

Calculer $\int_1^2 \frac{3}{x^3 + 1} dx$.

Remarque : $\ln 2 \approx 0,7$, $\ln 3 \approx 1,1$ et $\sqrt{3}\pi \approx 5,4$.

Calculons préalablement $\int \frac{3}{x^3 + 1} dx$. Puisque $x^3 + 1 = (x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1)$, décomposons $\frac{3}{x^3 + 1}$ en fractions partielles :

$$\frac{3}{x^3 + 1} = \frac{3}{(x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1)} = \frac{A}{x + 1} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 - x + 1} = \frac{(A + B)x^2 + (-A + B + C)x + (A + C)}{(x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1)}$$

Ainsi :

$$\begin{cases} A + B = 0 \\ -A + B + C = 0 \\ A + C = 3 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = -1 \\ C = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{3}{x^3 + 1} dx &= \int \left(\frac{1}{x + 1} + \frac{-x + 2}{x^2 - x + 1} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left(\frac{1}{x + 1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(2x - 1) + \frac{3}{2}}{x^2 - x + 1} \right) dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{x + 1} dx + \int \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(2x - 1)}{x^2 - x + 1} dx + \int \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{x^2 - x + 1} dx \\ &= I_1 + I_2 + I_3 \end{aligned}$$

Les deux premières primitives se calculent aisément :

- $I_1 = \int \frac{1}{x + 1} dx = \ln|x + 1| + k$
- $I_2 = \int \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(2x - 1)}{x^2 - x + 1} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^2 - x + 1)'}{x^2 - x + 1} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + k'$

Pour calculer I_3 , remarquons que $x^2 - x + 1 = (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}$. Ainsi :

$$I_3 = \int \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{x^2 - x + 1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} + k'' = \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} + k''$$

Finalement

$$I = \int \frac{3}{x^3 + 1} dx = \ln|x + 1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} + K$$

Revenant à l'intégrale définie, on a

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_1^2 \frac{3}{x^3 + 1} dx &= \left[\ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right]_1^2 \\
&= \left(\ln 3 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 + \sqrt{3} \arctan \sqrt{3} \right) - \left(\ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 1 + \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \ln 2 + \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \ln 2 + \frac{\pi \sqrt{3}}{6} \\
&\approx \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1, 1 - 0, 7 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 5, 4 = 0, 55 - 0, 7 + 0, 9 = \boxed{\frac{3}{4}}
\end{aligned}$$