

Ex ① $f(x) = \ln x - 2x + \frac{5}{2} = 0$

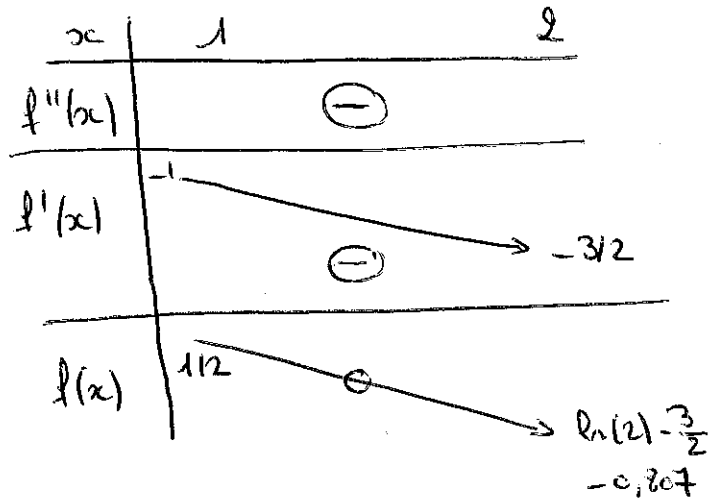
1) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 2$

$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$

$f(x)$ strictement décroissante sur $[1, 2]$

$f(1) > 0, f(2) < 0$

\Rightarrow 1 seul zéro $\alpha \in [1, 2]$.



2) Méthode de Newton: $x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$

C'est une méthode au moins quadratique (ordre 2)

C'est une méthode de point fixe particulière avec $g(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$

Or $e_{n+1} = g'(x) e_n + \frac{g''(x)}{2} e_n^2 + \frac{g'''(x)}{6} e_n^3 + \dots$

$g'(x) = \frac{f(x)f''(x)}{f'(x)^2}$ donc $g'(x) = 0$ car $f(x) = 0$.

D'où ici $e_{n+1} = \frac{g''(x)}{2} e_n^2$ avec $g''(x) = \frac{f''(x)}{2f'(x)}$

(calculé en cours)

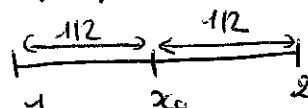
Comme $f''(x) < 0$ donc $f''(x) \neq 0$ et $f'(x) \neq 0$, la méthode est d'ordre 2.

3) $x_0 = 1, x_1 = x_0 - \frac{\ln(x_0) - 2x_0 + 5/2}{1/x_0 - 2} = 3/2$

$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{\ln(x_1) - 2x_1 + 5/2}{1/x_1 - 2} = 1,4291$

4) D'après 2), on a $C = \left| \frac{f''(x)}{2f'(x)} \right|$

$e_0 = |x_0 - \alpha| \leq \frac{1}{2}$



$$e_1 \leq \frac{1}{2} (e_0)^2 = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$e_2 \leq \frac{1}{2} e_1^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{128}$$

$$e_3 \leq \frac{1}{2} e_2^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{128}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{32768}$$

$$e_4 \leq \frac{1}{2} e_3^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{32768}\right)^2 \approx 4,66 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$E_x \textcircled{2} : \int_{-1}^1 g(t) dt \approx \frac{2}{3} \left[2g\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) - g(0) + 2g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right] = I(g)$$

1) Degré d'exactitude :

$$I(1) = \frac{2}{3} [2 - 1 + 2] = 2 \quad \int_{-1}^1 1 dx = [x]_{-1}^1 = 2$$

$$I(x) = \frac{2}{3} \left[2x\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) - 1 \cdot 0 + 2x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right] = 0 \quad \int_{-1}^1 x dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_{-1}^1 = 0$$

$$I(x^2) = \frac{2}{3} \left[2x\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 1 \cdot 0 + 2x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \right] = \frac{2}{3} \quad \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3}\right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$I(x^3) = \frac{2}{3} \left[2x\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 - 0 + 2x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \right] = 0 \quad \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = \left[\frac{x^4}{4}\right]_{-1}^1 = 0$$

$$I(x^4) = \frac{2}{3} \left[2x\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 + 2x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \right] = \frac{1}{6} \neq \int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx = \left[\frac{x^5}{5}\right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{5}$$

\downarrow
 $n=4$

$$2) \int_{-1}^1 x e^{-x} dx = 2 \left[2x\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) e^{+1/2} + 2x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) e^{-1/2} \right] \approx -0,695$$

Rq: solution exacte : $-2e^{-1} \approx -0,736$ primitive : $-(x+1)e^{-x}$

$$3) \int_1^3 x \ln x dx = \int_{-1}^1 (x+2) \ln(x+2) dx \quad \text{avec } x = x-2 \quad dx = dx$$

$$\approx \frac{2}{3} \left[2x\left(-\frac{1}{2} + 2\right) \ln\left(-\frac{1}{2} + 2\right) - 2 \ln 2 + 2x\left(\frac{1}{2} + 2\right) \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} + 2\right) \right] \approx 2,961$$

