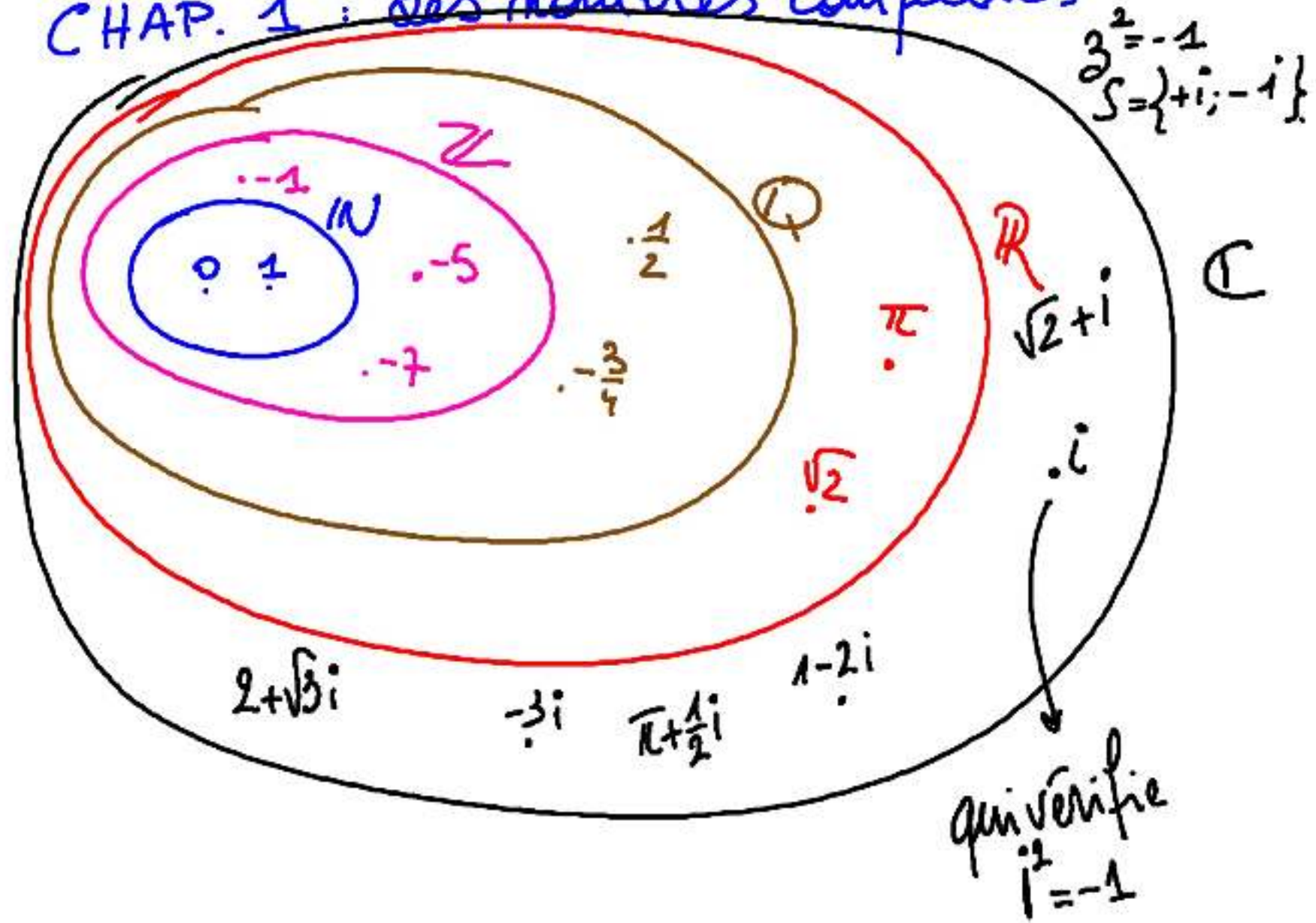


# CHAP. 1 : Les nombres complexes



# OPERATIONS DANS $\mathbb{C}$

$$\oplus : \mathbb{C} \ni z = a + bi$$

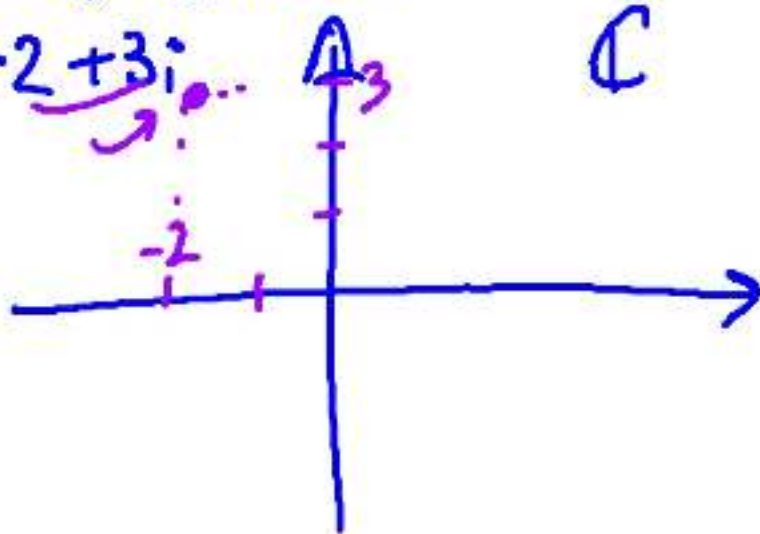
SOMME  $\mathbb{C} \ni z' = a' + b'i$

$$z + z' = (a + a') + (b + b')i$$

ex:  $(1 + 2i) + (-3 + 1i)$

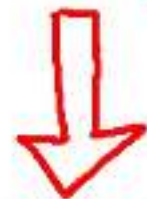
$$= (1 - 3) + (2 + 1)i$$

$$= -2 + 3i \dots$$



NOTATION:

$$\begin{cases} \text{Re}(z) = a \\ \text{Im}(z) = b \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Re}(z + z') \\ &= \text{Re}(z) + \text{Re}(z') \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im}(z + z') \\ &= \text{Im}(z) + \text{Im}(z') \end{aligned}$$

$$\ominus \quad 1-2i - (3+i)$$

$$= 1-2i - 3 - i$$

$$= -2 - 3i$$

PRODUIT :  $z = a+bi$  et  $z' = a'+b'i$

