

Question 1

1. $z_1 = -\sqrt{3} + i$ forme algébrique

$$z_1 = r_1 \cdot \cos \varphi_1 = a + bi$$

$$* r_1 = |z_1| = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3+1} = 2$$

$$* \left. \begin{array}{l} \cos \varphi_1 = \frac{a}{r_1} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \sin \varphi_1 = \frac{b}{r_1} = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \varphi_1 = \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$\varphi_1 \in \text{II}^{\text{e}} \text{ quadrant}$

Ainsi : $\varphi_1 = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

forme trigonométrique de z_1 : $z_1 = 2 \cos \frac{5\pi}{6}$

$$z_2 = \frac{3\sqrt{3} \cdot (i-1) - 9 \cdot (1+i)}{\sqrt{3}-i} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}+i}{\sqrt{3}+i}$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot (i-1) + i \cdot 3\sqrt{3} \cdot (i-1) - 9\sqrt{3} \cdot (1+i) - 9i \cdot (1+i)}{3+i}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{3i} - \cancel{3} - 3\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3}i - 9\sqrt{3} - 9\sqrt{3}i - \cancel{9i} - \cancel{9}}{4} = \frac{-12\sqrt{3} - 12\sqrt{3}i}{4}$$

$$z_2 = r_2 \cos \varphi_2 = a + bi = -3\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3}i$$

$$* r_2 = |z_2| = \sqrt{(-3\sqrt{3})^2 + (-3\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{27+27} = 3\sqrt{6}$$

forme algébrique

$$* \left. \begin{array}{l} \cos \varphi_2 = \frac{a}{r_2} = \frac{-3\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{6}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \sin \varphi_2 = \frac{b}{r_2} = \frac{-3\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{6}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \varphi_2 = \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$\varphi_2 \in \text{III}^{\text{e}} \text{ quadrant}$

Ainsi : $\varphi_2 = \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

forme trigonométrique de z_2 : $z_2 = 3\sqrt{6} \cdot \cos \frac{5\pi}{4}$

2. $\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{2 \cdot \cos \frac{5\pi}{6}}{3\sqrt{6} \cdot \cos \frac{5\pi}{4}} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3 \cdot 6} \cdot \cos \left(\frac{5\pi}{6} - \frac{5\pi}{4} \right)$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6}}{9} \cdot \cos \frac{10\pi - 15\pi}{12}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6}}{9} \cdot \cos \left(-\frac{5\pi}{12} \right) \quad (A) \text{ forme trigonométrique}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{z_1}{z_2} &= \frac{-\sqrt{3} + i}{-3\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3}i} = \frac{-\sqrt{3} + i}{-3\sqrt{3}(1+i)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1-i}{1-i} \\ &= -\frac{(-\sqrt{3} + i) \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot (1-i)}{9(1+1)} \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{18} \cdot (-\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}i + i + 1) \\ &= +\frac{1}{18} \cdot (3 - 3i - \sqrt{3}i - \sqrt{3}) \\ &= \frac{1}{18} \cdot [(3 - \sqrt{3}) + i(-3 - \sqrt{3})] \\ &= \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{18} + \frac{-3 - \sqrt{3}}{18} \cdot i \quad (2) \text{ forme algébrique} \end{aligned}$$

Comme (1) = (2), on a: $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{9} \left(\cos\left(-\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) \right) = \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{18} + \frac{-3 - \sqrt{3}}{18} \cdot i$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos\left(-\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{18} \cdot \frac{9}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \sin\left(-\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{3}}{18} \cdot \frac{9}{\sqrt{6}} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos\left(-\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \sin\left(-\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos\left(-\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{18}}{2 \cdot 6} \\ \sin\left(-\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{-3\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{18}}{2 \cdot 6} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos\left(-\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{6} - 3\sqrt{2}}{2 \cdot 6} \\ \sin\left(-\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{-3\sqrt{6} - 3\sqrt{2}}{2 \cdot 6} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos\left(-\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \\ \sin\left(-\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{-\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \end{cases}$$

d'où: $\tan\left(-\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sin\left(-\frac{5\pi}{12}\right)}{\cos\left(-\frac{5\pi}{12}\right)} = \frac{-\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}$

$$\cos\left(-\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{-\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{-(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2})^2}{6-2} = -\frac{6+2+2\sqrt{12}}{4} \\ &= -\frac{8+4\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ &= -2-\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \quad z_1 = -\sqrt{3} + i = 2 \cdot \cos \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\begin{cases} r = \sqrt{2} \\ 3\alpha = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \begin{cases} r = \sqrt[3]{2} \\ \alpha = \frac{5\pi}{18} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{racines cubiques: } \sqrt[3]{2} \cdot \cos \frac{5\pi}{18}; \sqrt[3]{2} \cdot \cos \frac{13\pi}{18}; \sqrt[3]{2} \cdot \cos \frac{25\pi}{18}$$

