Exercice 2 p8h 1. $y^2 + 1 = 0$ $y^2 = -1$ y== + i 2 y2-hy +6=0 D=b2-hac = 16-4x8 =-16=(i4)2 $a_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{4 + i4}{2} = 2 + 2i$ $x_2 = 2 + 2i = 2 - 2i$ $x_3 = 2 + 2i$ $x_4 = 2 + 2i$ 3 lg2+3g-5=0 D=b2-hac= 9-4x2x-5=19=72 $x_1 = \frac{-3+7}{4} = 1$ $x_2 = \frac{-3-7}{4} = -\frac{5}{2}$ $x_3 = \frac{-3-7}{4} = -\frac{5}{2}$ 4 -g2 +2y-3=0 \(\B= b^2-hac = h-4x-1x-3 = ~8 = (:252)2 $x_1 = \frac{-2 + il\sqrt{2}}{-2} = 1 - \sqrt{2}i$ $x_2 = \overline{x}_1 = 1 - \sqrt{2}i$ $S = \int 1 - \sqrt{2}i \cdot 4\sqrt{2}i \cdot \delta$ Exercice 32 p 86 1. P(n)= 172+4 P(y)=0 7== 21 => P(g)= (g-2i)(g+2i) 2. $Q(y) = y^2 - 6y + 25$ Q(y) = 60 $A = b^2 - hac = 36 - 4 \times 25 \times 1$ $= -64 = (8i)^2$ $x_1 = 6 + 8i = 3 + hi$ $x_2 = 3 - hi$ => Q(g)= (y-3-4:) (y-3+4i)

R(y)=0 $\Delta=b^2-hac$ 3. R (y)= 2y2 +2y+ 1 = 4-4×2 = -4= (i2)2 $x_1 = \frac{-2 \pm i2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}i$ $x_2 = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i$ $\Rightarrow R(y) = 2(y + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i)(y + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i)$ Sly7=0 A=b2-hac= 25-hx-2x3 4. $S(y) = 3y^2 + 5y - 2$ = 49 = 72 $x_1 = \frac{5+7}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \alpha_2 = 2$ => S(g)=3(g-2)(y-2)