

TD3

①

Exercice N°04:

1. La division euclidienne de A par B

$$\begin{array}{r}
 A = 3x^5 + 6x^4 + 1 \\
 \underline{-(3x^5 + 6x^4 + 9x^3)} \\
 -6x^4 - 9x^3 + 6x^2 + 1 \\
 \underline{-(-6x^4 - 12x^3 - 18x^2)} \\
 3x^3 + 22x^2 + 1 \\
 \underline{-(3x^3 + 6x^2 + 9x)} \\
 16x^2 - 9x + 1 \\
 \underline{-(16x^2 + 32x + 64)} \\
 -41x - 63 = R
 \end{array}$$

2. D.S.P. à l'ordre $K=3$

$$B = x + 2x + 3x^2$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 A = 2 + 6x^2 + x^3 \\
 \underline{-(2 + 6x + 6x^2)} \\
 0 - 6x - 2x^3 + x^3 \\
 = -6x - 2x^3 + x^3 \\
 \underline{-(6x^2 + 12x^3 + 12x^4)} \\
 -6x^2 + 12x^3 + 12x^4 \\
 \underline{-(6x^2 + 12x^3 + 12x^4)} \\
 0 + x^3 - 12x^4 \\
 = x^3 - 12x^4 \\
 \underline{-(x^3 + 9x^4 + 3x^5)} \\
 -20x^4 - 3x^5 \\
 = x^4(-20 - 3x)
 \end{array}$$

alors $A = B \cdot (2 - 6x + 6x^2 + x^3) + x^4(-20 - 3x)$

$$3. A = -x^6 + 3x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x + y$$

$$B = -x^2 + 2x + y$$

$$Q_1 = ? R_1 = ?$$

$$A = BQ_1 + R_1, \deg(Q_1) = 2$$

$$\deg(R_1) = 1$$

Méthode générale

$$\deg(Q_1) = 2 \Rightarrow Q_1 = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$\deg(R_1) = 1 \Rightarrow R_1 = dx + e$$

$$A = BQ_1 + R_1 \Leftrightarrow A = B(ax^2 + bx + c) + dx + e$$

par identification:

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \\
 b &= \\
 c &= \\
 d &= \\
 e &=
 \end{aligned}$$

D.E. de A par B.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 A = -x^6 + 3x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x + y \\
 \underline{-(-x^6 + 2x^3 + x^2)} \\
 \quad \quad \quad x^2 - 5x + y \\
 \quad \quad \quad \underline{-(x^3 - 2x^2 - x)} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 3x^2 - 6x + y \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \underline{-(3x^2 - 6x - 3)} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 2x + y + 3 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \underline{-(2x + 6)} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad y - 3
 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 - x - 3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_1 &= \\
 \deg(Q_1) &= 2 \\
 \text{donc } A &= BQ_1 + R_1 \\
 \deg(Q_1) &= 2 \\
 \deg(R_1) &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$R_1 \rightarrow \deg(R_1) = 1$$

Rmq

Si $\deg(R_1) = 0$ la solution est l'ensemble vide

$$A = BQ_2 + R_2$$

$$\deg(Q_2) = 3 \text{ et } \deg(R_2) = 5$$

Méthode 2:

Essayons la D.S.P. de A par B à l'ordre $K=3$.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 y - 5x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 - x^6 \\
 \underline{-(y - 2x + x^2)} \\
 -7x + 3x^2 + 3x^3 - x^6 \\
 + 7x + 16x^2 - 7x^3 \\
 \hline
 17x^2 - 4x^3 - x^6 \\
 \underline{-(17x^2 - 36x^3 + 17x^4)} \\
 -38x^3 + 16x^4 - x^6 \\
 + 38x^3 - 76x^4 - 38x^5 \\
 \hline
 -92x^4 + 38x^5 - x^6 \\
 = x^4(-92 + 38x)
 \end{array}$$

Résumé:

$$A = BQ_2 + R_2$$

$$\deg(Q_2) = 3 \quad \deg(R_2) = 5$$

Méthode 2: classique

on va trouver toutes les solutions.

