

Exemples 4

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad AB &= |z_{\vec{AB}}| = |z_B - z_A| \\ &= |(6+8i) - (-6+2i)| = |12+6i| \\ &= \sqrt{12^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{180} = 3\sqrt{20} = 6\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AC &= |z_{\vec{AC}}| = |z_C - z_A| = |-10i + 6 - 2i| \\ &= |6 - 12i| = \sqrt{36 + 144} = 6\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} BC &= |z_{\vec{BC}}| = |z_C - z_B| = |-10i - 6 - 8i| \\ &= |-6 - 18i| = \sqrt{36 + 324} = \sqrt{360} = 6\sqrt{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{or } BC^2 = 360 \text{ et } AB^2 + AC^2 = 180 + 180 = 360.$$

D'après la réciproque du théorème de Pythagore,
le triangle ABC est rectangle en A.
De plus $AC=AB$, le triangle ABC est isocèle en A.

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \quad \frac{z_B - z_A}{z_C - z_A} &= \frac{-1+2i+4-i}{-5+4i+4-i} = \frac{3+i}{-1+3i} \\ &= \frac{(3+i)(-1-3i)}{1+9} = \frac{-3-9i-i+3}{10} \\ &= -i \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{or } \left| \frac{z_B - z_A}{z_C - z_A} \right| = \frac{|z_B - z_A|}{|z_C - z_A|} = \frac{|z_{\vec{AB}}|}{|z_{\vec{AC}}|} = \frac{AB}{AC}$$

$$\text{et } \left| \frac{z_B - z_A}{z_C - z_A} \right| = |-i| = 1$$

$$\text{Donc } \frac{AB}{AC} = 1 \text{ et } AB = AC$$

$$\arg \left(\frac{z_B - z_A}{z_C - z_A} \right) = \arg(z_B - z_A) - \arg(z_C - z_A)$$

$$= \arg z_{\vec{AB}} - \arg z_{\vec{AC}}$$

$$= (\vec{u}, \vec{AB}) - (\vec{u}, \vec{AC})$$

$$= (\vec{u}, \vec{AB}) + (\vec{AC}, \vec{u})$$

$$= (\vec{AC}, \vec{u}) + (\vec{u}, \vec{AB})$$

$$= (\vec{AC}, \vec{AB})$$

$$\text{or } \arg\left(\frac{z_B - z_A}{z_C - z_A}\right) = \arg(-i) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{Donc } (\vec{AC}, \vec{AB}) = -\frac{\pi}{2}.$$

Le triangle ABC est isocèle et rectangle en A.

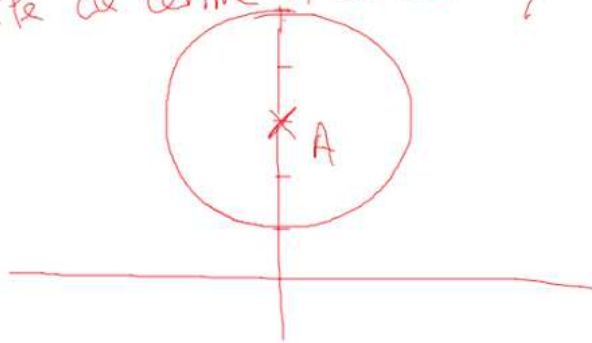
$$\boxed{\sum} \quad |z - 3i| = 2 \Leftrightarrow |z - z_A| = 2 \text{ avec } z_A = 3i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |z_M - z_A| = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |\vec{z_{AM}}| = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow AM = 2$$

(l'ensemble des points M cherché est le cercle de centre A et de rayon 2.



$$7] \quad |z - 1 + 4i| = |z + 3 + i|$$

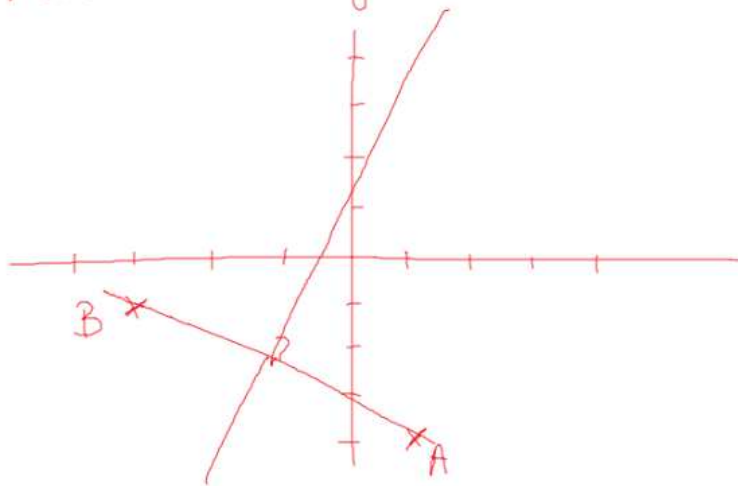
$$\Leftrightarrow |z - z_A| = |z - z_B| \quad \text{avec } z_A = 1 - 4i \\ z_B = -3 - i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |z_M - z_A| = |z_M - z_B|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |\vec{z_{AM}}| = |\vec{z_{BM}}|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow AM = BM$$

