

Exercice 126 page 216:

1. $|1+i|^5$
 $|z_1| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2}$
 $= \sqrt{2}$ ✓
 $\arg(z_1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ✓

$|z_1|^5 = (\sqrt{2})^5$
 $\arg(z_1^5) = 5 \times \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{5\pi}{4}$

Forme trigonométrique: $z_1^5 = (\sqrt{2})^5 \left(\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) \right)$
 Forme algébrique: $z_1^5 = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \right) (\sqrt{2})^5$

à simplifier

2. $|1+i\sqrt{3}|^7$
 $|z_2| = \sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2}$
 $= \sqrt{1+3}$
 $= \sqrt{4} = 2$

$\arg(z_2) = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$|z_2|^7 = (2)^7 = 128$
 $\arg(z_2^7) = 7 \times \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{7\pi}{3}$

Forme trigonométrique: $z_2^7 = \left(\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{3}\right) \right) 128$

Forme algébrique: $z_2^7 = \left(\frac{1}{2} + i \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \right) 128$

à inverser
puis à simplifier

3. $|2-2i\sqrt{3}|^6$
 $|z_3| = \sqrt{2^2 + (2\sqrt{3})^2}$
 $= \sqrt{4+12}$
 $= \sqrt{16} = 4$
 $\arg(z_3) = -\frac{\pi}{3}$

$|z_3|^6 = (4)^6 = 4096$
 $\arg(z_3^6) = 6 \times \left(-\frac{\pi}{3} \right) = -2\pi$

Forme trigonométrique: $z_3^6 = (\cos(2\pi) + i \sin(2\pi)) 4096$

Forme algébrique: $z_3^6 = 1 \times 4096 = 4096$

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$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad z &= \frac{i\sqrt{3}-1}{1+i} \\ &= \frac{(i\sqrt{3}-1)(1-i)}{(1+i)(1-i)} \\ &= \frac{(i\sqrt{3}-1)(1-i)}{2} \\ &= \frac{i\sqrt{3} - i^2\sqrt{3} - 1 + i}{2} \quad \text{TB} \\ &= \frac{i\sqrt{3} - (-1)\sqrt{3} - 1 + i}{2} \\ &= \frac{i\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} - 1 + i}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

z est un quotient donc

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + (-1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4} \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |i\sqrt{3}-1| &= 2 \quad \text{et} \quad \arg(i\sqrt{3}-1) = \frac{2\pi}{3} \\ \text{et} \quad |1+i| &= \sqrt{2} \quad \text{et} \quad \arg(1+i) = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{D'où } |z| = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}, \text{ soit } \sqrt{2} \quad \text{et} \quad \arg(z) = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

$$\text{Donc une F.T est } z = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) \right)$$

$$2) \quad \sqrt{2} \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \quad \text{et} \quad \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}$$

$$\text{soit } \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{4} \quad \text{et} \quad \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

Voici également ma version avec les correctifs apportés à la version de Lola :

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1) on pose: $z = 1 + i$.

on a: $|z| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$

puis $\theta = \arg(z)$ donne $\begin{cases} \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases}$ d'où $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

d'où $|(1+i)^5| = |z^5| = |z|^5 = (\sqrt{2})^5 = \underline{4\sqrt{2}}$

et $\arg((1+i)^5) = \arg(z^5) = 5 \arg(z) = \frac{5\pi}{4}$ ou $-\frac{3\pi}{4}$

Ainsi: $(1+i)^5 = 4\sqrt{2} \times \left(\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) \right)$
 $= 4\sqrt{2} \times \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$

$= \underline{-4 - 4i}$ (⊕ vérification à la calculatrice)

2) on pose: $z = 1 + i\sqrt{3}$, on a: $|z| = 2$

$\arg(z) = \frac{\pi}{3}$

d'où $|(1+i\sqrt{3})^7| = |z^7| = |z|^7 = \underline{128}$.

$\arg((1+i\sqrt{3})^7) = 7 \arg(1+i\sqrt{3}) = \frac{7\pi}{3}$ soit $\underline{\frac{\pi}{3}}$.

Ainsi: $(1+i\sqrt{3})^7 = 128 \times \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \right)$

$= 128 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$

$= \underline{64 + 64i\sqrt{3}}$

3) on pose: $z = 2 - 2i\sqrt{3}$

on a: $|z| = 4$

$\theta = \arg(z) = -\frac{\pi}{3}$

d'où $(2-2i\sqrt{3})^6 = 4096 \times \left(\cos\left(-\frac{6\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{6\pi}{3}\right) \right)$

$= \underline{4096}$

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$$1) z = \frac{(i\sqrt{3}-1) \times (1-i)}{(1+i) \times (1-i)} = \frac{i\sqrt{3}-1 - \overset{(-1)}{i^2}\sqrt{3}+i}{1^2 - i^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}$$

"technique des conjugués" ↑

(forme algébrique)

$$z = \frac{z_1}{z_2} \text{ avec } \begin{cases} z_1 = i\sqrt{3}-1 \\ z_2 = 1+i \end{cases}$$

Δ de l'ordre

$$z_1 = i\sqrt{3}-1 \downarrow = -1+i\sqrt{3} \text{ et } z_2 = 1+i$$

$$r = |z_1| = \sqrt{\sqrt{3}^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{4} = \underline{2} \quad \left| \quad r = |z_2| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \underline{\sqrt{2}}$$

Avec $\theta = \arg(z_1)$

Avec $\theta = \arg(z_2)$

$$\text{on a: } \begin{cases} \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases} \text{ donc } \theta = \underline{\underline{\frac{2\pi}{3}}}$$

$$\text{on a: } \begin{cases} \cos \theta = \frac{1 \times \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \sin \theta = \frac{1 \times \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \text{ donc } \theta = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{4}}}$$

$$\text{donc } z_1 = 2 \left(\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \right) \quad \left| \quad \text{donc } z_2 = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right)$$

En utilisant les "règles du quotient"

$$\bullet |z| = \left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\arg(z) = \arg\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = \arg(z_1) - \arg(z_2) = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{5\pi}{12}}}$$

$$\text{Ainsi: } z = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{2} \left(\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) \right)}} \quad \text{(forme trigo.)}$$

2) En identifiant la forme algébrique et trigonométrique:

$$\sqrt{2} \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \quad \text{et} \quad \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}}}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}}}$$