



BRANCHE	SECTION(S)	ÉPREUVE ÉCRITE
Mathématiques I	D	Durée de l'épreuve : 105 minutes Date de l'épreuve : 04/06/2019

Corrigé

①

$$I) 2z^3 + (3-2i)z^2 + (-19+5i)z + 4+52i = 0$$

$z_0 = a$ ($a \in \mathbb{R}$) est solution de l'équation

$$\Leftrightarrow 2a^3 + (3-2i)a^2 + (-19+5i)a + 4+52i = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2a^3 + 3a^2 - 2a^2i - 19a + 5ai + 4+52i = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2a^3 + 3a^2 - 19a + 4 + (-2a^2 + 5a + 52)i = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2a^3 + 3a^2 - 19a + 4 = 0 & (1) \\ -2a^2 + 5a + 52 = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(2) : \Delta = 25 + 4 \cdot 16 = 441$$

$$a_{1/2} = \frac{-5 \pm 21}{-4} \Rightarrow \frac{-4}{-4} = 1$$

$$a = -4 \text{ dans } (1) : -128 + 48 + 76 + 4 \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z_0 = -4$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -4 & 2 & 3-2i & -19+5i & 4+52i \\ & & -8 & 20+8i & -4-52i \\ \hline & 2 & -5-2i & 1+13i & 0 \end{array}$$

$$(z+4) [2z^2 + (-5-2i)z + 1+13i] = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-5-2i)^2 - 8(1+13i) = 25 + 20i - 4 - 8 - 104i = 13 - 84i$$

pos: $t = a+bi$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$) racine carrée de Δ

$$\Leftrightarrow (a+bi)^2 = 13 - 84i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2 - b^2 + 2abi = 13 - 84i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 = 85 & (1) \\ a^2 - b^2 = 13 & (2) \\ ab < 0 & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$(1)+(2) : 2a^2 = 98 \Leftrightarrow a^2 = 49 \Leftrightarrow a = \pm 7$$

$$(1)-(2) : 2b^2 = 72 \Leftrightarrow b^2 = 36 \Leftrightarrow b = \pm 6$$

D'après (3) : racines carrées de Δ : $t_1 = 7 - 6i$

$$t_2 = -7 + 6i$$

$$z_1 = \frac{5+2i+7-6i}{4} = \frac{12-4i}{4} = 3-i \quad (2)$$

$$z_2 = \frac{5+2i-7+6i}{4} = \frac{-2+8i}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}+2i$$

$$S = \{-4; 3-i; -\frac{1}{2}+2i\}$$

$$\text{II) 1) } z = \frac{(1-i)(-\sqrt{3}+i)}{1-i\sqrt{3}} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}+i+\sqrt{3}i+1}{1-i\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}+(1+\sqrt{3})i}{1-i\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{1+i\sqrt{3}}$$

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

$$z = \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$2) \cdot z_1 = 1-i \quad |z_1| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \cos \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \sin \varphi = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{4} (2\pi)$$

$$z_1 = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis}(-\frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$\cdot z_2 = -\sqrt{3}+i \quad |z_2| = \sqrt{3+1} = 2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \cos \varphi = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \sin \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{5\pi}{6} (2\pi)$$

$$z_2 = 2 \operatorname{cis} \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\cdot z_3 = 1-i\sqrt{3} \quad |z_3| = 2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \cos \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \\ \sin \varphi = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{3} (2\pi)$$

$$z_3 = 2 \operatorname{cis}(-\frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$\cdot z = \frac{\sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis}(-\frac{\pi}{4}) \cdot 2 \operatorname{cis} \frac{5\pi}{6}}{2 \operatorname{cis}(-\frac{\pi}{3})} = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis}(-\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{5\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis}(-\frac{3\pi}{12} + \frac{10\pi}{12} + \frac{4\pi}{12}) = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{11\pi}{12}$$

$$3) \sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{11\pi}{12} = \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{11\pi}{12} + i\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{11\pi}{12} = \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \frac{11\pi}{12} = \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \sin \frac{11\pi}{12} = \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \frac{11\pi}{12} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ \sin \frac{11\pi}{12} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6}}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$4) \text{ racines cubiques de } z: z_k = \sqrt[6]{2} \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{11\pi}{36} + \frac{2k\pi}{3} \right), k \in \{0, 1, 2\} \quad (3)$$

$$z_0 = \sqrt[6]{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{11\pi}{36}$$

$$z_1 = \sqrt[6]{2} \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{11\pi}{36} + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) = \sqrt[6]{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{35\pi}{36}$$

$$z_2 = \sqrt[6]{2} \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{11\pi}{36} + \frac{4\pi}{3} \right) = \sqrt[6]{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{59\pi}{36}$$

$$\text{III) } P(z) = z^3 - (1-4i)z^2 + (m-10i)z - 5m(3-2i)$$

$$P(2i) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (2i)^3 - (1-4i)(2i)^2 + (m-10i)2i - 5m(3-2i) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -8i - (1-4i) \cdot (-4) + 2mi + 20 - 15m + 10mi = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -8i + 4 - 16i + 2mi + 20 - 15m + 10mi = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 24 - 24i - 15m + 12mi = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m(-15 + 12i) = -24 + 24i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m = \frac{-24 + 24i}{-15 + 12i} = \frac{-8 + 8i}{-5 + 4i} \cdot \frac{-5 - 4i}{-5 - 4i}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m = \frac{40 + 32i - 40i + 32}{25 + 16}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m = \frac{72}{41} - \frac{8}{41}i$$

