

EXERCICE 1B.1Dans chaque cas, donner le conjugué de z :

$$z = 6 + 3i \quad \overline{z} = 6 - 3i$$

$$z = 5i + 2 \quad \overline{z} = -5i + 2$$

$$z = 5 - i \quad \overline{z} = 5 + i$$

$$z = -7 \quad \overline{z} = -7$$

$$z = -2i \quad \overline{z} = 2i$$

$$z = i \quad \overline{z} = -i$$

EXERCICE 1B.2Calculer $\overline{z z}$ dans chaque cas :

a. $z = 3 - 4i$
 $\overline{z z} = 25$

b. $z = 5 + i$
 $\overline{z z} = 26$

c. $z = -5 + 2i$
 $\overline{z z} = 29$

EXERCICE 1A.3

Donner la forme algébrique des nombres suivants :

$$z_1 = \frac{1}{1 + 4i}$$

$$z_1 = \frac{1}{1 + 4i}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{1}{6 - i}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{1}{6 - i}$$

$$z_3 = \frac{1}{i - 3}$$

$$z_3 = \frac{1}{i - 3}$$

EXERCICE 1A.4

Donner la forme algébrique des nombres suivants :

$$z_1 = \frac{3 + 4i}{1 + 2i}$$

$$z_1 = \frac{3 + 4i}{1 + 2i}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{1 + i}{1 - i}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{1 + i}{1 - i}$$

$$z_3 = \frac{4}{3i}$$

$$z_3 = \frac{4}{3i}$$

$$z_4 = \frac{-3}{1 + i\sqrt{2}}$$

$$z_4 = \frac{-3}{1 + i\sqrt{2}}$$

$$z_5 = \frac{5 + 2i}{3i}$$

$$z_5 = \frac{5 + 2i}{3i}$$

$$z_6 = i + \frac{1}{i}$$

$$z_6 = i + \frac{1}{i}$$