

Solution TD Série 1

Exo1 formes algébriques avec $z = x + iy$

$$z_1 = \frac{\bar{z}}{z}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{iz}{\bar{z}}$$

alors

$$z_1 = \frac{x-iy}{x+iy} = \frac{(x-iy)(x-iy)}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} + i \frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{i(x+iy)}{x-iy} = \frac{i(x+iy)^2}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{-2xy}{x^2+y^2} + i \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2}$$

Exo2 formes exponentielles

$$z_1 = 1 + i\sqrt{3} = 2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} ; z_2 = 9e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} ; z_3 = 3e^{i\pi}$$

$$z_4 = \frac{-i\sqrt{2}}{1+i} = \frac{\sqrt{2}e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}}}{\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}} = e^{-i\frac{3\pi}{4}} ; z_5 = \frac{(2e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}})^3}{(\sqrt{2}e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}})^5} = \frac{2^3 e^{i\pi}}{2^{\frac{5}{2}} e^{-i\frac{5\pi}{4}}} = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{9\pi}{4}}$$

$$z_5 = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$z_6 = \sin(x) + i \cos(x) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$z_6 = e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)}$$

Exo3 résoudre les équations suivantes:

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

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{z = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2}i}$$

$$2) (3+2i)(z-1) = i \Rightarrow z = \frac{i}{(3+2i)} + 1 = \boxed{\frac{15}{13} + \frac{3}{13}i = z}$$

$$3) (2-i)z + 1 = (3+2i)z - i \Rightarrow z = \frac{1+i}{(1+3i)} = \frac{(1+i)(1-3i)}{10} = \boxed{\frac{2}{5} - i\frac{1}{5} = z}$$

$$4) (4-2i)z^2 = (1+5i)z \Rightarrow z = \frac{(1+5i)}{(4-2i)} = \frac{(1+5i)(4+2i)}{20} = \boxed{\frac{-3}{10} + i\frac{11}{10} = z}$$

Exo4 équations avec conjugués

$$1) 2z+i = \bar{z}+1 \Rightarrow 2(x+iy)+i = x-iy+1 \Rightarrow x+i3y = 1-i$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=-\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$2) 2z+\bar{z} = 2+3i \Rightarrow 2x+2iy+x-iy = 2+3i \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=\frac{2}{3} \\ y=3 \end{cases}$$

$$3) 2z+2\bar{z} = 2+3i \Rightarrow 4x = 2+3i \Rightarrow \text{il n'y a pas de solution tant que } x \text{ réel}$$

$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 $x, y \rightarrow z$

Exo5 système d'équation

$$1) \begin{cases} 2z_1 - z_2 = i \\ -2z_1 + 3iz_2 = -17 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -z_2 + 3iz_2 = -17+i \Rightarrow z_2 = \frac{(-17+i)}{(-1+3i)}$$

$$\text{donc } z_2 = 2+5i$$

$$\text{et } z_1 = \frac{z_2+i}{2} = 1+3i = z_1$$

$$2) \begin{cases} 3iz_1 + iz_2 = i+7 \\ iz_1 + 2z_2 = 11i \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow z_2(i-6) = 7-32i \Rightarrow z_2 = \frac{-7+32i}{6-i}$$
$$\Rightarrow z_2 = \frac{(-7+32i)(6+i)}{37}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{-74+185i}{37} = -2+5i$$

$$z_1 = 11+2iz_2 = 1-4i$$

Exo6 Equations d'ordre supérieur

$$z^3+3z^2+3z+3=0 \Rightarrow (z+1)^3+2=0 \Rightarrow (z+1)^3 = 2e^{i(\pi+2k\pi)}$$
$$\Rightarrow z = \sqrt[3]{2} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}\right)} - 1$$

$$\text{pour } k=0 \quad z_0 = \sqrt[3]{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} - 1$$

$$k=1 \quad z_1 = \sqrt[3]{2} e^{i\pi} - 1$$

$$k=2 \quad z_2 = \sqrt[3]{2} e^{i\frac{5\pi}{3}} - 1$$

Exo 6 (suite)

$$(z-1)^4 = 1 \Rightarrow (z-1)^4 = e^{i(\pi + 2k\pi)} \Rightarrow z-1 = e^{i(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2})}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = e^{i(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2})} + 1$$

pour $k=0$ $z_0 = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} + 1$

$k=1$ $z_1 = e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}} + 1$

$k=2$ $z_2 = e^{i\frac{5\pi}{4}} + 1$

$k=3$ $z_3 = e^{i\frac{7\pi}{4}} + 1$

Exo 7 Manipulation des puissances

1) $(1-i)^{1000} = (\sqrt{2}e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}})^{1000} = 2^{500} e^{-i250\pi} = 2^{500}$

