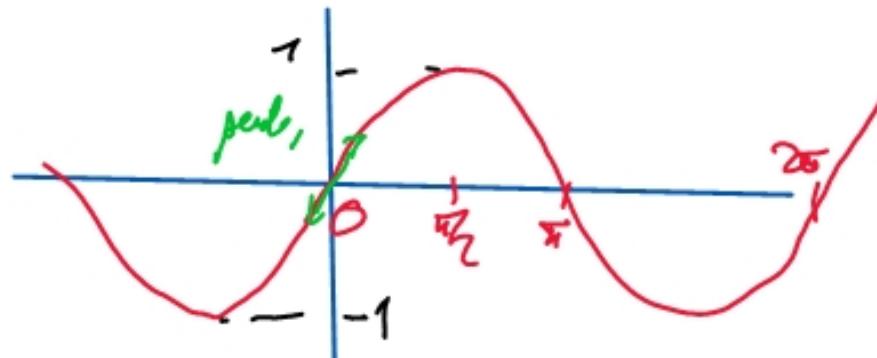


verres

① $\sin(b-a) = \cos(a)\sin(b) - \cos(b)\sin(a)$

② dessin de sin



③ formule qui permet d'avancer dans le triangle de Pasc

$$\binom{n}{p} + \binom{n}{p+1} = \binom{n+1}{p+1}$$

④ formule du binôme

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{p=0}^n \binom{n}{p} a^p b^{n-p} = \sum_{p=0}^n \binom{n}{p} a^{n-p} b^p$$

⑤ Somme des termes géométrique

$$1 + x + \dots + x^n = -\frac{x^{n+1}-1}{x-1} \text{ quel } x \neq 1 \quad (n+1 \text{ quel } x=1)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{12}{9} = \frac{3 \times 4}{3 \times 3} = \frac{4}{3} \quad \frac{84}{30} = \frac{2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7}{2 \times 3 \times 5} = \frac{2 \times 7}{5} = \frac{14}{5}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 84 & 2 \\ 42 & 2 \\ 21 & 3 \\ 7 & 7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 30 & 2 \\ 15 & 3 \\ 5 & 5 \end{array}$$

$$84 = 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \quad 30 = 2 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{6}{15} - \frac{5}{15} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{4 - 10 + 3}{8} = -\frac{3}{8}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad A = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{2 \times 5} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$B = \frac{-3}{\frac{5}{2}} = -3 \times \frac{2}{5} = -\frac{6}{5}$$

$$C = \frac{5}{\frac{4}{5}} = 5 \times \frac{5}{4} = \frac{25}{4}$$

$$\cancel{D} = \frac{\frac{5}{4}}{5} = \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad a = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{3 + a}}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\frac{6+3a+1}{3+a}}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{3+a}{7+2a}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{7+2a+3+a}{7+2a}} = \frac{1}{\frac{10+3a}{7+2a}} = \frac{7+2a}{10+3a} = a$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 143 & 2 \\ 74 & 2 \\ 37 & 37 \end{array}$$

↓

$$7+2a = a(10+3a)$$

$$3a^2 + 8a - 7 = 0 \quad \Delta = 64 + 84 = 148 = 2^2 \cdot 37$$

$$a = \frac{-8 \pm 2\sqrt{37}}{6} = \frac{2(-4 \pm \sqrt{37})}{2 \times 3}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \times \frac{12}{5}}{\left(\frac{1}{10} - 2\right) \times 3} = \frac{\frac{4-3}{6} \times \frac{12}{5}}{\frac{1-20}{10} \times 3} = \frac{\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{12}{5}}{-\frac{19}{10} \times 3} = -\frac{\frac{2}{5}}{\frac{-19 \times 3}{10}}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{10}{3 \times 19} = -\frac{4}{57}$$

