

Exercice 5 Résolution d'équations du second degré :

TIATHS $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 = \frac{a^2}{b^2}$

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Rappel : Soit $P(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ avec a, b, c réels et $a \neq 0$.

Pour résoudre l'équation $P(x) = 0$, on calcule le discriminant $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$

$|a+jb| = \sqrt{a^2+b^2}$

- Si $\Delta > 0$, P possède deux racines réelles : $x_1 = \frac{-b+\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$ et $x_2 = \frac{-b-\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$

- Si $\Delta = 0$, P possède une racine réelle double : $x_1 = \frac{-b}{2a}$

- Si $\Delta < 0$, P possède deux racines complexes conjuguées : $z_1 = \frac{-b+j\sqrt{|\Delta|}}{2a}$ et $z_2 = \frac{-b-j\sqrt{|\Delta|}}{2a}$

Résoudre l'équation $1 + z + z^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z^2 + z + 1 = 0$

$\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = 1 \\ c = 1 \end{cases}$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 1^2 - 4(1)(1) = -3 < 0$

$x_1 = \frac{-b+j\sqrt{|\Delta|}}{2a} = \frac{-1+j\sqrt{3}}{2} = \left(-\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$

$x_2 = \overline{x_1} = -\frac{1}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
 $\Delta = \{-1/2 + j\sqrt{3}/2, -1/2 - j\sqrt{3}/2\}$

$\text{Re}(x_1) = -\frac{1}{2}$ et $\text{Im}(x_1) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

Module de $x_1 = |x_1| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{4}} = 1$
 $\cos \theta = \frac{\text{Re}(x_1)}{|x_1|} = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $\sin \theta = \frac{\text{Im}(x_1)}{|x_1|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Notes

$$\begin{cases} |x_1| = 1 \\ \text{donc } \arg(x_1) = \frac{2\pi}{3} \in]-\pi; \pi] \end{cases}$$

$$\pi \leftrightarrow 180^\circ$$

$$x_1 = \underbrace{-\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}_{\text{algébrique}} = \underbrace{1 \cdot e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}}}_{\text{exponentielle}} = \underbrace{\left[1; \frac{2\pi}{3}\right]}_{\text{polaire}} = [1; 120^\circ]$$

$$\text{Conjugué: } \overline{x_1} = -\frac{1}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 \cdot e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \left[1; -\frac{2\pi}{3}\right] = [1; -120^\circ]$$

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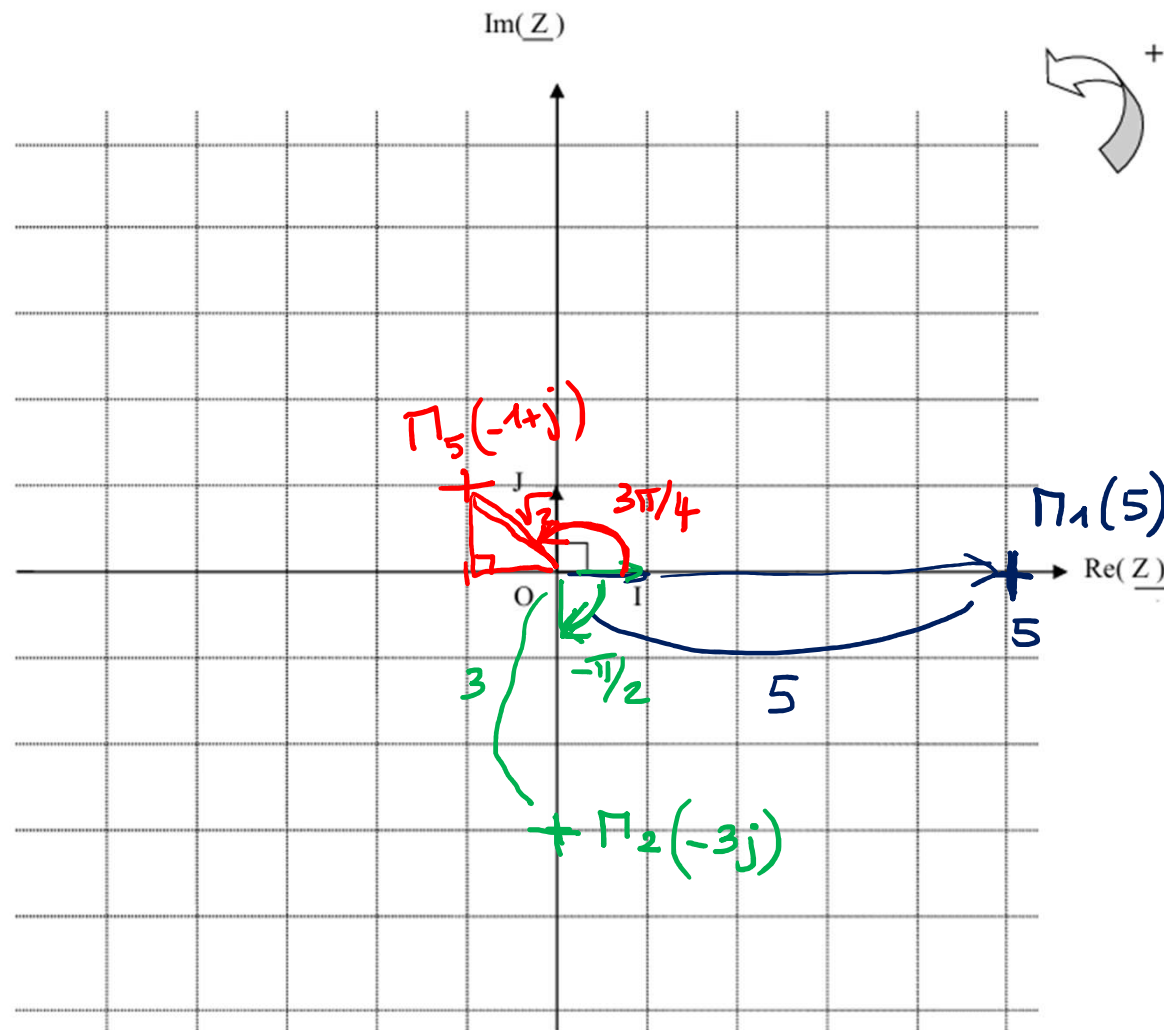
NB: $\overline{a+jb} = a-jb$