2) $(\sqrt{3}-i)^3 (-1+i\sqrt{3})^{-5} = (2e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}})^3 (2e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}})^{-5} = 2^3 \times 2^5 (e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-i\frac{10\pi}{3}})$
 $= 2^8 e^{-i\frac{23\pi}{6}} = 2^8 (e^{-i(\frac{24\pi}{6} - \pi)})$
 $= 2^8 e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}$

Exo 8 Représentation graphique

$$(i)^{\frac{1}{6}} = (e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k)})^{\frac{1}{6}} = e^{i(\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi k}{3})} ; \text{ Les six solutions sont}$$

$k=0$ $s_0 = e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}}$

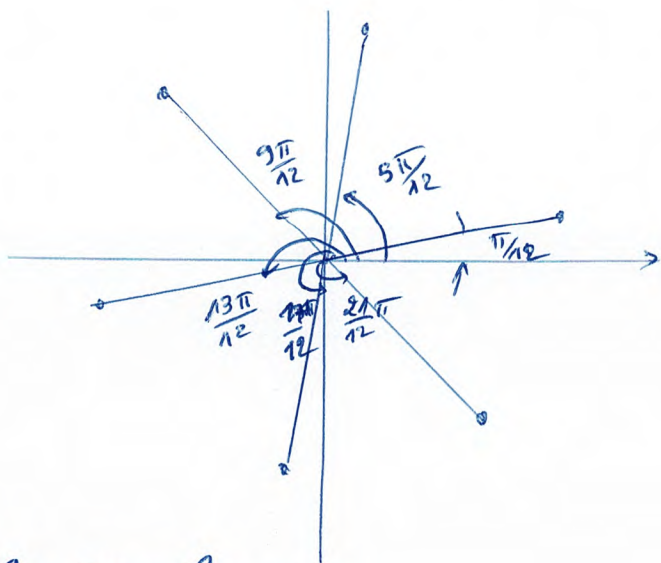
$k=1$ $s_1 = e^{i\frac{5\pi}{12}}$

$k=2$ $s_2 = e^{i\frac{9\pi}{12}}$

$k=3$ $s_3 = e^{i\frac{13\pi}{12}}$

$k=4$ $s_4 = e^{i\frac{17\pi}{12}}$

$k=5$ $s_5 = e^{i\frac{21\pi}{12}}$



Exo 9 Travail maison

Solution Série de TD 2

Exo 1

Vérification que si $z_0 = \pi + i \log(2 + \sqrt{5})$ alors $|\sin z_0| = 2$

$$\sin z_0 = \frac{e^{iz_0} - e^{-iz_0}}{2i} = \frac{-i}{2} \left(e^{i(\pi + i \log(2 + \sqrt{5}))} - e^{-i(\pi + i \log(2 + \sqrt{5}))} \right)$$

$$\sin z_0 = \frac{-i}{2} \left(\frac{e^{i\pi}}{(2 + \sqrt{5})} - e^{-i\pi}(2 + \sqrt{5}) \right) = \frac{-i}{2} \left(\frac{-1}{2 + \sqrt{5}} + 2 + \sqrt{5} \right)$$

$$\sin z_0 = -\frac{i}{2} \left(\frac{8 + 4\sqrt{5}}{2 + \sqrt{5}} \right) = -2i \Rightarrow \boxed{|\sin z_0| = 2}$$

