

Exercice 18 On considère la fonction f définie sur $\left]-\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}\right[$ par : $f(x) = \frac{8x^2 - 4}{4x^2 - 1}$

1°) Déterminer les réels a , b et c tels que, pour tout réel x de $\left]-\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}\right[$, $f(x) = a + \frac{b}{2x+1} + \frac{c}{2x-1}$

2°) Calculer l'intégrale $\int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} f(x) dx$.

CORRECTION

$$\begin{aligned} 1^\circ) \quad f(x) &= a + \frac{b}{2x+1} + \frac{c}{2x-1} \Rightarrow \frac{8x^2-4}{4x^2-1} = \frac{a(2x+1)(2x-1) + b(2x-1) + c(2x+1)}{(2x+1)(2x-1)} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{8x^2-4}{4x^2-1} = \frac{a(4x^2-1) + 2bx - b + 2cx + c}{4x^2-1} \\ &\Rightarrow 8x^2 - 4 = a(4x^2 - 1) + 2bx - b + 2cx + c \\ &\Rightarrow 8x^2 - 4 = 4ax^2 - a + 2bx + 2cx + c - b \\ &\Rightarrow 8x^2 - 4 = 4ax^2 + (2b + 2c)x + c - b - a \\ &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4a = 8 \\ 2b + 2c = 0 \\ c - b - a = -4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ c = -b \\ -b - b - a = -4 \end{cases} \\ &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ c = -b \\ 2b = 4 - a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ c = -b \\ 2b = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ c = -1 \\ b = 1 \end{cases} \\ &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = 1 \\ c = -1 \end{cases} \quad \text{et} \quad f(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{2x+1} - \frac{1}{2x-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$2^\circ) \quad \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} 2 + \frac{1}{2x+1} - \frac{1}{2x-1} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} 2 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{2x+1} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{2x-1} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[2x + \frac{1}{2} \ln |2x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln |2x-1| \right]_0^{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2} - \left(0 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 1 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 1 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (\ln 3 - \ln 2) + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - 0 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3}$$