

# Corrigés d'exercices de la Série N° 03 (Algèbre 1)

## Exercice 1:

1) • La forme exponentielle de  $Z_3$   
D'abord, on écrit  $Z_1$  et  $Z_2$  sous forme exponentielle :

$$\bullet Z_1 = 1 + i\sqrt{3}$$

$$1) |Z_1| = \sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{1+3} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$2) \theta_1 = \arg(Z_1) =$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \theta_1 = \frac{1}{2} \\ \sin \theta_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{D'où: } Z_1 = 2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

$$\bullet Z_2 = 1 - i$$

$$1) |Z_2| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$2) \theta_2 = \arg(Z_2) =$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \theta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \sin \theta_2 = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \theta_2 = -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$$

$$\text{D'où: } Z_2 = \sqrt{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} \quad \dots \quad (2)$$

De (1) et (2), on obtient =

$$\begin{aligned} Z_3 &= \frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = \frac{2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}}{\sqrt{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_3 = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{7\pi}{12}}$$

• La forme trigonométrique de  $Z_3$

$$Z_3 = \sqrt{2} \left( \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) \right)$$

2) La forme algébrique de  $Z_3$

$$Z_3 = \frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = \frac{1 + i\sqrt{3}}{1 - i}$$

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

$$= \frac{1 + i + i\sqrt{3} + i^2\sqrt{3}}{(1 - i^2)} \quad |i^2 = -1$$

$$= \frac{1 + i + i\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}}{2} \quad |i^2 = -1$$

$$Z_3 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2} + i \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$3) \cos \theta, \sin \theta, ?? \quad \left( \theta = \arg(Z_3) \right)$$

On a:

$$Z_3 = \sqrt{2} \left( \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) + i \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) \quad (3)$$

et

$$Z_3 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2} + i \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \dots \quad (4)$$

On compare (3) et (4), on trouve:

$$\sqrt{2} \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{(1 - \sqrt{3})\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{(1 + \sqrt{3})\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{cases}$$

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

$$4) Z_3^{20} = ??$$

On a:  $Z_3 = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{7\pi}{12}}$ , donc:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_3^{20} &= \left(\sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{7\pi}{12}}\right)^{20} \\ &= (\sqrt{2})^{20} \cdot \left(e^{i\frac{7 \times 20\pi}{12}}\right) \\ &= 2^{10} \cdot e^{i\frac{140\pi}{12}} \end{aligned}$$

Maintenant, on cherche l'argument principale de  $Z_3^{20}$ , on a:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{140\pi}{12} &= \frac{140\pi + 4\pi - 4\pi}{12} \\ &= \frac{144\pi - 4\pi}{12} \\ &= \frac{144\pi}{12} - \frac{4\pi}{12} \\ &= 12\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2 \times 6\pi \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi / k=6 \end{aligned}$$

Donc:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_3^{20} &= 2^{10} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{3}} \\ &= 2^{10} \left( \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \right) \\ &= 2^{10} \left( \frac{1}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \\ &= 1024 \left( \frac{1}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_3^{20} = 512 - i 512\sqrt{3}$$

### Exercice 2 =

$$1) P(i\sqrt{3}) \text{ et } P(-i\sqrt{3}) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(i\sqrt{3}) &= (i\sqrt{3})^4 - 6(i\sqrt{3})^3 + 24(i\sqrt{3})^2 \\ &\quad - 18(i\sqrt{3}) + 63 \\ &= i^4(\sqrt{3})^4 - 6i^3(\sqrt{3})^3 + 24i^2(\sqrt{3})^2 \\ &\quad - 18i\sqrt{3} + 63 \\ &= 9 + 18i\sqrt{3} - 72 - 18i\sqrt{3} \\ &\quad + 63 \\ &= 72 - 72 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(-i\sqrt{3}) &= (-i\sqrt{3})^4 - 6(-i\sqrt{3})^3 \\ &\quad + 24(-i\sqrt{3})^2 - 18(-i\sqrt{3}) \\ &\quad + 63 \\ &= 9 - 18i\sqrt{3} - 72 \\ &\quad + 18i\sqrt{3} + 63 \\ &= 72 - 72 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Comme  $P(i\sqrt{3})=0$  et  $P(-i\sqrt{3})=0$ , alors les complexes  $i\sqrt{3}$  et  $-i\sqrt{3}$  (qui sont des imaginaires purs) sont des solutions du polynôme  $P$ .

De plus, il existe un polynôme  $Q$  du 2ème degré tel que

$$\begin{aligned} P(z) &= (z - i\sqrt{3})(z + i\sqrt{3}) Q(z) \\ &= (z^2 - (i\sqrt{3})^2) Q(z) \\ &= (z^2 + 3) Q(z) \end{aligned}$$

2) On détermine le polynôme  $Q$ :  
Pour trouver  $Q$ , on effectue la division euclidienne =