

Exercice 1):

$$(z, z') \in \mathbb{C}^2, m \in \mathbb{N}$$

1) a) Binôme de Newton: $(z + z')^m = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} z^k z'^{m-k}$

et sous forme développée:

$$(z+z')^m = \binom{m}{0} z^0 z'^m + \binom{m}{1} z^1 z'^{m-1} + \dots + \binom{m}{m-1} z^{m-1} z'^1 + \binom{m}{m} z^m z'^0$$

b) $(2 + i\sqrt{2})^4 = \binom{4}{0} 2^0 (i\sqrt{2})^{4-0} + \binom{4}{1} 2^1 (i\sqrt{2})^{4-1} + \binom{4}{2} 2^2 (i\sqrt{2})^{4-2} + \binom{4}{3} 2^3 (i\sqrt{2})^{4-3} + \binom{4}{4} 2^4 (i\sqrt{2})^{4-4}$

Rq: On peut utiliser la calculatrice pour obtenir les différents coefficients binomiaux.
ou avec les formules:

$$\binom{4}{0} = \frac{4!}{0!(4-0)!} = \frac{4!}{4!} = 1 \quad \binom{4}{1} = \frac{4!}{1!(4-1)!} = \frac{4!}{3!} = \frac{3! \times 4}{3!} = 4$$

$$\binom{4}{2} = \frac{4!}{2!(4-2)!} = \frac{4!}{2! \times 2!} = \frac{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4}{1 \times 2 \times 1 \times 2} = \frac{3 \times 2 \times 2}{2} = 6$$

$$\binom{4}{3} = \frac{4!}{3!(4-3)!} = \frac{3! \times 4}{3!} = 4 \quad \binom{4}{4} = \frac{4!}{4!(4-4)!} = 1$$

Donc:

$$(2 + i\sqrt{2})^4 = 1 \times \underbrace{i^4}_{=1} (\sqrt{2})^4 + 4 \times 2 \times i^3 (\sqrt{2})^3 + 6 \times 4 \times i^2 (\sqrt{2})^2 + 4 \times 8 \times i \times \sqrt{2} + 1 \times 16$$

$$= \underline{4} - \underline{8i \times 2\sqrt{2}} - \underline{24 \times 2} + \underline{32i\sqrt{2}} + \underline{16}$$

Donc: $\underline{(2 + i\sqrt{2})^4 = -28 + 16i\sqrt{2}}$

2) Soit $z = x + iy$, $z' = x' + iy'$

on a: $\bar{z} = x - iy$ et $\bar{z}' = x' - iy'$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{z} \times \bar{z}' &= (x - iy)(x' - iy') \\ &= xx' - ixy' - iyx' + i^2 yy'\end{aligned}$$

d'où: $\bar{z} \times \bar{z}' = xx' - yy' + i(-xy' - yx')$

D'autre part: $z \times z' = (x + iy)(x' + iy')$

$$\begin{aligned}&= xx' + ixy' + iyx' - yy' \\ &= xx' - yy' + i(xy' + yx')\end{aligned}$$

d'où: $\overline{z \times z'} = xx' - yy' + i(-xy' - yx')$

Donc:

$$\underline{\overline{z \times z'} = \bar{z} \times \bar{z}'}$$

Exercice (2):

$$\begin{aligned}z &= \frac{3+4i}{2-7i} = \frac{(3+4i)(2+7i)}{(2-7i)(2+7i)} \\ &= \frac{6+21i+8i-28}{4+49} \\ &= \frac{-22+29i}{53} = -\frac{22}{53} + \frac{29}{53}i\end{aligned}$$

d'où: $\bar{z} = -\frac{22}{53} + \frac{29}{53}i = -\frac{22}{53} - \frac{29}{53}i$

Exercice (3):

$$\begin{aligned}1) P(3) &= 2 \times 3^3 - 5 \times 3^2 + \frac{29}{4} \times 3 - \frac{123}{4} \\ &= 54 - 45 + \frac{87}{4} - \frac{123}{4} = 9 - \frac{36}{4} = 9 - 9 = 0\end{aligned}$$

d'où 3 est une racine de P

2) Comme 3 est racine de P, P est factorisable par $z - 3$

$$\begin{aligned}(z-3)(az^2+bz+c) &= az^3+bz^2+cz-3az^2-3bz-3c \\ &= az^3+z^2(b-3a)+z(c-3b)-3c\end{aligned}$$

On procède par identification des coefficients de même degré : (3)

$$\begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b - 3a = -5 \\ c - 3b = \frac{29}{4} \\ -3c = -\frac{123}{4} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = -9 + 3a = -5 + 6 = 1 \\ \frac{41}{4} - \frac{12}{4} = \frac{29}{4} \text{ (cohérent)} \\ c = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3 \times 41}{4} = \frac{41}{4} \end{cases}$$

Donc: $P(z) = (z - 3)(2z^2 + z + \frac{41}{4})$

3) $P(z) = 0 \Leftrightarrow z - 3 = 0$ ou $2z^2 + z + \frac{41}{4} = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow z = 3$ ou $2z^2 + z + \frac{41}{4} = 0$ $\begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = 1 \\ c = \frac{41}{4} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta = b^2 - 4ac \\ = 1 - 4 \times 2 \times \frac{41}{4} = 1 - 82 = -81 < 0 : \text{donc} \\ \text{l'équation admet deux racines complexes} \\ \text{conjuguées} \\ z_1 = \frac{-b + i\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-1 + 9i}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{9}{4}i \\ \text{et } z_2 = \bar{z}_1 = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{9}{4}i \end{cases}$$

Donc: $S = \left\{ 3; -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{9}{4}i; -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{9}{4}i \right\}$