

Autour de 09 - Equations complexes

1. (F): $w^2 - (3+i)w + 4 = 0$

Soit Δ le discriminant des racines, on a:

$$\begin{aligned}(-(3+i))^2 - 4 \times 4 &= 9 + 6i + 1 - 16 \quad \checkmark \\ &= -8 + 6i \quad \checkmark\end{aligned}$$

Soient $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $\delta = x + iy$

On a $\delta^2 = \Delta$ et $|\Delta| = \sqrt{36 + 64} = 10 \quad \checkmark$

D'où:

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 10 \\ \delta^2 = x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy = -8 + 6i \quad \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 10 \\ x^2 - y^2 = -8 \quad \checkmark \\ 2xy = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 = 1 \\ y^2 = 9 \quad \checkmark \\ xy = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 3 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = -3 \end{cases} \quad \text{car } xy > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

Posons $\delta = 1 + 3i$ ou

Ainsi:

$$\Leftrightarrow w_1 = \frac{3+i - (1+3i)}{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad \Leftrightarrow w_2 = \frac{3+i + 1+3i}{2}$$

$$w_1 = 1 - i \quad \checkmark$$

$$w_2 = 2 + 2i \quad \checkmark$$

Conclusion:

$$\mathcal{P} = \{1 - i; 2 + 2i\}$$

Bien!

2. $z^4 + 4 = (3+i)z^2$ Qui est z ??

$$\Leftrightarrow z^4 - (3+i)z^2 + 4 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

Posons $w = z^2$, on a:

$$\Leftrightarrow w^2 - (3+i)w + 4 = 0$$

On a donc les racines associées suivantes (d'après 1.):

$$w_1 = 1 - i \quad \text{ET} \quad w_2 = 2 + 2i$$

On remarque que z est une racine 7ième de w , OK

$$w_1 = 1 - i = \sqrt{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} \quad \text{ou} \quad \text{ET} \quad w_2 = 2 + 2i = 2(1+i) = 2\sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \quad \checkmark$$

Les racines 7-ièmes de w_1 sont:

$$\left\{ \sqrt[7]{2} e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{28} + \frac{2k\pi}{7}\right)} \mid k \in [0; \cancel{1}] \right\} = \left\{ \sqrt[7]{2} e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{28} + \frac{2k\pi}{7}\right)} \mid k \in [0; \cancel{1}] \right\}$$

Les racines 7-ièmes de w_2 sont:

$$\left\{ \sqrt[7]{2\sqrt{2}} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{28} + \frac{2k\pi}{7}\right)} \mid k \in [0; \cancel{1}] \right\} = \left\{ \sqrt[7]{8} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{28} + \frac{2k\pi}{7}\right)} \mid k \in [0; \cancel{1}] \right\} \text{ Bien}$$

Conclusion:

$$\mathcal{P} = \left\{ \sqrt[7]{2} e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{28} + \frac{2k\pi}{7}\right)} \mid k \in [0; \cancel{1}] \right\} \cup \left\{ \sqrt[7]{8} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{28} + \frac{2k\pi}{7}\right)} \mid k \in [0; \cancel{1}] \right\}$$

ou