

## Corrigé

## EXERCICE 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. P(i\sqrt{2}) &= (i\sqrt{2})^3 - (2+i\sqrt{2})(i\sqrt{2})^2 + 2(1+i\sqrt{2})(i\sqrt{2}) - 2i\sqrt{2} \\
 &= -2i\sqrt{2} - (2+i\sqrt{2})(-2) + 2i\sqrt{2} - 4 - 2i\sqrt{2} \\
 &= -2i\sqrt{2} + 4 + 2i\sqrt{2} + 2i\sqrt{2} - 4 - 2i\sqrt{2} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \forall z \in \mathbb{C}, (z - i\sqrt{2})(az^2 + bz + c) = az^3 + (b - ai\sqrt{2})z^2 + (c - bi\sqrt{2})z - ci\sqrt{2}$$

D'où par identification des coefficients avec ceux de  $P(z)$  :

$$\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b - ai\sqrt{2} = -2 - i\sqrt{2} \\ c - bi\sqrt{2} = 2 + 2i\sqrt{2} \\ -ci\sqrt{2} = -2i\sqrt{2} \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = -2 \\ c = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$3. P(z) = 0 \iff (z - i\sqrt{2})(z^2 - 2z + 2) = 0 \iff z = i\sqrt{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad z^2 - 2z + 2 = 0$$

$$\text{Racines de } z^2 - 2z + 2: \quad 1+i \text{ et } 1-i \quad (\Delta = -4)$$

$$\text{Bilan: } \mathcal{S} = \{1+i; 1-i; i\sqrt{2}\}$$

## EXERCICE 2

$$1. z^4 + z^2 - 20 = 0 \quad (E1)$$

$$\text{En posant } Z = z^2 \quad (E1) \text{ s'écrit } Z^2 + Z - 20 = 0$$

$$\text{Ce trinôme admet deux racines: } Z_1 = 4 \text{ et } Z_2 = -5 \quad (\Delta = 81)$$

$$\text{On cherche donc } z \text{ tel que } z^2 = 4 \text{ ou } z^2 = -5$$

$$\text{Bilan: } \mathcal{S} = \{2; -2; i\sqrt{5}; -i\sqrt{5}\}$$

$$2. \forall z \neq -1, \frac{z-1}{z+1} = i \iff (z-1) = i(z+1) \iff z - iz = 1+i \iff z(1-i) = 1+i$$

$$\iff z = \frac{1+i}{1-i} = i$$

$$3. z^2 + z\bar{z} = 4 \quad (E3)$$

$$\text{Posons } z = x + iy \text{ où } x \text{ et } y \text{ désignent deux nombres réels.}$$

$$(E3) \iff (x+iy)^2 + x^2 + y^2 = 4 \iff x^2 + 2xyi - y^2 + x^2 + y^2 = 4 \iff 2x^2 + 2xyi = 4$$

donc :

$$(E3) \iff 2x^2 = 4 \text{ et } 2xy = 0 \iff x^2 = 2 \text{ et } xy = 0$$

$$\iff x = \sqrt{2} \text{ et } y = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\sqrt{2} \text{ et } y = 0$$

$$\text{Bilan: } \mathcal{S} = \{\sqrt{2}; -\sqrt{2}\}$$