$$\deg Q_3 = 3 \Rightarrow Q_3 = a_3 x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$$

$$\deg(R_2) = 5 \Rightarrow R_2 = b_5 x^5 + b_4 x^4 + b_3 x^3 + b_2 x^2 + b_1 x + b_0$$

$$+ b_2 x^2 + b_1 x + b_0 \neq 0$$

$$A = (-x^2, 2x+1)(a_3 x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0) + b_5 x^5 + b_4 x^4 + b_3 x^3 + b_2 x^2 + b_1 x + b_0$$

$$A = (-a_3 + b_5)x^5 + (-a_2 + 2a_3 + b_4)x^4 + (-a_1 + 2a_2 + a_3 + b_3)x^3 + (-a_0 + 2a_1 + a_2 + b_2)x^2 + (2a_0 + a_1 + b_1)x + (a_0 + b_0)$$

Par identification:

$$\begin{cases} -a_3 + b_5 = 0 \\ -a_2 + 2a_3 + b_4 = -1 \\ -a_1 + 2a_2 + a_3 + b_3 = 3 \\ -a_0 + 2a_1 + a_2 + b_2 = 2 \\ 2a_0 + a_1 + b_1 = -5 \\ a_0 + b_0 = -2 \end{cases}$$

On écrit $a_0, \dots, a_5$ et b_4 et b_5 en fct de b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3 sont quelq dans $\mathbb{R}$

$$S = \left\{ (Q_3, R_2) \text{ avec } \begin{matrix} Q_3 = a_0 + \dots \\ R_2 = \dots \end{matrix} \right. \\ \left. b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

Exercice 2:

on a: $P \in \mathbb{R}[x]$ tq:

$$\tilde{P}(x) = 3, \quad \tilde{P}^{(2)}(x) = 4, \quad \tilde{P}^{(3)}(x) = 5$$

$$\text{et } \tilde{P}^{(n)}(x) = 0, \quad \forall n \geq 3$$

on a d'après la formule de Taylor:

$$P = \tilde{P}(x) + \frac{\tilde{P}'(x)}{1!}(x-x) + \frac{\tilde{P}''(x)}{2!}(x-x)^2 + \dots + \frac{\tilde{P}^{(n)}(x)}{n!}(x-x)^n \\ = 3 + 4(x-x) + \frac{5}{2}(x-x)^2 + 0 + 0 + \dots \\ = 3 + 4x - 4 + \frac{5}{2}(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 0 + \dots + 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P = -x + 4x + \frac{5}{2}x^2 - 5x + \frac{5}{2}$$

$$P = \frac{5}{2}x^2 - x + \frac{3}{2}$$

Exercice 3:

$$P? \deg P = 6 \text{ tq}$$

$P+1$ est divisible par $(x-1)^3(1)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \exists Q_1 \in \mathbb{R}[x] \text{ tq} \\ P+1 = Q_1(x-1)^3 \end{cases}$$

$P+2$ est divisible par x^4

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists Q_2 \in \mathbb{R}[x] \text{ tq } P+2 = Q_2 x^4 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow \deg Q_1 = 6 - 3 = 3$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow \deg Q_2 = 6 - 4 = 2$$

$$\text{alors } Q_1 = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3$$

$$\text{et } Q_2 = b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2$$

(1) et (2) $\Rightarrow$

$$Q_1(x-1)^3 = Q_2 x^4 - 2$$

Méthode 1: identification

Méthode 2:

(1) $\Rightarrow 1$ est un zéro de $P+1$ de mult $p \geq 3$

$\Rightarrow 1$ est un zéro de $(P+1)' = P'$ de mult ≥ 2 (d'après le cour)
alors: $P' = (x-1)^2 D_1$ (3) $D_1 \in \mathbb{R}[x]$

