

Exercice 1 :

Ecrire les nombres complexes suivants sous leur forme exponentielle.

$$z_1 = \frac{1+i}{1-i} \quad ; \quad z_2 = \left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^3 \quad ; \quad z_3 = (1+i\sqrt{3})^4 \quad ; \quad z_4 = (1+i\sqrt{3})^5 + (1-i\sqrt{3})^5 \quad ;$$

$$z_5 = \frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}+i} \quad ; \quad z_6 = \frac{\sqrt{6}-i\sqrt{2}}{2-2i}$$

Correction exercice 1

$$\begin{aligned} \blacksquare z_1 &= \frac{1+i}{1-i} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} i \right)}{\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} i \right)} \\ &= \frac{\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)}{\left(\cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right)} \\ &= \frac{e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}}{e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}} \\ &= e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ \blacksquare z_2 &= \left(\frac{1+i}{1-i} \right)^3 \\ &= \left(e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \right)^3 = e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} \\ \blacksquare z_3 &= (1+i\sqrt{3})^4 \\ &= \left(\sqrt{1^2 + \sqrt{3}^2} \right)^4 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1^2 + \sqrt{3}^2}} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{1^2 + \sqrt{3}^2}} \right)^4 \\ &= 2^4 \left(\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^4 \\ &= 16 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right)^4 \\ &= 16 \left(e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} \right)^4 = 16 e^{i\frac{4\pi}{6}} = 16 e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \blacksquare z_4 &= (1+i\sqrt{3})^5 + (1-i\sqrt{3})^5 \\
 &= \left(2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}\right)^5 + \left(2 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}}\right)^5 \\
 &= 2e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}} + e^{-i\frac{5\pi}{6}} \\
 &= 2\cos\frac{5\pi}{6} \\
 &= -2\cos\frac{5\pi}{6} e^{i\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Car : } \cos\frac{5\pi}{6} < 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \blacksquare z_5 &= \frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}+i} \\
 &= \frac{2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}}{2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right)} \\
 &= \frac{e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}}{\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{6} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{6}\right)} \\
 &= \frac{e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}}{e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}} \\
 &= e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)} \\
 &= e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \blacksquare z_6 &= \frac{\sqrt{6}-i\sqrt{2}}{2-2i} \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i\right)}{2\sqrt{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i\right)} \\
 &= \frac{\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{6} - i\sin\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{4} - i\sin\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \\
 &= \frac{\left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right)}{\left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - i\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)} \\
 &= \frac{e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}}}{e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}} = e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 2 :

Calculer les racines carrées des nombres suivants.

$$z_1 = -1 \quad ; \quad z_2 = i \quad ; \quad z_3 = 1+i \quad ; \quad z_4 = -1-i \quad ;$$

$$z_5 = 1+i\sqrt{3} \quad ;$$

$$z_6 = 3+4i \quad ; \quad z_7 = 7+24i \quad ; \quad z_8 = 3-4i \quad ; \quad z_9 = 24-10i$$

Correction exercice 2

On cherche les nombres complexes tels que $\omega^2 = z_1$ càd : $\omega^2 = -1$

$$\omega_1 = -i \text{ ou } \omega_2 = i$$

On cherche les nombres complexes tels que $\omega^2 = z_2$ càd : $\omega^2 = i = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$$\omega_1 = -e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ ou } \omega_2 = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

On cherche les nombres complexes tels que $\omega^2 = z_3$ càd : $\omega^2 = 1+i = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt[4]{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}} = \sqrt[4]{2}\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{8} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{8}\right) \text{ ou } \omega_2 = -\sqrt[4]{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}} = \sqrt[4]{2}\left(-\cos\frac{\pi}{8} - i\sin\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \sqrt[4]{2}\left(\cos\frac{9\pi}{8} + i\sin\frac{9\pi}{8}\right)$$

C'est un peu insuffisant parce que l'on ne connaît pas les valeurs de $\cos\frac{\pi}{8}$ et de $\sin\frac{\pi}{8}$.

Deuxième méthode

$$z_6 = 3+4i$$

$3+4i = 4+4i-1 = (2+i)^2$ et on retrouve que les racines carrées de $z_6 = 3+4i$ sont $(2+i)$ ou $-(2+i)$.

De la même façon on calcul les autres racines carrées.