

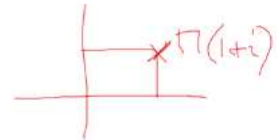
$$e^{i\theta} = [1; \theta]$$

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

Exemple 5

$$3] \quad z_1 = 1+i = [\sqrt{2}; \frac{\pi}{4}]$$

$$= \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$



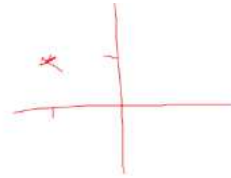
$$z_2 = -\sqrt{3} = [\sqrt{3}; \pi] = \sqrt{3} e^{i\pi}$$

$$z_3 = 5i = [5; \frac{\pi}{2}] = 5 e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$z_4 = -8i = [8; \frac{3\pi}{2}] = 8 e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}}$$

$$z_5 = -1+i = [\sqrt{2}; \frac{3\pi}{4}]$$

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



$$z_6 = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} (1+i) = [\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}; \pi] [\sqrt{2}; \frac{\pi}{4}]$$

$$= [\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}; \pi + \frac{\pi}{4}] = [\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}; \frac{5\pi}{4}]$$

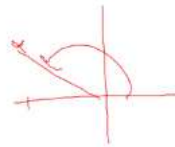
$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}}$$

$$z_7 = (-1+i)(\sqrt{3}+i) = [\sqrt{2}; \frac{3\pi}{4}] \times (\sqrt{3}+i)$$

$$= [\sqrt{2}; \frac{3\pi}{4}] [\angle; \frac{\pi}{6}] = [2\sqrt{2}; \frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6}]$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{11\pi}{12}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 z_8 &= \frac{-2+2i}{1-i\sqrt{3}} = \frac{[2\sqrt{2}; \frac{3\pi}{4}]}{[2; -\frac{\pi}{3}]} \\
 &= \left[\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2}; \frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3} \right] \\
 &= \left[\sqrt{2}; \frac{13\pi}{12} \right] = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{13\pi}{12}}
 \end{aligned}$$



Exemple 6

1) a) $z_1 = 3\sqrt{3} - 3i$

$$|z_1| = \sqrt{27+9} = 6$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos(\arg(z_1)) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \sin(\arg(z_1)) = \frac{-3}{6} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{donc on peut prendre} \\ \arg(z_1) = -\frac{\pi}{6} \end{array} \right\}$$

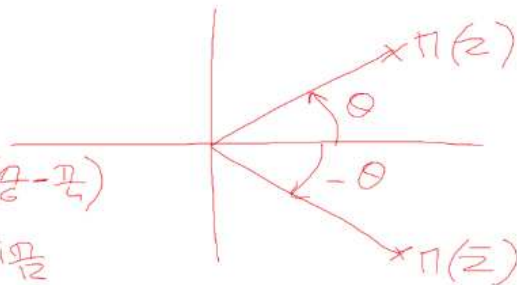
Ainsi $z_1 = 6 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}}$

$$z_2 = 2 - 2i = [2\sqrt{2}; -\frac{\pi}{4}] = 2\sqrt{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

b) $\bar{z}_1 = 6 e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}$

$$\bar{z}_2 = 2\sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 z_1 \times z_2 &= 12\sqrt{2} e^{i(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4})} \\
 &= 12\sqrt{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12}}
 \end{aligned}$$

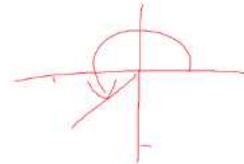
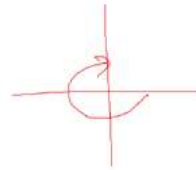


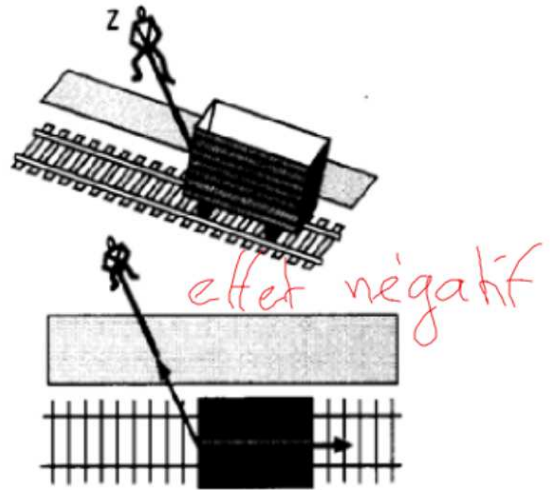
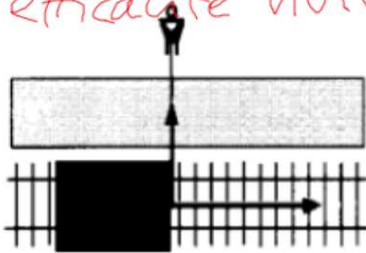
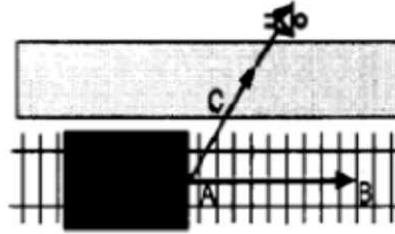
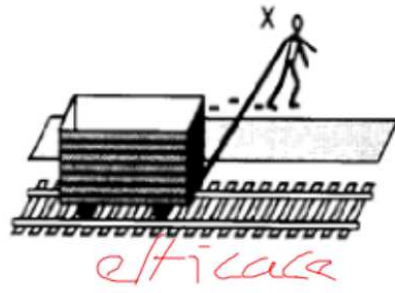
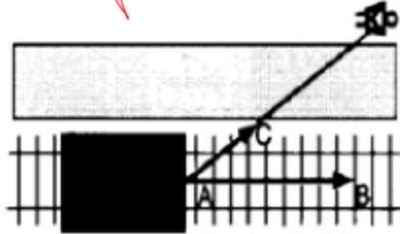
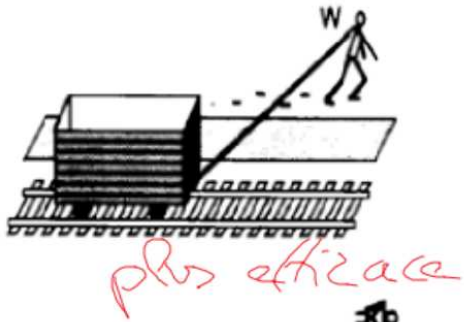
$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{6 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}}}{2\sqrt{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6} + i\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c) \quad z_1^{10} &= (6 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}})^{10} = 6^{10} e^{-\frac{10i\pi}{6}} \\
 &= 6^{10} e^{-\frac{5i\pi}{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$z_2^4 = (2\sqrt{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}})^4 = 64 e^{-i\pi} = 64 e^{i\pi}$$

