Question 1

30 = bi (b EIR) est une solution imaginaire prure de P(g)=0

$$(6)(6)^3-3(1-2)(6)^2-(9+11)(6)+10-2i=0$$

$$= 6^3 \cdot 3^3 - 3(-6^2)(1-2i) - 96i - 176i^2 + 10 - 2i = 0$$

$$= -63i + 362 - 662i - 96i + 116 + 10 - 2i = 0$$

$$= 3b^{2} + 11b + 10 = 0 \qquad (1)$$

$$b^{3} + 6b^{2} + 9b + 2 = 0 \qquad (2)$$

(1):
$$\Delta = 1$$
, $b_1 = \frac{-11+1}{6} = -\frac{5}{3}$, $b_2 = \frac{-11-1}{6} = -2$

$$b = -\frac{5}{3} dans(2): -\frac{125}{27} + 6.\frac{25}{9} - 9.\frac{5}{3} + 2 = -\frac{26}{27} \neq 0$$

Donc 30 = -2 i est une volution imaginaire poure de P(z) =0 et P(z) est diversible pour z+2 i.

$$P(g) = (g+2i) \left[g^{2} + (-3+4i)g - 1-5i \right]$$

$$P(g) = 0 \iff g+2i = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad g^{2} + (-3+4i)g - 1-5i = 0 \quad (*)$$

$$Remolnous(*): \Delta = (-3+4i)^{2} - 4(-1-5i)$$

$$= 9-24i - 16+4 + 20i$$

 $S = X + i \cdot y$ (x,y EIR) est une racine courte complexe ob Δ = $S^2 = \Delta$

(3)+(5):
$$2x^2 = 2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = -1 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

de (4): x et y de signes controures

Aimai S1=1-21, S2=-1+21

Solutions de (*):
$$3_1 = \frac{3-4i+1-2i}{2} = \frac{4-6i}{2} = 2-3i$$

 $3_2 = \frac{3-4i-1+2i}{2} = \frac{2-2i}{2} = 1-i$
Finalement $S = \{-2i, 2-3i, 1-i\}$

Question 2

1.)
$$3_{1} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot \lambda}{\lambda \cdot (\lambda - \sqrt{3} \cdot \lambda)} - \frac{3\sqrt{3} \cdot \lambda + 3}{4\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot (\lambda + \sqrt{3} \cdot \lambda)}{(\lambda - \sqrt{3} \cdot \lambda) \cdot (\lambda + \sqrt{3} \cdot \lambda)} - \frac{(3\sqrt{3} \cdot \lambda + 3) \cdot \lambda}{4\lambda^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot + 3\lambda}{\lambda + 3} + \frac{-3\sqrt{3} \cdot + 3\lambda}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-2\sqrt{3} \cdot + 6\lambda}{4}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \lambda$$

$$= \frac{-3\sqrt{2}}{\lambda - \lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda + \lambda}{\lambda + \lambda}$$

$$= \frac{-3\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{2} \cdot \lambda}{\lambda + \lambda}$$

$$= -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\lambda + \lambda} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\lambda} \cdot \lambda$$

2.)
$$Z = \frac{3^{2}}{32} = \frac{(-\sqrt{3} + \frac{3}{2}i)^{2}}{-3\sqrt{2}(4+i)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{4} - 6\sqrt{3}i - \frac{3}{4}}{-3\sqrt{2}(4+i)}$$

$$= \frac{-6 - 6\sqrt{3}i}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-6(4+\sqrt{3}i) \cdot 2}{-4 \cdot 3\sqrt{2}(4+i)}$$

$$|3_{1}| = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} + \frac{9}{4} = \sqrt{\frac{12}{4}} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$|3_{1}| = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} + \frac{9}{4} = \sqrt{\frac{12}{4}} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$|3_{1}| = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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$$Z = \frac{(4+\sqrt{3}\lambda) \cdot \sqrt{2}(4+\lambda)}{\sqrt{2}(4+\lambda)} \qquad Z = \frac{3\lambda^{2}}{32} = \frac{(\sqrt{3}-\lambda)\sqrt{3}}{32} = \frac{2(\sqrt{4}+\sqrt{3}\lambda^{2}-\lambda+\sqrt{3})}{32} = \frac{2(\sqrt{4}+\sqrt{3}\lambda^{2}-\lambda+\sqrt{3})}{22} = \frac{2(\sqrt{4}+\sqrt{3}\lambda^{2}-\lambda+\sqrt{3})}{22} = \frac{2(\sqrt{4}+\sqrt{3}\lambda^{2}-\lambda+\sqrt{3})}{22} = \frac{2(\sqrt{4}+\sqrt{3}\lambda^{2}-\lambda+\sqrt{3})}{22} = \frac{2(\sqrt{4}+\sqrt{3}\lambda^{2}-\lambda+\sqrt{3})}{22} = \frac{2(\sqrt{4}+\sqrt{3}\lambda^{2}-\lambda+\sqrt{3})}{22} = \frac{2(\sqrt{4}+\sqrt{4}\lambda^{2}-\lambda+\sqrt{4}\lambda^{2}-\lambda+\sqrt{4}\lambda^{2}-\lambda+\sqrt{4}\lambda^{2}-\lambda+\sqrt{4}\lambda^{2}-\lambda+\sqrt{4}\lambda^{2}-\lambda+\sqrt{4}\lambda^{2}}{22} = \frac{2(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})}{42} = \frac{2(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})}{42$$

