

2.1

$$1) \quad iz + 2(z - i) = 0$$

$$(2 + i)z - 2i = 0$$

$$z = \frac{2i}{2+i} = \frac{2i(2-i)}{(2+i)(2-i)} = \frac{4i - 2i^2}{4 - 2i + 2i - i^2} = \frac{2+4i}{5} = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5}i$$

$$2) \quad (4+i)z = 3 - z$$

$$(4+i)z + z = 3$$

$$(5+i)z = 3$$

$$z = \frac{3}{5+i} = \frac{3(5-i)}{(5+i)(5-i)} = \frac{15-3i}{25-5i+5i-i^2} = \frac{15-3i}{26} = \frac{15}{26} - \frac{3}{26}i$$

$$3) \quad 5z = 8iz + (81 - 5i)$$

$$(5-8i)z = 81 - 5i$$

$$z = \frac{81-5i}{5-8i} = \frac{(81-5i)(5+8i)}{(5-8i)(5+8i)} = \frac{405+648i-25i-40i^2}{25+40i-40i-64i^2} = \frac{445+623i}{89} =$$

$$\frac{445}{89} + \frac{623}{89}i = 5 + 7i$$

$$4) \quad (2+i)z - (5+2i) = 8 - 3i$$

$$(2+i)z = 8 - 3i + 5 + 2i = 13 - i$$

$$z = \frac{13-i}{2+i} = \frac{(13-i)(2-i)}{(2+i)(2-i)} = \frac{26-13i-2i+i^2}{4-2i+2i-i^2} = \frac{25-15i}{5} = 5 - 3i$$

$$5) \quad (1+2i)z = (5-i)z + (7+26i)$$

$$((1+2i) - (5-i))z = (-4+3i)z = 7+26i$$

$$z = \frac{7+26i}{-4+3i} = \frac{(7+26i)(-4-3i)}{(-4+3i)(-4-3i)} = \frac{-28-21i-104i-78i^2}{16+12i-12i-9i^2} =$$

$$\frac{50-125i}{25} = \frac{50}{25} - \frac{125}{25}i = 2 - 5i$$

$$6) \quad (z+5i)(4+2i) - (z+2)(4+2i) = 24+2i$$

$$(4+2i)z + 5i(4+2i) - (4+2i)z - 2(4+2i) - 24 - 2i = 0$$

$$0z + 20i + 10i^2 - 8 - 4i - 24 - 2i = -42 + 14i = 0$$

Cette dernière égalité est manifestement fausse, quel que soit $z \in \mathbb{C}$.

$$7) \quad \frac{2}{z-i} = 1 - i$$

$$2 = (z-i)(1-i) = (1-i)z - i(1-i) = (1-i)z - 1 - i$$

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

$$z = \frac{3+i}{1-i} = \frac{(3+i)(1+i)}{(1-i)(1+i)} = \frac{3+3i+i+i^2}{1+i-i-i^2} = \frac{2+4i}{2} = 1+2i$$

$$8) \frac{iz + 1}{z - i} = 2$$

$$iz + 1 = 2(z - i) = 2z - 2i$$

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

$$z = \frac{-2 + i}{-1 - 2i} = \frac{(-2 + i)(-1 + 2i)}{(-1 - 2i)(-1 + 2i)} = \frac{2 - 4i - i + 2i^2}{1 - 2i + 2i - 4i^2} = \frac{-5i}{5} = i$$

Cependant $z = i$ doit être rejeté : dans ce cas, la fraction $\frac{iz + 1}{z - i}$ entraîne une division par 0.