

1. Posons $Z = z^2$

$$(E1) \Leftrightarrow z^4 + z^2 - 20 = 0 \Leftrightarrow Z^2 + Z - 20 = 0 \Leftrightarrow Z = -5 \text{ ou } Z = 4 \quad (\Delta = 81)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z^2 = -5 \text{ ou } z^2 = 4$$

$$\text{Donc } S = \{i\sqrt{5}; -i\sqrt{5}; 2; -2\}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Leftrightarrow 2iz^2 - 4 = iz - 4$$

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

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

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

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

$$5. 2i\bar{z} + 4 = z + 3i \Leftrightarrow 2i(x-iy) + 4 = x + iy + 3i \quad \text{en posant } z = x+iy \text{ (forme algébrique)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2y-x) + (2x-y)i = -4 + 3i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2y-x = -4 \\ 2x-y = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2y + 4 \\ 2(2y+4) - y = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2y + 4 \\ y = -\frac{5}{3} \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$6. (S): \begin{cases} 3z + 2z' = 7 + i \\ -2z + 5z' = 8 - 7i \end{cases}$$

$\det(S) = 3 \cdot 5 - (-2)(2) = 19 \neq 0$ donc (S) admet une solution unique

$$2L_1 + 3L_2 \rightarrow 19z' = 38 - 19i$$

$$z' = 2 - i$$

$$-5L_1 + 2L_2 \rightarrow -19z = -19 - 19i$$

$$z = 1 + i$$

$$S = \{(1 + i; 2 - i)\}$$