les Complexes

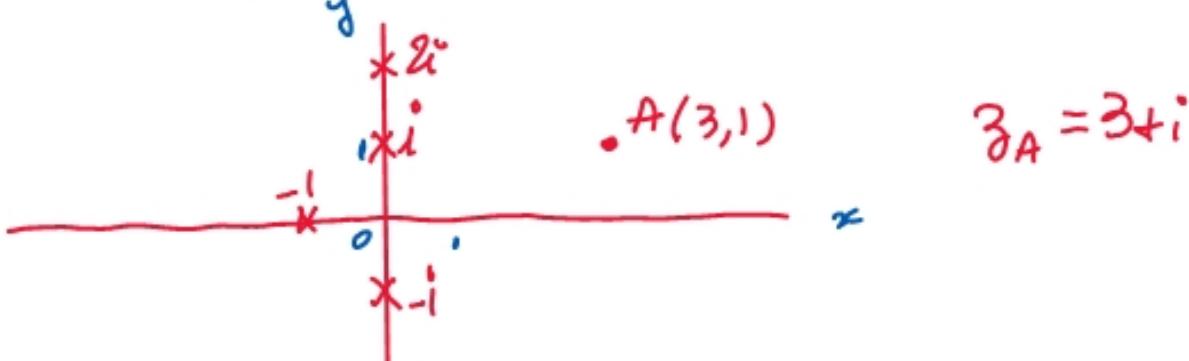
I Généralités

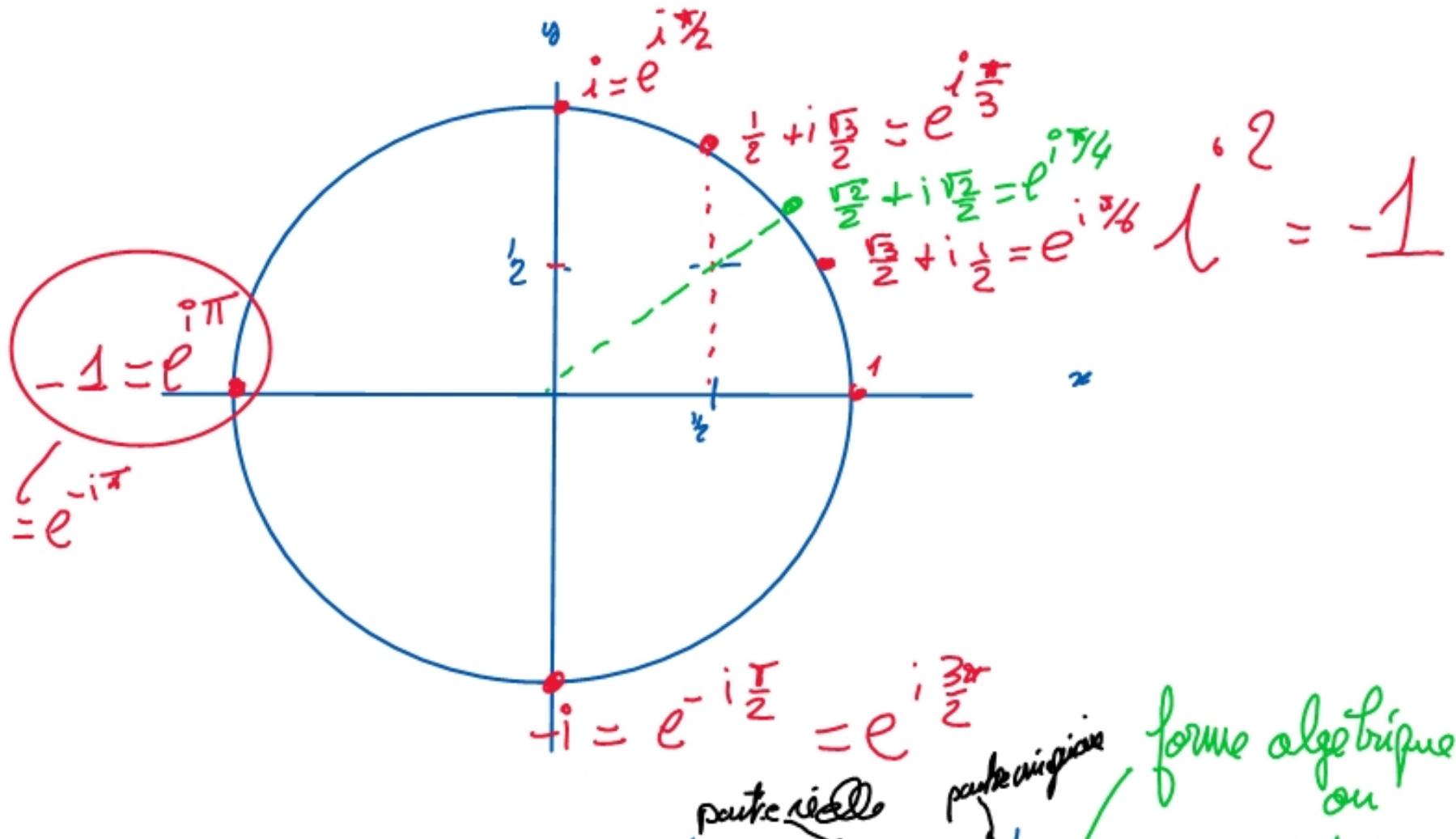
$$\mathbb{C} = \{a+ib \text{ où } (a,b) \in \mathbb{R}^2\}$$

def: L'image du complexe $a+ib$ est le point A de coordonnées (a, b)
ou le vecteur \vec{u} -- — . —

def: L'affixe du point A (a, b) est le complexe $z_A = a+ib$

L'affixe du vecteur $\vec{u}(a, b)$ est le complexe $z_{\vec{u}} = a+ib$





Un nombre complexe s'écrit soit $a+ib$
 soit $r e^{i\theta}$ — argument

soit $re^{i\alpha}$ — forme trigonométrique
 ou forme exponentielle

soit $re^{i\alpha}$ — forme exponentielle

$$\operatorname{Re}(z) = a \quad \text{parte réelle}$$

$$z = a + ib \rightarrow \operatorname{Im}(z) = b$$

$$z = Re^{i\theta}$$

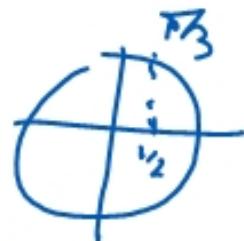
argument $\in]-\pi, \pi]$

Modèle de z noté $|z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

se ressemble à des valeurs absolues

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i \sin\theta$$



ex: Donner la forme algébrique des complexes suivants :

