

$$a) \quad 8z + 5\bar{z} = 4 + 3i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 8(x+yi) + 5(x-yi) = 4 + 3i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 8x + 8yi + 5x - 5yi = 4 + 3i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 13x + 3yi = 4 + 3i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 13x = 4 \quad 3y = 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4}{13} \quad y = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{4}{13} + 1 \cdot i = \frac{4}{13} + i$$

$$b) \quad z^2 + 2\bar{z} + 5 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+yi)^2 + 2(x-yi) + 5 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cancel{x^2} + 2xyi + \underbrace{y^2 i^2}_{y^2 \cdot (-1) = -y^2} + \cancel{2x} - \cancel{2yi} + \cancel{5} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - y^2 + 2x + 5 + 2xyi - 2yi = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^2 - y^2 + 2x + 5) + 2y(x-1) \cdot i = 0$$

$$A + Bi = 0 = 0 + 0i \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = 0 \\ B = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 + 2x + 5 = 0 \\ 2y(x-1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2y(x-1) = 0 \leftarrow \text{ssi}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ \text{ou} \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{1er cas: } y = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 5 = 0 \quad / \quad x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 20}}{2}$$

Cela ne donne pas de solution,  
on que  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{2ème cas: } x = 1$$

$$1 - y^2 + 2 + 5 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 8 - y^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y^2 = 8$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{8}$$

Finalement, les solutions sont

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \pm \sqrt{8} i &= 1 \pm \sqrt{4 \cdot 2} \cdot i \\ &= 1 \pm \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot i \\ &= 1 \pm 2\sqrt{2} \cdot i \end{aligned}$$

$$c) \bar{z} + 1 = x - yi + 1 = (x+1) - yi$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{I}(\bar{z} + 1) = \mathcal{I}((x+1) - yi) = -y$$

$$-z + 2 = -x - yi + 2 = (2-x) - yi$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{R}(-z + 2) = 2 - x$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \operatorname{I}(\bar{z}+1) + 2i \operatorname{R}(-z+2) =$$

$$-2y + 2i(2-x) = 2y + 2(2-x)i$$

On peut poser l'équation et la résoudre :

$$-2y + 2(2-x)i = -1 - 12i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2y = -1 \quad 2(2-x) = -12$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} \quad x = 8$$

La solution est donc

$$8 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot i$$