(2) $\Rightarrow 0$ est un zéro de $P+2$ de mult $p \geq 4$

$\Rightarrow 0$ est un zéro de $(P+2)' = P'$ de mult ≥ 3

$$\text{alors } P' = x^3 D_2 \quad (4)$$

or $\deg P' = 6 - 1 = 5$??
on a $(x-1)^2$ divise P' et x^3 divise P'

$\Rightarrow (x-1)^2 x^3$ divise P' or $\deg P' = 5$
donc $P' = C \cdot (x-1)^2 x^3$

$$P = \int P' = \int (x^5 - 2x^4 + \dots + x^3) dx$$

$$= C \left(\frac{x^6}{6} - \frac{2x^5}{5} + \frac{x^4}{4} \right) + c'$$

$$\deg P = 6$$

3. suite: 9 (C) 2

Méthode 1: identification

$$Q(x-1)^3 = Q_2 x^6 - x$$

Méthode 2: zéro de P'

→ factorisant P'

→ $P' \rightarrow P$

$$P = C_1 \left(\frac{x^6}{6} - 2 \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^4}{4} + C_2 \right)$$

$C_1, C_2?$

$$\tilde{P}(0) = -2 \Rightarrow C_1 C_2 = -2$$

$$\tilde{P}(x) = -x \Rightarrow C_1 \left(\frac{1}{60} + C_2 \right) = x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{C_1}{60} - 2 = -x$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 = 60$$

$$C_2 = \frac{-2}{\frac{1}{60}} = -\frac{1}{30}$$

2) P' deg $P = 6$

$$(x-1)^3 / P \text{ ① et } (x+1)^6 / P \text{ ②}$$

1) $\Rightarrow x$ est zéro de $P+1$ de mult ≥ 3
 $P+2 \geq 6$

2) $\Rightarrow -1$ " " $P+2 \geq 6$
 alors x est zéro de P de mult ≥ 2
 -1 " " ≥ 3

$$\Rightarrow P' = Q(x-1)^2(x+1)^3$$

or deg $P = 6$ et deg $P' = 5$

$$P' = C_1(x-1)^2(x+1)^3 \quad C_1 = \text{cste}$$

$$P = \int P' = C_1(\dots + C_2)$$

$C_1, C_2?$

$$\tilde{P}(x) = -x \Rightarrow$$

$$\tilde{P}(-1) = -2 \Rightarrow$$

Exo 4:

$$n \in \mathbb{N}, A_n = x^n \sin p - x \sin n p - \sin(n+1)p$$

$$B = x^2 - 2x \cos p + 1$$

$$D, E \text{ de } A \text{ par } B \rightarrow Q_{n-1}, R_n$$

1) a) $n=2$

$$x^2 \sin p - x \sin 2p + \sin p$$

$$-x^2 \sin p - 2x \cos p \sin p + \sin p$$

$$= -x(\sin 2p) - 2 \cos p \sin p$$

$$= 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x \cos p + 1$$

b) $n=3$

$$x^3 \sin p - x \sin 3p + \sin p$$

$$-x^3 \sin p - 2x^2 \cos p \sin p + x \sin p$$

$$x^2 - 2x \cos p + 1$$

$$x^2 \sin 2p - x(\sin 3p + \sin p) + \sin p$$

$$= x^2 \sin 2p - 2x \sin 2p \cos p + \sin 2p$$

$$-x^2 \sin 2p - 2x \sin 2p \cos p + \sin 2p$$

$$= 0$$

$$\text{Donc } \begin{cases} Q_3 = x \sin p + \sin 2p \\ R_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sin 2p \cos p = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(2p+p) + \sin(2p-p)]$$