Question 3
$$2m$$
 $det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2m \\ -m & m & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4m - 3m + 2m^3 + 4m^3 - m - 6m$
= $-6m + 6m^3$
= $6m (m^2 - 1)$

(5) est un système de Gamer =) $\det A \neq 0$ =) $6m (m^2-1) \neq 0$ =) $m \neq 0$, $m \neq -1$ et $m \neq 1$ $\frac{1^2 \cos : m \in IR^* - \{-1; 1\}}{\det A_x} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 & 2m \\ m & 2m & 1 \\ m & 2m & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2m^3 - 6m = 2m (m^2 - 3)$

Les 3 équations du système vont celles de 3 plans récourts en un point.

$$\begin{cases} x + 3y = 0 \\ 3 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = -3y \\ 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$3 = 0 \qquad \text{Posant } y = \alpha \quad (\alpha \in \mathbb{R}):$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -3\alpha \\ y = \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -3\alpha \\ y = \alpha \end{cases}$$

S= { (-3x; x; 0) | x EIR}

Les 3 équations du système sont celles de 3 plans sécants en une droite passant par le point A(0,0,0) et de vecteur directeur $\overrightarrow{U}\begin{pmatrix} -3\\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

3' cas:
$$m = 1$$
: $\begin{cases} x + 3y + 2g = 0 \\ x + 2y + g = 1 \end{cases}$ $(E_2) | (E_2) - (E_1) | (E_2) + (E_2) | (E_3) | (E_3) + (E_4) | (E_4) | (E_5) + (E_6) | (E_6) | (E_6) | (E_6) + (E_6) | (E_6) | (E_6) + (E_6) + (E_6) | (E_6) + (E_6$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + 3y + 2y = 0 \\ -y - y = 1 \\ 4y + 4y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + 3y + 2y = 0 \\ y + y = -1 \\ y + y = 0 \end{cases}$$
 impossible

5, = φ des 3 equations sont celles de 3 plans n'ayant ducum point commun.

4° Las:
$$m = -1$$
 $\begin{cases} x + 3y - 23 = 0 \\ -x - 2y + 3 = -1 \end{cases}$ $(E_2) | (E_2) + (E_1)$ $(E_3) | (E_3) - (E_1)$

S_1 = \$ Les 3 équations mont celles de 3 plans n'ayant ancen point commun.

Question 4

1.)
$$A(O_i - 1_i 2)$$

 $B(A_i O_i 1)$
 $C(2_i 5_i 2)$

$$\overrightarrow{AB}\begin{pmatrix} 1\\1\\-1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 et $\overrightarrow{AE}\begin{pmatrix} 2\\6\\0 \end{pmatrix}$ sont des vecteurs

directeurs non volinéaires du plan T

$$M(x,y,g) \in \Pi \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AM} = R \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} + A \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} \quad (R,R \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\begin{cases} X = R + 2R \\ 9+1 = R + 6A \\ 3-2 = -R \end{cases}$$

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$$M(x_1y_13) \in T \implies dG(\overrightarrow{AM}, \overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 2 \\ y+1 & 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 3-2 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 6(3-2)-2(y+1)-2(3-2)+6x = 0$$

2) Comme dIT, le vecteur $\vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ est un vecteur monnal au plan Tet aussi un vecteur directeur de la droite d.

Atmosi
$$M(x,y,z) \in d \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AM} = R \cdot \overrightarrow{U}$$
 (REIR)

$$\Rightarrow (X = 3R)$$

$$y+1 = -R$$

$$3-2 = 2R$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3k \\ y = -1 - k \\ y = 2 + 2k \end{cases}$$

système d'équations pourametriques de d

3.) Une equation conternenne du plant 'est 3x - y + 2z + d = 0. $D(2;9;-3) \in \pi' = 6-9-6+d=0 = 0 = 0$

Done # = 3x-y+2g+9=0.