Question 2

bi est une racine de $P(z)$ si $P(bi) = 0$

$$(bi)^3 - (3+2i)(bi)^2 = 3bi(5+i) + 2 \cdot (7i-9) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -b^3i - (3+2i) \cdot (-b^2) + 15bi - 3b + 14i - 18 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow i(-b^3 + 2b^2 + 15b + 14) + (3b^2 - 3b - 18) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -b^3 + 2b^2 + 15b + 14 = 0 \\ 3b^2 - 3b - 18 = 0 \quad | : 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -b^3 + 2b^2 + 15b + 14 = 0 \\ \underline{b^2 - b - 6 = 0} \\ (b+2) \cdot (b-3) \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{b = -2}: \quad 8 + 8 - 30 + 14 = 0$$

$$\underline{b = 3}: \quad -27 + 18 + 45 + 14 \neq 0$$

Donc : $b = -2$ est solution et donc $z = -2i$ est une racine de $P(z)$

	1	$-3-2i$	$15+3i$	$14i-18$
$-2i$		$-2i$	$-8+6i$	$-14i+18$
	1	$-3-4i$	$7+8i$	0

$$P(z) = (z+2i) \cdot \left[z^2 + (-3-4i)z + 7+8i \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= (-3-4i)^2 - 4 \cdot (7+8i) \\ &= 9 + 24i - 16 - 28 - 36i \\ &= -35 - 12i \end{aligned}$$

Déterminons les racines conjuguées complexes de Δ

Soit $s = x + yi$ tel que $s^2 = \Delta$

$$|s^2| = |\Delta|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = -35 \\ 2xy = -12 \end{cases} \quad | : 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 &= \sqrt{(-35)^2 + (-12)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{1369} \\ &= 37 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = -35 \\ xy = -6 \end{cases}$$

Réolvons le système :

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = -35 & (1) \\ xy = -6 & (2) \\ x^2 + y^2 = 37 & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) + (3): \quad x^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \text{ ou } x = -1$$

$$(3) - (1): \quad y^2 = 36 \Leftrightarrow y = 6 \text{ ou } y = -6$$

Comme $xy = -6 < 0$, x et y ont des signes contraires

Donc: $S_1 = 1 - 6i$; $S_2 = -1 + 6i$ et alors $\Delta = (1 - 6i)^2$

$$z_1 = \frac{3 + 4i + 1 - 6i}{2} = \frac{4 - 2i}{2} = 2 - i$$

$$z_2 = \frac{3 + 4i - 1 + 6i}{2} = \frac{2 + 10i}{2} = 1 + 5i$$

$$S_{\mathbb{C}} = \{-2\bar{i}; 2 - \bar{i}; 1 + 5i\}$$

Question 3

$$\begin{cases} mx - y + z = m \\ -x + 2y + mz = 2 \\ -x - y - mz = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det A &= \begin{vmatrix} m & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & m \\ -1 & -1 & -m \end{vmatrix} = m \cdot (-2m + m) + 1 \cdot (m + m) + 1 \cdot (1 + 2) \\ &= -m^2 + 2m + 3 \\ &= -(m^2 - 2m - 3) \\ &= -(m + 1) \cdot (m - 3) \end{aligned}$$

1^{er} cas : $\det A \neq 0$: $m \neq -1$ et $m \neq 3$ Système à sol. unique

$$\begin{aligned} \det A_x &= \begin{vmatrix} m & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & m \\ -1 & -1 & -m \end{vmatrix} = m \cdot (-2m + m) + 1 \cdot (-2m + m) + 1 \cdot (-2 + 2) \\ &= -m^2 - m \\ &= -m \cdot (m + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det A_y &= \begin{vmatrix} m & m & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & m \\ -1 & -1 & -m \end{vmatrix} = m \cdot (-2m + m) + 1 \cdot (-m^2 + 1) - 1 \cdot (m^2 - 2) \\ &= -m^2 - m^2 + 1 - m^2 + 2 \\ &= -3m^2 + 3 \\ &= -3 \cdot (m - 1) \cdot (m + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det A_z &= \begin{vmatrix} m & -1 & m \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = m \cdot (-2 + 2) + 1 \cdot (1 + m) - 1 \cdot (-2 - 2m) \\ &= 1 + m + 2 + 2m \\ &= 3m + 3 = 3 \cdot (m + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{\det A_x}{\det A} = - \frac{m(m+1)}{-(m+1)(m-3)} = \frac{m}{m-3}$$

$$y = \frac{-3(m-1)}{-(m-3)} = \frac{3(m-1)}{m-3}$$

$$z = -\frac{3}{m-3}$$

$$S = \left\{ \left(\frac{m}{m-3} ; \frac{3m-3}{m-3} ; -\frac{3}{m-3} \right), m \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

Trois plans se coupent en un point $I \left(\frac{m}{m-3} ; \frac{3m-3}{m-3} ; -\frac{3}{m-3} \right)$

cas : $\det A = 0$: $\boxed{m = -1}$

(2)

$$\begin{cases} -x - y + z = -1 \\ -x + 2y - z = 2 \\ -x - y + z = -1 \end{cases} = \text{Système simplement indéterminé}$$

Le système se ramène à un système de 2 éq. à 3 inconnues.