c) $n=6$

$$x^6 \sin p - x \sin 6p + \sin 3p$$

$$-x^6 \sin p + 2x^3 \sin p \cos 3p - x^2 \sin p$$

$$x^3 \sin 2p - 2x^2 \sin p \cos 2p + x \sin 3p$$

$$x^3 \sin 2p + 2x^2 \cos p \sin 2p - x \sin 2p$$

$$= -x^3 \sin 2p + x^2(\sin 3p + \sin p) - x \sin 2p$$

$$x^2 \sin 3p - x(\sin 6p + \sin 2p) + \sin 3p$$

$$-x^2 \sin 3p + 2x \cos p \sin 3p - \sin 3p$$

$$x(2 \cos p \sin 3p - \sin 6p - \sin 2p)$$

$$= 0 = R_3 \text{ (d'après ②)}$$

$$= 0 = R_3 \text{ (d'après ②)}$$

2) $\forall n \geq 2, R_n = 0$

$$Q_n = x^{n-2} \sin p + x^{n-3} \sin 2p + \dots + x \sin(n-2)p + \sin(n-1)p$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x^{n-k-1} \sin(kp)$$

Hq de prop et vraie pour $(n-1)$

$$\text{On a } A_n = x^n \sin \varphi - x \sin(n-1)\varphi + \sin(n-1)\varphi$$

$$A_{n+1} = x^{n+1} \sin \varphi - x \sin(n)\varphi + \sin(n)\varphi$$

$$\text{on pose } D_{n+1} = \sum_{k=1}^n x^{n-k} \sin(k\varphi)$$

$$\text{Mq } D_{n+1} = A_{n+1} \text{ et } R_{n+1} = 0$$

$$\text{on a } B D_{n+1} = x^2 \sum_{k=1}^n x^{n-k} \sin(k\varphi)$$

$$= 2x \cos \varphi \sum_{k=1}^n x^{n-k} \sin(k\varphi) + \sum_{k=1}^n x^{n-k} \sin(k\varphi)$$

$$\Rightarrow B D_{n+1} = \sum_{k=1}^n x^{n+2-k} \sin(k\varphi)$$

$$\text{on a } D_{n+1} = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} x^{n-k} \sin(k\varphi) + \sin(n\varphi)$$

$$= x \sum_{k=1}^n x^{n-k-1} \sin(k\varphi) + \sin(n\varphi)$$

$$\text{donc } D_{n+1} = x Q_n + \sin(n\varphi)$$

$$\Rightarrow B D_{n+1} = x B Q_n + B \sin(n\varphi)$$

$$= x A_n + B \sin(n\varphi)$$

d'après H.R.

$$= x^{n+1} \sin \varphi - x^2 \sin(n\varphi) + x \sin(n-1)\varphi$$

$$+ x^2 \sin(n\varphi) - 2x \cos \varphi \sin(n\varphi) + \sin(n\varphi)$$

$$= x^{n+1} \sin \varphi + x(\sin(n-1)\varphi - 2 \cos \varphi \sin(n\varphi) + \sin(n\varphi))$$

$$= x^{n+1} \sin \varphi - x \sin(n-1)\varphi + \sin(n\varphi)$$

$$= A_{n+1}$$

$$(\sin(n\varphi) \cos(\varphi) = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(n+1)\varphi + \sin(n-1)\varphi))$$

$$\text{d'où } B D_{n+1} = A_{n+1}$$

$$\text{d'où } Q_{n+1} = D_{n+1}$$

$$\text{et } R_{n+1} = 0$$

Exo 7: Polynôme coefficients deg 3

Soit $P \in K[x]$, $\deg P = 3$

$$P = a_3 x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$$

et soient $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ les 3 racines de P distinctes ou non

$$P = \prod_{i=1}^3 (x - \alpha_i)$$

$$= (x - \alpha_1)(x - \alpha_2)(x - \alpha_3)$$

$$= (x^2 - x(\alpha_2 + \alpha_1) + \alpha_1 \alpha_2)(x - \alpha_3)$$

$$= x^3 - (\alpha_3 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_1)x^2 + \dots$$

Par identification:

Resultat:

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = -\frac{a_2}{a_3} \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha_1 \alpha_2 + \alpha_2 \alpha_3 + \alpha_1 \alpha_3 = \frac{a_1}{a_3} \quad (2)$$

$$\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 = -\frac{a_0}{a_3} \quad (3)$$

