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Maths Expertes

Terminale

Nombres Complexes
Forme Trigonométrique



CORRIGÉ DE L'EXERCICE

FORME TRIGONOMETRIQUE

4

CORRECTION

1. Écrivons sous forme trigonométrique $z = \frac{(1+i)^5}{(1-i)^3}$:

Posons: $x = 1+i$ et $y = 1-i$.

• Le module de x est: $r = \sqrt{2}$.

Dans ces conditions: $x = \sqrt{2} (\cos\theta + i \sin\theta)$.

Or: $x = 1+i$.

$$\text{D'où: } \begin{cases} 1 = \sqrt{2} \cos\theta \\ 1 = \sqrt{2} \sin\theta \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{cad } \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\text{Ainsi: } x = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right).$$

• Le module de $y = 1-i$ est: $r = \sqrt{2}$.

Dans ces conditions: $(1-i) = \sqrt{2} (\cos\theta + i \sin\theta)$.

$$\text{D'où: } \begin{cases} 1 = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta \\ -1 = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \sin \theta = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{cad } \theta = -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\text{Ainsi: } y = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{ D'où: } z = \frac{x^5}{y^3} &\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{\left[\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]^5}{\left[\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right) \right]^3} \\ &= \frac{(\sqrt{2})^5 \left[\cos \left(5 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(5 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]}{(\sqrt{2})^3 \left[\cos \left(3 \times \frac{-\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(3 \times \frac{-\pi}{4} \right) \right]} \\ &= (\sqrt{2})^2 \left[\cos \left(\frac{5\pi}{4} + \frac{3\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{5\pi}{4} + \frac{3\pi}{4} \right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Au total, sous forme trigonométrique: $z = 2 (\cos 2\pi + i \sin 2\pi)$.

2. Écrivons sous forme trigonométrique $z = (1 + i)^8 (1 - \sqrt{3}i)^{-6}$:

Posons: $x = 1 + i$ et $y = 1 - \sqrt{3}i$.

- Le module de x est: $r = \sqrt{2}$.

Dans ces conditions: $x = \sqrt{2} (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$.

Or: $x = 1 + i$.

$$\text{D'où: } \begin{cases} 1 = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta \\ 1 = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{cad } \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\text{Ainsi: } x = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right).$$

- Le module de y est: $r = 2$.

Dans ces conditions: $y = 2 (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$.

Or: $y = 1 - \sqrt{3} i$.

$$\text{D'où: } \begin{cases} 1 = 2 \cos \theta \\ -\sqrt{3} = 2 \sin \theta \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \\ \sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{cad } \theta = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\text{Ainsi: } y = 2 \left(\cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right).$$

- D'où: $z = x^8 \times y^{-6} = \left[\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]^8 \times \left[2 \left(\cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right) \right]^{-6}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (\sqrt{2})^8 \times (2)^{-6} \times \left[\cos\left(8 \times \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(8 \times \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] \times \\
 &\quad \left[\cos\left(-6 \times \frac{-\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(-6 \times \frac{-\pi}{3}\right) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left[\cos(2\pi + 2\pi) + i \sin(2\pi + 2\pi) \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

Au total, sous forme trigonométrique: $z = \frac{1}{4} (\cos 4\pi + i \sin 4\pi)$.

3. Écrivons sous forme trigonométrique $z = -1 + \sqrt{3}i$:

Le module de z est: $r = 2$.

Dans ces conditions: $z = 2 (\cos\theta + i \sin\theta)$.

Or: $z = -1 + \sqrt{3}i$.

$$\text{D'où: } \begin{cases} -1 = 2 \cos\theta \\ \sqrt{3} = 2 \sin\theta \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos\theta = \frac{-1}{2} \\ \sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases} \text{ cad } \theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

En effet: $\cos(\pi - x) = -\cos x$ et $\sin(\pi - x) = \sin x$.

Au total, sous forme trigonométrique: $z = 2 \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right)$.