

Ex 1

1/ $g \circ f$ est injective $\Rightarrow g$ est injective. (Faux)

$$f: x \mapsto \sqrt{x}$$

$$g: x \mapsto x^2$$

2/ $g \circ f$ est surjective $\Rightarrow g$ est surjective (Vraie)

soit $z \in G$, $\exists? y \in F$ tq $z = g(y)$

on a: $g \circ f$ est surjective $\Rightarrow \exists x \in E$ tq $z = g(f(x))$

soit $y = f(x) \in F$ et on a: $z = g(y)$.

3/ $B = f(f^{-1}(B))$ (Faux)

$$F = \{0, 1\}$$

$$E = \{0, 1, 3\}$$

$$B = \{0, 2\}$$

$$f: 0 \mapsto 0$$

$$1 \mapsto 0$$

$$3 \mapsto 1$$

$$f^{-1}(B) = f^{-1}(\{0, 2\})$$

$$= \{0, 1\}$$

$$f(\{0, 1\}) = \{0\} \neq B$$

Ex 2 $E(x) \leq x < E(x) + 1$

$$\forall z \in \mathbb{Z}, E(z) = z$$

$$E(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{Z}$$

$$E^{-1}([- \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}]) = [-1, 2[$$

$$E(\mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{Z}$$

$$E^{-1}(\{x\}) = \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{si } x \in \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Z} \\ [x, x+1[& \text{si } x \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

Ex 3

(a) $z = a + ib$ avec $z^2 = 2 + 2i\sqrt{3}$
 $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

on a:
$$\begin{cases} a^2 - b^2 = 2 \\ a^2 + b^2 = \sqrt{4 + 12} = \sqrt{16} = 4 \\ 2ab = 2\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \pm \sqrt{3} \\ b = \pm 1 \\ a \text{ et } b \text{ de m\^eme signe.} \end{cases}$$

$S_{\mathbb{C}} = \{ \sqrt{3} + i, -\sqrt{3} - i \}$.

(b) $z^4 = 2 + 2i\sqrt{3} = (\sqrt{3} + i)^2$

$(z^2 - (\sqrt{3} + i))(z^2 + (\sqrt{3} + i)) = 0$

$z^2 = \sqrt{3} + i$ ou $z^2 = -\sqrt{3} - i$

soit $z = x + iy$ $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.

on a:
$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = \sqrt{3} \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2 \\ x, y \text{ de m\^eme signe} \end{cases}$$

ou
$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = -\sqrt{3} \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2 \\ x, y \text{ de signe oppos\^e} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2}} \\ y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2}} \\ x, y \text{ de m\^eme signe} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2}} \\ y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2}} \\ x, y \text{ de signe oppos\^e} \end{cases}$$

$S_{\mathbb{C}} = \left\{ \pm \left(\sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2}} + i \sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2}} \right), \pm \left(\sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2}} - i \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2}} \right) \right\}$

2 / soit $z = r e^{i\theta}$, $r \in \mathbb{R}_+$, $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^*$

$z^4 = 2 + 2i\sqrt{3}$

déterminons l'écriture exponentielle de $z = 2 + 2i\sqrt{3}$

$|z| = 4$ $z = 4 e^{i\alpha}$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^*$

avec $\begin{cases} \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \\ \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$

on a $r^4 e^{i4\theta} = 4 e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} r = (4)^{1/4} \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{2k\pi}{4} \end{cases}$

avec $k = 0, 1, 2, 3$.

$S_c = \{ \sqrt{2} e^{i(\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{k\pi}{2})}, k = 0, 1, 2, 3 \}$

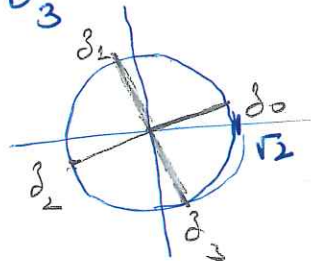
$= \{ z_0 = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}}, z_1 = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{7\pi}{12}}, z_2 = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{13\pi}{12}}, z_3 = \sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{19\pi}{12}} \}$

$z_0 = \sqrt{2} (\cos \frac{\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{12})$

$z_1 = \sqrt{2} (\cos \frac{7\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{7\pi}{12})$

$z_2 = \sqrt{2} (\cos \frac{13\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{13\pi}{12})$

$z_3 = \sqrt{2} (\cos \frac{19\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{19\pi}{12})$



3) les solutions de la Q2 et la Q1.5 sont les m

par identification: $z_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}}{2}$

donc $\cos \frac{\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}}{2}$

Ex 4 $z_0 = e^{i\theta_0}$ $\theta_0 \in]-\pi, \pi[\setminus \{0\}$.

$$1) z_{n+1} = \frac{|z_n| + z_n}{2}$$

$$z_{n+1} = \frac{\Gamma_n + \Gamma_n e^{i\theta_n}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma_n}{2} \cdot (1 + e^{i\theta_n}) = \Gamma_n e^{i\frac{\theta_n}{2}} \left(\frac{e^{i\frac{\theta_n}{2}} + e^{-i\frac{\theta_n}{2}}}{2} \right)$$

$$= \Gamma_n \cos \frac{\theta_n}{2} e^{i\frac{\theta_n}{2}} ; \forall \theta_n \in]-\pi, \pi[, \cos \frac{\theta_n}{2} > 0$$

$$2) \Gamma_{n+1} e^{i\theta_{n+1}} = \Gamma_n \cos \frac{\theta_n}{2} e^{i\frac{\theta_n}{2}}$$