Exo 2 formes algébrique

$$1) f(z) = e^{-z} = e^{-(x+iy)} = e^{-x} e^{-iy} = e^{-x} (\cos y - i \sin y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) f(z) = \sin z &= \frac{e^{+iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} = \frac{e^{i(x+iy)} - e^{-i(x+iy)}}{2i} = \frac{e^{-y} e^{ix} - e^y e^{-ix}}{2i} \\ &= \cos(x) \left(\frac{e^{-y} - e^y}{2i} \right) + \sin(x) \left(\frac{e^{-y} + e^y}{2} \right) \\ \sin z &= \sin(x) \operatorname{ch}(y) + i \cos(x) \operatorname{sh}(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) f(z) = z^{z^2} &= e^{z^2 \ln(z)} = e^{(x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy) \ln(z)} = e^{(x^2 - y^2) \ln(z)} e^{i2xy \ln(z)} \\ &= z^{(x^2 - y^2)} e^{i2xy \ln(z)} = z^{(x^2 - y^2)} \left(\cos(2xy \ln(z)) + i \sin(2xy \ln(z)) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Détermination principale

$$4) f(z) = \operatorname{ch}(z-i) = \frac{e^{z-i} + e^{-z+i}}{2} = \frac{e^x e^{i(y-1)} + e^{-x} e^{-i(y-1)}}{2} = \cos(y-1) \operatorname{ch}(x) + i \sin(y-1) \operatorname{sh}(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5) f(z) = z^{2-i} &= e^{(2-i) \ln(z)} = e^{(2-i)(\ln(|z|) + i(\operatorname{Arg}(z) + 2k\pi))} \\ &= e^{[2 \ln(|z|) + \operatorname{Arg}(z) + 2k\pi]} e^{i[2 \operatorname{Arg}(z) + 4k\pi - \ln(|z|)]} \\ z^{2-i} &= |z|^2 e^{i(\operatorname{Arg}(z) + 2k\pi)} \left[\cos(2 \operatorname{Arg}(z) - \ln(|z|)) + i \sin(2 \operatorname{Arg}(z) - \ln(|z|)) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Exo 3 trouvez les valeurs de $z = x + iy$ pour

voir Exo 2

1) $\sin z$ soit réel, alors $\sin z = \sin(x) \operatorname{ch}(y) + i \cos(x) \operatorname{sh}(y)$

$$z \text{ réel} \Rightarrow \cos(x) \operatorname{sh}(y) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos(x) = 0 \text{ alors } x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \\ \text{ou} \\ \operatorname{sh}(y) = 0 \text{ donc } y = 0 \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \operatorname{sh}(z) &= \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} = \frac{e^x e^{iy} - e^{-x} e^{-iy}}{2} = \cos(y) \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \right) + i \sin(y) \left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \right) \\ &= \cos(y) \operatorname{sh}(x) + i \sin(y) \operatorname{ch}(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{sh}(z) \text{ soit imaginaire} \Rightarrow \cos(y) \operatorname{sh}(x) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \cos(y) = 0 & y = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \\ \operatorname{sh}(x) = 0 & x = 0 \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Exo 4 calcul

$$1) i^i = e^{i \ln(i)} = e^{i(\ln(1) + i(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi))} = e^{-(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi)} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) (1-i)^{3-3i} &= e^{(3-3i) \ln(1-i)} = e^{(3-3i) [\ln(\sqrt{2}) + i(-\frac{\pi}{4}) + 2k\pi]} \\ &= e^{3\ln\sqrt{2} + 3(-\frac{\pi}{4}) + 6k\pi} e^{-i[3\ln(\sqrt{2}) + \frac{3\pi}{4} - 6k\pi]} \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} e^{-\frac{3\pi}{4} + 6k\pi} \left[\cos(3\ln(\sqrt{2}) + \frac{3\pi}{4}) - i \sin(3\ln(\sqrt{2}) + \frac{3\pi}{4}) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \log(1+i) = \log(\sqrt{2}) + i\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi\right) \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Exo 5

$$1) \lim_{z \rightarrow i} f(z) = i^2 = -1$$

seule limite
fonction continue en $z=i$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow i} g(z) \quad \begin{cases} i^2 = -1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

plusieurs limites
discontinue en $z=i$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} h(z) = \frac{z}{|z|} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} e^{i \arg(z) + 2k\pi}$$

admet plusieurs limites
fonction discontinue

Exo 1 Critères Cauchy-Riemann Vérification

$$1) w = z^3 = (x+iy)^3 = (x^3 - 3xy^2) + i(3x^2y - y^3)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y^2 = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \quad \text{et} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 6xy = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \quad \text{CR Vérifié}$$

$$2) w = \frac{1}{2}\left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(x+iy + \frac{1}{x+iy}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{x^3 + xy^2 + x}{x^2 + y^2}\right) + i\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2y + y^3 - y}{x^2 + y^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2 - x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