$$z_1 = 2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} ; z_2 = 3 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} ; z_3 = 2 e^{i\theta} ; z_4 = z_1 \times z_2$$

$$z_1 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \underline{1+i\sqrt{3}}$$

$$z_2 = 3 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= 3 \times (-i) = \underline{-3i}$$



$$z_3 = 2(\cos\theta + i \sin\theta) = \underline{2\cos\theta + 2i \sin\theta}$$

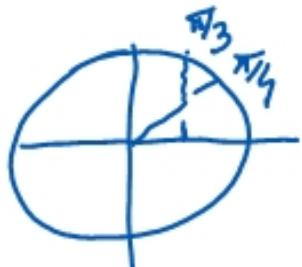
$$z_1 \times z_2 = (1+i\sqrt{3})(-3i)$$

$$= \underline{3\sqrt{3}-3i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 \times z_2 &= 2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} \times 3 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= 6 e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} \\ &= \underline{6 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}}} \end{aligned}$$

ex 2: Mettre sous forme algébrique $z_1 = e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$; $z_2 = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$, puis $\frac{z_1}{z_2}$

En déduire la valeur de $\cos \frac{\pi}{12}$ et $\sin \frac{\pi}{12}$



$$e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}}{e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}} = e^{i(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4})} = e^{i\frac{4\pi - 3\pi}{12}} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}} = \cos(\frac{\pi}{12}) + i\sin(\frac{\pi}{12})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{et } \frac{z_1}{z_2} &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})}{(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{6}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{2}{2} + \frac{2}{2}} = 1 = \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{12})}{\frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{6}}{4}} + i\frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{12})}{\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

ex3: Donner la forme trig de

$$z_1 = 1 - i \quad z_2 = \sqrt{3} + i \quad z_1 \times z_2 \quad z_3 = 3 + 4i$$

Méthode: ① on calcule le module

② on met le module en facteur

③ on reconnait l'argument dans le cercle trig

(qd on le reconnaît pas, formule avec arctan)

$$z_1 = 1 - i \quad |z_1| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$z_1 = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \underline{\sqrt{2} e^{-i\pi/4}}$$



$$z_2 = \sqrt{3} + i \quad |z_2| = \sqrt{\sqrt{3}^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2 \quad ; \quad z_2 = 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i \frac{1}{2} \right) = \underline{2 e^{i\pi/6}}$$

$$z_1 \times z_2 = \sqrt{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} \times 2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} = 2\sqrt{2} e^{i(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4})} = 2\sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{2\pi - 3\pi}{12}} \\ = 2\sqrt{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$z_3 = 3+4i \quad |z_3| = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{9+16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$z_3 = 5\left(\frac{3}{5} + i\frac{4}{5}\right) = 5(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta))$$

$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = \frac{4}{3} \quad \theta = \arctan\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$$

$$z_3 = 5 e^{i \arctan\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)}$$

⊓ L'argument de $a+ib$ est

- $\arctan\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$ si $a > 0$
- $\arctan\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) + \pi$ si $a < 0$

II Conjugaison

def: le conjugué de $z = a + ib$ est $\bar{z} = a - ib$

on l'utilise pour les divisions :

$$\frac{2+3i}{1+4i} = \frac{(2+3i)(1-4i)}{(1+4i)(1-4i)} = \frac{2-8i+3i+12}{1+16} = \frac{14-5i}{17} = \frac{14}{17} - \frac{5i}{17}$$

$$z \cdot \bar{z} = (a+ib)(a-ib) = a^2 - (ib)^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$z \cdot \bar{z} = a^2 + b^2 = |z|^2$$

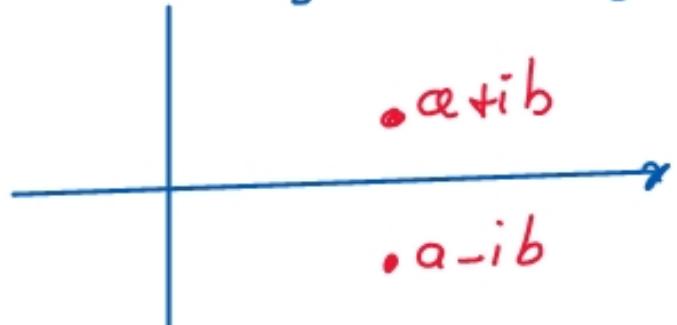
modèle au carré

rqwe: $z = \bar{z} \Leftrightarrow a+ib = a-ib \Leftrightarrow 2ib=0 \Leftrightarrow b=0 \Leftrightarrow z$ réel

Formule $\overline{z+z'} = \overline{z} + \overline{z'}$

$$\overline{z \times z'} = \overline{z} \times \overline{z'}$$

$$\overline{\frac{z}{z'}} = \frac{\overline{z}}{\overline{z'}}$$



L'image du conjugué est le symétrique / l'axe des x de $a+ib$