

Maths Expertes - DM 5

Scott Hamilton

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62p110

Partie A

1.1

$$\frac{z_B - z_A}{z_C - z_A} = \frac{i-2+3i}{6-i-2+3i} = \frac{-2+4i}{4+2i} = \frac{-1+2i}{2+i} \frac{(2-i)(-1+2i)}{5} = \frac{-2+4i+i+2}{5} = \frac{5i}{5} = i$$

1.2

$$(\overrightarrow{AC}; \overrightarrow{AB}) = \arg\left(\frac{z_B - z_A}{z_C - z_A}\right)[2\pi] = \arg(i)[2\pi] = \frac{\pi}{2}[2\pi]$$

$$\frac{z_B - z_A}{z_C - z_A} = i \Rightarrow \left| \frac{z_B - z_A}{z_C - z_A} \right| = |i| \Rightarrow \frac{|z_B - z_A|}{|z_C - z_A|} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{AB}{AC} = 1 \Rightarrow AB = AC$$

Donc ABC est isocèle rectangle en A.

Partie B

1.3

$$z_{D'} = i \frac{z_D - 2 + 3i}{z_D - i} = i \frac{1-i-2+3i}{1-i-i} = i \frac{-1+2i}{1-2i} = i \frac{(1+2i)(-1+2i)}{5} = i \frac{-1+2i-2i-4}{5} = i \frac{-5}{5} = -i$$

1.4

1.4.1

On suppose que E existe. Dans ce cas,

$$\begin{aligned} i \frac{z_E - 2 + 3i}{z_E - i} &= 2i \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{z_E - 2 + 3i}{2(z_E - i)} &= 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow z_E - 2 + 3i &= 2(z_E - i) \text{ (et } z_E \neq i) \\ \Leftrightarrow z_E - 2 + 3i &= 2z_E - 2i \text{ (et } z_E \neq i) \\ \Leftrightarrow z_E - 2z_E &= -2i - 3i + 2 \text{ (et } z_E \neq i) \\ \Leftrightarrow -z_E &= 2 - 5i \text{ (et } z_E \neq i) \\ \Leftrightarrow z_E &= -2 + 5i \text{ (et } z_E \neq i) \end{aligned}$$

Pas de contradiction, il existe bien un unique point $E(-2 + 5i)$ tel que $z'_E = 2i$.

1.4.2

$$\frac{z_B - z_E}{z_A - z_E} = \frac{i + 2 - 5i}{2 - 3i + 2 - 5i} = \frac{2 - 4i}{4 - 8i} = \frac{1 - 2i}{2 - 4i} = \frac{(2 + 4i)(1 - 2i)}{20} = \frac{2 - 4i + 4i + 8}{20} = \frac{10}{20} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\arg\left(\frac{z_B - z_E}{z_A - z_E}\right) = 0[2\pi] \Rightarrow (\overrightarrow{EA}; \overrightarrow{EB}) = 0[2\pi] \Rightarrow E \in (AB)$$

1.5

$$\frac{AM}{BM} = \left| \frac{z - z_A}{z - z_B} \right| = \left| \frac{z - 2 + 3i}{z - i} \right|$$

$$OM' = |z'| = \left| i \frac{z - 2 + 3i}{z - i} \right| = |i| \left| \frac{z - 2 + 3i}{z - i} \right| = \left| \frac{z - 2 + 3i}{z - i} \right| = \frac{AM}{BM}$$

1.6

$$(\vec{u}; \overrightarrow{OM'}) = \arg(z')[2\pi] = \arg\left(i \frac{z - 2 + 3i}{z - i}\right) [2\pi] = \arg(i) + \arg\left(\frac{z - 2 + 3i}{z - i}\right) [2\pi] = \frac{\pi}{2} + \arg\left(\frac{z - 2 + 3i}{z - i}\right) [2\pi]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \arg\left(\frac{z - z_A}{z - z_B}\right) [2\pi] = \frac{\pi}{2} + (\overrightarrow{BM}; \overrightarrow{AM}) [2\pi]$$

1.7

$M(z)$ appartient à la médiatrice du segment $[AB] \Leftrightarrow |z - z_A| = |z - z_B| \Leftrightarrow |z - 2 + 3i| = |z - i| \Leftrightarrow \frac{|z - 2 + 3i|}{|z - i|} = 1$ (ou $z = i$) $\Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{z - 2 + 3i}{z - i} \right| = |1|$ (ou $z = i$) $\Leftrightarrow |i| \left| \frac{z - 2 + 3i}{z - i} \right| = |i||1|$ (ou $z = i$) $\Leftrightarrow \left| i \frac{z - 2 + 3i}{z - i} \right| = 1$ (ou $z = i$) $\Leftrightarrow |z'| = 1$ (car $|i| = 1$) $\Leftrightarrow z' \in \mathbb{U} \Leftrightarrow M' \in \mathcal{C}(O; 1)$

1.8

$$M'(z') \text{ appartient à l'axe des imaginaires purs privé de } B$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z' \in i\mathbb{R} \text{ (et } z' \neq i)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists y \in \mathbb{R}, z' = iy \text{ (et } z' \neq i)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists y \in \mathbb{R}, i \frac{z - 2 + 3i}{z - i} = iy \text{ (et } z' \neq i)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists y \in \mathbb{R}, \frac{z - 2 + 3i}{z - i} = y \text{ (et } z' \neq i)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{z - 2 + 3i}{z - i} \in \mathbb{R} \text{ (et } z' \neq i)$$

