



guessmaths

Exercice 1 :

On donne θ_0 un réel tel que : $\cos(\theta_0) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ et $\sin(\theta_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$.

Calculer le module et l'argument de chacun des nombres complexes suivants (en fonction de θ_0) :

$$a = 3i(2+i)(4+2i)(1+i) \quad \text{et} \quad b = \frac{(4+2i)(-1+i)}{(2-i)3i}$$

Correction exercice1

$$\begin{aligned} \blacksquare |a| &= |3i(2+i)(4+2i)(1+i)| = |3i| \times |2+i| \times |4+2i| \times |1+i| \\ &= 3 \times \sqrt{2^2+1^2} \times 2 \times \sqrt{2^2+1^2} \times \sqrt{1^2+1^2} \\ &= 6(\sqrt{2^2+1^2})^2 \times \sqrt{2} = 6 \times 5\sqrt{2} \\ &= 30\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \blacksquare \text{Arg}(a) &\equiv \text{Arg}(3i(2+i)(4+2i)(1+i)) [2\pi] \\ &\equiv \text{Arg}(3i) + \text{Arg}((2+i)) + \text{Arg}((4+2i)) + \text{Arg}((1+i)) [2\pi] \\ &\equiv \frac{\pi}{2} + \text{Arg}((2+i)) + \text{Arg}((4+2i)) + \frac{\pi}{4} [2\pi] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Soit } \theta \text{ un argument de } (2+i), \cos(\theta) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2^2+1^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \text{ et } \sin(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^2+1^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

donc $\cos(\theta) = \cos(\theta_0)$ $\sin(\theta) = \sin(\theta_0)$, on en déduit que $\theta = \theta_0 + 2k\pi$.

$$\text{Par suite } \text{Arg}(a) \equiv \frac{3\pi}{4} + \theta_0 [2\pi]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \blacksquare |b| &= \left| \frac{(4+2i)(-1+i)}{(2-i)3i} \right| \\ &= \frac{|(4+2i)(-1+i)|}{|(2-i)3i|} \\ &= \frac{|4+2i| \times |-1+i|}{|2-i| \times |3i|} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{4^2+2^2} \times \sqrt{(-1)^2+1^2}}{\sqrt{2^2+(-1)^2} \times \sqrt{3^2}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{20} \times \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5} \times 3} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5} \times 3} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \blacksquare \operatorname{Arg}(b) &\equiv \operatorname{Arg}\left(\frac{(4+2i)(-1+i)}{(2-i)3i}\right)[2\pi] \\
 &\equiv \operatorname{Arg}((4+2i)(-1+i)) - \operatorname{Arg}((2-i)3i)[2\pi] \\
 &\equiv \operatorname{Arg}(4+2i) + \operatorname{Arg}(-1+i) - \operatorname{Arg}(2-i) - \operatorname{Arg}(3i)[2\pi] \\
 &\equiv \theta_0 + \frac{3\pi}{4} - (-\theta_0) - \frac{\pi}{2}[2\pi] \\
 &\equiv \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\theta_0[2\pi]
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 2 :

Mettre sous la forme $a+ib$; $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ (forme algébrique) les nombres complexes suivants :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \blacksquare z_1 &= \frac{3+6i}{3-4i} & \blacksquare z_2 &= \left(\frac{1+i}{2-i}\right)^2 & \blacksquare z_3 &= \frac{2+5i}{1-i} + \frac{2-5i}{1+i} & \blacksquare z_4 &= \frac{5+2i}{1-2i} \\
 \blacksquare z_5 &= \left(-\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3 & \blacksquare z_6 &= \frac{(1+i)^9}{(1-i)^7} & \blacksquare z_7 &= -\frac{2}{1-i\sqrt{3}} & \blacksquare z_8 &= \frac{1}{(1+2i)(3-i)} & \blacksquare z_9 &= \frac{1+2i}{1-2i}
 \end{aligned}$$

Correction exercice 2:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \blacksquare z_1 &= \frac{3+6i}{3-4i} = \frac{(3+6i)(3+4i)}{3^2 + (-4)^2} = \frac{9+12i+18i-24}{25} = \frac{-15+30i}{25} = -\frac{3}{5} + \frac{6}{5}i. \\
 \blacksquare z_2 &= \left(\frac{1+i}{2-i}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{(1+i)(2+i)}{2^2 + (-1)^2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2+2i+i-1}{5}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1+3i}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{1+6i-9}{25} = -\frac{8}{25} + \frac{6}{25}i \\
 \blacksquare z_4 &= \frac{5+2i}{1-2i} = \frac{(5+2i)(1+2i)}{1^2 + (-2)^2} = \frac{5+2i+10i-4}{5} = \frac{1+12i}{5} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{12}{5}i \\
 \blacksquare z_5 &= \left(-\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + 3\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\left(i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + 3\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{4}\left(i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + 3\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\times\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) + \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)\times\left(i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}i + \frac{9}{8} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}i \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Autre méthode :

$$\begin{aligned}
 z_5 &= \left(-\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3 = \left(-\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \times \left(-\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 \\
 &= \left(-\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \left(\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + \left(i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2\right) \\
 &= \left(-\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{4} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{3}{4}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left(-\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \\
&= \left(-\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \overline{\left(-\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)} \\
&= \left| -\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right|^2 \quad (\text{on rappelle que : } z\bar{z} = |z|^2) \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 = 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\blacksquare z_6 &= \frac{(1+i)^9}{(1-i)^7} = \left(\frac{1+i}{1-i} \right)^7 (1+i)^2 = \left(\frac{-i^2+i}{1-i} \right)^7 (1+2i-1) = \left(\frac{(1-i)i}{1-i} \right)^7 (1+2i-1) \\
&= (i)^7 (2i) = (i)^2 \times i \times (2i) = -i \times (2i) = 2
\end{aligned}$$

De même on calcul les autres complexes ; je vous laisse le soin de le faire.