$$\hookrightarrow z \cdot z' = (a+bi)(a'+b'i)$$

$$= a \cdot a' + a \cdot b'i + b \cdot a'i + b \cdot b'i^2 \quad (i^2 = -1)$$

$$= a \cdot a' + a \cdot b'i + b \cdot a'i - b \cdot b'$$

$$z \cdot z' = (a \cdot a' - b \cdot b') + (a \cdot b' + a' \cdot b) \cdot i$$

Re( $z \cdot z'$ ) = Re( $z$ ) · Re( $z'$ )  
 Im( $z \cdot z'$ ) = Im( $z$ ) · Im( $z'$ )

PARTIE REELLE  
 PARTIE IMAGINAIRE

ex.  $(1-2i) \cdot (3+i)$

$$= 3+i - 6i - \underline{2i^2}$$

DONNER LA F.A.

$$= 5 - 5i \quad \leftarrow \text{---} \underline{a+bi}$$

ex.  $(1+2i)^3 = (1+2i)(1+2i)^2$

$$= (1+2i)(1+4i + \underline{4i^2})$$

$$= (1+2i)(-3+4i)$$

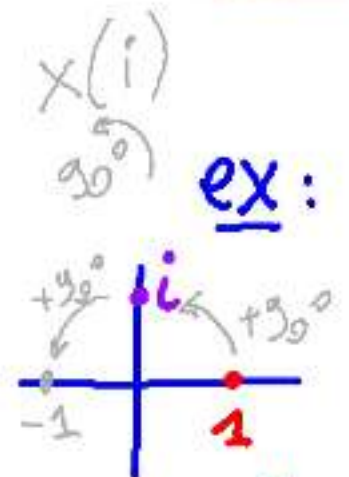
$$= -3+4i - 6i - 8$$

$$= -11 - 2i$$

# INVERSION

mettre sous forme algébrique  $\frac{1}{a+bi}$

$i^2 = -1$



ex:

