EXERCICE 1 (3 POINTS)

Écrire sous forme algébrique les nombres complexes suivants.

1.
$$z_1 = (7+i)(2-3i)$$

$$z_1 = (7+i)(2-3i)$$

$$= 14-21i+2i-3i^2$$

$$= 14+3-19i$$

$$= 17-19i$$

2.
$$z_2 = \frac{-5-i}{4-5i}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{-5 - i}{4 - 5i}$$

$$= \frac{-5 - i}{4 - 5i} \times \frac{4 + 5i}{4 + 5i}$$

$$= \frac{(-5 - i)(4 + 5i)}{4^2 + 5^2}$$

$$= \frac{-20 - 25i - 4i - 5i^2}{16 + 25}$$

$$= \frac{-15 - 29i}{41}$$

3.
$$z_3 = \frac{(4+2i)(-1-i)}{3+i}$$

$$z_3 = \frac{(4+2i)(-1-i)}{3+i}$$

$$= \frac{(4+2i)(-1-i)(3-i)}{3^2+1^2}$$

$$= \frac{(-2-6i)(3-i)}{10}$$

$$= \frac{-12-16i}{10}$$

EXERCICE 2 (3 POINTS)

On considère les nombres complexes suivants.

$$A = 4e^{\frac{i\pi}{6}} \times 2e^{\frac{4i\pi}{6}}$$

$$B = \frac{\left(e^{\frac{3i\pi}{6}}\right)^2}{e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}} \times 2e^{-\frac{i\pi}{2}}}$$

1. Déterminer la forme exponentielle des nombres complexes A et B.

$$A = 4e^{\frac{i\pi}{6}} \times 2e^{\frac{4i\pi}{6}} = 4 \times 2 \times e^{\frac{i\pi}{6} + \frac{4i\pi}{6}} = 8e^{\frac{5i\pi}{6}}$$

$$B = \frac{\left(e^{\frac{3i\pi}{8}}\right)^2}{e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}} \times 2e^{-\frac{i\pi}{2}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{6i\pi}{8}}}{2e^{\frac{i\pi}{4} - \frac{2i\pi}{4}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{3i\pi}{4}}}{2e^{-\frac{i\pi}{4}}} = \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{4i\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}e^{i\pi}$$

2. Déterminer la forme algébrique des nombres complexes A et B.

$$\cos(\frac{5i\pi}{6}) = -\cos(\frac{i\pi}{6}) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \operatorname{et} \sin(\frac{5i\pi}{6}) = \sin(\frac{i\pi}{6}) = \frac{1}{2}$$
Ainsi, $A = 8\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right)$.

Par contre, $B = -\frac{1}{2} + 0i$ car $e^{i\pi} = -1$.

EXERCICE 3 (4 POINTS)

Déterminer la forme trigonométrique puis exponentielle des complexes suivants.

1.
$$z_1 = -6 - 6i$$

 $|z_1| = \sqrt{(-6)^2 + (-6)^2} = \sqrt{72} = \sqrt{2 \times 36} = 6\sqrt{2}$
Ainsi, $z_1 = -6 - 6i = 6\sqrt{2}\left(-\frac{6}{6\sqrt{2}} - \frac{6}{6\sqrt{2}}i\right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i$.
Donc, $z_1 = 6\sqrt{2}\left(\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)\right) = 6\sqrt{2}e^{\frac{3i\pi}{4}}$.

2.
$$z_2 = -3\sqrt{3} + 3i$$

 $|z_2| = \sqrt{(-3\sqrt{3})^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{27 + 9} = 6$
Ainsi, $z_2 = -3\sqrt{3} + 3i = 6\left(\frac{-3\sqrt{3}}{6} + \frac{3}{6}i\right) = 6\left(\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right)$.
Donc, $z_2 = 6\left(\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)\right) = 6e^{\frac{5i\pi}{6}}$.