

Composé (D, juin 2012)

(1)

$$\text{I } P(z) = 3z^3 + (-4+3i)z^2 + (7-7i)z + 2i - 2$$

• $bi \in i\mathbb{R}$ est solution de l'équation $P(z) = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3(bi)^3 + (-4+3i)(bi)^2 + (7-7i)bi + 2i - 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -3b^3i + 4b^2 - 3b^2i + 7bi + 7b + 2i - 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -3b^3 - 3b^2 + 7b + 2 = 0 & (1) \\ 4b^2 + 7b - 2 = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(2): \Delta = 49 + 32 = 81, b' = \frac{-7+9}{8} = \frac{1}{4}, b'' = \frac{-7-9}{8} = -2$$

$$\rightarrow (1): -3 \cdot (-8) - 3 \cdot 4 - 14 + 2 = 0 \text{ donc } \underline{-2i \in S}$$

• $P(z)$ est donc divisible par $z + 2i$:

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

• $P(z) = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = -2i$ ou $3z^2 + (-4-3i)z + 1+i = 0$ (3)

$$(3): \Delta = (-4-3i)^2 - 12(1+i) = 16 + 24i - 9 - 12i - 12i = -5 + 12i$$

$$|\Delta| = \sqrt{25 + 144} = 13$$

$$\text{r.c.c. de } \Delta: \sqrt{\frac{13-5}{2}} + i\sqrt{\frac{13+5}{2}} = 2 + 3i$$

$$z' = \frac{4+3i+2+3i}{6} = \frac{6+6i}{6} = 1+i$$

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

$$S = \left\{ -2i; 1+i; \frac{1}{3} \right\}$$

$$\text{II } 1) z_1 = \frac{-2\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{2}i}{(1-2i)^2} = -3\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{7+i}{1-4i-4} = -3\sqrt{2} \frac{7+i}{-3-4i} \cdot \frac{-3+4i}{-3+4i}$$
$$= -3\sqrt{2} \frac{-21+28i-3i-4}{9+16} = -3\sqrt{2} \frac{-25+25i}{25} = -3\sqrt{2}(-1+i)$$
$$= 3\sqrt{2}(1-i) = \underline{3\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{2}i} \text{ (forme alg.)}$$

$$|z_1| = \sqrt{18+18} = 6$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \cos \varphi_1 &= \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ \sin \varphi_1 &= -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{6} = -\sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \end{aligned} \right\} \varphi_1 = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\underline{z_1 = 6 \operatorname{cis} \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \text{ (forme trigon.)}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{i}{i\sqrt{3}-1} \cdot \frac{-1-i\sqrt{3}}{-1-i\sqrt{3}} = \frac{-i+\sqrt{3}}{1+3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{1}{4}i \quad (\text{forme alg.}) \quad (2)$$

$$|z_2| = \sqrt{\frac{3}{16} + \frac{1}{16}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos \varphi_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\sin \varphi_2 = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = -\frac{1}{2} = -\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \cos \varphi_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \sin \varphi_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \varphi_2 = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{cis}\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \quad (\text{forme trigon.})$$

$$2) \quad Z = \frac{z_1 \cdot z_2}{\sqrt{3}+i}$$

• sous forme algébrique:

$$Z = \frac{3\sqrt{2}(1-i) \cdot \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{3}-i)}{\sqrt{3}+i} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} \cdot \frac{(1-i)(\sqrt{3}-i)^2}{(\sqrt{3}+i)(\sqrt{3}-i)} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} \cdot \frac{(1-i)(3-2\sqrt{3}i-1)}{3+1}$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{16} \cdot (2-2\sqrt{3}i-2i-2\sqrt{3}) = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{16} \cdot 2(1-\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{3}i-i)$$

$$Z = \frac{3\sqrt{2}-3\sqrt{6}}{8} - i \frac{3\sqrt{6}+3\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

