

2.7 1) $z^4 + 1 = 0$ $S_R = \emptyset$ car $z^4 \neq 0$ donc $z^4 + 1 \neq 0$
 $z^4 + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z^4 - i^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 = (z^2 - i)(z^2 + i) \Rightarrow S = \left\{ \pm \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} i \right) \right\}$

2) $z^4 - z^2 - 1 = 0$ on pose $y = z^2 \Rightarrow y^2 - y - 1 = 0$ $\Delta = 1 + 4 = 5 \Rightarrow y_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} = z_{1,2}^2$
 $S_R = \left\{ \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}} \right\}$ et $S_C = \left\{ \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}}; \pm \sqrt{\frac{5 - 1}{2}} i \right\}$

3) $P(x) = x^5 - 5x^2 + 4x - 20 = 0$ on essaie $\frac{P(20)}{P(1)} = \pm \{1; 2; 4; 5; 10; 20\}$
 $P(1) \neq 0, P(2) \neq 0, P(-1) \neq 0, P(-2) \neq 0, P(4) \neq 0, P(-4) \neq 0, P(5) = 125 - 125 + 20 - 20 = 0$: racine
 S $\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & -5 & 4 & -20 & & & & \\ & \downarrow & & & & & & \\ & 1 & -6 & 4 & -20 & & & \end{array}$ donc $x_1 = 5$ et reste $x^2 + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow S_R = \{5\}$ et $S_C = \{5i; \pm 2i\}$

4) $P(x) = x^3 + x - 2 = 0$ on essaie $\pm \{1; 2\}$ $P(1) = 0$: racine $\textcircled{1}$ $\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & & & & \\ & \downarrow & & & & & & \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 & & & \end{array}$ donc $x_1 = 1$
 et reste $x^2 + x + 2 = 0$ $\Delta = 1 - 8 = -7$ donc $S_R = \{1\}$ et $S_C = \left\{ 1; \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{7}i}{2} \right\}$

5) $P(x) = x^3 + 1$ on essaie $P(-1) = 0$ $\textcircled{1}$ $\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & & & & \\ & \downarrow & & & & & & \\ & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & & & \end{array}$ donc $x_1 = -1$ et reste $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$
 $\Delta = 1 - 4 = -3$ donc $S_R = \{-1\}$ et $S_C = \left\{ -1; \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2} \right\}$

6) $P(x) = x^5 - x^2 = x^2(x^3 - 1) = x^2(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)$ $\Delta = 1 - 4 = -3$ $S_R = \{0; 1\}$ et $S_C = \left\{ 0; 1; \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2} \right\}$

Remarque: $z^2 = -r$ ad $r \in]0; +\infty[$ alors $z^2 = r \cdot i^2 \Rightarrow z = \pm \sqrt{r} \cdot i$

2.6 1) $0 = z^4 - 9 = (z^2 - 3)(z^2 + 3) = (z^2 - 3)(z^2 - 3i^2) = (z - \sqrt{3})(z + \sqrt{3})(z - \sqrt{3}i)(z + \sqrt{3}i)$ donc $S = \{\pm \sqrt{3}; \pm \sqrt{3}i\}$

2) $0 = z^4 + z^2 - 6 = (z^2 - 2)(z^2 + 3) = (z^2 - 2)(z^2 - 3i^2)$ donc $S = \{\pm \sqrt{2}; \pm \sqrt{3}i\}$

3) $z^3 - 8 = z^3 - 2^3 = (z - 2)(z^2 + 2z + 4)$ $z_1 = 2$ et $\Delta = 4 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 = -12 = 12i^2$ $z_{2,3} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{12}i}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}i}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{1}$
 donc $S = \{2; -1 \pm \sqrt{3}i\}$

4) $0 = z^4 + 2(1-i)z^2 - 3 + 4i$ on pose $t = z^2$ donc $0 = t^2 + (4i - 2)t - 3 + 4i$ $\Delta = (4i - 2)^2 - 4(-3 + 4i) = -16 - 16i + 4 + 12 - 16i$

$\Delta = -32i = 16(-2i)$ alors $\sqrt{\Delta} = 4\sqrt{-2i}$
 $(-2i) = (a+ib)^2 = a^2 - b^2 + 2abi$ donc on résout $\begin{cases} 0 = a^2 - b^2 \\ -1 = ab \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = a^2 - \frac{1}{a^2} \\ -1 = \frac{1}{a} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a^4 - 1 = 0 \\ a = -1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = \pm 1 \\ b = \mp \frac{1}{a} \end{cases}$

donc $\sqrt{-2i} = \pm(1-i)$ et ainsi $\sqrt{\Delta} = \pm 4(1-i)$ et donc $t_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 4(1-i)}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 4 - 4i}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 4 - 4i}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 4 - 4i}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 4 - 4i}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 = z^2$

(ces solutions pourraient être déduites aussi à partir de somme et produit)
 on calcule $\sqrt{3-4i} = a+ib$ donc $3-4i = a^2 - b^2 + 2abi$: $\begin{cases} 3 = a^2 - b^2 \\ -2 = ab \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3 = a^2 - \frac{4}{a^2} \\ -2 = \frac{1}{a} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3a^2 - 4 = a^4 \\ b = -\frac{2}{a} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = a^4 - 3a^2 - 4 = (a^2 - 4)(a^2 + 1) \\ b = -\frac{2}{a} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = \pm 2 \\ b = \mp 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = -2 \text{ et } b = 1 \\ a = 2 \text{ et } b = -1 \end{cases}$ donc $S = \{\pm(2-i); \pm i\}$