Soit $P = x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x + \lambda \in \mathbb{C}[x]$

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ sont des racines de P dans $\mathbb{C}[x]$ tq $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \in \mathbb{C}^3$

on a:

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = -2 \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha_1 \alpha_2 + \alpha_2 \alpha_3 + \alpha_1 \alpha_3 = 3 \quad (2)$$

$$\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 = -\lambda \quad (3)$$

on suppose que $\alpha_1 \alpha_2 = 2$

$$\alpha_3 = -\frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$\alpha_3 = -\frac{1}{(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)}$$

$$\alpha_3 = -2 - (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$$

$$= -2 - \frac{1}{\alpha_3}$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow 2 + \alpha_3 (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_3 (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = 1$$

$$\alpha_3^2 + 2\alpha_3 + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha_3 + 1)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_3 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 2$$

Exercice 8: Fact dans $\mathbb{R}[x]$ (3)

$$x^6 + x$$

1^{ère} méthode:

$$P = x^6 + x^6 - x^6 + x^2 - x^2 + x$$

$$P = x^6(x^2 + 1) - x^2(x^2 + 1) + x^2 + 1$$

$$P = (x^2 + 1)$$

factorisant $x^6 - x^2 + x$:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{On pose } D &= (x^2)^2 - x^2 + x \\ &= (x^2)^2 - 2x^2 + x - 3x^2 \\ &= (x^2 + 1)^2 - 3x^2 \\ &= (x^2 + 1 - \sqrt{3}x)(x^2 + 1 + \sqrt{3}x) \\ &= (x^2 - \sqrt{3}x + 1)(x^2 + \sqrt{3}x + 1) \end{aligned}$$

donc $P = (x^2 + 1)(x^2 - \sqrt{3}x + 1)(x^2 + \sqrt{3}x + 1)$

2^{ème} méthode:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{on a } P &= x^6 + x \\ &= (x^2)^3 + x \\ &= (x^2 + 1)(x^4 - x^2 + x) \\ &= (x^2 + 1)(x^2 - \sqrt{3}x + 1)(x^2 + \sqrt{3}x + 1) \end{aligned}$$

3^{ème} méthode:

fact d'abord e les racines de P sont les racines 6^{ème} de -1 e^{ie}

Rappel:

$z = \rho e^{i\theta}$ e^{ie}.
Les racines nième de z
sont les zéros de $z^n - z$
sont $z_k = \rho^{1/n} e^{i(\frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n})}$

$$k = 0, \dots, n-1$$

alors les racines 6^{ème} de -1 sont

$$z_k = e^{i(\frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{6})}$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$$

alors la factorisation de P dans $\mathbb{C}[x]$ s'écrit:

Exercice 9:

$$P = \prod_{k=0}^5 (x - z_k)$$

$$= (x - e^{i\pi/6})(x - e^{i2\pi/6})(x - e^{i3\pi/6})(x - e^{i4\pi/6})(x - e^{i5\pi/6})(x - e^{i6\pi/6})$$

$$\text{on a } z_0 = \bar{z}_5, z_1 = \bar{z}_4, z_2 = \bar{z}_3$$

alors:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= (x - e^{i\pi/6})(x - e^{-i\pi/6})(x - e^{i2\pi/6})(x - e^{-i2\pi/6})(x - e^{i3\pi/6})(x - e^{-i3\pi/6}) \\ &= (x^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(e^{i\pi/6})x + 1)(x^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(e^{i2\pi/6})x + 1)(x^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(e^{i3\pi/6})x + 1) \\ &= (x^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(e^{i\pi/6})x + 1)(x^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(e^{i2\pi/6})x + 1)(x^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(e^{i3\pi/6})x + 1) \\ &= (x^2 - \sqrt{3}x + 1)(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + \sqrt{3}x + 1) \end{aligned}$$

Exo 7: suite:

2) u_1, u_2, u_3 sont les racines de

$$P = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$Q? \deg Q = 3 \text{ tq}$$