$$\text{IV) } \begin{cases} mx + 4y + 2z = 2m \\ (m-1)x + my + z = m \\ x + 3y + z = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} m & 4 & 2 \\ m-1 & m & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = m^2 + 4 + 6(m-1) - 2m - 3m - 4(m-1)$$

$$= m^2 + 4 + 6m - 6 - 5m - 4m + 4 = m^2 - 3m + 2$$

$$\Delta = 9 - 8 = 1 \quad m_i = \frac{3 \pm 1}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\Delta = 0 \Leftrightarrow m = 1 \text{ ou } m = 2$$

$$1) \underline{m \in \mathbb{R} - \{1, 2\}}$$

$$\Delta x = \begin{vmatrix} 2m & 4 & 2 \\ m & m & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2m^2 + 8 + 6m - 4m - 6m - 4m \\ = 2m^2 - 8m + 8 = 2(m^2 - 4m + 4) = 2(m-2)^2$$

$$x = \frac{2(m-2)^2}{(m-2)(m-1)} = \frac{2(m-2)}{m-1}$$

$$\Delta y = \begin{vmatrix} m & 2m & 2 \\ m-1 & m & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = m^2 + 2m + 4(m-1) - 2m - 2m - 2m(m-1) \quad (4)$$

$$= m^2 + 2m + 4m - 4 - 4m - 2m^2 + 2m$$

$$= -m^2 + 4m - 4 = -(m^2 - 4m + 4) = -(m-2)^2$$

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

$$\Delta z = \begin{vmatrix} m & 4 & 2m \\ m-1 & m & m \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2m^2 + 4m + 6m(m-1) - 2m^2 - 3m^2 - 8(m-1)$$

$$= 4m + 6m^2 - 6m - 3m^2 - 8m + 8 = 3m^2 - 10m + 8$$

$$\Delta = 100 - 96 = 4$$

$$m_i = \frac{10 \pm 2}{6} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 2 \\ \frac{4}{3} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Delta z = 3(m-2)(m-\frac{4}{3}) = (m-2)(3m-4)$$

$$z = \frac{(m-2)(3m-4)}{(m-2)(m-1)} = \frac{3m-4}{m-1}$$

$$S = \left\{ \left(\frac{2(m-2)}{m-1}, \frac{2-m}{m-1}, \frac{3m-4}{m-1} \right) \right\}$$

Les 3 plans se coupent au point I $\left(\frac{2(m-2)}{m-1}, \frac{2-m}{m-1}, \frac{3m-4}{m-1} \right)$.

2) $m=1$

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

$$(2) \Rightarrow y=1-z$$

$$\text{Dans (1): } x+4-4z+2z=2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x-2z=-2 \leftarrow$$

$$\text{Dans (3): } x+3-3z+z=2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x-2z=-1 \leftarrow$$

impossible

$$S = \emptyset$$

Les 3 plans n'ont pas de point commun.

3) $m=2$

$$\begin{cases} 2x+4y+2z=4 & | :2 & (P_1) \\ x+2y+z=2 & & (P_2) \\ x+3y+z=2 & & (P_3) \end{cases}$$

⑤

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

$$(2)-(1): y=0$$

$$\text{Dans (1): } x+z=2 \Leftrightarrow x=2-z \quad \text{pos: } z=\lambda$$

$$\begin{cases} x=2-\lambda \\ y=0 \\ z=\lambda \end{cases}$$

$$S = \{(2-\lambda; 0; \lambda) \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Les 3 plans se coupent suivant une droite passant par le point $A(2,0,0)$ et de vecteur directeur $\vec{u}(-1,0,1)$.

P_1 et P_2 sont confondus.

$$\text{V) 1) } \vec{AB} \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{AC} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$M(x,y,z) \in \pi \Leftrightarrow \vec{AM}, \vec{AB}, \vec{AC}$ sont coplanaires

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & -5 & -1 \\ y+1 & 1 & 3 \\ z & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -(x-2) - 15z - 2(y+1) + 2 - 6(x-2) - 5(y+1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -7(x-2) - 7(y+1) - 14z = 0 \quad | : (-7)$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x + y + 2z - 1 = 0 \text{ (1) } \text{Éq. cart. de } \pi$$

2) $\vec{n}(1,1,2)$ = vecteur normal à π = vecteur directeur de d

$$(2): \begin{cases} x = 7+k \\ y = -4+k \\ z = 5+2k \end{cases} \quad (\forall k \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \text{syst. d'éq. param. de } d$$

$$(2) \text{ dans (1): } 7+k - 4+k + 10+4k - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6k = -12 \Leftrightarrow k = -2$$

$$\text{Dans (2): } \begin{cases} x = 7-2 = 5 \\ y = -4-2 = -6 \\ z = 5-4 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$d \cap \pi = \{I(5, -6, 1)\}$$

$$3) \text{ pos : } y = \lambda$$

$$g : \begin{cases} x = 4 + \lambda \\ y = \lambda \\ z = 3 - \lambda \end{cases}$$

point de g : $F(4, 0, 3)$

vect. dir. de g : $\vec{u}(1, 1, -1) = \text{vect. dir. de } P$

$\vec{EF} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ est aussi vect. dir. de P

$M(x, y, z) \in P \Leftrightarrow \vec{EM}, \vec{u}, \vec{EF}$ sont coplanaires

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

$$\Leftrightarrow 2(x+1) + 2(z-1) - 5(y+2) - 5(z-1) + 2(x+1) - 2(y+2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4(x+1) - 7(y+2) - 3(z-1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x + 4 - 7y - 14 - 3z + 3 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x - 7y - 3z - 7 = 0 \text{ \u00e9q. cart. de } P$$

(6)