Soit $z = \alpha, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\begin{cases} -x - y + \alpha = -1 & \cdot (-1) \\ -x + 2y - \alpha = 2 & \cdot (+1) \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + y - \alpha = 1 \\ 3y - 2\alpha = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + y - \alpha = 1 \\ y = 1 + \frac{2}{3}\alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 - 1 - \frac{2}{3}\alpha + \alpha \\ y = 1 + \frac{2}{3}\alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{3}\alpha \\ y = 1 + \frac{2}{3}\alpha \end{cases}$$

$$S = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{3}\alpha; 1 + \frac{2}{3}\alpha; \alpha \right) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

Les trois plans se coupent suivant une droite d passant par le point $A(0; 1; 0)$ et de vecteur directeur $\vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\det A = 0$: $\boxed{m = 3}$

$$\begin{cases} 3x - y + z = 3 \\ -x + 2y + 3z = 2 \\ -x - y - 3z = -1 \quad | \cdot (-1) \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + y + 3z = 1 & | \cdot 1 & | \cdot (-3) \\ -x + 2y + 3z = 2 & | \cdot 1 & | \cdot 1 \\ 3x - y + z = 3 & & \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + y + 3z = 1 \\ 3y + 6z = 3 & | :3 \\ -4y - 8z = 0 & | :(-4) \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + y + 3z = 1 \\ y + 2z = 1 \\ y + 2z = 0 \end{cases} \neq \text{impossible } S = \emptyset$$

Les 3 plans n'ont pas de point commun

Question 4 1.

$$\vec{AB} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ ou } \vec{m} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (AB) \equiv \begin{cases} x = 5 - k \\ y = -3 + 2k \\ z = k \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

2. $(AB) \cap \Pi$

$$\begin{cases} x = 5 - k & (1) \\ y = -3 + 2k & (2) \\ z = k & (3) \\ 4x - y + 2z - 3 = 0 & (4) \end{cases}$$

(1), (2), (3) dans (4): $20 - 4k + 3 - 2k + 2k - 3 = 0$

(*) $-4k + 20 = 0$

(**) $k = 5$

Donc: $(AB) \cap \Pi = \{ I(0; 7; 5) \}$ la droite (AB) pour le plan Π en I

3. Vecteur normal \vec{n} à Π : $\vec{n} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ est vect. dir. de Π'

$M(x; y; z) \in \Pi' \Leftrightarrow \vec{AM}$ est une combinaison linéaire de \vec{u} et \vec{n}

(*) $\det(\vec{AM}, \vec{u}, \vec{n}) = 0$

(**) $\begin{vmatrix} x-7 & -1 & 4 \\ y+7 & 2 & -1 \\ z+2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

(*) $(x-7) \cdot (4+1) - (y+7)(-2-4) + (z+2) \cdot (1-8) = 0$

(*) $5x - 35 + 6y + 42 - 7z - 14 = 0$

(*) $5x + 6y - 7z - 7 = 0$

Donc: $\Pi' \equiv 5x + 6y - 7z - 7 = 0$

4. $\Pi \cap \Pi' \equiv \begin{cases} 4x - y + 2z - 3 = 0 & (1) \\ 5x + 6y - 7z - 7 = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$

Choisissons $x = \alpha, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$: $\begin{cases} y - 2z = 4\alpha - 3 \quad | \cdot (-6) \\ 6y - 7z = 7\alpha + 7 \end{cases}$

$$(1) \begin{cases} y - 2z = 4d - 3 \\ 5z = -17d + 25 \quad | : 5 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} y = 2z + 4d - 3 \\ -z = -\frac{17}{5}d + 5 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} y = -\frac{34}{5}d + 10 + 4d - 3 \\ z = 5 - \frac{17}{5}d \end{cases}$$

$$4 \quad (4) \begin{cases} y = 7 - \frac{14}{5}d \\ z = 5 - \frac{17}{5}d \end{cases} \quad S = \left\{ (d; 7 - \frac{14}{5}d; 5 - \frac{17}{5}d) \mid d \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

Donc : Les deux plans Π et Π' se coupent suivant une droite d' passant par $D(0; 7; 5)$ et de vecteur directeur $\vec{u}' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{14}{5} \\ -\frac{17}{5} \end{pmatrix}$

5. $C(3; 4; -1) \in d' ?$

$$d' = \begin{cases} x = k \\ y = 7 - \frac{14}{5}k \\ z = 5 - \frac{17}{5}k \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$C \in d' \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3 = k \\ 4 = 7 - \frac{14}{5}k \\ -1 = 5 - \frac{17}{5}k \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \begin{cases} k = 3 \\ 4 = 7 - \frac{14}{5} \cdot 3 \\ -1 = 5 - \frac{17}{5} \cdot 3 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} k = 3 \\ -3 = -\frac{42}{5} \\ -6 = -\frac{51}{5} \end{cases} \quad \text{impossible}$$

Donc : $C \notin d'$