

► **R02** Soit z un complexe de module 1 tel que $z \neq 1$.

Montrer que : $\frac{1+z}{1-z} \in i\mathbb{R}$

Corrigé

$|z| = 1$ donc il existe $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$, $z = e^{i\theta}$, on a :

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1+z}{1-z} &= \frac{1+e^{i\theta}}{1-e^{i\theta}} = \frac{e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}} \left(e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}} + e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}} \right)}{e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}} \left(e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}} - e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}} \right)} = \frac{e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}} + e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}}}{e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}} - e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}}} \\&= \frac{2 \frac{e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}} - e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}}}{2}}{-2i \frac{e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}} - e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}}}{2i}} = \frac{2 \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{-2i \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} = -\frac{1 \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{i \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} \\&= -\frac{i \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{i^2 \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} = \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} i \in i\mathbb{R}\end{aligned}$$

Conclusion :

$$\frac{1+z}{1-z} \in i\mathbb{R}$$

Autre méthode

Recherche

Dire que $Z \in i\mathbb{R}$ signifie que $\operatorname{Re}(Z) = 0$, or $Z + \overline{Z} = 2\operatorname{Re}(Z)$.

On a :

$$\frac{1+z}{1-z} + \overline{\left(\frac{1+z}{1-z}\right)} = \frac{1+z}{1-z} + \frac{1+\bar{z}}{1-\bar{z}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{(1+z)(1-\bar{z}) + (1+\bar{z})(1-z)}{(1-z)(1-\bar{z})} \\&= \frac{1-\bar{z}+z-z\bar{z}+1-z+\bar{z}-z\bar{z}}{(1-z)(1-\bar{z})} \\&= \frac{2-2z\bar{z}}{(1-z)(1-\bar{z})} \\&= \frac{2-2|z|^2}{(1-z)(1-\bar{z})} \\&= \frac{2-2}{(1-z)(1-\bar{z})} \\&= 0\end{aligned}$$

Résumons :

$$\frac{1+z}{1-z} + \overline{\left(\frac{1+z}{1-z}\right)} = 0$$

Or,

$$\frac{1+z}{1-z} + \overline{\left(\frac{1+z}{1-z}\right)} = 2 \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{1+z}{1-z}\right)$$

donc :

$$\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{1+z}{1-z}\right) = 0$$

autrement dit :

$$\frac{1+z}{1-z} \in i\mathbb{R}$$