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%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%TP5 DURET DUMONT%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

clear variables;
close all;

%%%Définition des variables%%%

i=complex(0,1);
z1=1+i; %%%Point A
z2=3+2i; %%%Point B
a=1;
c=1;

%%%Question 1 %%%

f=@(z,a,z1,c,z2)((a*(z-z1))./(c*(z-z2)));

figure(1)
x=linspace(-1,1,200);
L=complex(x,zeros(1,length(x)));
hold on;
plot(real(z1),imag(z1),'*k');% on trace le point A
plot(real(z2),imag(z2),'*k');% on trace le point B
k=-5:0.01:5;
z=z1+k*(z2-z1); % équation de la droite (AB)

plot(real(z),imag(z),'k'); % trace la droite

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% Définition des variables pour les cercles%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

m1=imag(z2-z1)/(real(z2-z1));
m2=-real(z2-z1)/(imag(z2-z1));
z3=(1/2)*(z1+z2);
couleurs=['c','m','r','g','b'];
teta=linspace(0,2*pi,100);

%%%Question 2) et 3)%%%

figure(2)

for k=1:5

    Z=z3+(k/3)*complex(1,m2);%Centre du cercle
    C=Z+(Z-z1)*complex(cos(teta),sin(teta));%Equation du cercle
    w=f(C,a,z1,c,z2);

    subplot(121);
    hold on;
    plot(real(z1),imag(z1),'*k');% on trace le point A
    plot(real(z2),imag(z2),'*k');% on trace le point B
    plot(real(C),imag(C),couleurs(k));

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        subplot(122);
        hold on;
        plot(real(w),imag(w),couleurs(k));% on trace la transphormée

end

%%%Question 4a)ii)

g=@(z,a,z1,c,z2)(z2*z-z1)./(z*c-a);

for k=1:5

    C2=k*complex(cos(teta),sin(teta)); %Les 5 cercles concentriques de
    rayon k
    Z2=g(C2,a,z1,c,z2);%Transformation des cercles

    subplot(121);
    hold on;
    plot(real(Z2),imag(Z2),couleurs(k),'linewidth',2);% on trace la
    transphormée inverse des cercles concentriques
    axis ([-2 10 -8 6])
    axis 'equal'
    title('plan z')

    subplot(122);
    hold on ;
    plot(real(C2),imag(C2),couleurs(k),'linewidth',2);% on trace les 5
    cercles concentriques de rayon k
    axis ([-7 7 -7 7])
    axis 'equal'
    title('plan w=f(z)')

end

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%On remarque une droite d'épaisseur 2 dans le plan z qui
    correspond
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%à la transformation inverse du cercle de rayon 1. En effet il
    est
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%précisé dans l'énoncé que la tranformation d'un cercle peut
    etre
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%un cercle ou une droite.

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%Methode 2

figure(3)
for k=1:5

    Z=z3+(k/3)*complex(1,m2);%%%Centre des cercles
    C=Z+(Z-z1)*complex(cos(teta),sin(teta));%%%Equation du cercle
    w=f(C,a,z1,c,z2);
    M3=k*(z2-z1)+z2;
    rayon=sqrt(sqrt(real(z1-M3)^2+imag(z1-M3)^2)*sqrt(real(z2-
M3)^2+imag(z2-M3)^2)); %Propriété de mutuelle inverse
    Cercle=M3+rayon*complex(cos(teta),sin(teta));

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CercleTranfo=f(Cercle,a,z1,c,z2);%%Transformation des cercles

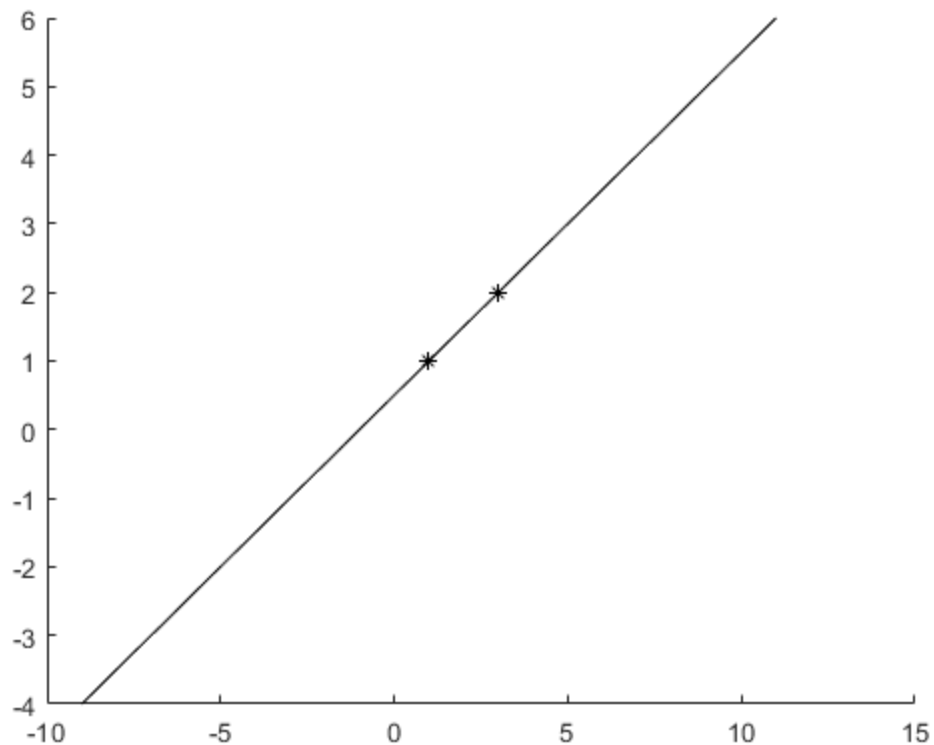
subplot(211);
hold on;
plot(real(z1),imag(z1),'*k');% on trace le point A
plot(real(z2),imag(z2),'*k');% on trace le point B
plot(real(C),imag(C),couleurs(k));
plot(real(M3),imag(M3),'*k');% on trace le centre des cercles
plot(real(Cercle),imag(Cercle),couleurs(k),'linewidth',2);
axis ([-inf inf -10 25])
axis 'equal'
title('plan z')