Exercice 3 :

Ecrire sous forme algébrique les nombres complexes suivants

$$\blacksquare z_1 = 2e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}} \quad \blacksquare z_2 = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}} \quad \blacksquare z_3 = 3e^{-\frac{7i\pi}{8}} \quad \blacksquare z_4 = \left(2e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \right) \left(e^{-i\frac{3\pi}{4}} \right)$$

$$\blacksquare z_5 = \frac{2e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}}}{e^{-\frac{3i\pi}{4}}} \quad \blacksquare z_6 = \left(2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} \right) \left(3e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}} \right) \quad \blacksquare z_7 = \frac{2e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}}}{3e^{-\frac{5i\pi}{6}}}$$

$$\blacksquare z_8 : \text{le nombre de module 2 et d'argument } \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$\blacksquare z_9 : \text{le nombre de module 3 et d'argument } -\frac{\pi}{8}.$$

Correction exercice 3:

$$\begin{aligned}
\blacksquare z_1 &= 2e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}} = 2 \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) \\
&= 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \\
&= -1 + i\sqrt{3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\blacksquare z_2 &= \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}} = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{8} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \right) \\
&= \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{8} + i\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{8}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Or } \cos \frac{\pi}{8} = \cos \left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{4}}{2} \right) = \sqrt{\frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + 1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2} + 2}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{2} + 2}}{2}$$

$$\text{Et } \sin \frac{\pi}{8} = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8}} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{2} + 2}}{2} \right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

$$\text{Donc } z_2 = \sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{2}+2}}{2} + i\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{4+2\sqrt{2}}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{4-2\sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

$$\blacksquare z_3 = 3e^{-\frac{7i\pi}{8}} = 3\left(\cos\left(-\frac{7\pi}{8}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{7\pi}{8}\right)\right)$$

$$= 3\left(\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{8}\right) - i\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{8}\right)\right)$$

$$= 3\left(\cos\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{8}\right) - i\sin\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)\right)$$

$$= 3\left(-\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{8}\right) - i\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{8}\right)\right)$$

$$= 3\left(-\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)\right)$$

$$= -\frac{3 \times \sqrt{4+2\sqrt{2}}}{2} + i \frac{3 \times \sqrt{4-2\sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

$$\blacksquare z_4 = \left(2e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}}\right)\left(e^{-\frac{3i\pi}{4}}\right)$$

$$= 2e^{\frac{i\pi}{4} - \frac{3i\pi}{4}}$$

$$= 2e^{-\frac{i\pi}{2}}$$

$$= 2\left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)$$

$$= -2i$$

$$\blacksquare z_5 = \frac{2e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}}}{e^{-\frac{3i\pi}{4}}}$$

$$= 2e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}} \times e^{\frac{3i\pi}{4}}$$

$$= 2e^{\frac{i\pi}{4} + \frac{3i\pi}{4}}$$

$$= 2e^{i\pi}$$

$$= -2$$

$$\blacksquare z_6 = \left(2e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}}\right)\left(3e^{\frac{5i\pi}{6}}\right)$$

$$= 2 \times 3e^{\frac{i\pi}{3} + \frac{5i\pi}{6}}$$

$$= 6e^{\frac{7i\pi}{6}}$$

$$= 6e^{i\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}$$

$$= 6e^{i\pi} \times e^{\frac{i\pi}{6}}$$

$$= -6\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{6} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 6 \times \frac{1}{2}i \\
 &= -3\sqrt{3} - 3i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \blacksquare z_7 &= \frac{2e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}}}{3e^{-\frac{5i\pi}{6}}} \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}} \times e^{\frac{5i\pi}{6}} \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} e^{\frac{i\pi}{3} + \frac{5i\pi}{6}} \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}i \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{1}{3}i
 \end{aligned}$$

$\blacksquare z_8$: le nombre de module 2 et d'argument $\frac{\pi}{3}$; donc : $z_8 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = 1 + i\sqrt{3}$.

$\blacksquare z_9$: le nombre de module 3 et d'argument $-\frac{\pi}{8}$; donc :

$$\begin{aligned}
 z_9 &= 2 \left(\cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{8} \right) + i \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{8} \right) \right) \\
 &= 2 \left(\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{8} \right) - i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{8} \right) \right) \\
 &= 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{4+2\sqrt{2}}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{4-2\sqrt{2}}}{2} \right) \\
 &= \sqrt{4+2\sqrt{2}} - i\sqrt{4-2\sqrt{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$