2i.$$

$$\text{Donc : } S = \{2 + 2i\}.$$

$$\text{d) } z - i = 2z + i \Leftrightarrow -i - i = 2z - z \Leftrightarrow -2i = z.$$

$$\text{Donc : } S = \{-2i\}.$$

**1-5.**

$$\text{a) } \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 2^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 2 = 4 - 8 = -4$$

$\Delta < 0$ , il y a 2 solutions :

$$z_1 = \frac{-b + i\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-2 + i\sqrt{4}}{2 \times 1} = \frac{-2 + 2i}{2} = -1 + i \text{ et}$$