

Ex 33:

$$1^{\circ}) z + z' = 2 - 4i + (-3 + 2i) = -1 - 2i$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2^{\circ}) 3z - 4z' &= 3(2 - 4i) + 4(-3 + 2i) \\ &= 6 - 12i + 12 - 8i \\ &= 18 - 20i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3^{\circ}) z z' &= (2 - 4i)(-3 + 2i) \\ &= -6 + 4i + 12i - 8i^2 \quad i^2 = -1 \\ &= -6 + 16i + 8 = 2 + 16i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4^{\circ}) z^2 &= (2 - 4i)^2 \quad (a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2 \\ &= 2^2 - 2 \times 2 \times 4i + (4i)^2 \\ &= 4 - 16i + 16i^2 = 4 - 16i - 16 = -12 - 16i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5^{\circ}) z'^3 &= z' \times z'^2 \\ &= (-3 + 2i) \times (-3 + 2i)^2 \quad (a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \\ &= (-3 + 2i) \times ((-3)^2 + 2 \times (-3) \times 2i + (2i)^2) \\ &= (-3 + 2i) \times (9 - 12i + 4i^2) \\ &= (-3 + 2i)(9 - 12i - 4) \quad i^2 = -1 \\ &= (-3 + 2i)(5 - 12i) \\ &= -15 + 36i + 10i - 24i^2 \\ &= -15 + 46i + 24 = 9 + 46i \quad i^2 = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6^{\circ}) (-2 + z)(3 - z') &= (-2 + 2 - 4i)(3 - (-3 + 2i)) \\ &= -4i(6 - 2i) \\ &= -24i + 8i^2 \\ &= -8 - 24i \quad i^2 = -1 \end{aligned}$$

Ex 34:

$$1^o) z + z' = -5 - 2i + 3 - 2i = -2 - 4i$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2^o) -2z - 3z' &= -2(-5 - 2i) - 3(3 - 2i) \\ &= 10 + 4i - 9 + 6i \\ &= 1 + 10i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3^o) z \times z' &= (-5 - 2i)(3 - 2i) \\ &= -15 + 10i - 6i + 4i^2 \\ &= -15 + 4i - 4 = -19 + 4i \end{aligned} \quad i^2 = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4^o) z'^2 &= (3 - 2i)^2 \\ &= 3^2 - 2 \times 3 \times 2i + (2i)^2 \\ &= 9 - 12i + 4i^2 = 9 - 12i - 4 = 5 - 12i \end{aligned} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Identité} \\ \text{trinôme} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5^o) z^3 &= (-5 - 2i)^3 = (-5 - 2i)(-5 - 2i)^2 \\ &= (-5 - 2i)((-5)^2 - 2 \times (-5) \times 2i + (2i)^2) \\ &= (-5 - 2i)(25 + 20i + 4i^2) \\ &= (-5 - 2i)(21 + 20i) \quad i^2 = -1 \\ &= -105 - 100i - 42i - 40i^2 \\ &= -105 - 142i + 40 \quad i^2 = -1 \\ &= -65 - 142i \end{aligned} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Identité} \\ \text{trinôme} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6^o) (5 - z)(-2 + z') &= (5 - (-5 - 2i))(-2 + 3 - 2i) \\ &= (10 + 2i)(1 - 2i) \\ &= 10 - 20i + 2i - 4i^2 \\ &= 10 - 18i + 4 \quad i^2 = -1 \\ &= 14 - 18i \end{aligned}$$

ex 35

$$\begin{aligned} 1^o) (2+5i)^2 &= 4 + 20i + 25i^2 && \text{Identifié nous y prabé} \\ &= 4 + 20i - 25 && i^2 = -1 \\ &= -21 + 20i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2^o) (7-12i)^2 &= 49 - 2 \times 7 \times 12i + 144i^2 \\ &= 49 - 168i - 144 \\ &= -95 - 168i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3^o) (-5+3i)^2 &= (-5)^2 + 2 \times (-5) \times 3i + (3i)^2 \\ &= 25 - 30i + 9i^2 \\ &= 25 - 30i - 9 = 16 - 30i \end{aligned}$$

Ex 36

$$\begin{aligned} 1^o) (6-4i)(6+4i) &= 6^2 - (4i)^2 && (a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2 \\ &= 36 - 16i^2 = 52 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2^o) (-2-3i)^2 &= (-2)^2 - 2 \times (-2) \times 3i + (3i)^2 \\ &= 4 + 12i + 9i^2 \\ &= 4 + 12i - 9 = -5 + 12i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3^o) (-5-7i)(-5+7i) &= (-5)^2 - (7i)^2 \\ &= 25 - 49i^2 = 74 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex 37: } z^2 + 1 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + 1 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \left(i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{3}{4}i^2 + 1 && (\sqrt{3})^2 = 3 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{3}{4} + 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

On remarque que  $z^2 + 1 = z$

38 / On remplace  $z$  par  $-1+2i$  dans l'équation  
et on doit trouver 0.  $\text{E.C.} \rightarrow iz + 2 + i = 0$

Attention à ne pas écrire la conclusion en deux lignes

$$i(-1+2i) + 2 + i$$

$$= \cancel{i} + 2i^2 + 2 + \cancel{i}$$

$$= -2 + 2$$

$$= 0$$

Conclusion:  $-1+2i$  est bien solution de  
l'équation  $iz + 2 + i = 0$

Remarque: on peut résoudre l'équation

$$iz + 2 + i = 0$$

$$iz = -2 - i$$

$$z = \frac{-2-i}{i}$$

$$\text{on a donc } \frac{-2-i}{i} = -1+2i$$