

NOMBRES COMPLEXES

Forme trigonométrique et racines n^{ème}

C. SCOLAS



<https://bit.ly/44bfZTB>



1. Détermine la forme trigonométrique des nombres complexes suivants :

(1) $z = 3 + 3i$

$$r = \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{3}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ et } \sin \varphi = \frac{3}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$z = 3\sqrt{2} \cdot \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(2) $z = -1 - \sqrt{3}i$

$$r = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2} = 2$$

$$\cos \varphi = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ et } \sin \varphi = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

$$z = 2 \cdot \operatorname{cis} \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

(3) $z = -\frac{4}{3}i$

$$r = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\cos \varphi = 0 \text{ et } \sin \varphi = -1 \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$z = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \operatorname{cis} \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

(4) $z = -2$

$$r = \sqrt{(-2)^2} = 2$$

$$\cos \varphi = -1 \text{ et } \sin \varphi = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi = \pi$$

$$z = 2 \cdot \operatorname{cis} \pi$$

(5) $z = (2+i)(3-5i) = 6 - 10i + 3i + 5 = 11 - 7i$

$$r = \sqrt{11^2 + 7^2} = \sqrt{170}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{11}{\sqrt{170}} \text{ et } \sin \varphi = \frac{-7}{\sqrt{170}} \Rightarrow \varphi = -0,57$$

$$z = \sqrt{170} \cdot \operatorname{cis} (-0,57)$$

2. Détermine la forme algébrique des nombres suivants :

(1) Nombre de module 2 et d'argument $\frac{\pi}{3}$

$$2 \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} = 2 \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} + i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = 1 + \sqrt{3}i$$

$$(2) \left(-\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^3 = \left(1 \cdot e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} \right)^3 = 1^3 \cdot e^{i\frac{2\pi \cdot 3}{3}} = 1 \cdot e^{i(2\pi)} = 1$$

$$r = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = 1$$

$$\cos \varphi = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ et } \sin \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$(3) \frac{(1+i)^9}{(1-i)^7} = \frac{(\sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}})^9}{(\sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i(-\frac{\pi}{4})})^7} = \frac{(\sqrt{2})^9 \cdot e^{i\frac{9\pi}{4}}}{(\sqrt{2})^7 \cdot e^{i(-\frac{7\pi}{4})}} = (\sqrt{2})^2 \cdot e^{i\frac{16\pi}{4}} = 2 \cdot e^{i4\pi} = 2$$

$$1+i = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \text{ car } r = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ et } \sin \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$1-i = \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i\varphi} \text{ car } r = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ et } \sin \varphi = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(4) \left(\frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^{2015} = \left(e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} \right)^{2015} = e^{i\frac{2015\pi}{3}} = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

on retire 335 tours
de cercle

$$\frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{2} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$\text{car } r = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = 1$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \text{ et } \sin \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

3. Soit les nombres complexes $a = \sqrt{3} - i$, $b = 2 - 2i$ et $z = \frac{a^4}{b^3}$.

(1) Donne le module et un argument (en radians) de a , b , a^4 et b^3 .

$$a: r = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + (-1)^2} = 2$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ et } \sin \varphi = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow a^4: r = 2^4 = 16$$

$$\varphi = 4 \cdot \frac{-\pi}{6} = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$b: r = \sqrt{2^2 + (-2)^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ et } \sin \varphi = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow b^3: r = (2\sqrt{2})^3 = 16\sqrt{2}$$

$$\varphi = 3 \cdot \frac{-\pi}{4} = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$$

(2) Donne la forme algébrique de a^4 et b^3 , puis de z .

$$a^4 = 16 \cdot \text{cis}\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = 16 \cdot \left(\cos\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\right) = 16 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} + i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = -8 - 8\sqrt{3}i$$

$$b^3 = 16\sqrt{2} \cdot \text{cis}\left(-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = 16\sqrt{2} \cdot \left(\cos\left(-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)\right) = 16\sqrt{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -16 - 16i$$

$$z = \frac{16 \cdot \text{cis}\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)}{16\sqrt{2} \cdot \text{cis}\left(-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \text{cis}\frac{\pi}{12}$$

pas facile de calculer $\leadsto z = \frac{-8 - 8\sqrt{3}i}{-16 - 16i} \cdot \frac{-16 + 16i}{-16 + 16i}$

$$= \frac{128 - 128i + 128\sqrt{3}i + 128\sqrt{3}}{512}$$

(3) Calcule le module et un argument de z .

$$= \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{4} + i \cdot \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ et } \varphi = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

(4) Dédure des questions précédentes les valeurs exactes de $\cos \frac{\pi}{12}$ et de $\sin \frac{\pi}{12}$.