$\frac{1}{1-2i} = \dots = x+yi$

$(1-2i)^{-1} = \dots + \dots i$

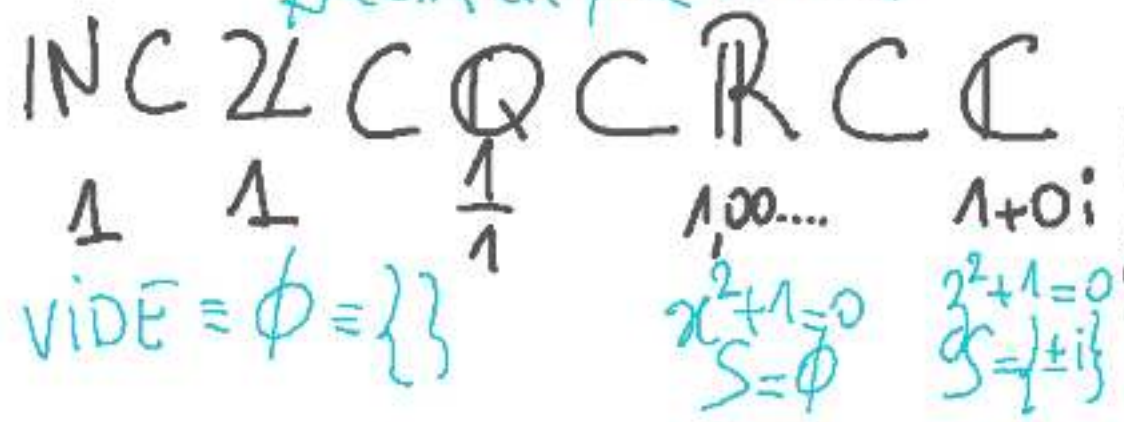
une méthode:  $Re(1)=1; Im(1)=0$

$x(-1)$   
 $\curvearrowright 180^\circ$   
l'inverse de  $1-2i$

$\frac{1}{1-2i} = x+yi \Leftrightarrow 1 = (1-2i)(x+yi)$

$\Leftrightarrow 1+0i = (x+2y) + (-2x+y)i$

$\exists x \in \mathbb{R}$  tel que  $x^2 = -2$



$(1-2i)(x+yi)$   
 $= x+yi-2xi-2yi^2$   
 $= x+(y-2x)i+2y$

$$1+0i = (x+2y) + (-2x+y)i$$

IDENTIFICATION  
 $z = z'$

$$\begin{cases} x+2y=1 \\ -2x+y=0 \end{cases} \quad \text{SYST. LIN.}$$

$$\begin{cases} x+4x=1 \\ y=2x \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{5} \\ y = \frac{2}{5} \end{cases}$$

en clair :

$$\frac{1}{1-2i} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}i$$
$$\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{1}{1-2i}\right) = \frac{1}{5} \quad \text{et} \quad \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{1}{1-2i}\right) = \frac{2}{5}$$

2<sup>ème</sup> méthode:

le CONJUGUÉ d'un nombre complexe

$$z = a + bi \Rightarrow \bar{z} = a - bi$$

ex  $\overline{1+2i} = 1-2i$

$$\overline{3-5i} = 3+5i$$

$$\overline{i} = -i$$

$$\overline{7} = 7$$

$$\overline{7+0i} = 7-0i = 7$$

APPLIC

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1-2i} &= \frac{1}{1-2i} \cdot \frac{1+2i}{1+2i} \quad (\times \text{CONJ. du DEN.}) \\ &= \frac{1 \cdot (1+2i)}{\cancel{1-2i} + \cancel{2i} - \underbrace{4i^2}_{+4}} = \frac{1+2i}{5} \text{ ou } \rightarrow 5 \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}i \end{aligned}$$

**1** Puissances de  $i$  – Exprimez chacun des nombres suivant comme un élément de l'ensemble  $\{-1, +1, -i, +i\}$  :

$$a^{m+n} = a^m \cdot a^n \quad \text{et} \quad (a^m)^n = a^{m \cdot n}$$

(a)  $i^3$

(c)  $i^{16}$

(e)  $i^9$

(b)  $i^6 = i^2 \cdot i^4$   
 $= (-1)(-1)^2$   
 $= -1$

(d)  $i^4$

(f)  $i^{32} = (i^2)^{16}$   
 $= (-1)^{16} = 1$

**2** Mettre sous forme algébrique les nombres complexes suivants :

(a)  $\frac{1 + i\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} - i}$

(b)  $\left(\frac{1-i}{1+i}\right)^2$

(c)  $i + \frac{1}{i}$

ou  $\frac{(1-i)^2}{(1+i)^2} = \frac{\dots}{\dots}$

$$= \frac{(1-i)(1-i)}{(1+i)(1-i)} = \frac{1-i}{1-i}$$

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

$$= \frac{1 - 2i + i^2}{2} = \frac{1 - 2i - 1}{2} = \frac{-2i}{2} = -i$$

Final result for (b):  $-1$  (circled in blue)