

# Math. B1

I) 1)  $P(z) = z^3 - \alpha z^2 - \beta z - 24i$

$P(-2i) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 8i + 4\alpha + 2i\beta - 24i = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4\alpha + 2i\beta = 16i \Leftrightarrow 2\alpha + i\beta = 8i$

$P(\sqrt{3}) = -5\sqrt{3} - 18i \Leftrightarrow -3\sqrt{3} - 3\alpha + \sqrt{3}\beta - 24i = -5\sqrt{3} - 18i \Leftrightarrow -3\alpha + \sqrt{3}\beta = 6i - 2\sqrt{3}$

$$\begin{cases} 2\alpha + i\beta = 8i & \cdot 3 \\ -3\alpha + \sqrt{3}\beta = 6i - 2\sqrt{3} & \cdot 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 6\alpha + 3i\beta = 24i \\ -6\alpha + 2\sqrt{3}\beta = 12i - 4\sqrt{3} \end{cases} \quad (+)$$

$(2\sqrt{3} + 3i)\beta = 36i - 4\sqrt{3}$

$\beta = \frac{36i - 4\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3} + 3i} = \frac{72\sqrt{3}i + 108 - 24 + 12\sqrt{3}i}{12 + 9}$

$\beta = \frac{84 + 84\sqrt{3}i}{21}$

$\beta = 4 + 4\sqrt{3}i$

dans ①  $\alpha = \frac{8i - 4i + 4\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \alpha = 2\sqrt{3} + 2i$

$P(z) = z^3 - (2\sqrt{3} + 2i)z^2 - (4 + 4\sqrt{3}i)z - 24i$

2)  $z_0 = -2i$  est solution, donc  $P(z) = (z + 2i) \cdot Q(z)$

1	$-2\sqrt{3} - 2i$	$-4 - 4\sqrt{3}i$	$-24i$
$-2i$	$-2i$	$4\sqrt{3}i - 8$	$24i$
1	$-2\sqrt{3} - 4i$	$-12$	0

$Q(z) = z^2 - (2\sqrt{3} + 4i)z - 12$

$\Delta = (2\sqrt{3} + 4i)^2 + 4 \cdot 12$   
 $= 12 - 16 + 16\sqrt{3}i + 48$   
 $= 44 + 16\sqrt{3}i$   
 $= 4(11 + 4\sqrt{3}i)$

$\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 = \sqrt{121 + 48} = 13 \\ a^2 - b^2 = 11 \\ 2ab = 4\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$

racines de  $Q(z)$ :  $z_{1,2} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} + 4i \pm 2(2\sqrt{3} + i)}{2}$

$\begin{cases} 2a^2 = -24 \\ a = \pm 2\sqrt{3} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2b^2 = 2 \\ b = \pm 1 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} z_1 = 3\sqrt{3} + 3i \\ z_2 = -\sqrt{3} + i \end{cases}$

$S = \{-2i; 3\sqrt{3} + 3i; -\sqrt{3} + i\}$

3)  $\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3} + 3i}{-\sqrt{3} + i} = \frac{6 \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{6}}{3 \operatorname{cis} \frac{5\pi}{6}} = 2 \operatorname{cis} \left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$

$z_1 = 2 \operatorname{cis} \left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) z_2$

$A_1 = (r \circ h)(A_2)$

avec  $\begin{cases} r = \operatorname{rot} \left(0; -\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \\ h = \operatorname{hom} (0; 2) \end{cases}$

$\text{ou} \quad \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{cis} \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$A_2 = (h \circ r)(A_1)$

avec  $\begin{cases} h = \operatorname{hom} (0; \frac{1}{2}) \\ r = \operatorname{rot} \left(0; \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \end{cases}$

II

① di trois fois ... cas possibles:  $6^3 = 216$

• 3x même nombre : cas favorables: 6

• exact. 2x même nombre : c.f.:  $C_6^1 \cdot C_5^1 \cdot \frac{3!}{2!} = 90$   
 ↳ choix du simple  
 ↳ choix du double

• autres cas : c.f.  $216 - 6 - 90 = 120$  [ou bien: 3 nombres diff.:  $6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 = 120$ ]

X : gain

$x_i$  : -6 ; 9 ; 15

$$P(X = -6) = \frac{120}{216} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$P(X = 9) = \frac{90}{216} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$P(X = 15) = \frac{6}{216} = \frac{1}{36}$$

loi de prob.

