

$$I \quad P(z) = z^3 - \alpha z^2 + \beta z - 16i$$

$$1) \quad \begin{cases} P(2i) = 0 \\ P(i) = -\sqrt{3} - 8i \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -8i + \alpha \cdot 4 + 2\beta i - 16i = 0 \\ -i + \alpha + \beta i - 16i = -3\sqrt{3} - 8i \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad \begin{cases} 4\alpha + 2i\beta = 24i \\ \alpha + i\beta = -3\sqrt{3} + 9i \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -2\alpha - i\beta = -12i \\ \alpha + i\beta = 9i - 3\sqrt{3} \end{cases} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} (+) \\ (-) \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} -\alpha = -3i - 3\sqrt{3} \\ \alpha = 3\sqrt{3} + 3i \end{array} \quad \textcircled{**}$$

$$\textcircled{**} \Rightarrow 3\sqrt{3} + 3i + i\beta = -3\sqrt{3} + 9i$$

$$i\beta = -6\sqrt{3} + 6i$$

$$\boxed{\beta = 6 + 6\sqrt{3}i}$$

$$\boxed{P(z) = z^3 - (3\sqrt{3} + 3i)z^2 + (6 + 6\sqrt{3}i)z - 16i}$$

$$2) \quad P(z) = 0 \quad P(z) = (z - z_0) \cdot Q(z) \quad \text{avec } z_0 = 2i$$

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

$$\begin{array}{c} z_1 \nearrow \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & -3\sqrt{3} - 3i & 6 + 6\sqrt{3}i & -16i \\ \hline & 2i & 2 - 6\sqrt{3}i & 16i \\ \hline 1 & -3\sqrt{3} - i & 8 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Résolvons } Q(z) = 0$$

$$\Delta = 27 - 1 + 6\sqrt{3}i - 32$$

$$\Delta = -6 + 6\sqrt{3}i$$

$$\text{racines carrées de } \Delta : \sigma_{1/2} = \pm(a + bi)$$

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 = \sqrt{36 + 36 \cdot 3} = 6 \cdot 2 = 12 \\ a^2 - b^2 = -6 \\ 2ab = 6\sqrt{3} \rightarrow a \text{ et } b \text{ même signe} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} a^2 - b^2 = -6 \\ 2ab = 6\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \wedge (2) : \begin{cases} 2a^2 = 6 \\ a = \pm\sqrt{3} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} (1) - (2) : 2b^2 = 18 \\ b = \pm 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma_{1/2} = \pm(\sqrt{3} + 3i)$$

$$z_1 = \frac{3\sqrt{3} + i + \sqrt{3} + 3i}{2} = 2\sqrt{3} + 2i$$

$$z_2 = \frac{3\sqrt{3} + i - \sqrt{3} - 3i}{2} = \sqrt{3} - i$$

$$S = \{2i; 2\sqrt{3} + 2i; \sqrt{3} - i\}$$

$$3) \quad z_1 = a z_2 \quad \text{avec } a = r \cos \theta$$

$$a = \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} + 2i}{\sqrt{3} - i} = \frac{4 \cos \frac{\pi}{6}}{2 \cos -\frac{\pi}{6}} = 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$A_1 = f(A_2)$ où f est la composée d'une rotation de centre O (origine)

de l'angle $\frac{\pi}{3}$ avec une homothétie de centre O et de rapport

$$k = 2$$

$$\left[A_2 = f(A_1) \quad R\left(0; -\frac{\pi}{3}\right) ; \mathcal{H}\left(0; \frac{1}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$\text{II 1) } C_{n-3}^3 + C_{n-4}^2 = n$$

Cond. $n \geq 6$

$$\frac{(n-3)(n-4)(n-5)}{6} + \frac{(n-4)(n-5)}{2} = n$$

$$(n-4)(n-5)(n-3+3) = 6n$$

$$n(n-4)(n-5) - 6n = 0$$

$$n(n^2 - 9n + 20 - 6) = 0$$

$$n(n^2 - 9n + 14) = 0$$

$$\Delta = 81 - 56 = 25$$

$$n = 0 \text{ ou } n = \frac{9 \pm 5}{2}$$

$$n = 0 \text{ ou } n = 7 \text{ ou } n = 2$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \{4\}$$

$$2) *66*666* \quad C_8^3 \cdot 5^3 = \frac{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6}{6} \cdot 125 = 7000; \quad p = \frac{7000}{6^8} = 0,004$$

$$3) \quad p = p(\text{garçon}) = \frac{7}{10} \quad \text{mère: garçon}$$

$$q = p(\text{filles}) = \frac{3}{10} \quad \text{père: fille}$$

$$p(X \geq 1) = 1 - p(X=0)$$

$$= 1 - C_n^0 \left(\frac{7}{10}\right)^0 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^n$$

$$1 - \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^n > 0,995$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^n < 0,005$$

$$n \ln 0,3 < \ln 0,005$$

$$n > \frac{\ln 0,005}{\ln 0,3}$$

Madame doit mettre au moins 5 enfants au monde.

