

Bac 2014 S.N  
 Meni Dahane  
 FG

Exo 1:

$$1) P(2i) = (2i)^3 + (1-2i)(2i)^2 + (1-2i)(2i) - 2i$$

$$= -8i - 4(1-2i) + 2i$$

$$(1-2i) - 2i$$

$$= -8i - 4 + 8i + 2i + 4 - 2i = 0$$

$$\therefore P(2i) = 0$$

	1	1-2i	1-2i	-2i
2i	↓	2i	2i	2i
	1	1	1	0

$$P(z) = (z-2i)(z^2+z+1)$$

$$P(z) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (z-2i)(z^2+z+1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z-2i=0 \Leftrightarrow z=2i$$

ou

$$z^2+z+1=0$$

$$\Delta = 1-4 = -3 = 3i^2 = (i\sqrt{3})^2$$

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

$$z'' = \frac{-1-i\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$S \left\{ 2i; -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}; -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2} \right\}$$

$$\text{Im}(2i) \geq \text{Im}\left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \geq \text{Im}\left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

$$z_0 = 2i$$

$$z_1 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$z_2 = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$2) a) \text{ On a: } B \left(-\frac{1}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \text{ et } C \left(-\frac{1}{2}; -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

Soit  $M(x;y)$

$$M \in (BC) \Leftrightarrow \det(\overrightarrow{BM}; \overrightarrow{BC}) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} x + \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\sqrt{3} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\sqrt{3} \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$2x + 1 = 0$$

$$b) M \in (BC) \setminus \{B; C\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = -\frac{1}{2} + iy \quad | y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right\}$$

$$\text{alors } z' = \frac{1}{z^2+z+1} = \frac{1}{\left(z+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$\text{Donc } z' = \frac{1}{\left(-\frac{1}{2} + iy + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(iy)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-y^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$3) a) f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2+z+1} = \frac{\bar{z}}{\bar{z}z^2 + \bar{z}z + \bar{z}}$$

$$= \frac{\bar{z}}{(\bar{z}z)z + \bar{z}z + \bar{z}} = \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|^2 z + |z| \bar{z} + \bar{z}}$$

Donc si  $|z|=1$  alors

$$|z|^2 = 1$$

(2)

suite exo1

d'où  $f(z) = \frac{\bar{z}}{z+1+\bar{z}} = \frac{\bar{z}}{1+z+\bar{z}}$

b) Si  $z = e^{i\theta}$  alors  $\bar{z} = e^{-i\theta}$

$|z| = 1$

Donc:  $f(z) = \frac{e^{-i\theta}}{1+e^{i\theta}+e^{-i\theta}}$   
 $= \frac{\cos\theta - i\sin\theta}{1+2\cos\theta}$

4) a)  $M \in \mathcal{C}(0;1) \setminus \{B_1\} \Rightarrow z = e^{i\theta}$   
 et  $\cos\theta \neq -\frac{1}{2}$

$z' = \frac{\cos\theta - i\sin\theta}{1+2\cos\theta}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x' = \frac{\cos\theta}{1+2\cos\theta} \\ y' = \frac{-\sin\theta}{1+2\cos\theta} \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} x'^2 + y'^2 = \frac{\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta}{(1+2\cos\theta)^2} \\ = \frac{1}{(1+2\cos\theta)^2} \end{cases}$

et

$(2x'-1)^2 = \left(\frac{2\cos\theta}{1+2\cos\theta} - 1\right)^2 = \frac{1}{(1+2\cos\theta)^2}$

D'où:  $x'^2 + y'^2 = (2x'-1)^2$

b)  $\Gamma = x^2 + y^2 = (2x-1)^2$

(3)

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 4x^2 - 4x + 1$

$\Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 4x - y^2 = 1$

$\Leftrightarrow 3\left(x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x\right) - y^2 = -1$

FD  $3\left[\left(x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{4}{9}\right) - \frac{4}{9}\right] - y^2 = -1$

$\Leftrightarrow 3\left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - y^2 = \frac{1}{3}$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2}{\frac{1}{9}} - \frac{y^2}{\frac{1}{3}} = 1$

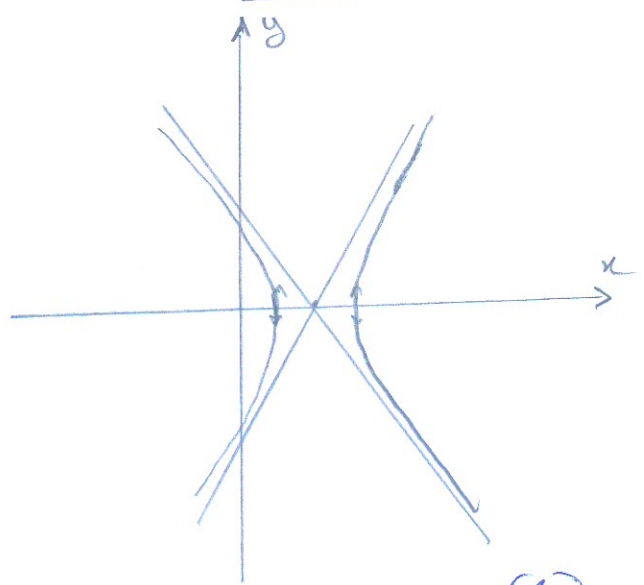
$\Gamma: \frac{\left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} - \frac{y^2}{\frac{1}{3}} = 1$

$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  avec  $a = \frac{1}{3}$  et  $b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

Donc  $\Gamma$  est une hyperbole de centre  $\alpha\left(\frac{2}{3}; 0\right)$  et de sommets  $S_1: \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}; 0\right) = \left(\frac{1}{3}; 0\right)$  et  $S_2: \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3}; 0\right) = \left(\frac{1}{3}; 0\right)$  dans le repère  $(0; \vec{u}; \vec{v})$  et d'excentricité  $e = \frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{a}$

$e = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}}$

$e = 2$



(4)