Par identification: $\Gamma_{n+1} = \Gamma_n \cos \frac{\theta_n}{2}$

$$\begin{cases} \theta_{n+1} \equiv \frac{\theta_n}{2} [2\pi] \text{ or} \\ \theta_n \in [-\pi, \pi] \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma_{n+1} = \Gamma_n \cos \left(\frac{\theta_n}{2} \right) \text{ et } \theta_{n+1} = \frac{\theta_n}{2}$$

$(\theta_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ est une suite géométrique. Je raison $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{donc } \theta_n = \frac{\theta_0}{2^n}$$

3) Montrons par récurrence que: pour tout $n \geq 1$

$$\Gamma_n = \prod_{k=1}^n \cos \left(\frac{\theta_0}{2^k} \right)$$

$$\Gamma_0 = \prod_{k=1}^1 \cos\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2^k}\right) = \cos\frac{\theta_0}{2} \quad \text{avec}$$

car $\Gamma_1 = \Gamma_0 \cos\frac{\theta_0}{2}$ avec $\Gamma_0 = 1$

soit $n \geq 1$,
 on suppose donc que $\Gamma_n = \prod_{k=1}^n \cos\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2^k}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{n+1} &= \Gamma_n \cdot \cos\frac{\theta_n}{2} \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^n \cos\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2^k}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\theta_n}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^n \cos\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2^k}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2^{n+1}}\right)$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^{n+1} \cos\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2^k}\right)$$

Conclusion pour tout $n \geq 1$ $\Gamma_n = \prod_{k=1}^n \cos\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2^k}\right)$

$$|z_n| = \text{Im}(z_n)$$

$$z_n = \Gamma_n e^{i\theta_n} = \prod_{k=1}^{n+1} \cos\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2^k}\right) e^{i\frac{\theta_0}{2^k}}$$

$$z_{n+1} = \Gamma_{n+1} e^{i\theta_{n+1}} = \Gamma_n \cos\left(\frac{\theta_n}{2}\right) e^{i\frac{\theta_n}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_{n+1} &= \Gamma_n \cos\left(\frac{\theta_n}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\theta_n}{2}\right) = \Gamma_n \frac{\sin\theta_n}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \theta_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5/ \quad y_n &= \text{Im} (z_n) \\
 &= \text{Im} (r_n e^{i\theta_n}) \\
 &= r_n \cdot \sin \theta_n . \\
 &= \prod_{k=1}^n \cos \left(\frac{\theta_0}{2^k} \right) \cdot \sin \left(\frac{\theta_0}{2^n} \right) .
 \end{aligned}$$

or $(y_n)_n$ est une suite géométrique de raison $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{Donc } y_n = \frac{y_0}{2^n} = \frac{\sin \theta_0}{2^n} .$$

$$\text{Donc } \frac{\sin \theta_0}{2^n} = \prod_{k=1}^n \cos \left(\frac{\theta_0}{2^k} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\theta_0}{2^n} \right)$$

$$\text{Donc } \prod_{k=1}^n \cos \left(\frac{\theta_0}{2^k} \right) = \frac{\sin \theta_0}{2^n \sin \left(\frac{\theta_0}{2^n} \right)} .$$

Ex 5

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{si } x \geq 1 \\ x^3 & \text{si } x < 1 \end{cases}$$

2/ soit $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$, tq: $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$, $\text{Rq } x_1 = x_2$.

si $f(x_1) = f(x_2) > 1 \Rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2$ car $x_1, x_2 > 0$
 $\Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$

si $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \leq 1 \Rightarrow x_1^3 = x_2^3$ car $x \mapsto x^3$ est injective.
 $\Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$

Donc f est injective

• soit $z \in \mathbb{R}$, $\text{Rq } \exists x \in \mathbb{R}$ tq: $z = f(x)$

si $z > 1$, $z = (\sqrt{z})^2 = f(\sqrt{z})$

si $z \leq 1$, $z = (\sqrt[3]{z})^3 = f(\sqrt[3]{z}) = z$.

Donc f est surjective.

Conclusion: f est bijective.

$$3/ a) f \circ g(x) = \begin{cases} f(\sqrt[3]{x}) & \text{si } x \leq 1 \\ f(\sqrt{x}) & \text{si } x > 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (\sqrt[3]{x})^3 & \text{si } x \leq 1 \\ (\sqrt{x})^2 & \text{si } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Donc $f \circ g(x) = x \Rightarrow f \circ g = \text{id}_{\mathbb{R}}$.

$$g \circ f(x) = \begin{cases} g(x^2) & \text{si } x > 1 \\ g(x^3) & \text{si } x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2} & \text{si } x > 1 \\ \sqrt[3]{x^3} & \text{si } x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow g \circ f = \text{id}_{\mathbb{R}}$.

(b) $g \circ f = \text{id}_{\mathbb{R}}$ et $f \circ g = \text{id}_{\mathbb{R}}$
 Donc f est bijective et $f^{-1} = g$.