III 1) $F(-1;3) F'(3;3)$



3.

distance focale : 4

$c = 2$

$e = \frac{4}{5}$

$e = \frac{c}{a}$ donc $a = \frac{c}{e} = \frac{2 \cdot 5}{4} = \frac{5}{2}$

$c^2 = a^2 - b^2$ donc $b^2 = a^2 - c^2 = \frac{25}{4} - 4 = \frac{9}{4}$ $b = \frac{3}{2}$

eq. réduite : $\frac{4x^2}{25} + \frac{4y^2}{9} = 1$

CHR $O'(1;3)$ $\begin{cases} X = x-1 \\ Y = y-3 \end{cases}$

$36x^2 + 100y^2 = 225$

$36(x-1)^2 + 100(y-3)^2 = 225$

$36x^2 + 100y^2 - 72x - 600y + 411 = 0$

2) $16x^2 - 9y^2 - 32x - 36y - 56 = 0$

$16(x^2 - 2x) - 9(y^2 + 4y) - 56 = 0$

$16(x^2 - 2x + 1 - 1) - 9(y^2 + 4y + 4 - 4) - 56 = 0$

$16(x-1)^2 - 9(y+2)^2 - 16 + 36 - 56 = 0$

$16x^2 - 9y^2 = 36$ $| : 36$

$\frac{4x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$

$a = \frac{3}{2}$
 $b = 2$

$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = \frac{9}{4} + 4 = \frac{25}{4}$ $c = \frac{5}{2}$

C'est une hyperbole



Foyers :

$(O'x'x')$	$(O'y'y')$
$F(-\frac{5}{2}; 0)$	$F(-\frac{3}{2}; -2)$
$F(\frac{5}{2}; 0)$	$F(\frac{3}{2}; -2)$

excentricité : $e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{5 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{5}{3}$

tangentes par $O(0,0)$ $T \equiv y = ax$

$T \cap E : \begin{cases} 16x^2 - 9y^2 - 32x - 36y - 56 = 0 \\ y = ax \end{cases}$

$16x^2 - 9a^2x^2 - 32x - 36ax - 56 = 0$

$(16 - 9a^2)x^2 - 4(8 + 9a)x - 56 = 0$

Cond. de tangence $\Delta = 0$ $16(8+9a)^2 + 4 \cdot 56 \cdot (16-9a^2) = 0$ $| : 16$
 $(8+9a)^2 + 14(16-9a^2) = 0$

$64 + 144a + 81a^2 + 224 - 126a^2 = 0$

$-45a^2 + 144a + 288 = 0$ $| : (-9)$

$5a^2 - 16a - 32 = 0$

$\Delta = 16^2 + 4 \cdot 32 \cdot 5$

$= 896$

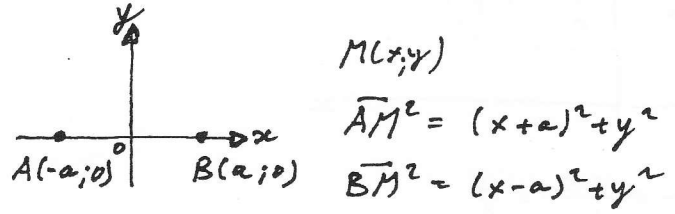
$\sqrt{\Delta} = 8\sqrt{14}$

$a_{1/2} = \frac{16 \pm 8\sqrt{14}}{10} = \frac{8 \pm 4\sqrt{14}}{5}$

$T_1 \equiv y = \frac{8 + 4\sqrt{14}}{5}x$

$T_2 \equiv y = \frac{8 - 4\sqrt{14}}{5}x$

IV



$M \in \mathcal{L} \Leftrightarrow 2\overline{MA}^2 = 3c\overline{MB}^2 \quad (c > 0) \quad M \neq B$

$\Leftrightarrow 2(x+a)^2 + 2y^2 = 3c(x-a)^2 + 3cy^2$

$\Leftrightarrow (2-3c)x^2 + (2-3c)y^2 + (4a+6ac)x + 2a^2 - 3a^2c = 0$

$c = \frac{2}{3}$: $8ax = 0$
 $x = 0$ \mathcal{L} est l'axe des y
 \mathcal{L} est la médiatrice de [AB]

$c \neq \frac{2}{3}$ $x^2 + y^2 + \frac{2a(2+3c)}{2-3c}x + a^2 = 0$

Poser $\Omega(-\frac{a(2+3c)}{2-3c}; 0)$

$r^2 = \frac{a^2(2+3c)^2}{(2-3c)^2} - a^2 = \frac{a^2[(2+3c)^2 - (2-3c)^2]}{(2-3c)^2}$
 $= \frac{24a^2c}{(2-3c)^2}$

\mathcal{L} est le cercle de centre Ω et de rayon $r = \frac{2a\sqrt{6c}}{|2-3c|}$
 [On vérifie que B n'appartient pas à \mathcal{L}].

$a=3 \quad c = \frac{1}{6} \quad \Omega(-\frac{3(2+\frac{1}{6})}{2-\frac{1}{6}}; 0) = \Omega(-5; 0)$
 $r = \frac{6\sqrt{\frac{1}{6}}}{\frac{11}{6}} = 4$

