Exercise 1

1)
$$P(z) = z^3 - 2iz^2 + (3+4i)z + 8-6i$$

Soit bi le recure remember pure

 $P(bi) = -b^3i + 2b^2i + 3bi - 6i - 4b + 8$
 $P(bi) = 8-4b + (-b^3 + 2b^2 + 3b - 6) \cdot i = 0 + 0i$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 8-4b=0 & (4) \\ -b^3 + 2b^2 + 3b - 6 = 0 \end{cases}$

(4) down (2): $-8+8+6-6=0$

2i rot le recure remoperative pure de P

Hornor:
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2i & 3+4i & 8-6i \\ 2i & 2i & 0 & -8+6i \\ 1 & 0 & 3+4i & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
 $Q(z) = 0$
 $Q(z) =$

D'où: 5= { zi; -1+2i, 1-zi}

Exercise 1

2) a)
$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot (2\sqrt{3} + 6i)^2}{(\sqrt{3} + 3i)^3} = \frac{2^2 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{(\sqrt{3} + 3i)^3} = \frac{4\sqrt{3} \cdot (\sqrt{3} + 3i)^3}{(\sqrt{3} + 3i)^3} = \frac{4\sqrt{3} \cdot (\sqrt{3} + 3i)^3}{(\sqrt{3} + 3i) \cdot (\sqrt{3} - 3i)} = \frac{4\sqrt{3} \cdot (\sqrt{3} - 3i)}{42} = \frac{4\sqrt{3} \cdot (\sqrt{3} - 3i)}{42} = \frac{4\sqrt{3} \cdot (\sqrt{3} + 3i)^3}{42} = \frac{4\sqrt{3} \cdot (\sqrt{3} + 3i)^$$

C) Por consequent:
$$\cos \frac{+i\overline{t}}{4z} = \frac{\sqrt{z} - \sqrt{6}}{4} \quad \text{et}$$

$$Ain \frac{+i\overline{t}}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{z} + \sqrt{6}}{4}$$

Exercice 2 1) a)
$$\Pi(x;y;z) \in \Pi \oplus \exists b, h \in \mathbb{R} : \overrightarrow{An} = h \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} + h \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}$$
 (4)

$$\Rightarrow$$
 det $(\overrightarrow{An}, \overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}) = 0$ (2)

$$Ad(1):$$
 $\begin{cases} x+1 = k \cdot 3 + k \cdot 1 \\ y-2 = k \cdot (-3) + k \cdot (-4) \\ 2-1 = k \cdot 2 + k \cdot (-2) \end{cases}$

$$Ad(z)$$
: $det(\vec{A}\vec{1}, \vec{A}\vec{B}, \vec{A}\vec{c}) = \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & 3 & 1 & x+1 & 3 \\ y-2 & -3 & -4 & y-2 & -3 \\ z-1 & 2 & -2 & z-1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= 6(x+1) + 2(y-2) -12(z-1) + 8(x+1) + 6(y-2) + 3(z-1)$$

$$= 14(x+1) + 8(y-2) - 9(7-1)$$

$$= 14x + 14 + 8y - 16 - 92 + 9$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $T = 14x + 8y - 92 + 7 = 0$ eq. Catérienne de T.

b) DET sui ses coordonnées vénificat l'éq. cont. de T

$$On: 14 \cdot (-5) + 8 \cdot 3 - 9 \cdot 1 + 7 = -70 + 24 - 9 + 7 \neq 0$$

 $\Rightarrow D \notin T$!

c) il s'aprit de résondre le système formé par
$$14x + 8y - 97 = -7$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y - 9z = -7 & 11 \\ x + 2y - z = 3 \\ -x - 2y + 2z = 0 \end{cases} d$$

$$(L_{1}) \leftrightarrow (L_{2}) \begin{cases} x + 2y - 2 = 3 \\ 1/4x + 8y - 92 = -7 \\ -x - 2y + 22 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{(L_2)/(L_2)-14(L_1)}{(L_3)/(L_3)+1L_1} \begin{cases} x + 2y - 2 = 3 & (1) \\ -20y + 52 = -49 & (2) \\ 2 = 3 & (3) \end{cases}$$

(3) down (2):
$$-20y = -64$$
 (3) $y = \frac{16}{5}$

dows (1):
$$x = 3 - \frac{32}{5} + 3 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{2}{5}$$

Discussion • Si $\partial = 1$ L_3 : $0 \cdot \overline{z} = 0$ in finite de solutions

Posous $\overline{z} = \overline{x}$ succ $\overline{y} \in \mathbb{R}$.

Dans (L_2) : $\overline{y} - \frac{1}{2}\overline{y} = -\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \overline{y} = -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\overline{y}$ Dans (L_1) : $\overline{x} - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\overline{x} + 2\overline{x} = 1 \Rightarrow \overline{x} = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{5}{2}\overline{x}$ $d = \begin{cases} x = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{5}{2}\overline{x} & \text{eig. passinistriques d'une droite d} \\ y = -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\overline{x} & \text{possent per } A(\frac{5}{2}; -\frac{3}{2}; 0) \text{ of de} \end{cases}$ Vecteur directeur $\overline{u} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

• Si $\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = 2$ $0 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = -3 \text{ imp. } S = \frac{1}{2}$ • $\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + 1 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + 2 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + 2 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = 0$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = 0$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{$