$$= \lambda \qquad \mathcal{Z}^{3} \left(\frac{\lambda \mathcal{Z}^{3} + \lambda}{\mathcal{Z}^{3} + \lambda} \right) = \lambda$$

$$= \lambda \qquad \mathcal{Z}^{3}(\lambda \mathcal{Z}^{3}+\Lambda) = \lambda (\mathcal{Z}^{3}+\Lambda)$$

=)
$$i Z^{6} + Z^{3} - i Z^{3} + \Lambda = 0$$

=)
$$\int J Z^{1} + (1-i) Z^{3} + 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (\Lambda - \lambda)^2 - U\lambda$$

donc
$$3^{1} = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} + \lambda(\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2})$$
 on $3^{2} = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} + \lambda(\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2})$

$$\frac{Z^3}{2} = \frac{\Lambda_4 \sqrt{3}}{2} + i \left(\frac{\Lambda_4 \sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

on
$$Z^3 = \Lambda - \frac{3}{2} + \Lambda \left(\Lambda - \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

on
$$Z^3 = \left(\frac{1-13}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1-1}{2}\right)$$

dor
$$Z^{3} = (A \cdot \frac{13}{12}) e^{i\frac{\pi}{L}}$$
 or $Z^{3} = (\frac{3 \cdot A}{(2)}) e^{i(\frac{\pi}{L})}$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{2} \frac{A \cdot \frac{13}{12}}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i(\frac{\pi}{L}) \cdot \frac{13}{12}}$$

or $Z^{3} = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{13}{12}}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i(\frac{\pi}{L}) \cdot \frac{13}{12}}$

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pour $A = 0$ $Z = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{13}{12}}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i(\frac{\pi}{L})}$

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end $A = 0$ $Z = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{13}{1$

4) a) Mq.
$$f(z) = \frac{2}{Z+\lambda}$$

$$f(z) - x = \frac{3Z+\lambda}{Z+\lambda} - \lambda$$

$$= \frac{3Z+\lambda - \lambda Z+\lambda}{Z-\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{2}{Z+\lambda}$$

b) Déterminer l'himage du cercle (e) de centre Bet de 1 ayon 1

$$\partial n \alpha \quad \beta(\xi) - i = \frac{2}{\xi + i}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\beta(\xi) - i}$$

ans:
$$M(\xi) \in \mathcal{C}_{\geq 1}$$
 $\left| \frac{2}{\beta(\xi) - 1} \right| = 1$

donc l'image du cercle (4) de centre Bet de rayon 1 et le cachellide centre A et de rayon à

Y = # -i

ona:
$$|\beta(z) - i| = |\beta(z) - A|$$

$$\langle -\rangle$$
 $|(\vec{x}-\Lambda)(\vec{z}-\Lambda)| = 2$

b) Déterminer l'image du cercle (e') de centre « et de rayon J2

$$2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{f(z) - i}{f(z) - i} \right) = 1$$

donc le triangle. AMIC est isocèle en El l'image du cercle (e) de cenhe corde rayon 52.

est le triangle AM'C isocété en M.

6) a) on a
$$f(z) = \frac{j(z+1)}{z+1} = \frac{j(z-1)}{z+1}$$

$$OM' = |Z'| = |P(Z)| = \left|\frac{\lambda(Z-\lambda)}{Z+\lambda}\right|$$

$$= \frac{|\lambda| \times |Z-\lambda|}{|Z+\lambda|}$$

$$= \frac{|Z-Z+\lambda|}{|Z-Z-2|}$$

$$= \frac{|Z-Z-2|}{|Z-Z-2|}$$

$$= \frac{AM}{BM}$$

Si
$$Z=\lambda$$
 = $\int (Z)=0$
or on a $Z_A=\lambda$ donc $f(A)=0$

don any
$$(Z') \equiv ong\left(\frac{\lambda(Z-\lambda)}{Z_{t\lambda}}\right)$$
 [27]

$$= \int arg(Z') = arg(A) + arg(\frac{Z-A}{Z+A}) \left[2\pi\right]$$

$$= \int \left(\sqrt{10M} \right) = \frac{11}{2} + ag \left(\frac{2-2A}{2-2B} \right) \left[2\pi \right]$$

$$= (e_{1}(nB) + E = (mB, mA)$$

6)c) Determiner l'image du cercle (P") de diamètre [AB] Soit M(Z) € (P,) Bb) 5: M = A (=) Z'=0 くヨ M'= 3. donc f(A) = 0SI ME C. JABY $M \in (e, \lambda, B\lambda)$ (MB, MA) = T [2n][TE] = - T [27] (MB, MA), T = T [27] (MB, MA) + = 0 C217] (E) (E) (E) (M) = T (2T) ON (E, OH) = O (2T) $ang(Z') = \pi[\lambda \Pi]$ on $ang(Z') = 0[\lambda \Pi]$ (-) Z'ER ou Z'ERT くぎ Z' E TRX くり m (z') E (0,x, 104) くシ 9 ((e), 3 Bg) = (0, x) Ainsi

donc l'image du cercle est l'axe de réles