

## Série 2

### Exercice 1

Décomposer en éléments simples les fractions rationnelles dans  $\mathbb{R}[X]$  :

$$1) \frac{1}{(X+1)(X-2)}, \quad 2) \frac{X^2}{1+X^2}, \quad 3) \frac{X^4}{X^2+2X-3}, \\ 4) \frac{2X}{X^2+X+1}, \quad 5) \frac{X}{X^2-3X+2}, \quad 6) \frac{X-1}{X^2(X^2+1)}$$

### Exercice 2

Décomposer en éléments simples dans  $\mathbb{R}[X]$  puis dans  $\mathbb{C}[X]$  ::

$$1. \frac{X^4-X+2}{(X-1)(X^2-1)} \\ 2. \frac{3}{(X^2+X+1)(X-1)^2}$$

### Exercice 3

Soit

$$F(X) = \frac{1}{(X^2 + 1)^2 - X^2}.$$

1. Montrer que  $F$  est paire.
2. Décomposer en éléments simples  $F$  dans  $\mathbb{R}[X]$ .

### Exercice 4

Décomposer en éléments simples la fraction rationnelle:

$$F(X) = \frac{6X^3 + 3X^2 - 5}{X^4 - 9}.$$

1. Dans  $\mathbb{R}[X]$ .
2. Dans  $\mathbb{C}[X]$ .

### Exercice 5

Décomposer en éléments simples la fraction:

$$R(X) = \frac{X^5 + 2X - 1}{X^4 - 1}.$$

1. Dans  $\mathbb{R}[X]$ .
2. Dans  $\mathbb{C}[X]$ .

### Exercice 6

Décomposer en éléments simples les fractions rationnelles dans  $\mathbb{R}[X]$  puis dans  $\mathbb{C}[X]$  :

$$1) \frac{X^2+X+1}{X^4+1}, \quad 2) \frac{X^4+1}{(X-1)^2(X^2+1)}, \\ 4) \frac{X^5+X+1}{X^6-1}, \quad 5) \frac{1}{X^n-1}.$$

## Sous 2.

### Exercice 1.

Décomposer en éléments simples

$$1) F = \frac{7}{(x+1)(x-2)}$$

$$F = \frac{a}{x+1} + \frac{b}{x-2}$$

1<sup>er</sup> méthode

$$F = \frac{a(x-2) + b(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \frac{(a+b)x - 2a + b}{(x+1)(x-2)}$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b=0 & \textcircled{1} \\ -2a+b=1 & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow 3a = -1$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \text{et} \quad b = \frac{1}{3}$$

donc la d.e.s de

$$\boxed{F = \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{x+1} + \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{x-2}}$$

2<sup>eme</sup> méthode : "méthode de cache"

$$F = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \frac{a}{x+1} + \frac{b}{x-2}$$

$$\cancel{(x+1)F}_{x=1} : \frac{1}{x-2} = a + \frac{b(x+1)}{x-2}$$

$$\frac{-1}{3} = a + 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\cancel{x^2F}_{x=2} : \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{a(x-2)}{x+1} + b$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = 0 + b \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{Donc la d.e.s de } F = \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{x+1} + \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{x-2}$$

$$2) F = \frac{x}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \frac{x}{(x-1)(x-2)}$$

$$= \frac{a}{x-1} + \frac{b}{x-2}$$

$$\cancel{(x-1)F}_{x=1} : \frac{x}{x-2} = a + \frac{b(x-1)}{x-2}$$

$$-1 = a + 0$$

$$\boxed{a = -1}$$

$$\cancel{(x-2)F}_{x=2} : \frac{x}{x-1} = \frac{a(x-2)}{x-1} + b$$

$$2 = 0 + b$$

$$\boxed{b = 2}$$

alors la d.e.s de  $F = \frac{-1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x-2}$

$$3) F = \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}$$

$$\int N = 2 \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \Rightarrow \int D = 0 \Rightarrow \text{D.E}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2+1} \Big|_1^{-1}$$

$$\text{Donc } F = 1 + \frac{-1}{x^2+1} \quad \text{c'est à dire dans IR}$$

$$\Delta = -4 < 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  irréductible