• sous forme trigonométrique:

$$z_3 = \sqrt{3}+i, \quad |z_3| = \sqrt{3+1} = 2, \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \cos \varphi_3 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \sin \varphi_3 = \frac{1}{2} = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \end{array} \right\} \text{donc } \varphi_3 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$z_3 = 2 \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$Z = \frac{3\sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis}\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{cis}\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{2 \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{cis}\left(-\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$Z = \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{cis}\left(-\frac{7\pi}{12}\right)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{3}{2} \cos\left(-\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{2}-3\sqrt{6}}{8} \\ \frac{3}{2} \sin\left(-\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}+3\sqrt{6}}{8} \end{array} \right\} \cdot \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos\left(-\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ \sin\left(-\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{-\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{III} \quad \begin{cases} x + my + (m+1)z = m & (1) \\ x + my + z = 2m & (2) \\ mx + y + z = 0 & (3) \end{cases}$$

chaque équation représente un plan dans l'espace: π_1, π_2 et π_3 .

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & m & m+1 \\ 1 & m & 1 \\ m & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \cancel{m+1} + \cancel{m^2} + \cancel{m+1} - m^2(m+1) - \cancel{1} - \cancel{m^2}$$

$$= m^2 + m - m^3 - m^2$$

$$= m(1 - m^2)$$

$$\Delta = m(1-m)(1+m)$$

$$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow m = 0 \text{ ou } m = 1 \text{ ou } m = -1$$

1^{er} cas: $m \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 1, -1\}$, $\Delta \neq 0$, solution unique

$$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} m & m & m+1 \\ 2m & m & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = m^2 + 2m(m+1) - m - 2m^2$$

$$= -m^2 + 2m^2 + 2m - m$$

$$= m^2 + m$$

$$= m(m+1)$$

$$x = \frac{\cancel{m(m+1)}}{m(1-m)(1+m)} = \frac{1}{1-m}$$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & m & m+1 \\ 1 & 2m & 1 \\ m & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2m + m^2 - 2m^2(m+1) - m$$

$$= m + m^2 - 2m^3 - 2m^2$$

$$= -2m^3 - m^2 + m$$

$$= m(-2m^2 - m + 1)$$

$$\Delta' = 1 + 8 = 9, \quad m' = \frac{1+3}{-4} = -1$$

$$m'' = \frac{1-3}{-4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Delta_y = m \cdot (-2)(m+1)(m - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$= m(m+1)(1-2m)$$

$$y = \frac{\cancel{m(m+1)}(1-2m)}{m(1-m)(1+m)} = \frac{1-2m}{1-m}$$

$$\Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & m & m \\ 1 & m & 2m \\ m & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2m^3 + m - m^3 - 2m = m^3 - m = -\Delta$$

$$z = \frac{-\Delta}{\Delta} = -1$$

$$S = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{1-m}, \frac{1-2m}{1-m}, -1 \right) \right\}$$

vit. geom: $\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3$ se compent au pt $\Gamma \left(\frac{1}{1-m}, \frac{1-2m}{1-m}, -1 \right)$

2^e cas: $m=0$

(4)

le système devient:
$$\begin{cases} x+z=0(1) \\ x+z=0(2) \\ y+z=0(3) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=-z \\ y=-z \end{cases} \quad S = \{(-z, -z, z) \mid z \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

int. géom.: posons $z = \alpha$:
$$d \equiv \begin{cases} x = -\alpha \\ y = -\alpha \\ z = \alpha \end{cases} \quad (\alpha \in \mathbb{R})$$

$\pi_1 = \pi_2$ coupent π_3 en la droite d passant par l'origine $O(0,0,0)$ et de vecteur directeur $\vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

3^e cas: $m=1$

le système devient:
$$\begin{cases} x+y+z=1(1) \\ x+y+z=2(2) \\ x+y+z=0(3) \end{cases} \text{ impossible} \quad S = \emptyset$$

int. géom.: $\pi_2 \cap \pi_3 = \emptyset$ (strictement parallèles)

$\vec{m}_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ vect. normal de π_1 } non colinéaires
 $\vec{m}_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ————— \vec{u}_2 }
donc π_1 est sécant avec π_2 et π_3 .

