

les experts

Corrigé DS n° 3

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ex I } a &= 2024 \left(-\cos \frac{\pi}{3} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \\ &= 2024 \left(\cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}b &= 2024 \left(\cos \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{7} \right) + i \sin \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{7} \right) \right) \\ &= 2024 \left(\cos \frac{6\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{6\pi}{7} \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}c &= 2024 \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{8} + i \cos \frac{\pi}{8} \right) \\ &= 2024 \left(\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} \right) \right) \\ &= 2024 \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{8} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{8} \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ex II } \textcircled{1} z^2 &= \left(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 + 2\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}} i - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}} \right)^2 \\ &= 2+\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2}i - \frac{2}{2+\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{(2+\sqrt{2})^2 - 2}{2+\sqrt{2}} + 2\sqrt{2}i \\ &= \frac{4+4\sqrt{2}}{2+\sqrt{2}} + 2\sqrt{2}i \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2}+2)}{2+\sqrt{2}} + 2\sqrt{2}i \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2}i\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\textcircled{2} |z^2| &= |2\sqrt{2}(1+i)| = 2\sqrt{2}|1+i| = 2\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} = 4 \\ z^2 &= 4 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = 4 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\textcircled{3} |z|^2 &= |z|^2 \Rightarrow |z|^2 = 4 \\ &\Rightarrow |z| = 2\end{aligned}$$

$$\arg(z^2) = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow 2 \arg(z) = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad [2\pi]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \arg(z) = \frac{\pi}{8} \quad [\pi]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \arg z = \frac{\pi}{8} \text{ ou } -\frac{7\pi}{8}$$

$$\text{or } \operatorname{Re}(z) > 0 \text{ d'où } \arg(z) = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\text{donc } z = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{8} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ on en déduit } \cos \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\operatorname{Re}(z)}{|z|} = \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\operatorname{Im}(z)}{|z|} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}$$

Ex III

$$\begin{aligned}\textcircled{1} \arg z &= \arg(-1+i) + \arg \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{7} \right) = \frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{7} \quad [2\pi] \\ \text{d'où } \arg(z) &= \frac{25\pi}{28} \quad [2\pi] \quad \text{donc } \arg(z) = \frac{25\pi}{28} - 2\pi = -\frac{31\pi}{28} \quad [2\pi]\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\textcircled{2} |z-1| &= |\bar{z}+i| \Leftrightarrow |z-1| = |\bar{z}-i| \Leftrightarrow |z-1| = |z-i| \\ &\Leftrightarrow AM = BM \text{ où } z_A = 1 \text{ et } z_B = i \\ &\Leftrightarrow M \in \Delta \text{ où } \Delta \text{ médiatrice de } (AB)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{or } \Delta: y=x$$

$$\textcircled{3} (1+i\sqrt{3})^n \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \arg(1+i\sqrt{3})^n = 0 \quad [\pi]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n \arg(1+i\sqrt{3}) = 0 \quad [\pi]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n \frac{\pi}{3} = k\pi \Leftrightarrow n = 3k \quad k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \frac{z_C - z_A}{z_B - z_A} = -i \Rightarrow \left| \frac{z_C - z_A}{z_B - z_A} \right| = |-i|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|z_C - z_A|}{|z_B - z_A|} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AC}{AB} = 1 \quad \text{donc } ABC \text{ isocèle en } A$$

$$\text{et } \frac{z_C - z_A}{z_B - z_A} = -i \Rightarrow \arg\left(\frac{z_C - z_A}{z_B - z_A}\right) = \arg(-i) \quad [2\pi]$$

$$\Rightarrow \arg(\vec{AB}; \vec{AC}) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad [2\pi]$$

donc ABC rectangle en A

d'où ABC rectangle isocèle

$$\textcircled{5} \quad |\bar{z} + 1 - i| = \sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow |z + 1 + i| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |z + 1 + i| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$M \in \mathcal{E}_5 \Leftrightarrow CM = \sqrt{2} \quad \text{avec } z_C = -1 - i$$

donc \mathcal{E}_5 est un cercle passant par l'origine du repère
(on vérifie que $z=0$ vérifie l'égalité $|\bar{z} + 1 - i| = \sqrt{2}$)

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \forall z' \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow z' = 0$$

~~ou~~

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \forall z \neq -3, z' \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z' = 0 \\ \text{ou} \\ z' \neq 0 \text{ et } \arg(z') = 0 \quad [2\pi] \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = z_A \\ \text{ou} \\ z \neq z_A \text{ et } (\vec{BM}; \vec{AM}) = 0 \quad [2\pi] \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} M = A \\ \text{ou} \\ M \neq A \text{ et } M \in (AB) \end{cases}$$

donc l'ensemble cherché est la droite (AB) privée de B (car $z \neq z_B$)

$$\text{b) } \forall z \neq -3 \quad z' \in i\mathbb{R}^* \Leftrightarrow \arg(z') = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad [2\pi]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\vec{BM}; \vec{AM}) = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad [2\pi]$$

donc l'ensemble cherché est le cercle de diamètre $[AB]$ privé des points A et B .

$$\textcircled{7} \quad |z| = 2 \quad \text{et } z = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right) \quad \text{donc } \arg z = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad [2\pi]$$

$$|z|^5 = 2^5 \quad \arg(z^5) = 5 \arg(z) \quad [2\pi]$$

$$= 16|z| \quad = \frac{5\pi}{6} \quad "$$

$$= 16\bar{z}$$

$$= \arg(\bar{z}) \quad [2\pi]$$

$$= \arg(16\bar{z}) \quad "$$

$$\text{donc } z^5 = -16\bar{z}$$