$$\begin{cases} -3a + 6i = -5 + 14i & (1) \\ a - 6 = -4 + 5i & (2) | .3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
-3\alpha + 6i = -5 + 14i \\
3\alpha - 36 = -12 + 15i
\end{cases}$$

$$(-3+i)$$
 $f = -17 + 29i$

$$c = \frac{-11 + 29i}{-3 + i} \cdot \frac{-3 - i}{-3 - i}$$

$$= \frac{51 + 17i - 87i + 29}{9 + 1} = \frac{80 - 70i}{10}$$

$$a = 4 - 2i$$

6)
$$P(z) = z^3 + (4-2i)z^2 + (8-7i)z + 15-15i$$

d'après a), 3 i est une solution de l'éq. P(z) = 0.

$$P(z) = (z-3i) \left[z^2 + (4+i)z + (5+5i) \right]$$

$$\Delta = (4+i)^2 - 4(5+5i) = 16+8i - 1 - 20 - 20i$$

pos: t = x + y i (x, y ER) racine carrée de s

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - y^2 + 2xy = -5 - 12i$$

$$(3) \int x^{2} + y^{2} = 13 (1)$$

$$(11+12): 2\pi^2 = 8 \iff x^2 = 4 \iff x = \pm 2$$

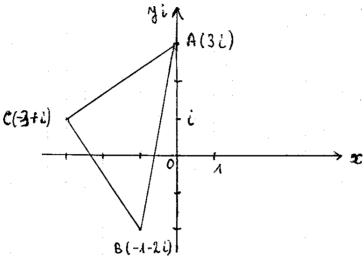
$$\begin{cases} x^{2} - y^{2} = -5 & (2) \\ x + 4 & < 0 & (3) \end{cases}$$

 Δ' après (3): nacines carrées de Δ : $t_1 = 2-3L$ $t_2 = -2+3L$

$$z_A = \frac{-4-i+2-3i}{2} = \frac{-2-4i}{2} = -1-2i$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{-4-i-2+3i}{2} = \frac{-6+2i}{2} = -3+i$$

c)



$$AB = |-1-2i-3i| = |-1-5i| = \sqrt{1+25} = \sqrt{26}$$

$$AC = \begin{bmatrix} -3+i -3i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3-2il = \sqrt{9+4} = \sqrt{13} \end{bmatrix}$$
 de A(ABC) est isocèle
 $BC = \begin{bmatrix} -3+i +1+2i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2+3il = \sqrt{4+9} = \sqrt{13} \end{bmatrix}$ de sommet
principal C

On a:
$$AB^2 = AC^2 + BC^2$$
, car $26 = 13 + 13$

Donc le DIABC) est isocèle et rectangle en C.

2)
$$A(-2-2i)$$
 \xrightarrow{h} A' \xrightarrow{r} B (4)

$$A' = h(A) \Leftrightarrow z_{A'} = \kappa(-2-2i)$$

(=)
$$x x i A B = \frac{4}{-2-2i} = -\frac{2}{1+i} \cdot \frac{1-i}{1-i}$$

$$\operatorname{cos} f = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sin} f = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sin} f = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sin} f = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

⇒ a cis β = √2 cis 4

1)
$$x = \sqrt{2}$$
 $\Rightarrow B = \frac{3\pi}{4}(2\pi)$

2)
$$x = -\sqrt{2}$$
 $\Rightarrow -\sqrt{2}$ $\sin \beta = \sqrt{2}$ $\sin \frac{34}{4}$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2} \sin (\beta + \pi) = \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = -\frac{\pi}{4}(2\pi)$$

II) 1) nombre de car possibles = $C_{32}^{13} = 347.373.600$

a) A: (as de pique et 3 piques non as et 9 cartes ni as, ni pique) ou (1 as non pique et 4 piques non as et 8 cartes ni as, ni pique)

mombre de cas favorables = $1 \cdot C_{1}^{3} \cdot C_{21}^{9} + C_{3}^{1} \cdot C_{4}^{4} \cdot C_{21}^{8}$ = $35 \cdot 293930 + 3 \cdot 35 \cdot 203490 = 10^{\circ} 287 \cdot 550 + 21^{\circ} 366^{\circ} 450$ = $31^{\circ} 654^{\circ} 000$

$$P(A) = \frac{31.654.000}{347.373.600} = \frac{11.305}{124062} \approx 0.091$$

6) nombre de cas favorables = $C_8^5 \cdot C_8^4 \cdot C_8^3 \cdot C_8^4 \cdot 4!$ = $56 \cdot 70 \cdot 56 \cdot 8 \cdot 24 = 42^{\circ} 147^{\circ} 840$

$$p(B) = \frac{42.147.848}{347.373.600} = \frac{12544}{103385} \approx 0.121$$

2) a) $C_{m-1}^{m-1} + C_{m-1}^{m-2} + \dots + C_{m-1}^{1} + C_{m-1}^{1}$ = $\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} C_{m-1}^{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} C_{m-1}^{k} \int_{1}^{1} d^{m-1} d^{$

