

Nombres complexes

$\beta \in \mathbb{C}$

→ écriture algébrique $z = a + bi$

→ écriture trigonométrique exponentielle $z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$

M image de z
ou

\vec{u} affixe de M

$|M|_z$

(Repre ($O; \vec{u}, \vec{v}$) orthonormé direct)

$\mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$

Table de multiplication

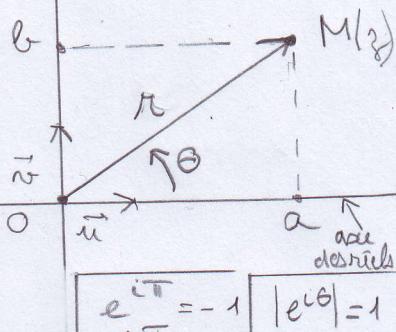
x	1	i
1	1	i
i	i	-1

$i^2 = -1$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \operatorname{Re}(z) \in \mathbb{R} & r &= |z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = OM \\ b &= \operatorname{Im}(z) \in \mathbb{R} & \text{le module de } z \\ (\neq 0) & & \theta &= \operatorname{Arg}(z) = (\vec{u}, OM) (2\pi) \\ & & & \text{un argument de } z \\ & & & (\text{défini à } \frac{\pi}{2} k \pi \text{ près}) \\ & & & n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a &= r \cos \theta & r &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\ b &= r \sin \theta & \cos \theta &= \frac{a}{r} \text{ et } \sin \theta = \frac{b}{r} \end{aligned}$$

axe des imaginaires réels

Plan "complexe"



$$\begin{aligned} e^{i\pi} &= -1 & |e^{i\theta}| &= 1 \\ e^{2i\pi} &= 1 & \operatorname{Arg}(e^{i\theta}) &= \theta \\ e^{i\pi/2} &= i \end{aligned}$$

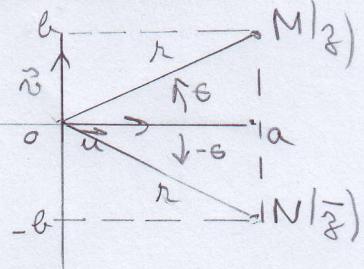
Si $z \in \mathbb{R}$, $|z|$ = valeur absolue

$$\begin{aligned} (z_1 &= r_1 e^{i\theta_1}, z_2 = r_2 e^{i\theta_2} \text{ où } r_1 = |z_1| \neq 0, \theta_1 = \operatorname{Arg}(z_1); r_2 = |z_2| \neq 0, \theta_2 = \operatorname{Arg}(z_2)) \\ z_1 \times z_2 &= r_1 r_2 e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} \Rightarrow |z_1 z_2| = |z_1| |z_2|, \operatorname{Arg}(z_1 z_2) = \operatorname{Arg}(z_1) + \operatorname{Arg}(z_2) \\ \frac{z_1}{z_2} &= \frac{r_1}{r_2} e^{i(\theta_1 - \theta_2)} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|}, \operatorname{Arg}\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2} \right) = \operatorname{Arg}(z_1) - \operatorname{Arg}(z_2) \\ z_1^n &= r_1^n e^{in\theta_1} \\ m \in \mathbb{N}^* & \Rightarrow |z_1|^m = |z_1|^n, \operatorname{Arg}(z_1^m) = m \operatorname{Arg}(z_1) \end{aligned}$$

Conjugué noté \bar{z}

$$\begin{aligned} z &= a + bi \\ &= r e^{i\theta} \\ &\downarrow \\ |z| &\neq 0 \quad \operatorname{Arg}(z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{z} &= z; |\bar{z}| = |z|^2 = a^2 + b^2 \\ \bar{z}_1 z_2 &= \bar{z}_1 \bar{z}_2 \quad \bar{z}_1 + z_2 = \bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2 \\ \left(\frac{z_1}{z_2} \right) &= \frac{\bar{z}_1}{\bar{z}_2} \quad \left(\bar{z}_1^m \right) = \left(\bar{z}_1 \right)^m \\ m \in \mathbb{N}^* & \end{aligned}$$



$$z_2 \neq 0 \quad \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{z_1 \bar{z}_2}{|z_2|^2}$$

Racines de $az^2 + bz + c$ où a, b, c sont 3 réels, $a \neq 0$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow \Delta \geq 0.$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta < 0$$

2 racines complexes conjuguées

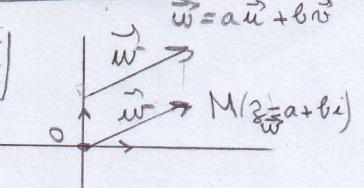
$$z_1 = \frac{-b + i\sqrt{|\Delta|}}{2a}$$

$$z_2 = \bar{z}_1$$

Vecteurs \vec{w} de coordonnées $(a; b)$ à son affixe

$$\vec{w} = \vec{OM} \Rightarrow z_{\vec{w}} = z_M$$

$$z_{\vec{w}} = a + bi$$



$$\vec{w}_1 = \vec{w}_2 \Leftrightarrow z_{\vec{w}_1} = z_{\vec{w}_2}$$

$$z(\vec{w}_1 + \vec{w}_2) = z_{\vec{w}_1} + z_{\vec{w}_2}$$

$$z(\lambda \vec{w}) = \lambda z_{\vec{w}} \text{ où } \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$z_{\vec{w}}$ signifie affixe du vecteur \vec{w}
 z_M signifie affixe du sommet M

$$\|\vec{w}\| = |z_{\vec{w}}|$$

$$(\vec{u}, \vec{w}) = \operatorname{Arg}(z_{\vec{w}}) (2\pi)$$

$$\vec{z}_{AB} = \vec{z}_B - \vec{z}_A$$

$$AB = |z_B - z_A|$$

$$(\vec{u}, \vec{AB}) = \operatorname{Arg}(z_B - z_A) (2\pi)$$

$$\vec{z}_I = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{z}_A + \vec{z}_B) \text{ où } I \text{ milieu de } [AB]$$