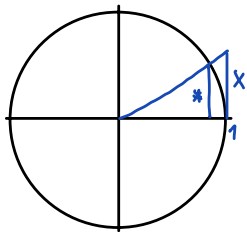


2. Forme polaire

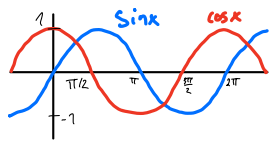
L'argument :

$$z = r \cdot (\cos \varphi + i \cdot \sin \varphi)$$



$$\varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \rightarrow \begin{cases} +\pi & \text{si } x < 0 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} & \text{si } z = y \cdot i \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{si } z = -y \cdot i \end{cases}$$

$$\arg(-1) = \pi \quad \varphi \in]-\pi, \pi]$$



$$\sin(\arctan(x)) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{y}{r} \quad \cos(\arctan(x)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\tan = \frac{\sin}{\cos}$$

2.2 Forme exponentielle

$$e^{i\varphi} = \cos(\varphi) + i \sin(\varphi)$$

$$z = |z| \cdot e^{i\varphi} \quad \varphi = \arg(z)$$

Multiplier

$$z \cdot w = (r \cdot s) \cdot e^{i(\varphi + \theta)}$$

⇒ multiplier module
⇒ additionner argument

$$\arg(zw) = \varphi + \theta + k \cdot 2\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$|zw| = |z| \cdot |w|$$

Diviser

$$\frac{z}{w} = \frac{r}{s} e^{i(\varphi - \theta)} \Rightarrow \text{Diviser module}$$

⇒ soustraire argument

$$\begin{aligned} z &= r \cdot e^{i\varphi} & e^{i\pi} &= -1 \\ \bar{z} &= r \cdot e^{-i\varphi} & e^{-i\pi} &= -1 \\ z^{-1} &= \frac{1}{r} \cdot e^{-i\varphi} \end{aligned}$$

$$(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)^n = \cos(n\varphi) + i \sin(n\varphi)$$

$$|z| = r \Rightarrow z^{-1} = \bar{z} \quad \text{Formule de Moivre}$$

degré	0	30	45	60	90	120	135	150	180	210	225	240	270	300	315	330
X	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	π	$\frac{7\pi}{6}$	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	$\frac{11\pi}{6}$
cos x	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
sin x	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
tang x	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	non def.	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	non def.	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

3. Polynômes, zéros complexes

Polynôme $P(z)$ de degré $n \geq 1$ possède n zéros dans $\mathbb{C}$ (avec $\mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$)

Racine : $z^{1/n} = \sqrt[n]{r} \cdot e^{i\frac{\varphi}{n}}$

Zéros d'un polynôme complexe

$$a \in \mathbb{C}, a \neq 0$$

$$z^n = a$$

Solutions : $\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot w_k$

Avec $z^3 = a$

$$w_k = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{n} \cdot k}$$

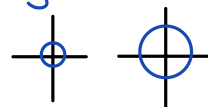
$$k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_0 &= \sqrt[3]{a} \\ z_1 &= \sqrt[3]{a} \cdot e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} \\ z_2 &= \bar{z}_0 \end{aligned}$$

4. Fonctions complexes

Affine : $f: z \mapsto z+1$ translation horizontale
 $f: z \mapsto z+i$ " verticale
 $f: z \mapsto z+(1+i)$ " hor. + ver.

$a \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ $f: z \mapsto az$ dilatation ou contraction du plan de facteur a



$f: z \mapsto e^{i\varphi} \cdot z$ rotation d'angle φ
 $c, b \in \mathbb{C}$ $f: z \mapsto cz + b$
 $= r \cdot e^{i\varphi} \cdot z + b$
 dil. rot. trans.

Log

$$\ln(z) := \ln(r) + i\varphi \Rightarrow e^{\ln(z)} = e^{\ln(r)} \cdot e^{i\varphi} = z$$

$$\{ \ln(w) + 2k\pi i \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

Sin $\mathbb{C} \mapsto \mathbb{C}$

$$\sin(z) = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}$$

Cos $\mathbb{C} \mapsto \mathbb{C}$

$$\cos(z) = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}$$

Impédance

$$z = \frac{\tilde{U}(t)}{\tilde{I}(t)} = \frac{\hat{U} \cdot e^{j\omega t} \cdot e^{j\phi_U}}{\hat{I} \cdot e^{j\omega t} \cdot e^{j\phi_I}} = \frac{\hat{U}}{\hat{I}} \cdot e^{j(\phi_U - \phi_I)}$$

$i(t) = \hat{I} \cdot \cos(\omega t + \phi_i)$ $u(t) = \hat{U} \cdot \cos(\omega t + \phi_u)$

$$Z_C = \frac{-j}{\omega \cdot C} \quad Z_L = \omega \cdot L \cdot j$$

$$\phi_i = \phi_u - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \phi_u = \phi_i - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\omega = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f$$

$$\cos(\omega t) = \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$