

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (a) \quad z^2 - 2z + 5 = 0$$

①

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4 - 4 + 5 = -16$$

$$\text{Rac } z = \frac{2 + 4i}{2} = \underline{\underline{1 + 2i}} \quad \text{ou } z = \underline{\underline{1 - 2i}}$$

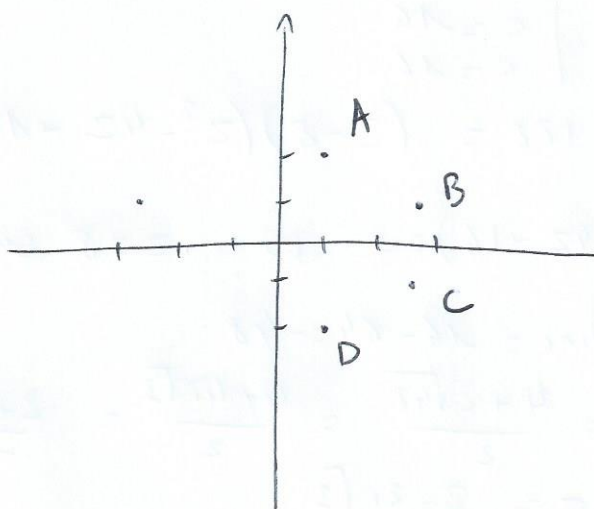
$$(b) \quad z^2 - 2(1 + \sqrt{3})z + 5 + 2\sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4(1 + \sqrt{3})^2 - 4(5 + 2\sqrt{3}) = 4(1 + 3 + 2\sqrt{3}) - 20 - 8\sqrt{3} = 16 + 8\sqrt{3} - 20 - 8\sqrt{3} = -4.$$

$$\text{Rac } z = \frac{2 + 2i}{2} = \underline{\underline{1 + i}} \quad \text{ou } z = \underline{\underline{1 - i}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad z_A = 1 + 2i \quad ; \quad z_B = 1 + \sqrt{3} + i \quad ; \quad z_C = 1 + \sqrt{3} - i \quad ; \quad z_D = 1 - 2i$$

(a)



(b)  $z_D - z_A = -4i$        $z_C - z_B = -2i$  , donc les segments AD et BC sont parallèles. ABCD est donc un trapèze.

$$(c) \quad \frac{z_D - z_B}{z_A - z_B} = \frac{1 - 2i - 1 - \sqrt{3} - i}{1 + 2i - 1 - \sqrt{3} - i} = \frac{-\sqrt{3} - 3i}{-\sqrt{3} + i} = \frac{(-\sqrt{3} - 3i)(-\sqrt{3} - i)}{3 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{3 + i\sqrt{3} + 3i\sqrt{3} - 3}{4} = \frac{4i\sqrt{3}}{4} = \underline{\underline{i\sqrt{3}}}$$

$\text{Arg}(i\sqrt{3}) = \pi/2$  , donc les droites (AB) et (BD) sont perpendiculaires.

$$z^3 - 12z^2 + 48z - 128 = 0 \quad (E)$$

$$(a) \quad 8^3 - 12 \times 8^2 + 48 \times 8 - 128 = 512 - 768 + 384 - 128 = 0$$

Donc 8 est solution de (E).

$$(b) \quad (z-8)(az^2+bz+c) = az^3 + bz^2 + cz - 8az^2 - 8bz - 8c \\ = az^3 + (b-8a)z^2 + (c-8b)z - 8c \\ = z^3 - 12z^2 + 48z - 128$$

$$\text{Donc} \quad \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b-8a=-12 \\ c-8b=48 \\ -8c=-128 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=-4 \\ c=16 \\ c=16 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Donc } \forall z, \quad z^3 - 12z^2 + 48z - 128 = (z-8)(z^2 - 4z + 16)$$

$$(c) \quad (E) \Leftrightarrow (z-8)(z^2 - 4z + 16) = 0 \Leftrightarrow z=8 \text{ ou } z^2 - 4z + 16 = 0 \quad (F)$$

$$(F) : \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 16 - 64 = -48$$

$$\text{Donc } z = \frac{4 + i\sqrt{48}}{2} = \frac{4 + 4i\sqrt{3}}{2} = \underline{\underline{2 + 2i\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$\text{ou } z = \underline{\underline{2 - 2i\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$(E) \text{ admet pour solutions } S = \{ 8; 2 - 2i\sqrt{3}; 2 + 2i\sqrt{3} \}$$

$$2) \quad z_A = 2 - 2i\sqrt{3}; \quad z_B = 2 + 2i\sqrt{3}; \quad z_C = 8 \\ q = \frac{z_A - z_C}{z_B - z_C} = \frac{2 - 2i\sqrt{3} - 8}{2 + 2i\sqrt{3} - 8} = \frac{-6 - 2i\sqrt{3}}{-6 + 2i\sqrt{3}} = \frac{-3 - i\sqrt{3}}{-3 + i\sqrt{3}} \\ = \frac{(-3 - i\sqrt{3})(-3 - i\sqrt{3})}{(-3 + i\sqrt{3})(-3 - i\sqrt{3})} = \frac{9 + 3\sqrt{3}i + 3\sqrt{3}i - 3}{9 + 3} = \frac{6 + 6\sqrt{3}i}{12} \\ = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

$$|q| = 1, \quad q = 1 + \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = e^{i\pi/3}$$

Donc  $q$  a pour argument  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  et module 1.

$$|z - (1+i)| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{or } \text{Re } z = x+iy.$$

$$\text{et } z_A = 1+i$$

$$\text{Re } \Pi(x;y) \text{ et } A(1;1) \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\text{Re } |x+iy - 1-i| = \sqrt{2} \quad \Leftrightarrow |(x-1)+i(y-1)| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2} = \sqrt{2} \quad \Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{A \cap B = \sqrt{2}}} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{cylid}}}$$

$$z = x+iy \quad \Pi(x;y) \quad z_A = \cancel{1}i \quad \text{Re } A(0;1)$$

$$z_B = 1, \text{ Re } B(1;0)$$

$$|z-i| = |z-1| \quad \Leftrightarrow |(x+iy)-i| = |(x+iy)-1|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |x+i(y-1)| = |(x-1)+iy|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + (y-1)^2} = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cancel{x^2 + y^2 - 2y + 1} = \cancel{x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2} \quad \Leftrightarrow \cancel{2x} = \cancel{2y}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Pi A = \Pi B$$