Carpentier

## 3. 1. Racines d'un polynôme

1) Soit PEIRCX). Montrons que P-X divise POP-X.

On a, 
$$P \circ P - X - (P - X) = P \circ P - P$$
  
Or  $P \in IR \subset X$ , donc, is everythe  $\alpha_0, ..., \alpha_n \in IR \neq 0$   
 $P = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha_k X^k$ 

Danc PoP-P = 
$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k P^k - \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k X^k$$
  
=  $\sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k (P^k - X^k) + a_0 - a_0$   
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8) Sait 
$$P \in C(X)$$
.

On pase  $P = X^2 - 3X + 1$ 

Danc  $P \circ P - X = (X^2 - 3X + 1)^2 - 3(X^2 - 3X + 1) + 1 - X$ 
 $= (X^2 - 3X + 1)^2 - 3X^2 + 8X - 8$ 

Or  $P - X \mid P \circ P - X$ , denc, it exists  $Q \in C(X)$ 

tel que,  $P \circ P - X = (P - X) \cdot Q$ .

$$P \circ P - X = P \circ P - P + P - X$$

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

$$= (P^2 - X^2) - 3(P - X) + (P - X)$$

$$= (P - X)(P + X) - 3(P - X) + (P - X)$$

$$= (P - X)(P + X - 3 + 1)$$

$$= (P - X)(P + X - 2)$$

$$= (X^2 - 4X + 1)(X^2 - 2X - 1)$$
On a danc  $Q = P + X - 8 = X^2 - 2X - 1$ 

on resout or Equation POP-X sur C.

On 
$$\alpha$$
,  $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$   $(z^2 - 3z + 1)^2 = 3z^2 - 8z + 8$ 

$$\Rightarrow (z^2 - 3z + 1 - z)(z^2 - 3z + 1 + z - 2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (z^2 - 4z + 1)(z^2 - 2z - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z^2 - 4z + 1 = 0 \text{ on } z^2 - 2z - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z = (\pm \sqrt{3}) + 2 \text{ on } z = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$X^{3} - 2X + 1 = X(X^{2} - 1) + (1 - X)$$

Comine Call (1)

$$X^{4} = 2X^{3} + 1 = (X+1)(X^{3} - 3X^{2} + 3X - 3) + 4$$

2) Rest le vote de le division euclidienne de  $A=(X-3)^{2h}-(X-2)^{h}-2$  par (X-2)(X-3)=B

to deg B = 2 et deg B donc deg B donc deg K \le 1, il existe done a, b \in R = a X+b

et R(3) = -3 comme B est un polynome anulateur R(2) = -1 de Zet 3

on a A(2) = R(2)

d'où  $\begin{cases} a \times 3 + b = -3 \\ a \times 2 + b = -1 \end{cases}$ 

done  $\begin{cases} a = -3 + 1 = -2 \\ b = -1 + 4 = +3 \end{cases}$ 

done R = -2X + 3

Soit noon nul: Soit  $M \geqslant 2$ R sot the note de la division suchidienne de  $A = (X-3)^{2n} - (X-2)^n - 2$ par  $B = (X-3)^3$   $A' = 2n(X-3)^{2n-1} - n(X-2)^{n-1}$  $A'' = 2n(n-1)(X-3)^{2n-1} - n(n-1)(X-1)^{n-2}$ 

done dig  $R \le 2$  can dig B = 3done il existe a, b, c  $\in R$  tels que  $R = aX^2 + bX + c$ 

. A(3) = R(3) = -3 son Best en polynôme annulation de 3

•  $A'(3) = R'(3) = -m(3-2)^{k-1}$  can B' at an pdysome somulation = -m are 3

 $A''(3) = R''(3) = -n(n-1)(3-2)^{n-2}$  son B'' est sur polynôme = -n(n-1) somulateur **de** 3

done  $\begin{cases}
5a + 3b + c = -3 & (n) \\
6a + b = -n & (2) \\
2a = -n(n-1) & (3)
\end{cases}$ 

don  $a = \frac{-m(n-1)}{2}$  b = m(3n-4) $c = \frac{3}{2}m(5-3n) - \frac{1}{2}$ 

done 
$$R = \frac{-m(n-1)}{2} X^2 + m(3n-4)X - \frac{3}{2}m^2 + \frac{15}{2}n - 3$$

. Si m est mul:

A = -2 done  $A = 0 \times B - 2$  done R = -2• Si n = 1:  $A = (x - 3)^2 - x = x^2 - 7x + 9$ done  $A = 0 \times B + (x - 3)^2 - x$ Let  $A = 0 \times B + (x - 3)^2 - x$ Let  $A = 0 \times B + (x - 3)^2 - x$   $A = (x - 3)^2 - x + (x - 3)^2 - x$   $A = (x - 3)^2 - x + (x - 3)^2 - x$   $A = (x - 3)^2 - x + (x - 3)^2 - x + (x - 3)^2 - x$ 

Soit 
$$\theta \in \mathbb{R}$$
,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 

(appeare 3) Rest le set de la division embidianne de  $A = (\cos \theta + X \sin \theta)^m$  par  $B = X^2 + 1$ .

degR < dig B done degk & 1 can degl = 2

done it exist a, s & IR to R = aX + b

. 
$$A(i) = R(i) = (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^m = e^{in\theta}$$
 som B est un polynôme annulateur de i

. 
$$A(-i) = R(-i) = (\cos \theta - i \sin \theta)^n = e^{-i \theta}$$
 for  $B = \theta$  in ydynôme =  $\cos \theta - i \sin (n\theta)$ 

done
$$\begin{array}{c}
a = \sin(n\theta) \\
b = \cos(n\theta)
\end{array}$$

done 
$$R = \sin(n\theta)X + \cos(n\theta)$$

## 4) Soit n EIN\*

Rest le reste de la division embidienne de X + n X + X 2+1 man (X+1)2

digh < dight done dight <1 non dight = 2 don il skitte e, & EIR tols que R=aX+b.

$$A(-1) = R(-1) = (-1)^n + n(-1)^{n-1} + 2$$
 ien B ist in polynôme ornulateur de -1

$$A'(-1) = R'(-1) = m(-1)^{n-1} + m(n-1)(-1)^{n-2} - 2$$
 can  $B'$  est em polysôme aunulateur de -1

$$\begin{vmatrix} -a + b &= (-1)^{m} + m(-1)^{m-1} + 2 \\ a &= m(-1)^{m-1} + m(n-1)(-1)^{n-2} - 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

done 
$$\begin{cases} b = (-1)^{n} + n(-1)^{n+1} + x + n(-1)^{n-1} + n(n-1)(-1)^{n-2} - x \\ a = n(-1)^{n-1} + n(m-1)(-1)^{n-2} - 2 \end{cases}$$

## . Si m est pain .

$$a = -m + m(m-1) - 2$$
  
=  $m(m-2) - 2$ 

$$b = m(m-1) - 2n + 1$$

$$= m(m-3) + 1$$

Si n est impair: 
$$\frac{R = (n(n-2)-2) \times + n}{= (n^2-2n-2) \times + (n^2-2$$

$$a = m - m(m-1) - 2$$

$$= m(2-m) - 2$$

$$b = -1 + n + n - n(n-1)$$
  
=  $n(3-n)$  -1

done 
$$R = (n(2-n)-2) \times + n(3-n)-1$$
  
=  $(-n^2+2n-2) \times + (-n^2+3n-1)$ 

Lorde - Late - Bill - Tolkith )

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