L'ensemble des points M cherché est la médiatrice du segment $[AB]$.

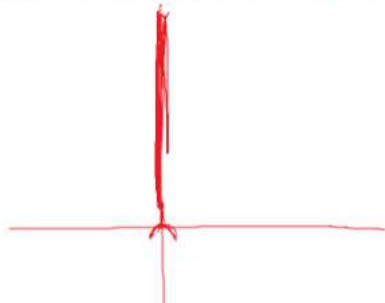


$$g) \arg(z) = \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow \arg(z_1 - z_0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \arg(\vec{z_{OM}}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\vec{u}, \vec{OM}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

L'ensemble des points M cherché est la demi-droite ouverte d'origine O et passant par le point de coordonnées (0, 1)



$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{11)} \quad (\vec{AB}, \vec{AC}) &= (\vec{AB}, \vec{u}) + (\vec{u}, \vec{AC}) \\
 &= -(\vec{u}, \vec{AB}) + (\vec{u}, \vec{AC}) \\
 &= -\arg z_{\vec{AB}} + \arg z_{\vec{AC}} \\
 &= \arg \frac{z_{\vec{AC}}}{z_{\vec{AB}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{or } \frac{z_{\vec{AC}}}{z_{\vec{AB}}} &= \frac{z_C - z_A}{z_B - z_A} = \frac{4+11i - 1-2i}{5+4i - 1-2i} = \frac{3+9i}{4+2i} \\
 &= \frac{(3+9i)(4-2i)}{16+4} \\
 &= \frac{12-6i+36i+18}{20} = \frac{30+30i}{20} \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2}i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Done } \arg\left(\frac{z_{\vec{AC}}}{z_{\vec{AB}}}\right) &= \arg\left(\frac{3}{2}(1+i)\right) = \arg \frac{3}{2} + \arg(1+i) \\
 &= 0 + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Done } (\vec{AB}, \vec{AC}) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

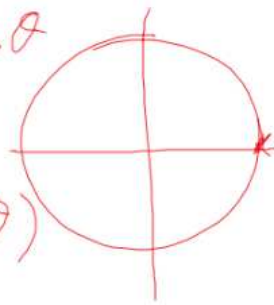
Notation: $e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

$$(e^{i\theta})' = (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)'$$

$$= -\sin \theta + i \cos \theta$$

$$= i(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$= i e^{i\theta}$$



$[r, \theta]$ note $r e^{i\theta}$

$$[r, \theta] \times [r', \theta'] = [rr', \theta + \theta']$$

$$r e^{i\theta} \times r' e^{i\theta'} = rr' e^{i(\theta + \theta')}$$

Examples

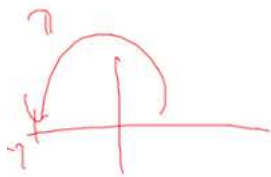
1) $z_1 = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}}$ donc $|z_1| = 1$
 $\arg(z_1) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$z_2 = -2 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2 \times (-1) e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= 2 \times e^{i\pi} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2 e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}$$

donc $|z_2| = 2$

$$\arg(z_2) = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$



Par tout θ réel $|e^{i\theta}| = 1$

$$|e^{i\theta}| = |\cos\theta + i\sin\theta| = \sqrt{\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta} \\ = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$$

$$z_3 = -4e^{-4i\pi} = 4e^{i\pi}e^{-4i\pi} \\ = 4e^{-3i\pi} = 4e^{i\pi} \quad \text{donc } |z_3| = 4 \\ \arg(z_3) = \pi$$

$$z_4 = -ie^{i\pi} = 1e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}}e^{i\pi} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ \text{donc } |z_4| = 1 \\ \arg(z_4) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$