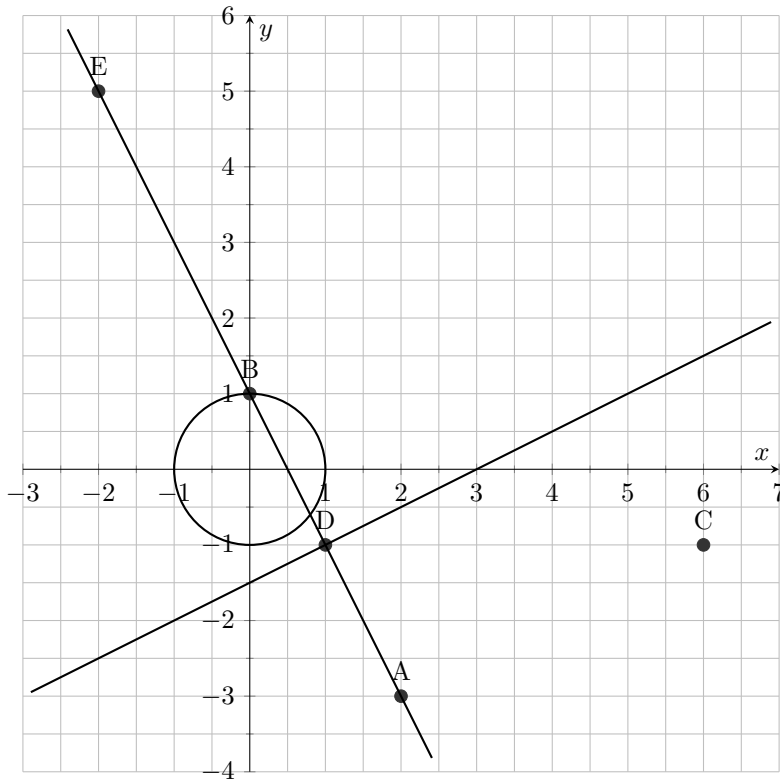
$$\Rightarrow \arg\left(\frac{z - 2 + 3i}{z - i}\right) = 0[\pi] \text{ (et } z' \neq i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \arg\left(\frac{z - (2 - 3i)}{z - i}\right) = 0[\pi] \text{ (et } z' \neq i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \arg\left(\frac{z - z_A}{z - z_B}\right) = 0[\pi] \text{ (et } z' \neq i)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\overrightarrow{BM}; \overrightarrow{AM}) = 0[\pi] \text{ (et } z' \neq i)$$

$$\Rightarrow M \in (AB) \text{ (et } M \neq B).$$



1.9

Exercice 2

1.10

Si n est un multiple de 3, alors $\exists k, n = 3k \Rightarrow z^n = z^{3k} = (1 - i\sqrt{3})^{3k} \Rightarrow \arg((1 - i\sqrt{3})^{3k}) = 3k \cdot \arg(1 - i\sqrt{3})[2\pi] \Rightarrow \arg(z^n) = 3k \cdot \arg\left(2\left(\frac{1}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\right)[2\pi] \Rightarrow \arg(z^n) = 3k \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)[2\pi] \Rightarrow \arg(z^n) = -k\pi[2\pi] \Rightarrow z^n \in \mathbb{R}$, Vrai.

1.11

$$a = 2 - i, b = \frac{1+i}{2}a = \frac{1+i}{2}(2-i) = \frac{2+2i-i+1}{2} = \frac{3+i}{2}$$

$$(\overrightarrow{BO}; \overrightarrow{BA}) = \arg\left(\frac{z_A - z_B}{z_O - z_B}\right)[2\pi] = \arg\left(\frac{2-i-\frac{3+i}{2}}{0-\frac{3+i}{2}}\right)[2\pi] = \arg\left(\frac{\frac{4-2i-3-i}{2}}{-\frac{3+i}{2}}\right)[2\pi] = \arg\left(\frac{1-3i}{-3-i}\right)[2\pi]$$

$$= \arg\left(\frac{1-3i}{-3-i}\right)[2\pi] = \arg\left(\frac{(1-3i)(-3+i)}{10}\right)[2\pi] = \arg\left(\frac{-3+i+9i+3}{10}\right)[2\pi] = \arg\left(\frac{10i}{10}\right)[2\pi] = \arg(i)[2\pi] = \frac{\pi}{2}[2\pi]$$

$\frac{z_A - z_B}{z_O - z_B} = i \Rightarrow \left|\frac{z_A - z_B}{z_O - z_B}\right| = |i| \Rightarrow \frac{|z_A - z_B|}{|z_O - z_B|} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{BA}{BO} = 1 \Rightarrow BA = BO$ (car $BO \neq 0$) $\Rightarrow OAB$ est isocèle rectangle en B, Vrai.

1.12

On raisonne par l'absurde, s'il existe un point M tel que O , M et M' ne sont pas alignés alors,

$$\begin{aligned} & (\overrightarrow{OM}; \overrightarrow{OM'}) \neq 0[\pi] \\ \Leftrightarrow & \arg\left(\frac{z_{M'} - z_O}{z_M - z_O}\right) \neq 0[\pi] \\ \Leftrightarrow & \arg\left(\frac{z' - 0}{z - 0}\right) \neq 0[\pi] \\ \Leftrightarrow & \arg\left(\frac{z'}{z}\right) \neq 0[\pi] \\ \Leftrightarrow & \arg\left(\frac{-\frac{10}{\bar{z}}}{z}\right) \neq 0[\pi] \\ \Leftrightarrow & \arg\left(\frac{-10}{z\bar{z}}\right) \neq 0[\pi] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Impossible car } z\bar{z} \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \arg\left(\frac{-10}{z\bar{z}}\right) = 0[\pi]$$

Faux.