Les racines de Q sont:

$$u_1 u_2, u_2 u_3, u_1 u_3$$

$$\text{On pose } Q = dx^3 + ex^2 + fx + g$$

En utilisant les relations entre coef et racines on obtient:

Pour P :

$$\begin{cases} u_1 + u_2 + u_3 = -\frac{a}{1} = -a \\ u_1 u_2 + u_2 u_3 + u_1 u_3 = b \\ u_1 u_2 u_3 = -c \end{cases}$$

Pour Q :

$$\begin{cases} u_1 u_2 + u_2 u_3 + u_1 u_3 = -\frac{e}{d} = -\frac{e}{d} \\ u_1^2 u_2 u_3 + u_1 u_2^2 u_3 + u_1 u_2 u_3^2 = \frac{f}{d} \\ (u_1 u_2 u_3)^2 = -\frac{g}{d} \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \text{ et } (4) \Rightarrow b = -\frac{e}{d} \Rightarrow \boxed{e = -bd}$$

$$(3) \text{ et } (6) \Rightarrow c^2 = -\frac{g}{d} \Rightarrow \boxed{g = -dc^2}$$

(5) $\Rightarrow u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + \dots + u_n = \frac{p}{d}$
 d'où d'après (4) et (3) on obtient:

$$ac = \frac{p}{d} \Rightarrow \boxed{f = acd}$$

d'où:

$$Q = d(x^3 - bx^2 + 0x + c)$$

dans $\mathbb{C}^*$

Par exemple $d=1$

$Q =$

Exercice 9.

$$(z+1)^n = e^{i2na} \quad (1)$$

Posons $v = z+1$

(1) $\Rightarrow v^n = e^{i2na}$
 alors v est racine n ème de e^{i2na}
 d'où $v_k = e^{i \frac{2na + 2k\pi}{n}}$ $k=0, \dots, n-1$

d'après le rappel:
 $v_k = v_k - 1 = e^{i \frac{2(na + k\pi)}{n}} - 1$

$$\boxed{z_k = e^{i2(a + \frac{k\pi}{n})} - 1 \quad k=0, \dots, n-1}$$

$$(2) \text{ On a } \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} z_k = (-1)^n (1 - e^{i2na})$$

on a $z_k, k=0, \dots, n-1$ est
 sol de ℓ : eq algébrique

$\Rightarrow z_k$ est racine

de $(z+1)^n - e^{i2na}$

Soit $P = (x+1)^n - e^{i2na}$

$$\Rightarrow P = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k x^k - e^{i2na}$$

(d'après formule binôme de Newton)

Exercice 10.

$$= X^n + nX^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} X^{n-2} + \dots + nX + 1 - e^{i2na}$$

D'après la relation entre coeff et racine:

$$\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} z_k = (-1)^n (1 - e^{i2na}) \quad (3)$$

En déduire que:

$$\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \sin(a + k \frac{\pi}{n}) = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \sin(na)$$

Rappel:

$$\begin{aligned} \theta \in \mathbb{R} \\ e^{i\theta} - 1 &= e^{i\theta/2} (e^{i\theta/2} - e^{-i\theta/2}) \\ &= 2i e^{i\theta/2} \sin(\theta/2) \end{aligned}$$

En utilisant ce rappel en (2) on obtient:

$$z_k = e^{2i(a + \frac{k\pi}{n})} - 1, k=0, \dots, n-1$$

$$z_k = 2i e^{i(a + \frac{k\pi}{n})} \sin(a + \frac{k\pi}{n})$$

$$\Rightarrow \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} z_k = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \left[2i e^{i(a + \frac{k\pi}{n})} \sin(a + \frac{k\pi}{n}) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} z_k = 2^n (i)^n \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} e^{i(a + \frac{k\pi}{n})} \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \sin(a + \frac{k\pi}{n})$$

$$\Rightarrow \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} z_k = 2^n (i)^n \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} e^{i(a + \frac{k\pi}{n})} \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \sin(a + \frac{k\pi}{n})$$

