



SOLUTION DÉTAILLÉE DE L'EXAMEN DE RATTRAPAGE DE MATH 04

Exercice 01 : Soit $z = x + iy$ où $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\begin{aligned} 1) f(z) &= \cosh z = \cosh(x + iy) = \cosh x \cosh(iy) + \sinh x \sinh(iy) \\ &= \cosh x \cos y + \sinh x (i \sin y) = \cosh x \cos y + i(\sinh x \sin y) \quad \boxed{01} \\ &\implies \boxed{\operatorname{Re}(f) = P(x, y) = \cosh x \cos y} \text{ et } \boxed{\operatorname{Im}(f) = Q(x, y) = \sinh x \sin y}. \end{aligned}$$

2) Montrons que f est holomorphe sur \mathbb{C} :

Méthode 01 : $f'(z) = \sinh z \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$. **0.5**

Méthode 02 : Par les conditions de Cauchy-Riemann : **01 + 01**

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \sinh x \cos y \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = \sinh x \cos y \end{array} \right. \implies \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \text{ et } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\cosh x \sin y \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \cosh x \sin y \end{array} \right. \implies \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}.$$

3) Soit l'équation : **0.25** **0.25**

$$2 \cosh z + e^{-z} = -2 \implies 2 \left(\frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2} \right) + e^{-z} = -2 \implies e^z + 2e^{-z} = -2 \xrightarrow{\times e^z} e^{2z} + 2e^z + 2 = 0.$$

Posons $e^z = M$; on obtient : $M^2 + 2M + 2 = 0 \implies \Delta = 4 - 8 = -4 = (2i)^2$.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M_1 = -1 + i \implies e^z = -1 + i \implies z = \log(-1 + i) = \ln|-1 + i| + i\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi\right), \quad \boxed{0.25} + \boxed{0.75} \\ M_2 = -1 - i \implies e^z = -1 - i \implies z = \log(-1 - i) = \ln|-1 - i| + i\left(\frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi\right). \quad \boxed{0.25} + \boxed{0.75} \end{array} \right.$$

Donc : $\boxed{z = \ln \sqrt{2} + i\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi\right)}$ ou $\boxed{z = \ln \sqrt{2} + i\left(\frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi\right)}$; $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. **0.5 + 0.5**

Exercice 02 : Soit $P(x, y) = 2x^4 + 2y^4 - 12x^2y^2 + y + 1$.

1) Montrons que P est harmonique sur \mathbb{R}^2 :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = 8x^3 - 24xy^2 \\ \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} = 24x^2 - 24y^2. \end{array} \right. \quad \boxed{01} \quad \text{et} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 8y^3 - 24x^2y + 1 \\ \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2} = 24y^2 - 24x^2. \end{array} \right. \quad \boxed{01} \quad \implies \quad \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

2) Puisque f est holomorphe sur \mathbb{C} alors le couple (P, Q) vérifie les conditions de Cauchy-Riemann, c'est à dire :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \dots\dots (1) \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \dots\dots (2) \end{array} \right. \quad \boxed{0.5}$$

De l'équation (1) on tire $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = 8x^3 - 24xy^2$, d'où

$$\begin{aligned} Q(x, y) &= \int (8x^3 - 24xy^2) dy \\ &= 8x^3y - 8xy^3 + C(x). \end{aligned} \quad \boxed{01}$$

d'une part d'autre part on a :

$$(2) \implies 8y^3 - 24x^2y + 1 = \overbrace{-(24x^2y - 8y^3 + C'(x))}^{\boxed{0.75}} \iff \overbrace{C'(x) = -1}^{\boxed{0.25}} \implies \overbrace{C(x) = -x + c}^{\boxed{0.5}}$$

telle que c constante réelle. Finalement :

$$\boxed{Q(x,y)=8x^3y - 8xy^3 - x + c} ; c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

3) On a $f(z) = f(x, y) = P(x, y) + iQ(x, y) \dots\dots(3)$ telle que : $f(0, 0) = 1 + i$

$$\implies f(0, 0) = P(0, 0) + iQ(0, 0) \implies 1 + ic = 1 + i \iff \boxed{c=1}. \quad \boxed{0.5}$$

En substituant ceci dans (3), on obtient :

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= 2x^4 + 2y^4 - 12x^2y^2 + y + 1 + i(8x^3y - 8xy^3 - x + 1) \\ &= \boxed{2z^4 - iz + 1 + i}. \end{aligned} \quad \boxed{01}$$

4) La dérivée de f :

Méthode 01(directe) : $\boxed{f'(z)=8z^3 - i}, \forall z \in \mathbb{C}. \quad \boxed{0.5}$

Méthode 02 : Puisque f est holomorphe sur \mathbb{C} donc :

$$\begin{aligned} f'(z) &= \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \quad \boxed{0.5} \\ &= 8x^3 - 24xy^2 + i(24x^2y - 8y^3 - 1) \\ &= \boxed{8z^3 - i}. \end{aligned} \quad \boxed{0.5}$$

Exercice 03 :

Puisque $z \in C$ donc on a l'application suivante :

$$z : [0, 2\pi] \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad \boxed{01.50}$$

$$\theta \longmapsto z(\theta) = i + e^{i\theta} \text{ et ceci implique que :}$$

$$\boxed{dz = ie^{i\theta} d\theta} \text{ et } \boxed{\bar{z} = -i + e^{-i\theta}}. \quad \boxed{0.5} + \boxed{0.5}$$

Donc on obtient :

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C (\bar{z})^2 dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} (-i + e^{-i\theta})^2 ie^{i\theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (-1 - 2ie^{-i\theta} + e^{-i2\theta}) ie^{i\theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (-ie^{i\theta} + 2 + ie^{-i\theta}) d\theta \quad \boxed{0.5} \\ &= [-e^{i\theta} + 2\theta - e^{-i\theta}]_0^{2\pi} \quad \boxed{01} \\ &= 4\pi. \quad \boxed{01} \end{aligned}$$

FIN