

## 3.3

$$1) 27q^2 + 4p^3 = 27 \cdot (-4)^2 + 4 \cdot (-15)^3 = -13\,068 < 0 \quad -\frac{-13\,068}{27} = 484 = 22^2$$

$$a^3 = -\frac{-4}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 22i = 2 - 11i$$

$$b^3 = -\frac{-4}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 22i = 2 + 11i$$

$$2) (2 - i)^3 = 2^3 - 3 \cdot 2^2 i + 3 \cdot 2 i^2 - i^3 = 8 - 12i - 6 + i = 2 - 11i$$

3) L'équation  $p = -3ab$  donne

$$b = \frac{p}{-3a} = \frac{-15}{-3(2-i)} = \frac{5}{2-i} = \frac{5(2+i)}{(2-i)(2+i)} = \frac{10+5i}{5} = \frac{10}{5} + \frac{5}{5}i = 2+i$$

$$4) x_1 = a + b = (2 - i) + (2 + i) = 4$$

$$x_2 = aj + bj^2 = (2 - i) \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) + (2 + i) \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) = -1 + \sqrt{3}i + \frac{1}{2}i + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 - \sqrt{3}i - \frac{1}{2}i + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$x_3 = aj^2 + bj = (2 - i) \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) + (2 + i) \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) = -1 - \sqrt{3}i + \frac{1}{2}i - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 + \sqrt{3}i - \frac{1}{2}i - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$5) (aj)^3 = a^3 j^3 = a^3 \cdot 1 = a^3$$

$$(aj^2)^3 = a^3 j^6 = a^3 (j^3)^2 = a^3 \cdot 1^2 = a^3$$

(a) Si l'on choisit plutôt  $a' = aj$ , alors  $b' = \frac{p}{-3a'} = \frac{p}{-3aj}$ .

Or l'égalité  $j^3 = 1$  implique  $j^2 = \frac{1}{j}$ .

Donc  $b' = \frac{p}{-3a} \cdot \frac{1}{j} = \frac{p}{-3a} \cdot j^2 = bj^2$ .

$$x'_1 = a' + b' = aj + bj^2 = x_2$$

$$x'_2 = a'j + b'j^2 = ajj + bj^2j^2 = aj^2 + bj^4 = aj^2 + bj = x_3$$

$$x'_3 = a'j^2 + b'j = ajj^2 + bj^2j = aj^3 + bj^3 = a + b = x_1$$

(b) Le choix  $a'' = aj^2$  donne  $b'' = \frac{p}{-3a''} = \frac{p}{-3aj^2}$ .

Mais l'égalité  $j^3 = 1$  fournit l'identité  $j = \frac{1}{j^2}$ .

Ainsi  $b'' = \frac{p}{-3a} \cdot \frac{1}{j^2} = \frac{p}{-3a} \cdot j = bj$ .

$$x''_1 = a'' + b'' = aj^2 + bj = x_3$$

$$x''_2 = a''j + b''j^2 = aj^2j + bj^2j^2 = aj^3 + bj^3 = a + b = x_1$$

$$x''_3 = a''j^2 + b''j = aj^2j^2 + bj^2j = aj^4 + bj^2 = aj + bj^2 = x_2$$