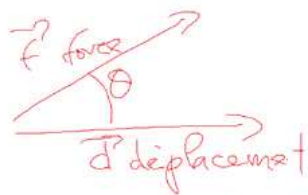
$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \quad z &= \frac{(1+i)^3}{1-i} - \frac{(1-i)^4}{(1+i)^2} \\
 &= \frac{(\sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}})^3}{\sqrt{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}} - \frac{(\sqrt{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}})^4}{(\sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}})^2} \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{2} e^{3i\frac{\pi}{4}}}{\sqrt{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}} - \frac{4 e^{-i\pi}}{2 e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}} \\
 &= 2 e^{i\pi} - 2 e^{-3i\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= 2 \times (-1) - 2 \times i \\
 &= -2 - 2i \\
 &= 2\sqrt{2} e^{-3i\frac{\pi}{4}}
 \end{aligned}$$





- Plus l'angle est petit, plus l'homme est efficace.
- Si l'angle est droit, l'efficacité est nulle.
- Si l'angle est plus grand qu'un angle droit, l'efficacité est négative.

On cherche une fonction mathématique qui a ces 3 propriétés



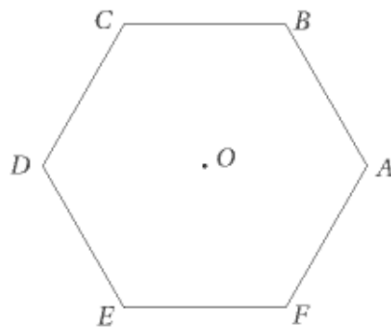
On modélise la situation par : $\cos \theta \times \| \vec{d} \| \times \| \vec{F} \|$

Cette expression est le produit scalaire de $\vec{F}$ par $\vec{d}$

On note : $\vec{F} \cdot \vec{d} = \| \vec{F} \| \times \| \vec{d} \| \times \cos \theta$

Exemple 1

On considère un hexagone régulier $ABCDEF$ de centre O tel que $AB = 2$.

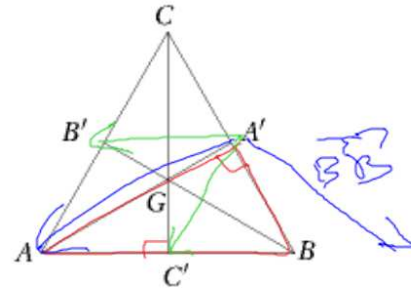


Calculer les produits scalaires suivants :

1. $\vec{OB} \cdot \vec{OA} = OB \times OA \times \cos(\widehat{BOA}) = 2 \times 2 \times \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 2 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
2. $\vec{OD} \cdot \vec{OE} = OD \times OE \times \cos(\widehat{DOE}) = 2$
3. $\vec{OB} \cdot \vec{CB} = \vec{OB} \cdot \vec{OA} = 2$
4. $\vec{CB} \cdot \vec{FE} = \vec{CB} \cdot (-\vec{CB}) = CB \times CB \times \cos \pi = -4$
5. $\vec{EB} \cdot \vec{FA} = (2\vec{OB}) \cdot \vec{OB} = 2OB \times OB \times \cos 0 = 4 \times 2 \times 1 = 8$

Exemple 2

ABC est un triangle équilatéral de côté a . On note A' , B' et C' les milieux des côtés $[BC]$, $[CA]$ et $[AB]$ et G le centre de gravité du triangle ABC .
Calculer les produits scalaires suivants :



$$\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\vec{AB}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\vec{AC}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = \frac{a^2}{8}$$

1. $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = AB \times AC \times \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = a^2/2$
2. $\vec{AA'} \cdot \vec{AC} = AA' \times AC \times \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = a\sqrt{3}/2 \times a \times \sqrt{3}/2 = 3a^2/4$
3. $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AB'} = AB \times AB' \times \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = a \times \frac{a}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = a^2/4$
4. $\vec{GA} \cdot \vec{GB} = GA \times GB \times \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{2}{3}a \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}a \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times (-\frac{1}{2}) = -a^2/6$
5. $\vec{A'A} \cdot \vec{B'B} = AA' \times BB' \times \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} = a\sqrt{3}/2 \times a\sqrt{3}/2 \times (-\frac{1}{2}) = -3a^2/8$
6. $\vec{A'B'} \cdot \vec{A'C'} = AA' \times BB' \times \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} = a\sqrt{3}/2 \times a\sqrt{3}/2 \times (-\frac{1}{2}) = -3a^2/8$