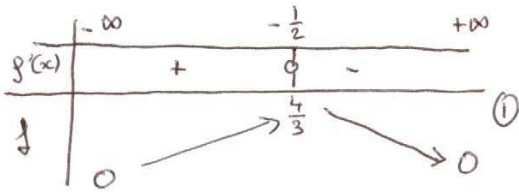


Correction DM°3

① 1. $\Delta = -3$ donc $Df = \mathbb{R}$. f est une fonction rationnelle donc elle est également dérivable et donc continue sur \mathbb{R} . ①

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2x+1}{(1+x+x^2)^2} = \frac{-2x-1}{(1+x+x^2)^2} \quad \text{①}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0^+ \quad \text{et} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0^+ \quad (\text{2 } x_0, y)$$



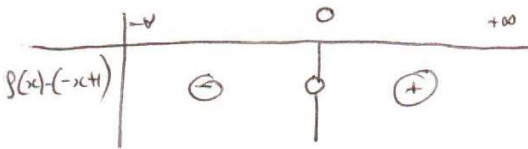
$$f(-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

② en 0: $y = f'(0)(x-0) + f(0)$
 $y = -x + 1$ ①

en 1: $y = f'(1)(x-1) + f(1)$
 $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$
 $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}$ ①

③ en 0:

$$f(x) - (-x+1) = \frac{1 - (-x+1)(x^2+x+1)}{1+x+x^2} = \frac{1+x^3-1}{1+x+x^2} = \frac{x^3}{1+x+x^2} \quad \text{①}$$

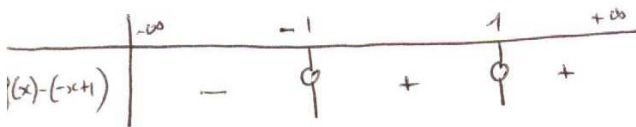


\mathcal{B} est en dessous de la tangente en 0 sur $]-\infty; 0]$
 puis au dessus sur $[0; +\infty[$ ①

en 1:

$$f(x) - (-\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}) = \frac{3 + (x-2)(x^2+x+1)}{3(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1}{3(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{(x-1)^2(x+1)}{3(x^2+x+1)} \quad \text{②}$$

(factorisé par identification)



\mathcal{B} est en dessous de la tangente en 1 sur $]-\infty; -1]$
 et au dessus sur $[-1; +\infty[$ ①



$$\textcircled{\text{II}} \begin{cases} (2-i)z + (2+i)z' = 6 & L_1 \times (1+i) \\ (1+i)z + 2iz' = 5-i & L_2 \times (2-i) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (3+i)z + (1+3i)z' = 6+6i & L_1 - L_2 \\ (3+i)z + (2+4i)z' = 9-7i \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (-1-i)z' = -3+13i \\ z' = \frac{-3+13i}{-1-i} = -5-8i \end{cases}$$

$$z = \frac{9-7i - (2+4i)(-5-8i)}{(3+i)} = -1+10i$$

Graph: $\textcircled{1}$

$\textcircled{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L} = (-1+10i ; -5-8i)$$

III/

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} P(z) &= az^4 + bz^3 + cz^2 + 3az^2 + 3bz + 3c \\ &= az^4 + bz^3 + (c+3a)z^2 + 3bz + 3c \\ &= z^4 - 6z^3 + 24z^2 - 18z + 63 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=-6 \\ c+3a=24 \\ 3b=-18 \\ 3c=63 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a=-1 \\ b=-6 \\ c=24-3=21 \\ b=-\frac{18}{3}=-6 \\ c=\frac{63}{3}=21 \end{cases} \text{ D'où } P(z) = (z^2+3)(z^2-6z+21) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

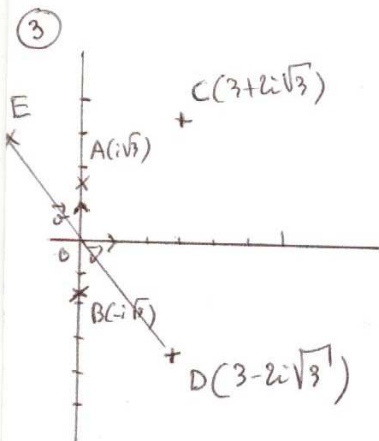
$$\textcircled{2} * z^2 = -3$$

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

$$* z^2 - 6z + 21 = 0$$

$$\Delta = -48 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z_3 = \frac{6+i\sqrt{48}}{2} = \frac{6+4i\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3+2i\sqrt{3} \\ z_4 = 3-2i\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

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



a. Soit $I(z)$,

$$AI = \sqrt{9+3} = \sqrt{12}$$

$$BI = \sqrt{9+3} = \sqrt{12}$$

$$CI = \sqrt{0+12} = \sqrt{12}$$

$$DI = \sqrt{0+12} = \sqrt{12}$$

①, ⑤

donc A, B, C et D sont le cercle de centre I et de rayon $\sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$.

b. $E(-3+2i\sqrt{3})$

$$\vec{EC} (6) \text{ donc } EC = 6$$

$$\vec{EB} (3-3i\sqrt{3}) \text{ donc } EB = \sqrt{9+27} = \sqrt{36} = 6$$

$$\vec{BC} (3+3i\sqrt{3}) \text{ donc } BC = 6$$

EBC est équilatéral.

①, ⑤