$x_i$	-6	9	15
$p_i$	$\frac{20}{36}$	$\frac{15}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$

Espérance de X :  $E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^3 x_i p_i = \frac{-120 + 135 + 15}{36} = \frac{30}{36} = \frac{5}{6}$

Variance de X :  $V(X) = \sum_{i=1}^3 (x_i - E(X))^2 \cdot p_i = \left(\frac{-41}{6}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{20}{36} + \left(\frac{49}{6}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{15}{36} + \left(\frac{85}{6}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{36}$   
 $= \frac{76 \cdot 860}{36 \cdot 36}$   
 $= \frac{2135}{36} \quad (\approx 59,31)$

Ecart-type de X :  $\sigma(X) = \frac{\sqrt{2135}}{6} \quad (\approx 4,70)$

② Bernoulli :

lancer le dé avec succès : 6

{ échec : 1 ; 2 ; 3 ; 4 ; 5

$$p = \frac{1}{6} \quad q = 1 - p = \frac{5}{6}$$

répéter n fois ; X : nombre de succès

$$P(X = i) = C_n^i \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^i \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{n-i}$$

$$P(X \geq 1) > \frac{995}{1000}$$

$$1 - P(X = 0) > \frac{995}{1000}$$

$$P(X = 0) < \frac{5}{1000}$$

$$C_n^0 \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^0 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^n < \frac{1}{200}$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^n < \frac{1}{200}$$

$$n \ln \frac{5}{6} < \ln \frac{1}{200}$$

$$n > \frac{\ln \frac{1}{200}}{\ln \frac{5}{6}}$$

$$n > 29,06$$

On doit lancer le dé au moins 30 fois.

$$\text{III } ① \quad \mathcal{C} \equiv 25x^2 - 36y^2 - 50x - 108y + 169 = 0$$

$$25(x^2 - 2x + 1 - 1) - 36(y^2 + 3y + \frac{9}{4} - \frac{9}{4}) + 169 = 0$$

$$25(x-1)^2 - 36(y + \frac{3}{2})^2 - 25 + 81 + 169 = 0$$

$$25(x-1)^2 - 36(y + \frac{3}{2})^2 = -225$$

$$\text{CHR}(O\tilde{x}\tilde{y}) \rightarrow (O\tilde{x}\tilde{y})$$

$$25X^2 - 36Y^2 = -225$$

$$\begin{cases} X = x-1 \\ Y = y + \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \quad \Omega(1; -\frac{3}{2})$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{4y^2}{25} = 1}$$

Hyperbole



$$a = 3$$

$$b = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$c^2 = 9 + \frac{25}{4} = \frac{61}{4}$$

$$c = \frac{\sqrt{61}}{2}$$

$$\text{excentricité: } e = \frac{c}{b} \quad e = \frac{\sqrt{61}}{5}$$

Foyers

$$\begin{cases} (O\tilde{x}\tilde{y}) \\ F(0; \frac{\sqrt{61}}{2}) \\ F'(0; -\frac{\sqrt{61}}{2}) \end{cases}$$

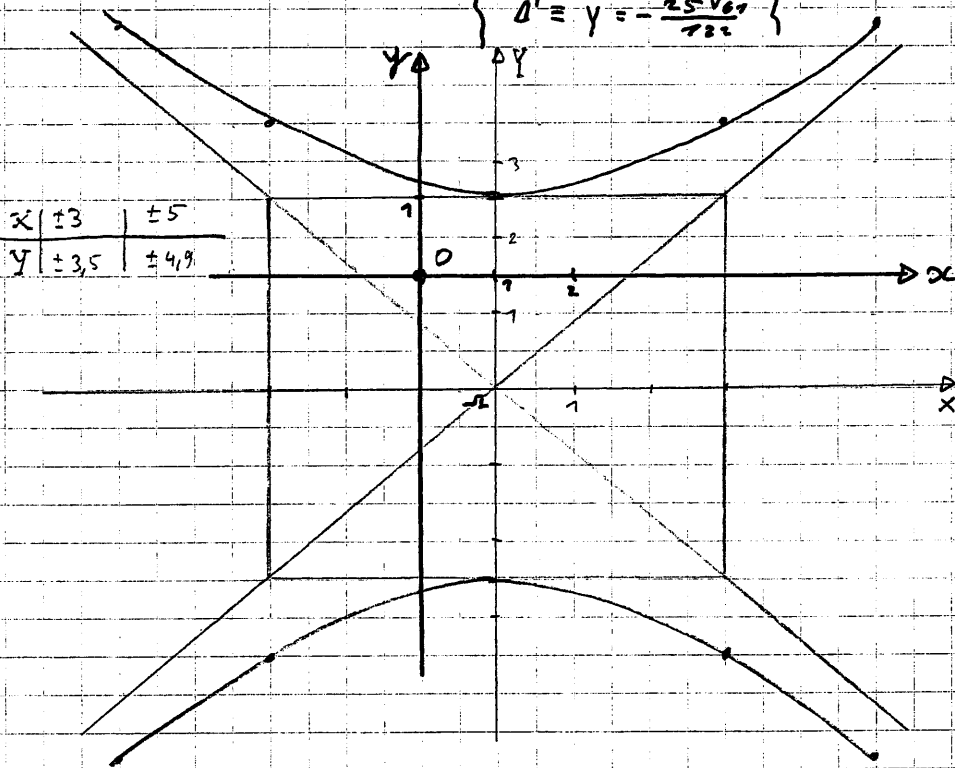
directrices

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \equiv y = \frac{25\sqrt{61}}{122} \\ \Delta' \equiv y = -\frac{25\sqrt{61}}{122} \end{cases}$$

