



## SOLUTION DÉTAILLÉE DE L'EXAMEN DE REMPLACEMENT DE MATH 04

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

1)  $f(z) = \cos z = \cos(x + iy) = \cos x \cos(iy) - \sin x \sin(iy) = \cos x \cosh y - \sin x(i \sinh y)$   
 $= \cos x \cosh y + i(-\sin x \sinh y)$  0.5

$\implies \boxed{\operatorname{Re}(f) = P(x, y) = \cos x \cosh y}$  et  $\boxed{\operatorname{Im}(f) = Q(x, y) = -\sin x \sinh y}$ .

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

Méthode 01 :  $f'(z) = -\sin z \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$ . 0.5

Méthode 02 : Par les conditions de Cauchy-Riemann : 0.5 + 0.5

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

3) Les valeurs de  $z$  :

$f(z) \in \mathbb{R} \iff \operatorname{Im}(f) = 0 \iff -\sin x \sinh y = 0$  donc :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin x = 0 \implies x = k\pi ; k \in \mathbb{Z} \implies \boxed{z = k\pi + iy} ; k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ et } y \in \mathbb{R}. \quad \text{0.75} \\ \text{ou} \\ \sinh y = 0 \implies y = 0 \implies \boxed{z = x} ; x \in \mathbb{R}. \quad \text{0.75} \end{array} \right.$$

4) Soit l'équation : 0.25 0.25

$$\cos z = i \implies \left( \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2} \right) = i \implies e^{iz} + e^{-iz} = 2i \xrightarrow{\times e^{iz}} e^{2iz} - 2ie^{iz} + 1 = 0.$$

Posons  $e^{iz} = M$  ; on obtient :  $M^2 - 2iM + 1 = 0 \implies \Delta = -4 - 4 = -8 = (2\sqrt{2}i)^2$ .

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

Donc :  $\boxed{z = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi - i \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})}$  ou  $\boxed{z = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi - i \ln(\sqrt{2} - 1)}$  ;  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ . 0.5 + 0.5

**Exercice 02 :** Soit  $P(x, y) = x^4 + y^4 - 6x^2y^2 + x + 1$ .

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - 12xy^2 + 1 \\ \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} = 12x^2 - 12y^2. \end{array} \right. \quad \boxed{01} \quad \text{et} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - 12x^2y \\ \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2} = 12y^2 - 12x^2. \end{array} \right. \quad \boxed{01} \quad \implies \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

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  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = 4x^3 - 12xy^2 + 1$ , d'où

$$\begin{aligned} Q(x, y) &= \int (4x^3 - 12xy^2 + 1) dy \\ &= 4x^3y - 4xy^3 + y + C(x). \end{aligned} \quad \boxed{01}$$

d'une part d'autre part on a :  $\boxed{0.75}$   $\boxed{0.25}$   $\boxed{0.5}$

$$(2) \implies 4y^3 - 12x^2y = -\overbrace{(12x^2y - 4y^3 + C'(x))} \iff \overbrace{C'(x) = 0} \implies \overbrace{C(x) = c} ; c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Finalement :

$$\boxed{Q(x,y) = 4x^3y - 4xy^3 + y + c} ; c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

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

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

En substituant ceci dans (3), on obtient :

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= x^4 + y^4 - 6x^2y^2 + x + 1 + i(4x^3y - 4xy^3 + y) \\ &= \boxed{z^4 + z + 1}. \end{aligned} \quad \boxed{01}$$

4) La dérivée de  $f$  :

Méthode 01(directe) :  $\boxed{f'(z) = 4z^3 + 1}$ ,  $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$ .  $\boxed{0.5}$

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

$$\begin{aligned} f'(z) &= \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \quad \boxed{0.5} \\ &= 4x^3 - 12xy^2 + 1 + i(12x^2y - 4y^3) \\ &= \boxed{4z^3 + 1}. \end{aligned} \quad \boxed{0.5}$$

**Exercice 03 :** Pour calculer l'intégrale il faut factoriser  $3z^2 - 2z - 1$ .

$$3z^2 - 2z - 1 = 0 \implies \Delta = (-2)^2 + 12 = 16 = 4^2 \implies \begin{cases} z_0 = \frac{2-4}{6} = -\frac{1}{3}, & \boxed{0.5} \\ z_1 = \frac{2+4}{6} = 1. & \boxed{0.5} \end{cases}$$

$$\implies 3z^2 - 2z - 1 = 3(z - z_0)(z - z_1) = 3(z + \frac{1}{3})(z - 1). \quad \boxed{0.75}$$

$$1, -\frac{1}{3} \in \text{int}(C); C = |z - \frac{1}{2} + i| = \frac{6}{5} ?$$

$$\begin{cases} |-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + i| = |-\frac{5}{6} + i| = \sqrt{\frac{25}{36} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{61}}{6} > \frac{6}{5} \implies \boxed{-1/3 \notin \text{int}(C)}. & \boxed{0.5} \\ |1 - \frac{1}{2} + i| = |\frac{1}{2} + i| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} < \frac{6}{5} \implies \boxed{1 \in \text{int}(C)}. & \boxed{0.5} \end{cases}$$

Donc il faut choisir la fonction  $f(z) = \frac{\cos \pi z}{(z + \frac{1}{3})^2}$  qui est holomorphe dans  $\text{int}(C)$ . **0.5**

$$\implies I = \int_C \frac{\cos \pi z}{9[(z + \frac{1}{3})(z - 1)]^2} dz = \frac{1}{9} \int_C \frac{\cos \pi z / (z + \frac{1}{3})^2}{(z - 1)^2} dz = \frac{1}{9} \int_C \frac{f(z)}{(z - a)^{n+1}} dz. \quad \boxed{0.75}$$

On sait que  $f$  est holomorphe ;  $a = 1 \in \text{int}(C)$  et  $n = 1$  donc :

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{9} \int_C \frac{f(z)}{(z - 1)^2} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \left( 2\pi i \cdot \frac{f'(1)}{1!} \right) & \boxed{0.5} \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \cdot 2\pi i \left( \frac{2 \times 27}{64} \right) \\ &= \boxed{3\pi i / 16}. & \boxed{0.5} \end{aligned}$$

**FIN**