Le critère C-R est encore vérifié

3)

$$w = \sin(z) = \sin x \cosh y + i \cos x \sinh y \quad (\text{voir série précédente})$$

donc $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \cos x \cosh y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

CR Vérifié

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \sin x \sinh y = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

Exo 2: on a $u = ax + by$ et $v = cx + dy$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = a ; \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = b ; \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = c ; \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = d$$

pour que $f(z)$ soit holomorphe le critère C-R doit être vérifié ce qui est traduit par $\begin{cases} a=d \\ b=-c \end{cases}$

$$f(z) = ax - cy + i(cx + ay)$$

EX03

Soient $z = x + iy$ et v la fonction définie par

$$v(x, y) \rightarrow xy^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3$$

1) harmonique

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = -2x \quad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0 \text{ elle est harmonique}$$

2) trouve u telle que $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ soit holomorphe

d'après C-R $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ et $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$

donc $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2xy$; $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -(y^2 - x^2)$

l'intégration $\int \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \int 2xy = x^2y + C(y) = u(x, y)$

alors $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x^2 + C'(y)$ et d'après C-R $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -(y^2 - x^2)$

$$\Rightarrow C'(y) = -(y^2 - x^2) - x^2 = -y^2 \Rightarrow C(y) = -\frac{1}{3}y^3 + c$$

alors $u(x, y) = x^2y - \frac{1}{3}y^3 + c$

$$f(z) = \left(x^2y - \frac{1}{3}y^3 + c\right) + i\left(xy^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3\right)$$

Exo 4

en utilisant les coordonnées polaire $z = re^{i\theta}$, f'sécrit

$$f(z) = \ln r + i\theta = u(r, \theta) + i v(r, \theta)$$

$$\text{d'où } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = 0 = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \end{cases}$$

par conséquent f est
holomorphe

Exercice 5

dérivée des fonction par rapport à $\bar{z}$ (à domicile)

Exo1:

La paramétrisation du chemin est $\gamma(t) = (i+1)(1-t) + t = i+1 - i$

alors $\gamma(t) = -i$

$$0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\gamma} (2\bar{z} + 5) dz &= \int_0^1 [2(i+1-it) + 5](-i) dt \\ &= -i[-i+7] = -1-7i \end{aligned}$$

Exo2:

droit $(0,0) \rightarrow (0,1)$ $\gamma(t) = it$ $0 \leq t \leq 1$ avec $\gamma'(t) = i$

$$\int_{\gamma} (z^2 + 3z) dz = \int_0^1 ((it)^2 + 3it) i dt = i \int_0^1 (-t^2 + 3it) dt = i \left(\left[-\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^1 + 3i \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^1 \right)$$

$$\int_{\gamma} (z^2 + 3z) dz = -\frac{3}{2} - \frac{i}{3}$$

le cercle (quart de cercle) $(0,0)$ centre points $(2,0)$ et $(0,-2)$

$$\gamma(t) = 2e^{it} \quad t \in [0, -\frac{\pi}{2}] \quad \gamma'(t) = 2ie^{it}$$

$$\text{alors} \quad \int_{\gamma} (z^2 + 3z) dz = \int_0^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} (4e^{2it} + 6e^{it}) 2ie^{it} dt$$

tout calcul fait

$$\int_{\gamma} (z^2 + 3z) dz = 4i \left(\frac{2}{3i} (e^{-i\frac{3\pi}{2}} - 1) \right) + \frac{3}{2i} (e^{-i\pi} - 1)$$

$$= -\frac{44}{3} + \frac{8}{3}i$$

$$\begin{cases} e^{-i\frac{3\pi}{2}} = i \\ e^{-i\pi} = -1 \end{cases}$$

Exo 3 pour les deux segments

$$\gamma_1(t) = i - it \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1 \quad \gamma_1'(t) = -i$$