Rq: solution exacte : $-2 + \frac{9}{2} \ln 3 \approx 2,964$ primitive : $\frac{x^2}{4} (2 \ln x - 1)$

$$4) \frac{E_{h=1}}{E_{h=0,5}} \approx 15,86 \approx 2^4$$

ordre de convergence : 4.

$$\frac{E_{h=0,5}}{E_{h=0,25}} \approx 15,93 \approx 2^4$$

$$\text{Ex } \textcircled{3}: \begin{cases} y'(t) = -e^t y^2(t) \\ y(0) = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad f(t, u) = -e^t u^2$$

1) a) $h = 0,1$. EULER PROGRESSIF: $u_{n+1} = u_n + h f(t_n, u_n)$.

$$u_0 = \frac{1}{2} \quad t_0 = 0$$

$$\bullet u_1 = u_0 + h f(t_0, u_0) = \frac{1}{2} + 0,1 \times (-e^0 u_0^2) = 0,475.$$

$$t_1 = t_0 + h = 0,1$$

$$\bullet u_2 = u_1 + h f(t_1, u_1) = 0,475 + 0,1 (-e^{0,1} \times (0,475^2)) \approx 0,4051$$

$$t_2 = 0,2$$

$$\text{Donc } \boxed{y(0,2) \approx 0,4051}$$

b) Ordre 1. Il faut choisir h suffisamment petit pour que le schéma soit stable car le schéma d'Euler progressif présente des conditions de stabilité.

$$\begin{cases} Mz'' + Bz'|z'| + kz = 0 \\ z(0) = 0, z'(0) = 1 \end{cases} \quad M = 10, B = 50, k = 200.$$

$$2) \text{ a) } \begin{cases} z_1 = z \\ z_2 = z' \end{cases} \quad \text{donc } \begin{cases} z_1' = z_2 \\ 10z_2' + 50z_2|z_2| + 200z_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} z_1' = z_2 \\ z_2' = -5z_2|z_2| - 20z_1 \\ z_1(0) = 0 \\ z_2(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f_1(t, z_1, z_2) = z_2$$

$$f_2(t, z_1, z_2) = -5z_2|z_2| - 20z_1$$

b) $t_0 = 0$, $u_{1,0} = 0$, $u_{2,0} = 1$, $h = 0,1$

$$\bullet u_{1,1} = u_{1,0} + h f_1(t_0, u_{1,0}, u_{2,0}) = 0 + 0,1 \times u_{2,0} = 0,1$$

$$\bullet u_{2,1} = u_{2,0} + h f_2(t_0, u_{1,0}, u_{2,0}) = 1 + 0,1 \times (-5u_{2,0}|u_{2,0}| - 20u_{1,0})$$

$$\bullet t_1 = t_0 + h = 0,1$$

$$= 1 + 0,1 \times (-5) = 0,5$$

$$z(0,1) = z_1(0,1) \approx u_{1,1} = 0,1$$

$$\exists x \text{ (L)}: Ax = b \text{ avec } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 \\ -2 & 0 & 8 \\ 2 & 9 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 6 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix} \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

1) Gauss avec pivotage global:

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 6 & 7 \\ -2 & 0 & 8 & 6 \\ 2 & 9 & 1 & 21 \end{array} \right) \quad l_1 \leftrightarrow l_3 \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 9 & 1 & 21 \\ -2 & 0 & 8 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 & 7 \end{array} \right) \quad c_1 \leftrightarrow c_2$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 9 & 2 & 1 & 21 \\ 0 & -2 & 8 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 & 7 \end{array} \right) \quad \vec{0} = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_1 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad 9 \text{ est pivot} \quad c_2 \leftrightarrow c_3.$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 9 & 1 & 2 & 21 \\ 0 & 8 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 & 7 \end{array} \right) \quad \vec{0} = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad 8 \text{ est pivot} \quad l_3 \leftarrow l_3 - \frac{6}{8} l_2$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 9 & 1 & 2 & 21 \\ 0 & 8 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 5/2 & 5/2 \end{array} \right) \quad \vec{0} = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \leftarrow 7 - \frac{6}{8} \cdot 6 = 7 - \frac{36}{8} = 7 - \frac{9}{2} = \frac{5}{2}. \\ & \leftarrow 1 - \frac{6}{8} \times (-2) = 1 + \frac{12}{8} = \frac{5}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

2) Résolution par remontée:

$$\frac{5}{2} x_1 = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 = 1.$$

$$8x_3 - 2x_1 = 6 \Rightarrow 8x_3 = 8 \Rightarrow x_3 = 1.$$

$$9x_2 + x_3 + 2x_1 = 21 \Rightarrow 9x_2 = 21 - 1 - 2 = 18.$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = 2.$$

$$\text{donc } x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$