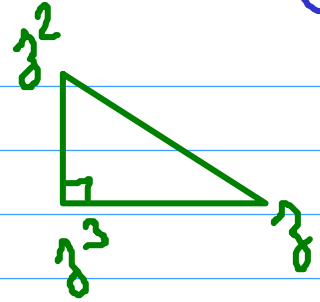


Complexes et géométrie (Exercices)

① Déterminer $z \in \mathbb{C}$ tel que z, z^2 et z^3 forment un triangle rectangle au point d'affixe z^3 .



Pythagore : $|z^3 - z^2|^2 + |z^3 - z|^2 = |z^2 - z|^2$

$$\Leftrightarrow |z|^2 |z^2 - z|^2 + |z|^2 |z^2 - 1|^2 = |z|^2 |z - 1|^2$$

$$|ab| = |a||b|$$

$$z \mapsto az + b$$

$$1, z, z^2 \text{ tr. rect. en } z^2$$

$z \neq 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow |z^2 - z|^2 + |z^2 - 1|^2 = |z - 1|^2$

$$\Leftrightarrow |z|^2 |z - 1|^2 + |z - 1|^2 |z + 1|^2 = |z - 1|^2$$

$z \neq 1$

$$\Leftrightarrow |z|^2 + |z + 1|^2 = 1$$

$$z = x + iy$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 + (x+1)^2 + y^2 = 1$$

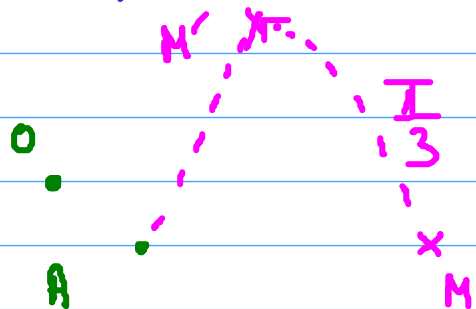
$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 + 2x + 2y^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + x + y^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + x + \frac{1}{4} + y^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

Cercle centre $\left(-\frac{1}{2}; 0\right)$, rayon $\frac{1}{2}$

② Déterminer l'expression de :

a) la rotation de centre $A(1, -1)$ et d'angle $\frac{\pi}{3}$



$$\begin{cases} (\overrightarrow{AM}, \overrightarrow{AM'}) = \frac{\pi}{3} \\ AM' = AM \end{cases}$$

$$z' - a = e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} (z - a)$$

$$z' = e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} (z - a) + a = e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} z + (1 - e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}) a$$

$$z' = \left(\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) z + \left(\frac{1}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) (1 - i) = \left(\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) z + \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2} i \right)$$

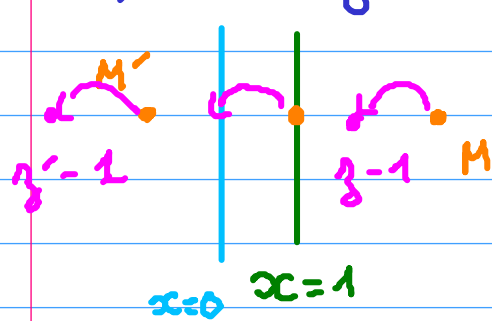
b) l'homothétie de centre $A(2, 3)$ et de rapport -3

$$\overrightarrow{AM'} = -3 \overrightarrow{AM}$$

$$z' - a = -3(z - a) = -3z + 3a$$

$$z' = -3z + 4a = -3z + 8 + 12i$$

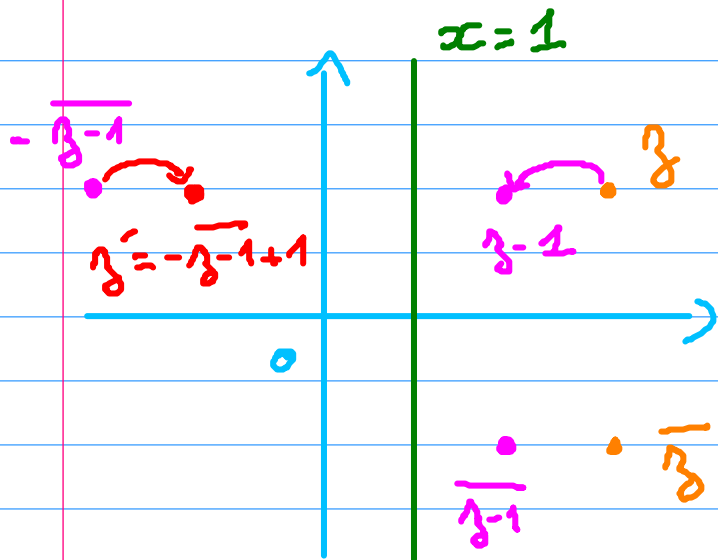
c) la symétrie axiale par rapport à la droite $x=1$



$$\begin{cases} \text{Re}(z') - 1 = -(\text{Re}(z) - 1) \\ \text{Im}(z') = \text{Im}(z) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Re}(z') = 2 - \text{Re}(z)$$

$$z = a + ib$$

$$z' = 2 - a + ib = 2 - (a - ib) = 2 - \bar{z}$$



$$\begin{aligned} z' &= -\overline{z-1} + 1 = -(\bar{z} - 1) + 1 \\ &= 2 - \bar{z} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice bonus

Déterminer $z \in \mathbb{C}$ tel que z et ses racines carrées forment un triangle équilatéral.

Solutions : martintraussard.fr