$$\gamma_2(t) = t \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1 \quad \gamma_2'(t) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\gamma} \bar{z} dz &= \int_{\gamma_1} \bar{z} dz + \int_{\gamma_2} \bar{z} dz \\ &= \int_0^1 [-i + it](-i) dt + \int_0^1 t(1) dt \\ &= -0,5 + 0,5 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Exo 4

$$\gamma_1(t) = 2e^{it} \quad 0 \leq t \leq \pi \quad ; \quad \gamma_2(t) = t; \quad -2 \leq t \leq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\gamma} (2\bar{z} + 3|z|^2) dz &= \int_{\gamma_1} (2\bar{z} + 3|z|^2) dz + \int_{\gamma_2} (2\bar{z} + 3|z|^2) dz \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} (4e^{-it} + 12) 2ie^{it} dt + \int_{-2}^0 (2t + 3t^2) \times 1 dt \\ &= 4i \int_0^{\pi} 2 + 6e^{it} dt + 16 = 8\pi i - 32 \end{aligned}$$

NB

on peut paramétriser $\gamma_2(t)$ avec la même méthode des segments

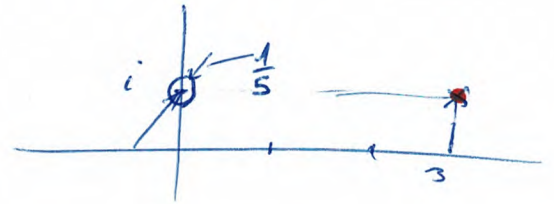
$$\gamma_2(t) = -2(1-t) + 2t \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

on trouvera les mêmes résultats

Exo 5

1) la singularité de f est $z_0 = i+3$

$i+3$ est à l'extérieur du domaine d'intégration défini par $|z-i| = \frac{1}{5}$



donc d'après Cauchy

$$\int_{|z-i|=\frac{1}{5}} \frac{z}{(z-i-3)} dz = 0$$

2) la singularité est à l'intérieur $z_0 = i+2$

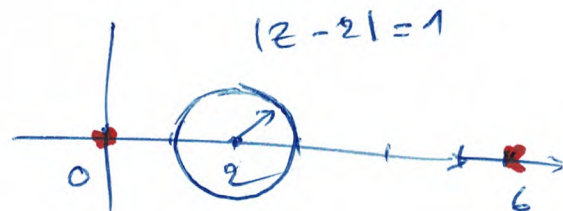
$$I = \int_{|z-i|=3} \frac{e^z}{(z-i-2)^2} dz = 2\pi i g'(i+2) = 2\pi i e^{i+2}$$

$$g(z) = e^z$$

Exo 6

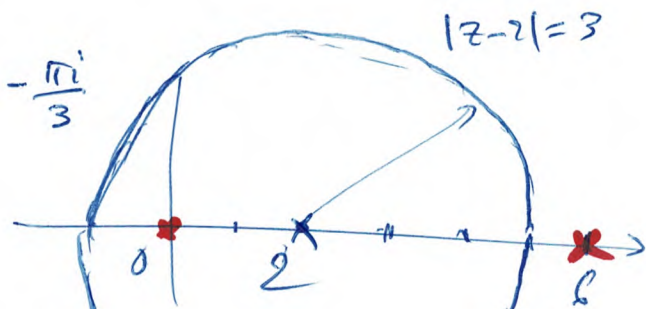
1) d'après Cauchy

$$I = \int_{|z-2|=1} \frac{e^z}{z^2-6z} dz = 0$$



$$2) I = \int_{|z-2|=1} \frac{e^z}{z^2-6z} dz = 2\pi i f(0) = 2\pi i \frac{1}{-6} = -\frac{\pi i}{3}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{e^z}{z-6}$$



$$3) I = \int_{\gamma_1} \frac{g(z)}{z} dz + \int_{\gamma_2} \frac{h(z)}{z-6} dz$$

$$g(z) = \frac{e^z}{z-6} \text{ et } h(z) = \frac{e^z}{z}$$

$$I = 2\pi i g(0) + 2\pi i h(6) = \frac{e^6 - 1}{3} \pi i$$

