

1. Posons $Z = z^2$

$$(E1) \Leftrightarrow z^4 - z^2 - 12 = 0 \Leftrightarrow Z^2 - Z - 12 = 0 \Leftrightarrow Z = 4 \text{ ou } Z = -3 \quad (\Delta = 49)$$

On cherche donc z tel que $z^2 = 4$ ou $z^2 = -3$

$$\text{Donc } S = \{2; -2; i\sqrt{3}; -i\sqrt{3}\}$$

$$2. \forall z \neq 3 \quad \frac{z-4i}{3-z} = 2+i \Leftrightarrow z-4i = (3-z)(2+i)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z-4i = 6+3i-2z-iz$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (3+i)z = 6+7i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{6+7i}{3+i} = \frac{(6+7i)(3-i)}{(3+i)(3-i)} = \frac{25+15i}{10} = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{2}i$$

$$\text{d'où } S = \left\{ \frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{2}i \right\}$$

$$3. z^2 - z\bar{z} = -2 \Leftrightarrow (x+iy)^2 - (x^2+y^2) = -2 \quad \text{en posant } z = x+iy \text{ (forme algébrique)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi - (x^2 + y^2) = -2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2y^2 + 2xyi = -2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y^2 = 1 \\ 2xy = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 1 \text{ ou } y = -1 \\ x = 0 \text{ ou } y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{d'où } x = 0 \text{ et } y = 1 \text{ ou } -1 \quad \text{ainsi } S = \{i; -i\}$$

$$4. \forall z \neq -2i \quad \frac{iz^2-1}{z+2i} = \frac{1}{2}i \Leftrightarrow 2(iz^2-1) = i(z+2i)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2iz^2 - 2 = iz - 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2iz^2 - iz = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow iz(2z-1) = 0 \rightarrow \text{produit nul}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow iz = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 2z-1 = 0$$

$$S = \left\{ 0; \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$5. 2i\bar{z} + 5 = z + 2i \Leftrightarrow 2i(x-iy) + 5 = x + iy + 2i \quad \text{en posant } z = x+iy \text{ (forme algébrique)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2y-x) + (2x-y)i = -5 + 2i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2y-x = -5 \\ 2x-y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2y + 5 \\ 2(2y+5) - y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2y + 5 \\ y = -\frac{8}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = -\frac{8}{3} \\ x = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{d'où } S = \left\{ -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{8}{3}i \right\}$$