

$$a = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{4} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}} + e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} \right)$$

$$z_0 = 6+6i$$

$$= 6\sqrt{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, A_n(z_n) \text{ tel que } z_n = a^n z_0$$

Partie A

$$1) z_1 = a z_0 = \frac{1}{4} (\sqrt{3}+1 + i(\sqrt{3}-1)) (6+6i)$$

$$= \frac{6}{4} (\sqrt{3}+1 + i(\sqrt{3}-1) + i(\sqrt{3}+1) - (\sqrt{3}-1))$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} (2+2\sqrt{3}i) = 3+3\sqrt{3}i$$

$$a^2 = \frac{(\sqrt{3}+1)^2}{16} + \frac{2i(\sqrt{3}+1)(\sqrt{3}-1)}{16} - \frac{(\sqrt{3}-1)^2}{16} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{i}{4}$$

$$z_1 = 3+3\sqrt{3}i = 3(1+\sqrt{3}i) = 6 \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right) = 6 e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$a^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{i}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$2) z_3 = a^3 z_0 = a^2 z_1 = \frac{1}{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} \cdot 6 e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} = 3 e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$z_7 = a^7 z_0 = a^6 a z_0 = a^6 z_1 = (a^2)^3 z_1 = \left( \frac{1}{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} \right)^3 6 e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}}$$

Partie B

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, |z_n| = r_n$$

$$1) \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, r_n = 12 \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^{n+1}$$

1) Vérifions si  $P_0$  est vraie.

$$|z_0| = 6\sqrt{2} \quad \text{et} \quad r_0 = 12 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 6\sqrt{2} \quad \text{donc } P_0 \text{ vraie}$$

2) On suppose  $P_n$  vraie et ss cette hypothèse on montre que  $P_n$  vraie  $\Rightarrow P_{n+1}$  vraie

$$z_{n+1} = a^{n+1} z_0 \quad \text{donc} \quad |z_{n+1}| = |a^{n+1} z_0| \\ = |a^n a z_0| = |a^n z_1|$$

$$\text{comme } a^n = \frac{z_n}{z_0} \quad \text{donc} \quad |a^n| = \frac{|z_n|}{|z_0|} \quad \text{d'où} \quad = \frac{|z_n| |z_1|}{|z_0|} \\ = 12 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^{n+1} \times \frac{6}{6\sqrt{2}} \\ = 12 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^{n+1} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ = 12 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^{n+2}$$

$$3) \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ on a } r_n = 12 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^{n+1}$$

donc  $P_{n+1}$  vraie

2)  $(r_n)$  est une suite géométrique de 1<sup>er</sup> terme  $r_0 = 6\sqrt{2}$  et de raison  $q = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

3)  $|q| < 1$  donc  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} r_n = 0$

4)  $OA_p = |z_p - 0| = |z_p| = r_p$  donc on cherche  $p$  tel que  $r_p \leq 10^{-3}$

$$12 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^{p+1} \leq 10^{-3} \quad \Leftrightarrow \ln\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{p+1} \leq \ln \frac{10^{-3}}{6\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{" } \ln\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) < 0 \text{"}$$
$$\Leftrightarrow 6\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^p \leq 10^{-3} \quad p \geq 26,1$$
$$\Leftrightarrow 0 < \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^p \leq \frac{10^{-3}}{6\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{d'où } p = 27$$