 $\begin{array}{lll}
& C_{n}^{m-A} + 2 C_{n}^{m-2} + 3 C_{n}^{m-3} + \dots + (m-A) C_{n}^{A} + m C_{n}^{O} \\
& = \sum_{k=A}^{\infty} b_{k} C_{n}^{m-k2} = \sum_{k=A}^{m} b_{k} \frac{m!}{(n-k)! (m-k)!} \\
& = \sum_{k=A}^{\infty} \frac{k!}{k! (k-A)! (m-k)!} = \sum_{k=A}^{m} \frac{n (n-A)!}{(k-A)! [(m-A)-(k-A)]!} \\
& = m \sum_{k=A}^{\infty} C_{n-A}^{k-A} = m (C_{n-A}^{O} + C_{n-A}^{A} + \dots + C_{n-A}^{n-A})
\end{array}$

$$= m 2^{n-A}$$

3) a)
$$X_A = gain du joueur aprèr un lancer de la paire de dés $p(x_A = 3) = \frac{9}{36} = \frac{4}{4}$ $p(x_A = 1) = \frac{18}{36} = \frac{1}{2}$ $p(x_A = -5) = \frac{9}{36} = \frac{4}{4}$

Lou de probabilité de X :
$$p(X = 6) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$p(X = 4) = \lambda \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$p(X = -2) = \lambda \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$p(X = -4) = \lambda \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$p(X = -10) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$p(X = -10) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$$$

6)
$$E(X) = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{16} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - 10 \cdot \frac{1}{16}$$

= $\frac{3}{8} + x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = x - \frac{5}{8}$
= 0

→ Le jeu est équilibre pour le joueur.

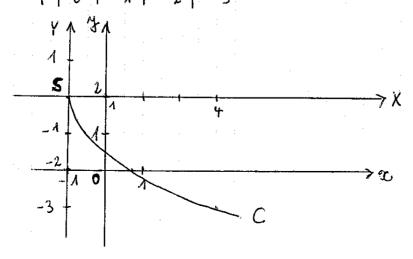
III) 1)
$$c: y = 2 - \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{x+1}$$

(a) $y - 2 = -\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{x+1} (1)^2$ Cond: $x - 1$ et $y \le 2$
(b) $(y - 2)^2 = \frac{9}{7} (x+1)$ et $x - 1$ et $y \le 2$
(c) $x + 1 = \frac{4}{9} (y - 2)^2$ et $x - 1$ et $y \le 2$
Nos: $\begin{cases} X = x + 1 \\ Y = y - 2 \end{cases}$

$$X = \frac{4}{7} Y = \frac{4}{7} - 2$$

$$X = \frac{4}{7} Y = 0$$

C est une demi-parabole de sommet S(-1,2) et X = 0 $\frac{7}{9}$ $\frac{7}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$



2)
$$\Gamma: 9x^2 + 4y^2 - 36x + 8y + 4 = 0$$

(=)
$$9(x-2)^2 + 4(y+1)^2 = 36$$
 1:36

(=)
$$\frac{(x-2)^2}{4} + \frac{(y+1)^2}{9} = 1$$
 eq réduite de Γ

$$pos: \begin{cases} X = x - 2 \\ Y = y + 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow centre \Lambda(2, -1)$$

$$\frac{X^2}{4} + \frac{Y^2}{9} = 1$$
 Eq. réduite de Γ dans $(\Delta, \vec{l}, \vec{j})$

T'est une ellipse d'asce focal (14).

$$c^2 = b^2 - a^2 = 9 - 4 = 5 \Rightarrow c = \sqrt{5}$$

éléments de l'	dans (1,7, 3)	dans (0, 2, 3)		
rentre	A (0,0)	A(2,-1)		
sommets	SA (0,3), S2 (0,-3)	S, (2,2), S2 (2,-4)		
<u> </u>	53 (2,0), 54 (-2,0)	53 (4,-1), 54 (0,-1)		
foyers	F(0, Vs), F'(0,-Vs)	F(2, V5-1), F'(2, -V5-1)		
directrices	$A_{\lambda}: Y = \frac{k^2}{c^2} = \frac{9}{\sqrt{5}}$ $Y = \frac{9\sqrt{5}}{5}$	$d_{\Lambda}: y + \lambda = \frac{9\sqrt{5}}{5}$ $\lambda = \frac{9\sqrt{5} - 5}{5}$		
	$ q^5 : \Lambda = -\frac{2}{3} \Lambda_2$	$d_2: y = \frac{-9\sqrt{5-5}}{5}$		

b)
$$t: x = -1$$
 est impossible

$$t: y = mx + p$$
 $A(-1,-1) \in E = -1 = -m + p$

$$t \wedge \Gamma : \begin{cases} 9(x-2)^2 + 4(y+1)^2 = 36 \\ y = mx + m-1 \end{cases}$$
 (12)