(Ox'y')

$$\begin{cases} F(1; \frac{\sqrt{61}-3}{2}) \\ F'(1; \frac{-\sqrt{61}-3}{2}) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \equiv y = \frac{25\sqrt{61}-183}{122} \\ \Delta' \equiv y = \frac{-25\sqrt{61}-183}{122} \end{cases}$$



$$\sigma = 9 + 4 \cdot 40 = 169$$

$$m_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm 13}{20} \rightarrow \begin{cases} m_1 = \frac{1}{5} \\ m_2 = -\frac{4}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$T_1 \equiv y = \frac{x}{5}$$

$$T_2 \equiv y = -\frac{4x}{5}$$

② T par l'origine:  $y = mx$

$$\text{T} \cap \mathcal{C}: 25x^2 - 36m^2x^2 - 50x - 108mx + 169 = 0$$

$$(25 - 36m^2)x^2 - (50 + 108m)x + 169 = 0$$

cond:  $m \neq \pm \frac{5}{6}$  et  $\Delta = 0$

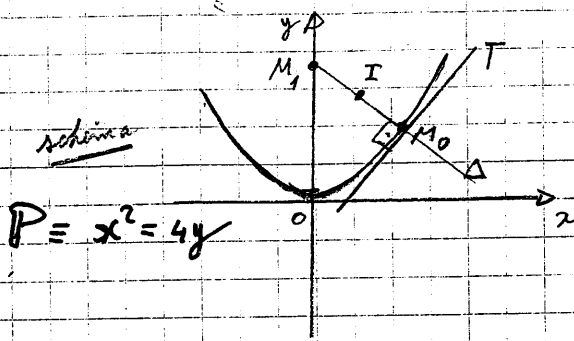
$$(50 + 108m)^2 - 4 \cdot 169(25 - 36m^2) = 0$$

$$2500 + 10800m + 108^2m^2 - 16900 + 4 \cdot 169 \cdot 36m^2 = 0$$

$$36000m^2 + 10800m - 14400 = 0 \quad | : 3600$$

$$10m^2 + 3m - 4 = 0$$

IV



$M_0(x_0; y_0)$  avec  $y_0 = \frac{x_0^2}{4}$

paramètre  $x_0$

$T \equiv x_0 x = 2(y + y_0)$

pende de T :  $m = \frac{x_0}{2}$

pende de  $\Delta$  :  $-\frac{2}{x_0}$  cond. :  $x_0 \neq 0$

Eq. de  $\Delta$  :  $y - y_0 = -\frac{2}{x_0}(x - x_0)$

$y - y_0 = -\frac{2x}{x_0} + 2$

$y = -\frac{2x}{x_0} + 2 + y_0$

$y = \frac{-2x}{x_0} + 2 + \frac{x_0^2}{4}$

$M_1 \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ y_1 = \frac{x_0^2}{4} + 2 \end{cases}$

$I \begin{cases} x = \frac{0+x_0}{2} = \frac{x_0}{2} \\ y = \left(\frac{x_0^2}{4} + \frac{x_0^2}{4} + 2\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = \frac{x_0}{2} \\ y = \frac{x_0^2}{4} + 1 \end{cases}$

End.  $x_0 \neq 0$

Eliminons  $x_0$  :

$y = x^2 + 1$

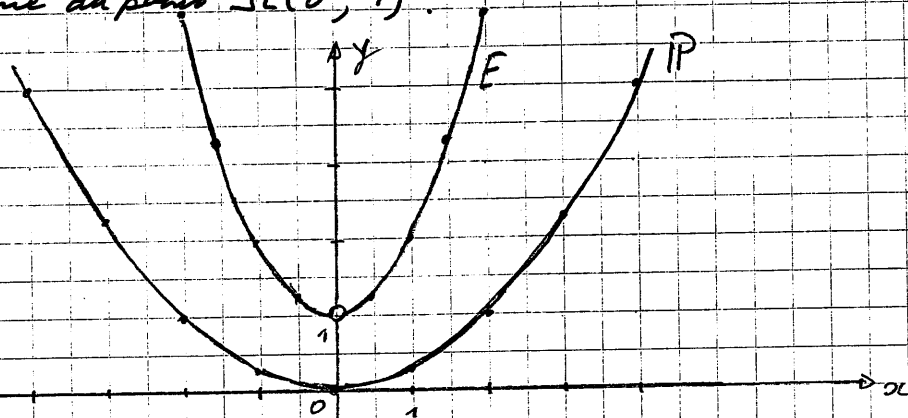
$x^2 = y - 1$

$x^2 = y$

CHR  $\begin{cases} X = x \\ Y = y - 1 \end{cases} \Omega(0; 1)$

E est la parabole de sommet  $\Omega(0; 1)$  et de paramètre  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

déterminé du point  $\Omega(0; 1)$ .



P	x	0	$\pm 1$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 4$
	y	0	0,25	1	4

E	x	$\pm 1$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 1,5$	$\pm 0,5$
	y	2	5	3,25	1,25

$x_0 = 0$  T : axe des x  
 $\Delta$  : axe des y  
 & eff(0) ne sont pas récomptés