4^e cas: $m=-1$

le système devient:
$$\begin{cases} x-y=-1(1) \\ x-y+z=-2(2) \\ -x+y+z=0(3) \end{cases}$$

(1): $x = y - 1$

\rightarrow (2): $y - 1 - y + z = -2 \Leftrightarrow z = -1$

\rightarrow (3): $-y + 1 + y + z = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = -1$

D'où $S = \{(y-1, y, -1) \mid y \in \mathbb{R}\}$

int. géom.: posons $y = \alpha$:
$$d \equiv \begin{cases} x = \alpha - 1 \\ y = \alpha \\ z = -1 \end{cases} \equiv d'$$

Les 3 plans se coupent suivant la droite d' qui passe par $A(-1, 0, -1)$ et de vect. directeur $\vec{v} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

IV) 1) a) $\vec{AB} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ et $\vec{AC} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix}$ sont deux vect. directeurs de \mathcal{P} (5)

d'où: $\mathcal{P} \equiv \begin{cases} x = 1 + \alpha - 2\beta \\ y = -1 + 4\alpha + 5\beta \\ z = 5\alpha + 16\beta \end{cases} \quad (\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R})$
 (syst. d'éq. param.)

$M(x, y, z) \in \mathcal{P} \Leftrightarrow \vec{AM} \begin{pmatrix} x-1 \\ y+1 \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \text{comb. linéaire de } \vec{AB} \text{ et } \vec{AC}$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 1 & -2 \\ y+1 & 4 & 5 \\ z & 5 & 16 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow 64(x-1) + 5z - 10(y+1) + 8z - 21(x-1) - 10(y+1) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow 39(x-1) - 26(y+1) + 13z = 0 \quad | :13$

$\Leftrightarrow 3(x-1) - 2(y+1) + z = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow 3x - 3 - 2y - 2 + z = 0$

$\mathcal{P} \equiv 3x - 2y + z - 5 = 0$ (eq. cartésienne)

b) $\Pi \equiv \begin{cases} x = \alpha + 2\beta & (1) \\ y = \alpha & (2) \\ z = -2\beta & (3) \end{cases}$

(2) et (3) dans (1): $x = y - z$

d'où $\Pi \equiv x - y + z = 0$

c) $d' \equiv \begin{cases} 3x - 2y + z = 5 & (1) \\ x - y + z = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$

(1) $\Leftrightarrow z = 5 - 3x + 2y$

$\rightarrow (2): x - y + 5 - 3x + 2y = 0 \Leftrightarrow -2x + y + 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 2x - 5$

donc $z = 5 - 3x + 4x - 10 = x - 5$

en posant $x = k$ on obtient: $d' \equiv \begin{cases} x = k \\ y = -5 + 2k \\ z = -5 + k \end{cases} (k \in \mathbb{R})$

$D(-1, 0, -6) \in d' \Leftrightarrow \exists k \begin{cases} -1 = k \\ 0 = -5 + 2k \\ -6 = -5 + k \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \exists k \begin{cases} k = -1 \\ k = \frac{5}{2} \\ k = -1 \end{cases}$ impossible

donc $D \notin d'$

3) $I(x, y, z) \in \Pi \cap d' \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x - y + z = 0 & (1) \\ x = 4 + 3m & (2) \\ y = -2 + m & (3) \\ z = 2 - 5m & (4) \end{cases}$

(2), (3), (4) dans (1): $4 + 3m + 2 - m + 2 - 5m = 0 \Leftrightarrow -3m + 8 = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow m = \frac{8}{3}$

d'où: $x = 4 + 3 \cdot \frac{8}{3} = 12$

$y = -2 + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

$z = 2 - 5 \cdot \frac{8}{3} = -\frac{37}{3}$

$I(12, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{37}{3}) \in \Pi \cap d'$