Gen: $(a+jb)^* = a-jb$

Gen: $(ze^{j\theta})^* = z \cdot e^{-j\theta}$

$\underline{Z} = x + jy$ $\underline{Z} = Z \cdot e^{j\theta}$ $\underline{Z} = [Z, \theta]$	$\text{Re}(\underline{Z}) = x$ $\text{Re}(\underline{Z}) = Z \cdot \cos\theta$	$\text{Im}(\underline{Z}) = y$ $\text{Im}(\underline{Z}) = Z \cdot \sin\theta$	$ \underline{Z} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ $ \underline{Z} = Z$	$\text{Arg}(\underline{Z}) = \theta$	Ecriture exponentielle ou algébrique	Conjugué : $\underline{Z}^* = x - jy$ $\underline{Z}^* = Z \cdot e^{-j\theta}$ $\underline{Z}^* = [Z, -\theta]$
$\underline{Z}_1 = 5$	5	0	$Z_1 = \sqrt{5^2 + 0^2}$ $Z_1 = 5$	$\cos\theta = 1$ $\sin\theta = 0$ 2π	$5 \cdot e^{j2\pi}$	$Z_1^* = 5 = 5 \cdot e^{-j2\pi} = [5; -360^\circ]$
$\underline{Z}_2 = -3j$ $0 - 3j$	0	-3	$Z_2 = \sqrt{3^2 + 0^2}$ 3	$\cos\theta = 0$ $\sin\theta = -1$ $-\pi/2$	$3 \cdot e^{-j\pi/2}$	$Z_2^* = 3j = 3 \cdot e^{j\pi/2} = [3; 90^\circ]$
$\underline{Z}_3 = 3 + j$	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$Z_3 = \sqrt{3^2 + 1^2}$ 2	$\cos\theta = \sqrt{3}/2$ $\sin\theta = 1/2$ $\pi/6$	$2 \cdot e^{j\pi/6}$	$Z_3^* = 3 - j = 2 \cdot e^{-j\pi/6} = [2; -30^\circ]$
$\underline{Z}_4 = \sqrt{3} - j$	$\sqrt{3}$	-1	2	$-\pi/6$	$2 \cdot e^{-j\pi/6}$	$Z_4^* = \sqrt{3} + j = 2 \cdot e^{j\pi/6} = [2; 30^\circ]$

Notes



$\underline{Z}_5 = -1+j$	-1	1	$\underline{Z}_5 = \frac{\sqrt{1^2+1^2}}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\cos \theta = -1/\sqrt{2} = -\sqrt{2}/2 \right. \left. \sin \theta = 1/\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}/2 \right) \sqrt{2} e^{j\frac{3\pi}{4}}$			$\underline{Z}_5^* = -1-j = \sqrt{2} \cdot \bar{e}^{-j\frac{3\pi}{4}} = [\sqrt{2}; -135^\circ]$
$\underline{Z}_6 = -4-4j\sqrt{3}$	-4	$-4\sqrt{3}$	$\underline{Z}_6 = \frac{\sqrt{4^2+(4\sqrt{3})^2}}{8} \left(\cos \theta = -\frac{4}{8} = -\frac{1}{2} \right. \left. \sin \theta = -\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{8} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) 8 \cdot \bar{e}^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}}$			$\underline{Z}_6^* = -4+4j\sqrt{3} = 8 \bar{e}^{j\frac{\pi}{3}} = [8; 120^\circ]$
$\underline{Z}_7 = j e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}$	$1 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$ 0	$1 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$ 1	$\underline{Z}_7 = 1$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$0 + 1j$	$\underline{Z}_7^* = -j = \bar{e}^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} = [1; -90^\circ]$
$\underline{Z}_8 = e^{j\pi}$	$1 \cdot \cos \pi$ -1	$1 \cdot \sin \pi$ 0	$\underline{Z}_8 = 1$	π	-1	$\underline{Z}_8^* = -1 = \bar{e}^{-j\pi} = [1; -180^\circ]$
$\underline{Z}_9 = e^{2j\pi} = \frac{1+j0}{x+jy}$	$1 \cdot \cos 2\pi$ 1	$1 \cdot \sin 2\pi$ 0	$\underline{Z}_9 = 1$	2π	1	$\underline{Z}_9^* = 1 = \bar{e}^{2j\pi} = [1; -360^\circ]$

$$\sqrt{16+48} = \sqrt{64}$$

$$\frac{3 \times 180}{4} = \frac{3 \times 90}{2} = 3 \times 45 =$$

$$\frac{2 \times 180}{3} =$$