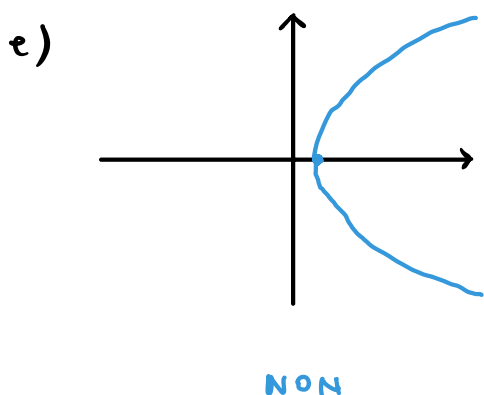
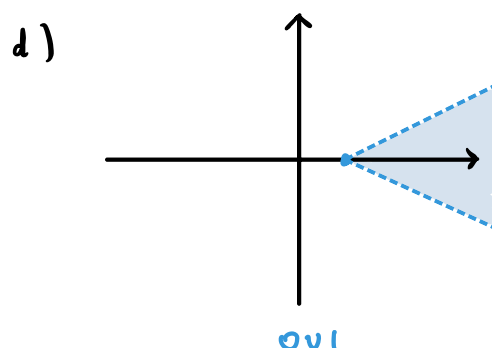
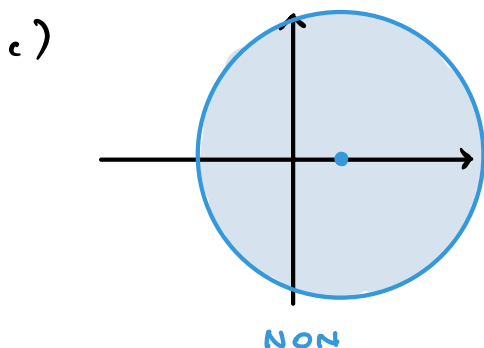
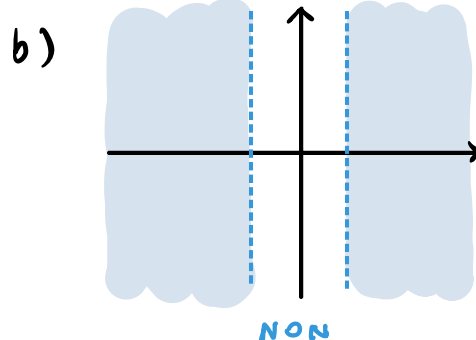
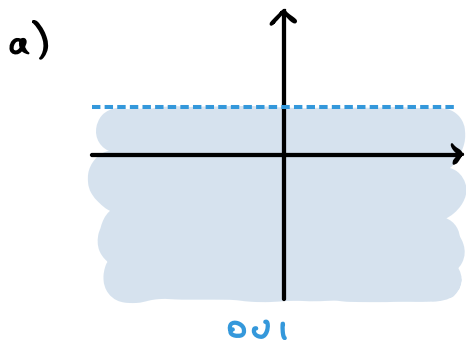


①



$$x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + y^2)$$

②

a) • $\frac{1+i}{1+3i} = \frac{(1+i)(1-3i)}{(1+3i)(1-3i)} = \frac{4-2i}{1+9} = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{5}i$

• $1+i = |1+i| e^{i \arg(1+i)} = \sqrt{2} e^{i\pi/4}$

$(1+i)^8 = \sqrt{2}^8 e^{i\pi/4 \cdot 8} = 2^4 e^{2i\pi} = 16$

• $\text{Log}(ie) = \text{Log}(e e^{i\pi/2}) = \text{Log} e^{1+i\pi/2} = 1 + i\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$b) \bullet \left| -\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}} = 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \cos \phi + i \sin \phi$$

$$\Rightarrow \arg\left(-\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \phi = \frac{2\pi}{3} \pmod{2\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \left| \exp(i e^{7\pi i/4}) \right| &= \exp(\operatorname{Re} i e^{7\pi i/4}) = \\ &= \exp(-\operatorname{Im} e^{7\pi i/4}) = \exp\left(-\sin \frac{7\pi}{4}\right) \\ &= \exp\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \arg\left(\exp(i e^{7\pi i/4})\right) &= \operatorname{Im}(i e^{7\pi i/4}) = \\ &= \operatorname{Re}(e^{7\pi i/4}) = \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f = u + iv \quad u = x^3 - 3xy^2 \quad v = 3x^2y - y^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CR:} \quad u_x &= 3x^2 - 3y^2 = v_y \\ v_x &= 6xy = -u_y \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad C = [0, 1+i] \quad \text{donc} \quad z(t) = (1+i)t \quad t \in [0, 1]$$

$$z(t) = x(t) + iy(t) \quad \Rightarrow \quad x(t) = t, \quad y(t) = t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C (x-y + ix^2) dz &= \int_0^1 i t^2 (1+i) dt = (i-1) \left. \frac{t^3}{3} \right|_0^1 = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (i-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \int_C \frac{1}{z^2-1} dz = \int_C \frac{f(z)}{z+1} dz \quad \text{où} \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{z-1}$$

$f(z)$ holom. dans $D_f = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{1\}$ et $D(-\frac{1}{2}, 1) \subset D_f$

Par le th. de Cauchy : $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(z)}{z+1} dz = f(-1) = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad a_n = n^2 \quad \text{donc} \quad R = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2}{(n+1)^2} = 1$$

\Rightarrow Le domaine de convergence est : $D(1, 1)$