Dans  $\mathbb{C}(x)$

$$F = 1 + \frac{-1}{x^2-i^2} = 1 - \left[ \frac{1}{(x-i)(x+i)} \right]$$

$$A \quad \frac{1}{(x-i)(x+i)} = \frac{a}{x-i} + \frac{b}{x+i}$$

$$(x-i) \cancel{A} \quad x=1 : \frac{1}{x+i} = a + \frac{b(x-i)}{x+i}$$

$$\frac{1}{2i} = a+0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2i} = a$$

$$(x+i) \cancel{F} \quad x=-i : \frac{1}{x-i} = \frac{a(x+i)}{x-i} + b$$

$$-\frac{1}{2i} = 0+b$$

$$b = \frac{1}{2i}$$

La d.e.s dans  $\mathbb{C}(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= 1 - \left[ \frac{\frac{-1}{2}i}{x-i} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}i}{x+i} \right] \\ &= 1 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}i}{x-i} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}i}{x+i} \end{aligned}$$

$$3) F = \frac{x^4}{x^2 + 2x - 3}$$

$$\begin{cases} d^0 N = 4 \\ d^0 D = 2 \end{cases} ;$$

$$\begin{aligned} &-x^4 \\ &\frac{-x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2}{\cancel{-2x^4} + 3x^2} \left| \begin{array}{l} x^2 + 2x - 3 \\ x^2 - 2x + 7 \end{array} \right. \\ &- -2x^3 - 4x^2 + 6x \\ &\underline{-7x^2 - 6x} \\ &- 7x^2 + 14x - 21 \\ &\underline{-20x + 21} \end{aligned}$$

$$F = x^2 - 2x + 7 + \frac{-20x + 21}{x^2 + 2x - 3} \quad A$$

$$A = \frac{-20x + 21}{x^2 + 2x - 3}$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 12 = 16 > 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-2 - 4}{2} = -3$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-2 + 4}{2} = 1$$

$$A = \frac{-20x + 21}{(x-1)(x+3)} = \frac{a}{x-1} + \frac{b}{x+3}$$

$$(x-1) \cancel{A} \quad x=1 : \frac{-20x + 21}{x+3} = a + \frac{b(x-1)}{x+3}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = a+0$$

$$a = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(x+3) \cancel{A} \quad x=-3 : \frac{-20x + 21}{(x-1)} = b + \frac{a(x+3)}{x-1}$$

$$\frac{81}{4} = b+0 \quad b = \frac{-81}{4}$$

$$F = x^2 - 2x + 7 + \frac{\frac{81}{4}}{x+3} + \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{(x-1)}$$

$$4) F = \frac{2x}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$\Delta = -3 < 0 \Rightarrow$  irreductible dans  $\mathbb{R}(x)$   
 alors  $F = \frac{2x}{x^2 + x + 1}$  est la d.e.s  
 de F dans  $\mathbb{R}(x)$

dans  $\mathbb{C}(x)$ :

$$F = \frac{2x}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$\Delta = -3 = (i\sqrt{3})^2$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-1 - i\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad x_2 = \frac{-1 + i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$x^2 + x + 1 = \left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \left(x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{alors } F = \frac{2x}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \left(x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{a}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)} + \frac{b}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) F \\ & x = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2x}{x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}} = a + b \frac{\left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)}$$

$$\begin{matrix} -1 - i\sqrt{3} \\ -i\sqrt{3} \end{matrix} = a$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) F \\ & x = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2} : \frac{2x}{x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 0 + b \end{aligned}$$

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

La d.e.s de  $F$  dans  $\mathbb{C}(x)$ :  $F$

$$F = \frac{1 - \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}}}{x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}} + \frac{1 + \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}}}{x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$6) F = \frac{x-1}{x^2(x^2+1)} = \frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{x^2} + \frac{cx+d}{x^2+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & x^2 F \\ & x=0 : \frac{x-1}{x^2+1} = ax + b + x^2 \frac{cx+d}{x^2+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -1 = 0 + b + 0 \\ & \Rightarrow b = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(x^2+1) F \Big|_{x=1} : \frac{x-1}{x^2} = \frac{a(x^2+1)}{b(x^2+1)}$$

~~soit  $i-1 = 0 + 0 + ci + d$~~

$$\frac{i-1}{-1} = 0 + 0 + ci + d$$

$$\Rightarrow ci + d = 1 - i$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= -1 \\ d &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{pour } x = 1$$

$$0 = a + b + \frac{c+d}{2}$$

$$0 = a - 1 + 0$$

$$a = 1$$

alors la d.e.s de  $F$ :

$$F = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{-x+1}{x^2+1}$$

dans  $\mathbb{R}(x)$

Exercice 2:

D.E.S dans  $\mathbb{R}(x)$  et  $\mathbb{C}(x)$

$$1) F = \frac{x^4 - x + 2}{(x-1)(x^2-1)}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \deg N = 4 \\ \deg D = 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{D.E} \quad F = \frac{x^4 - x + 2}{x^3 - x - x^2 + 1}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^4 - x + 2 \\ - x^4 - x^3 - x^2 \\ \hline x^3 + x^2 - 2x + 2 \\ - x^3 - x^2 - x + 1 \\ \hline x^2 + x + 1 \end{array}$$

$$F = x+1 + \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{(x-1)(x^2-1)}$$

$$= \underbrace{x+1}_{\text{E}} + \underbrace{\frac{x^2 - x + 1}{(x-1)^2(x+1)}}_A$$