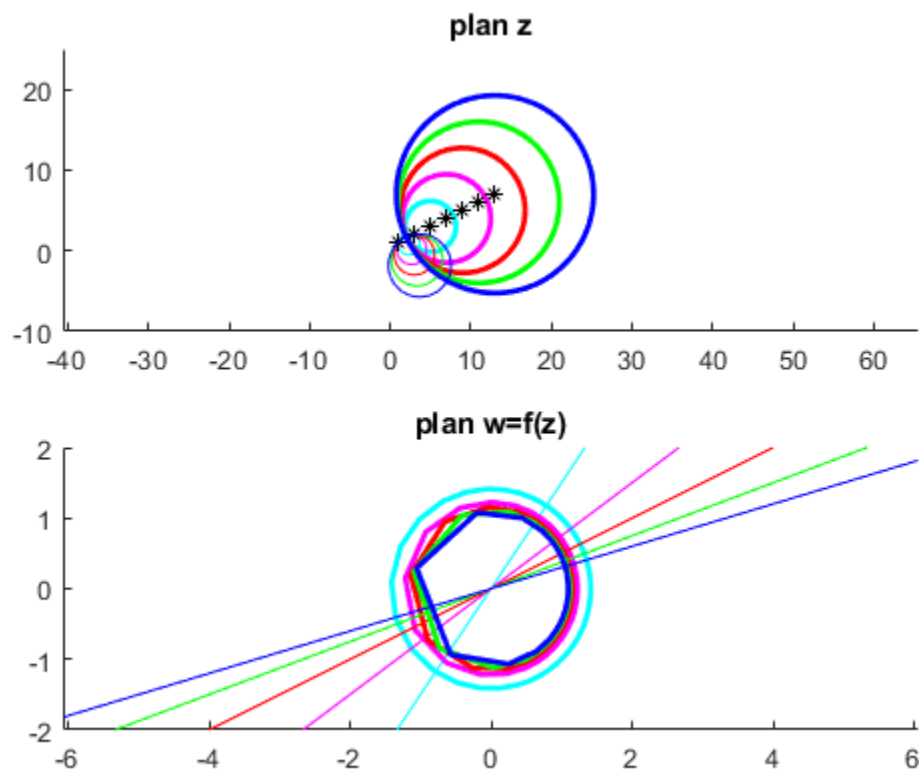
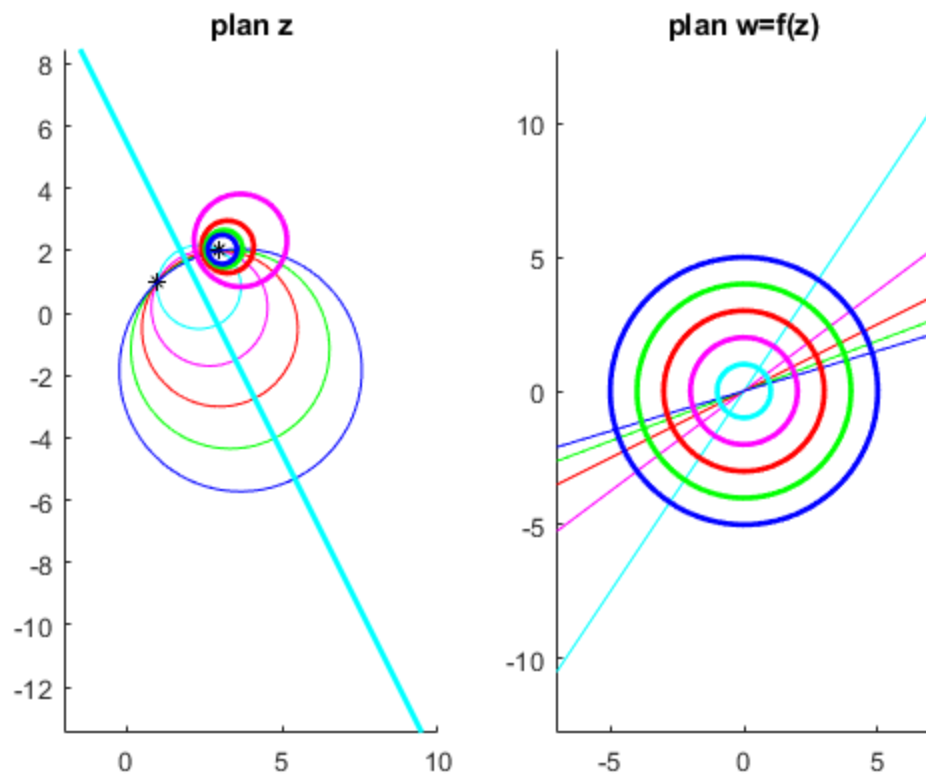
subplot(212);
hold on;
plot(real(w),imag(w),couleurs(k));

plot(real(CercleTranfo),imag(CercleTranfo),couleurs(k),'linewidth',2)%tracée
de la transphormée des cercles
axis ([-2 2 -2 2])
axis 'equal'
title('plan w=f(z)')

end

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