

Solution de série de TD N°2 : MATHS4 (ANALYSE COMPLEXE)**Fonctions complexes****Exercice 1****Solution.**

1) a)

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{Log}(i) &= \ln|i| + i\arg i \\ &= \ln 1 + i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right) = i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right), k \in \mathbb{Z}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{Log}(2i) &= \ln|2i| + i\arg 2i \\ &= \ln 2 + i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right), k \in \mathbb{Z}.\end{aligned}$$

b) Si on pose $w = e^z$, l'équation à résoudre devienne $w^2 - 3iw - 2 = 0$ et donc

$$w = \frac{3i \pm \sqrt{(-3i)^2 - 4(-2)}}{2} = \frac{3i \pm \sqrt{-1}}{2} = \frac{3i \pm i}{2} = i \text{ ou } 2i.$$

On obtient alors $z = \operatorname{Log}(w) = \operatorname{Log}(i)$ ou $z = \operatorname{Log}(2i)$, et donc

$$z = i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right), k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

ou

$$z = \ln 2 + i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right), k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Exercice 2**Solution.**Si $w = e^u$ on a $u = \log w$. On obtient alors

$$iz = \log(1+i) \text{ ou } z = \frac{1}{i} \log(1+i) = -i \log(1+i), \text{ et donc}$$

$$\begin{aligned}z &= -i \{\ln|1+i| + i\arg(1+i)\} \\ &= -i \left\{ \ln\sqrt{2} + i\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi\right) \right\} = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi - i \ln\sqrt{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}.\end{aligned}$$

Autre méthode. En écrivant $e^{iz} = e^{(ix-y)} = e^{-y}(\cos x + i \sin x)$, on trouve le même résultat en égalant les parties réelles et imaginaires.

Exercice 3**Solution.**

$$4\operatorname{sh}\left(i\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 4\frac{e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} - e^{-i\frac{\pi}{3}}}{2} = 2\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{3} - \left(\cos\frac{\pi}{3} - i\sin\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right) = 4i\sin\frac{\pi}{3} = 2i\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\operatorname{ch}\left(i\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} + e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{2} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{2} + \cos\frac{\pi}{2} - i\sin\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\frac{\pi}{2} = 0.$$

Exercice 4**Solution.**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i)} \quad (1+i)^i &= e^{i\ln(1+i)} = e^{i(\ln|1+i| + i\arg(1+i))} = e^{i(\ln\sqrt{2} + i(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi))} = e^{i\ln\sqrt{2} - (\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi)} \\ &= e^{i\ln\sqrt{2}} \cdot e^{-(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi)} = e^{-(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi)} (\cos(\ln\sqrt{2}) + i\sin(\ln\sqrt{2})), k \in \mathbb{Z}. \end{aligned}$$

$$1^{\sqrt{2}} = e^{\sqrt{2}\operatorname{Log}(1)} = e^{\sqrt{2}(\ln 1 + i\arg 1)} = e^{\sqrt{2}(\ln 1 + i(0 + 2k\pi))} = e^{i2\sqrt{2}k\pi} = \cos(2\sqrt{2}k\pi) + i\sin(2\sqrt{2}k\pi), k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\text{ii)} \quad z = -i\left(\ln\sqrt{4} + i\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi\right)\right) = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi - i\ln 2, k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Exercice 5**Solution.**

On a : $-1 + i = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}$. Comme $\frac{3\pi}{4} \in]-\pi, \pi]$, l'argument principal de $-1 + i$ est donc $\frac{3\pi}{4}$. On obtient donc

$$\operatorname{Log}(-1 + i) = \ln|-1 + i| + i\operatorname{Arg}(-1 + i) = \ln\sqrt{2} + i\frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2}\ln 2 + i\frac{3\pi}{4}.$$

$$\text{On a } (-1 + i)^2 = (\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}})^2 = 2e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}}.$$

On voit que $\frac{3\pi}{2} \notin]-\pi, \pi]$, et donc

$$2e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} = 2e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2} - 2\pi i} \stackrel{\text{Corollaire??}}{=} 2e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{ avec } -\frac{\pi}{2} \in]-\pi, \pi].$$

On obtient

$$\operatorname{Log}((-1 + i)^2) = \ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

On remarque alors que

$$\operatorname{Log}((-1+i)^2) \neq 2\operatorname{Log}(-1+i)$$

puisque leurs différence vaut $-2\pi i$.

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Good luck and healthy days