

Exercice 1

- $a + 1$ est la racine, on
- Après 1, $\gamma^2 (1 - 4i) \gamma - 3 - 9i$
 $= (\gamma - (-1+i)) (\gamma - a)$ car on sait
 l'autre racine.

$$= \gamma^2 + (1-a-i) \gamma - a + ia$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1-a-i = 1-4i \\ -a+ia = -3-9i \end{cases}$$

De la 1^{re} ligne, on a $a = -i$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = -i \\ a = 3i \end{cases}$$

Exercice 2

1. $\gamma_0 = 2$

2. $\gamma_2 = 2i$

3. $\gamma = a + ib \Rightarrow \gamma \bar{\gamma} = a^2 + b^2 = 2$

$\gamma_1 = \gamma_0 \cdot \gamma = 4$

$\gamma_2 = \gamma_1 \cdot \gamma = 8$

b) D'après la question 2, en posant $\gamma = a + ib$, on obtient bien que $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \gamma_n \in \mathbb{R}$

c) $\gamma_{2011} = \gamma_{2011} \times \gamma_{2011} = (4^{1005}) \gamma_0 = 4^{1005} \times 2$

D.S. n. 1 (17/10/22)

$$= (1+i)(1+i) \gamma_0 \gamma_n$$

$$\gamma_{n+1} = 2\gamma_n$$

On sait que γ_n est géométrique de raison 2

On peut dire que $\gamma_n = 2^n \gamma_0$

Comme $q = 2 > 1$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \gamma_n = +\infty$

Exercice 3

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

$$\Leftrightarrow -a^2 - a^2 - ia^2 - a - ia - i = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2a^2 - a - ia - i = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 + a = 0 \\ a + ia + i = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a(a+1) = 0 \\ a + ia + i = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a + ia + i = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a + ia + i = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a + ia + i = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a + ia + i = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$P(\gamma) = (\gamma + i)(\gamma^2 + b\gamma + c)$$

$$= \gamma^3 + b\gamma^2 + c\gamma + i\gamma^2 + ib\gamma + ic$$

$$= \gamma^3 + (b+i)\gamma^2 + (c+ib)\gamma + ic$$

Par identification:

$$\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b + i = 1 \\ c + ib = 1 - i \\ ic = -1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = 0 \\ c = 1 - i \\ ic = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{donc } P(\gamma) = (\gamma + i)(\gamma^2 + \gamma - 1)$$

Exercice 4

1. On a:

$$P(\gamma) = (\gamma^2 + 2)(a\gamma^2 + b\gamma + c)$$

Le degré de P est 4.

$$\text{Soit } P(\gamma) = a\gamma^4 + b\gamma^3 + c\gamma^2 + 2a\gamma^2 + 2b\gamma + 2c$$

$$P(\gamma) = a\gamma^4 + b\gamma^3 + (c+2a)\gamma^2 + 2b\gamma + 2c$$

Par identification:

$$\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = 1 \\ c + 2a = 3 \\ 2b = 2 \\ 2c = 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = 1 \\ c = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Donc } P(\gamma) = (\gamma^2 + 2)(\gamma^2 + \gamma + 1)$$

$$P(\gamma) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \gamma^2 + 2 = 0 \text{ ou } \gamma^2 + \gamma + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \gamma^2 = -2 \text{ ou } \gamma^2 + \gamma + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \gamma = \pm \sqrt{-2} \text{ ou } \gamma = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \gamma = \pm i\sqrt{2} \text{ ou } \gamma = \frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{Donc } \Sigma = \{ \pm i\sqrt{2}, \frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{2} \}$$

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$$= 16 + 32ix - 64x^2 - 8ix^3 + x^4$$

$$2. (x-2i)^4 \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Im}((x-2i)^4) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 32x - 8x^3 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(32 - 8x^2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ 32 - 8x^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = 2 \text{ or } -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Donc } \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = 2 \\ x = -2 \end{cases} \text{ ou } (x-2i)^4 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Exercice 5

1. a) $\sum_{k=0}^n (y-k)(y+k) = \sum_{k=0}^n (y^2 - k^2) = (n+1)y^2 - \sum_{k=0}^n k^2$
 ou b) $\sum_{k=0}^n (y-k)(y+k) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (n+1)y^2 - \sum_{k=0}^n k^2 = 0$

2. $y \neq 0$ on a $Z = \frac{y^2 + 2xy - x^2}{2y - x}$

1) exprimer Z qui prendra, au cas où, $Z \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow Z \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=0}^n (y-k)(y+k)$

$\rightarrow Z = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{y^2 + 2xy - x^2}{2y - x} = 1 \Leftrightarrow y^2 + 2xy - x^2 = 2y - x$

$\rightarrow Z = -1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{y^2 + 2xy - x^2}{2y - x} = -1 \Leftrightarrow y^2 + 2xy - x^2 = -2y + x$

$\rightarrow Z = x \Leftrightarrow \frac{y^2 + 2xy - x^2}{2y - x} = x \Leftrightarrow y^2 + 2xy - x^2 = 2xy - x^2 \Leftrightarrow y^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 0$

$\rightarrow Z = -x \Leftrightarrow \frac{y^2 + 2xy - x^2}{2y - x} = -x \Leftrightarrow y^2 + 2xy - x^2 = -2xy + x^2 \Leftrightarrow y^2 + 4xy - 2x^2 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow y^2 + 4xy - 2x^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{-4x \pm \sqrt{16x^2 + 8x^2}}{2} = \frac{-4x \pm \sqrt{24x^2}}{2} = \frac{-4x \pm 2\sqrt{6}x}{2} = -2x \pm \sqrt{6}x$

$\rightarrow Z = -x \Leftrightarrow y = (-2 \pm \sqrt{6})x$

Donc $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 0 \\ y = (-2 + \sqrt{6})x \\ y = (-2 - \sqrt{6})x \end{array} \right.$

Exercice 12

1. $(x-2i)^4 = \sum_{k=0}^4 \binom{4}{k} x^k (-2i)^{4-k}$

$$= \binom{4}{0} x^4 (-2i)^0 + \binom{4}{1} x^3 (-2i)^1 + \binom{4}{2} x^2 (-2i)^2 + \binom{4}{3} x (-2i)^3 + \binom{4}{4} x^0 (-2i)^4$$

$$= x^4 - 8ix^3 - 24x^2 + 32ix - 16$$