$$A = \frac{a}{x-1} + \frac{b}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{c}{x+1}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x=1 \\ x=-1 \end{array} \right\} : \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x+1} = a(x+1) + b, \frac{c(x-1)}{x+1}$$

$$1 = 0 + b + 0$$

$$\boxed{b = 1}$$

$$\frac{3x^2 - x + 1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{a(x+1)}{x-1} + \frac{b(x+1)}{(x-1)^2} + c$$

$$1 = 0 + 0 + c$$

$$c = 1$$

Pour  $x = 0$

$$1 = -a + b + c$$

$$1 = -a + 1 + 1$$

$$a = 1$$

d'où

$$F = x+1 + \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$2) F = \frac{3}{(x^2+x+1)(x-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{ax+b}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{c}{x-1} + \frac{d}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\frac{(x-1)^2 F}{x-1} = \frac{3}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{(ax+b)(x-1)^2}{x^2+x+1} + c(x-1) + d$$

$$1 = 0 + 0 + d$$

$$d = 1$$

$$\frac{(x^2+x+1)F}{x-1} = \frac{3}{(x-1)^2} = ax+b + \frac{c(x^2+x+1)}{x-1} + \frac{d(x^2+x+1)}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}-1}\right)^2 = a\left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + b + 0 + 0$$

$$\frac{3}{\left(\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}-1\right)^2} = -\frac{1}{2}a - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a + b$$

$$\frac{\frac{3}{\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}-1}}{\frac{3}{\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}-1} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2}a - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a + b$$

$$\frac{3}{\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2}a - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a + b$$

$$\frac{3\left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)} = -\frac{1}{2}a - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a + b$$

$$\frac{3\left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)}{\frac{9}{4} + \frac{27}{4}} = -\frac{1}{2}a - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a + b$$

$$\frac{3\left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)}{9} = -\frac{1}{2}a - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a + b$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}a - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a + b$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1 \text{ et } b = 0$$

Pour  $bc = 0$

$$3 = b - c + d$$

$$3 = c + 1$$

$$c = 2$$

Pour la d.e.s de  $F$  dans  $\mathbb{R}$

$$\text{est } F = \frac{-x}{x^2+x+1} - \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$$

Exercice 5.

$$R(x) = \frac{x^5 + 2x - 1}{x^4 - 1}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^5 - 2x - 1 \\ x^5 - x \\ \hline 3x - 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x^4 - 1 \\ x \end{array}$$

$$\text{donc } R = 3x + \frac{3x - 1}{x^4 - 1}$$

$$A = \frac{3x - 1}{x^4 - 1} = \frac{3x - 1}{(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{3x - 1}{(x-1)(x+1)(x^2 + 1)}$$

$$\text{Alors } A = \frac{a}{x-1} + \frac{b}{x+1} + \frac{cx+d}{x^2+1}$$

$$\cancel{(x-1)A} : \frac{3x-1}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = a + \frac{b(x-1)}{x+1} + \frac{(cx+d)(x-1)}{x^2+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = a + 0 + 0$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cancel{(x+1)A} : \frac{3x-1}{(x-1)(x^2+1)} + \frac{a(x+1)}{x-1} + b + \frac{(cx+d)(x+1)}{x^2+1}$$

$$d = 0 + b + 0$$

$$b = 1$$

$$\cancel{(x^2+1)A} : \frac{3x-1}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{a(x^2+1)}{x-1} + \frac{b(x^2+1)}{x+1} + (cx+d) \cancel{= 0}$$

$$= \frac{3x-1}{-2} = 0 + 0 + ci + d$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$c = -\frac{3}{2}$$

Alors la d.e.s de R dans  $\mathbb{R}(x)$  est

$$R = x + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{-\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2+1}$$

Dans  $\mathbb{C}(x)$ :

$$R = x + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{-\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}}{(x-i)(x+i)}$$

$$= x + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{-\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}}{B}$$

$$B = \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{i}{2}}{(x-i)(x+i)} = \frac{\alpha}{x-1} + \frac{\beta}{x+i}$$

$$\cancel{B(x-1)} : \frac{(-\frac{3}{2}x + 1)}{x+i} = \alpha + \frac{\beta(x-2)}{x+i}$$

$$\frac{-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{-2i} = \alpha + 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i}{-2} = \frac{-3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}i$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}i$$

$$\cancel{B(x+i)} : \frac{-\frac{3}{2}\alpha + \frac{1}{2}}{x-i} = \frac{\alpha(x+i)}{x-i} + \beta$$

$$\frac{\frac{3}{2}i + \frac{1}{2}}{-2i} = 0 \times \beta$$

$$\frac{-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i}{2} = 0$$

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

Alors la d.e.s de R dans  $\mathbb{C}(x)$   
est  $R = x + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{-\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}i}{x-i} + \frac{-\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}i}{x+i}$