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{4} \rightarrow \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{4\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}}{4} \rightarrow \sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}}{4\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{-\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}$$

4. Détermine l'ensemble des complexes z tels que $(z+1) \cdot \frac{1}{z}$ soit réel.

Soit $z = a + bi$.

$$(z+1) \cdot \frac{1}{z} = (a+1+bi) \cdot \frac{1}{a+bi} \cdot \frac{a-bi}{a-bi}$$

$$= \frac{a^2 - \cancel{abi} + a - \cancel{bi} + a - \cancel{bi} + b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$= \frac{a^2 + a + b^2 - bi}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$(z+1) \cdot \frac{1}{z}$ est réel si $b=0$ c'est-à-dire si z est réel.

5. Calcule les 5 racines 5^e du complexe $3-5i$. Donne-les sous forme algébrique et représente-les dans un plan de Gauss.

$$z = 3 - 5i$$

$$r = \sqrt{3^2 + (-5)^2} = \sqrt{34}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{3\sqrt{34}}{34} \text{ et } \sin \varphi = \frac{-5\sqrt{34}}{34} \Rightarrow \varphi = -1,03 \quad \rightarrow z = \sqrt{34} \cdot e^{i(-1,03)}$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[5]{\sqrt{34}} \cdot e^{i \frac{-1,03 + 2k\pi}{5}} = 1,42 \cdot e^{i(-0,21 + 2\frac{k\pi}{5})}$$

$$z_0 = 1,42 \cdot e^{i(-0,21)} = 1,39 - 0,29i$$

$$z_1 = 1,42 \cdot e^{i1,05} = 0,71 + 1,23i$$

$$z_2 = 1,42 \cdot e^{i2,31} = -0,96 + 1,05i$$

$$z_3 = 1,42 \cdot e^{i3,56} = -1,3 - 0,58i$$

$$z_4 = 1,42 \cdot e^{i4,82} = 0,15 - 1,41i$$

6. Calcule les racines cubiques de $\frac{\sqrt{3}+i}{\sqrt{3}-i} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}+i}{\sqrt{3}+i} = \frac{3+\sqrt{3}i+\sqrt{3}i-1}{3+1} = \frac{2+2\sqrt{3}i}{4} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$

$$r = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = 1$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \text{ et } \sin \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[3]{1} \cdot \text{cis} \frac{\pi/6 + 2k\pi}{3} = \text{cis} \left(\frac{\pi}{18} + \frac{2k\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$z_0 = \text{cis} \frac{\pi}{18}$$

$$z_1 = \text{cis} \frac{13\pi}{18}$$

$$z_2 = \text{cis} \frac{25\pi}{18}$$

7. Calcule les racines sixièmes de $\frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{1-i\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{1+i\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1+i\sqrt{3}+i\sqrt{3}-3}{1+3} = \frac{-2+2\sqrt{3}i}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$

$$r = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = 1$$

$$\cos \varphi = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ et } \sin \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[6]{1} \cdot \text{cis} \left(\frac{2\pi/3 + 2k\pi}{6} \right) = \text{cis} \left(\frac{\pi}{9} + \frac{2k\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$z_0 = \text{cis} \frac{\pi}{9}$$

$$z_1 = \text{cis} \frac{7\pi}{9}$$

$$z_2 = \text{cis} \frac{13\pi}{9}$$

$$z_3 = \text{cis} \frac{19\pi}{9}$$

$$z_4 = \text{cis} \frac{25\pi}{9}$$

$$z_5 = \text{cis} \frac{31\pi}{9}$$

8. Résous dans $\mathbb{C}$ l'équation $z^4 = \frac{1-i}{1+i\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1-i\sqrt{3}}{1-i\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1-i\sqrt{3}-i-\sqrt{3}}{1+3} = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{4} i$

$$r = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{4}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \text{ et } \sin \varphi = \frac{\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{4}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{17\pi}{12}$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[4]{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \cdot \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{\frac{17\pi}{12} + 2k\pi}{4} \right) = 0,92 \cdot \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{17\pi}{48} + k\frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$z_0 = 0,92 \cdot \operatorname{cis} \frac{17\pi}{48}$$

$$z_1 = 0,92 \cdot \operatorname{cis} \frac{41\pi}{48}$$

$$z_2 = 0,92 \cdot \operatorname{cis} \frac{65\pi}{48}$$

$$z_3 = 0,92 \cdot \operatorname{cis} \frac{89\pi}{48}$$