on a:

$$\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} e^{i(a + \frac{k\pi}{n})}$$

$$= e^{i \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (a + \frac{k\pi}{n})} = e^{i(na + \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k)}$$

$$= e^{i(na + \frac{\pi}{n} \frac{n(n-1)}{2})}$$

$$= e^{i(na + (n-1)\frac{\pi}{2})}$$

$$= e^{ina} \cdot e^{i(n-1)\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= e^{ina} \cdot (e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}})^{n-1}$$

$$= e^{ina} \cdot i^{n-1}$$

algèbre

(b) deviant

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} Z_k &= 2^n (i)^n (i)^{n-1} e^{i n a} \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \sin\left(a + \frac{k\pi}{n}\right) \\ &= 2^n i^{2n-1} e^{i n a} \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \sin\left(\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{O/ : } x^{2n-1} = (-1)^n \frac{1}{x} = -(-1)^{n-1} \quad (5)$$

d'où $\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} B_k = -2^n (-1)^n e^{i n \theta} \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \sin(\dots)$

$d'au tre port (3) \Rightarrow$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} z_k = (-1)^{n-1} 2 \cdot e^{i \cdot n\alpha} \sin(n\alpha) \quad (6)$$

$$(5) \neq (6) \Rightarrow 2^n (-1)^{n+1} x \cdot e^{2n\alpha} \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \cos(\alpha \frac{k}{n})$$

$$(-1)^{n+1} 2i e^{ina} \sin(na)$$

$$\Rightarrow \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \sin\left(a + \frac{k\pi}{n}\right) = \frac{\sin(na)}{2^{n-1}}$$

Exo 6:

$$Bp = x^p - a^p$$

$$A_n: x^n - a^n$$

$$m, p \in \mathbb{N} \quad m \geq p$$
$$m, p \in \mathbb{N} \quad m \geq 1$$

$B_P/A_m \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Hes les racines de } A_P \\ \text{dans } \mathbb{C} \text{ des racines de } A_m \\ \text{dans } \mathbb{C} \end{cases}$

Les racines de Bp sont :

$$\tilde{B}(x) : 0 \Leftrightarrow x^p - a^p = 0$$

→ a est racine p de

$\rho = \rho_{\text{exp}}$

Les racines pleines de air sont

$$u_k = r e^{i \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} t + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} x \right)}$$

$$r = e^{-(0.5 \frac{2400}{P})} \quad A = 0.001, P = 1$$

donc $BP/A_m \cong \begin{cases} \mu_K \text{ est l'anneau de } A_m \\ K = 0, \dots, p-1 \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{A}_m(\mu_k) = 0, \quad k = 0, \dots, p-n$$

Exercice 12

$$\Rightarrow y_n^m = 0^m = 0$$

$$\textcircled{c} (r^m e^{i\theta}, 2\frac{\pi}{\rho} m) - a^m = 0$$

$$e) r^m \in 10m \text{ e } \sqrt{\frac{2NF}{D}} m - a^m = 0$$

$$K = 0, \dots, p-1$$

$$\Rightarrow a^n (e^{i \frac{2\pi}{p} m} - 1) = 0$$

$$e^{-i \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} m} - 1 = 0 \quad (a \neq 0)$$

[illegible]

d'intersection de n ces assertions
on est multiple p

$\varphi / \beta m \Rightarrow m$ est multiple de

Exercice 8 (suite)

$$= x^2 + x^4 + 2$$

$$= x^8 + 2x^4 + y - x$$

$$= (x^6 + 1) (x^6 + 1 + x^2)$$

$$= (x^2 + 4x + 4)(x^2 + 2x + 1)$$

$$= (x^2 + 1)^2 - 3x^2 (x^2 + 1)$$

$$= (1 + \sqrt{1 + 4 + 3a})(x^2 + 1 - a)(x^2 + 1 - a)$$

$$(x + y - \sqrt{3}z)(x + y + \sqrt{3}z)$$