(2) dans (1):
$$9(x-2)^2 + 4(mx + m = 1 + 1)^2 = 36$$

$$9(x^2-4x+4)+4(m^2x^2+2m^2x+m^2)=36$$

$$9x^2 - 36x + 36 + 4m^2x^2 + 8m^2x + 4m^2 = 36$$

$$\left(\frac{9+4m^2}{10}\right)x^2 + (8m^2-36)x + 4m^2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (8m^{2}-36)^{2} - 4 \cdot (9+4m^{2}) \cdot 4m^{2}$$

$$= 64m^{4} - 576m^{2} + 1296 - 144m^{2} - 64m^{4}$$

$$= 1296 - 720m^{2} = 144 (9-5m^{2})$$

$$= 124 + 4m^{2} + 1296 - 144m^{2} - 64m^{4}$$

$$= 1296 - 720m^{2} = 144 (9-5m^{2})$$

$$= 124 + 4m^{2} + 1296 - 64m^{2}$$

$$= 1296 - 720m^{2} = 144 (9-5m^{2})$$

$$= 1296 - 720m^{2$$

Dans (i):
$$t_{\lambda}$$
: $y = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5} \propto + \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5} - \lambda$
 t_{λ} : $y = -\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5} \propto -\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5} - \lambda$
 $TV(\lambda)$
 $C: \begin{cases} \chi = \frac{2}{\cos t} \\ y = 3 \tan t \end{cases}$
 $t \in] - \overline{4}, \text{ for } [-\sqrt{2}]$
 $t \in [-\sqrt{2}]$
 $t \in [-\sqrt{2}]$

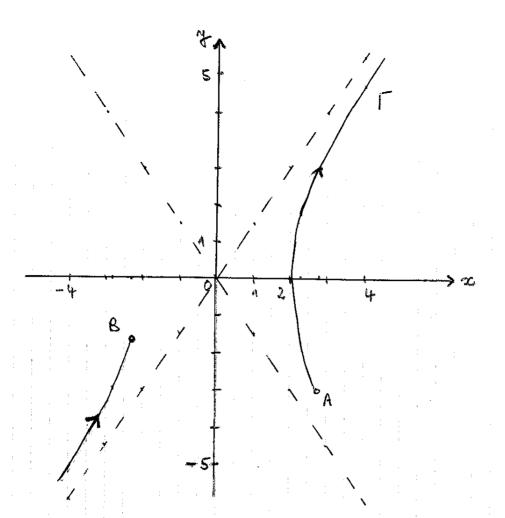
On a: $1 + \tan^2 t = \frac{1}{\cos^2 t}$ (=) $1 + (\frac{4}{3})^2 = (\frac{2}{2})^2$ (=) $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{4^2}{3} = 1$

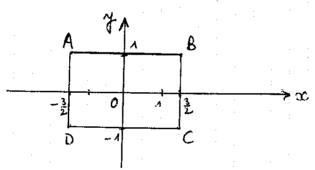
(est une partie de l'hyperbole $4! : \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{4y^2}{7} = 1$ de centre 0!0,0) et d'axe focal 0x) et d'anymptotes d' éq. $y = \pm \frac{3}{2}x$.

t	- モ	- <u>F</u>	0	T	T Y	<u> 1</u>	工之	711	311	211
) X	2,8	2,3	2	2,3	2,8	4	11	¥	-2,8	-2,3
: 4	-3	-1,7	0	1,7	3	5,2	n ,	-5,2	- 3	ールと

l'est la réunion de deux arcs ouverts de l'hyperbole 4 de points limites $A(2\sqrt{2}, -3)$ et $B(-\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\sqrt{3})$.







L_B = {METT/d(M, (AB))2+d(M, (BC))2+d(M, (CD))2+d(M, (DA)2=63

$$(AB): y = 1$$
 $(BC): x = \frac{3}{2}$ $(CD): y = -1$ $(DA): x = -\frac{3}{2}$

(a)
$$2x^2 + 2y^2 = k - \frac{13}{2}$$

(c)
$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{2h-13}{4}$$

dualyse de
$$L_h$$
:
$$L_h = \emptyset$$

$$\frac{k}{7}$$
 : L_{k} = cercle de centre 0 et de rayon $n_{k} = \frac{\sqrt{2k-13}}{2}$

(8)

b) Le passe par les 4 sommets du rectangle (=) re = 0B

(a) $A_{B}^{2} = cB^{2}$ $B(\frac{3}{2}, \lambda) \Rightarrow OB^{2} = \frac{9}{7} + \lambda = \frac{13}{7}$

$$(=) \frac{2h-13}{4} = \frac{13}{4}$$

 $L_{13} = \text{ cercle } \ell\left(0, \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}\right)$