

$$z = \frac{1}{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$z = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$

$$z = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\vec{AC} \begin{pmatrix} x_C - x_A \\ y_C - y_A \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z_A = 4 + 5i$$

$$z_C = 6 - 3i$$

Affixe de \vec{AC} est $z_C - z_A$

$$z_C - z_A = 6 - 3i - (4 + 5i)$$

$$= 6 - 3i - 4 - 5i$$

$$= 2 - 8i$$

$$z = \boxed{3} \left(\cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} \right) \right)$$

4 / 4 - 90%

1) Donner la forme algébrique du nombre complexe $z = \frac{1}{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$.

2) Donner la forme trigonométrique de $z_1 = 9 + 9\sqrt{3}i$, $z_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{1}{4}i$.

3) Place les points A, B, C, D d'affixes :

$z_A = -2i$, $z_B = 3 \left(\cos \left(\frac{-2\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{-2\pi}{3} \right) \right)$, $z_C = 4 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$, $z_D = 2 \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} \right)$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}$$
$$f^{-1}(x) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 5x - 1$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 5$$
$$= -\frac{3}{3}x^2 + \frac{2}{2}x + 5$$
$$= -x^2 + x + 5$$

+

$$A (z_A)$$

$$z_A = 3i - 5$$

$$B (z_B)$$

$$z_B = 10 - 2i$$

$$|z_A| = \sqrt{(-5)^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{25 + 9} = \sqrt{34}$$

$$|z_B| = \sqrt{10^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{100 + 4} = 2\sqrt{26}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{AB} (z_{\vec{AB}}) &= z_B - z_A = (10 - 2i) - (3i - 5) \\ &= 10 - 2i - 3i + 5 \\ &= 15 - 5i \end{aligned}$$

$$z_D = 4 \left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right)$$

$$= 4 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{2} - 2i$$

$$z_D = 2\sqrt{3} - 2i$$

