

Final exam in Numerical Analysis 2

REMARK : Exo1 and Exo2 are optional, however, Exo3 and Exo4 are mandatory.

Exercise 01 : Choose (05pts)

- Calculate the derivative of the function $\text{Arccos}(x)$: $(\text{Arccos}(x))' = ?$
- Can we calculate the following integral: $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^4}$, by a direct method? If not, say why and try to approximate it!

Exercise 02 : Choose (05pts)

Soit $A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{R})$

- Show that A is invertible and calculate its inverse,
- Calculate the eigenvector associated with the spectral radius $\rho(A)$ of the matrix A .

Exercise 03 : Mandatory (07pts)

Consider the following system of linear equations:

$$(S) \begin{cases} x + 12y - z = 2 \\ 14x - 3y + 2z = 3 \\ 5x + y + 13z = 1 \end{cases}$$

- Deduce (Approximate) the spectral radius from the matrix of (S),
- Can we apply a numerical method to solve (S), if yes, give to 10^{-3} near, by a chosen method, the second approximation of the exact solution of (S).

Exercise 04 : Mandatory (08pts)

Consider the following differential problem:

$$(Q) \begin{cases} y(x)' = x(y(x) - 1), & x \in [0, 1] \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

- Denoted (Q) and show that it is well laid,
- Calculate the analytical solution of (Q),
- Use the EULER method with a subdivision step $h = 0,1$, to calculate to two decimal near, the approximate solution at point x_2 and give successively, its absolute error and the error of the method used,
- Comment on the three errors cited above.

Correction de l'examen final

Analyse Numérique 2.

Ex 1 a) $(\arccos(x))' = ?$

$$\arccos(x) = \cos^{-1}(x) = y = y(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \cos(y) \quad (1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d(x)}{dx} = \frac{d(\cos(y))}{dy}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 = -y'(x) \sin(y(x))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y'(x) = -\frac{1}{\sin(y(x))}$$

$$\text{de (1)} : x^2 = \cos^2 y = 1 - \sin^2 y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin^2 y = 1 - \cos^2 y = 1 - x^2$$

~~$$\Rightarrow \sin y = \pm \sqrt{1-x^2}$$~~

$$\Rightarrow \sin y(x) = \pm \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = (\arccos(x))'$$

b) $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^4} = ?$

* Méthode directe:

$$\begin{aligned} x^4 + 2 &= (x^2)^2 + (2)^2 \\ &= (x^2)^2 + 2(x^2)(2) + (2)^2 - 2(x^2)(2) \\ &= (x^2 + 2)^2 - (\sqrt{2}x)^2 \\ &= (x^2 + 2 - \sqrt{2}x)(x^2 + 2 + \sqrt{2}x) \\ &= (x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 2)(x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^4 + 2} = \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 2} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A + D = 0 \\ \sqrt{2}A - \sqrt{2}C = 0 \\ A + C + \sqrt{2}B - \sqrt{2}D = 0 \\ B + D = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B = D = 1/2 \\ A = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ C = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^4} = \int \frac{x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\left(x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}} dx + \int \frac{x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\left(x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}} dx$$

Posons $u = x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow x = u + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ et $du = dx$

$$I = \int \frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}u + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{u^2 + \frac{1}{2}} du = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{u}{u^2 + \frac{1}{2}} du + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{1}{u^2 + \frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{du}{u^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln(u^2 + \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}u)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln(x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 2) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}x - 2) \Big|_0^1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow J = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln(x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 2) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}x + 2) \Big|_0^1$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^4} = -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln(x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 2) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}x - 2) \Big|_0^1$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln(x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 2) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}x + 2) \Big|_0^1$$

** Méthode indirecte:

Méthode de Trapezé:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^4} = \frac{h}{2} (f(0) + f(1))$$

où $h = 1 - 0 = 1$.

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \left(2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) \approx \frac{3}{4} \approx 0,75$$

Méthode de Simpson:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^4} = \frac{h}{3} (f(0) + 4f(\frac{1}{2}) + f(1))$$

où $h = \frac{1-0}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$.

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left(2 + 4\left(\frac{16}{17}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \right) \approx \frac{115}{204} \approx 0,56$$

Ex 2: Soit $A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{R})$

$$1 - \det(A) = |A| = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= -3 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -15 \neq 0$$

$\det(A) \neq 0 \Rightarrow A$ est inversible

$\Rightarrow A^{-1} \exists$.

$$A^{-1} = \frac{A^c}{\det(A)} \quad / \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^c & a_{12}^c & a_{13}^c \\ a_{21}^c & a_{22}^c & a_{23}^c \\ a_{31}^c & a_{32}^c & a_{33}^c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = (a_{ij}^c)_{\substack{1 \leq i, j \leq 3}}$$

$$a_{ij}^c = (-1)^{i+j} |A_{ji}|$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11}^c &= + | \begin{smallmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} | = 5; & a_{12}^c &= - | \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} | = 0; \\ a_{13}^c &= + | \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} | = 0; & a_{21}^c &= - | \begin{smallmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} | = -2 \\ a_{22}^c &= + | \begin{smallmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} | = -3; & a_{23}^c &= - | \begin{smallmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{smallmatrix} | = 0 \\ a_{31}^c &= + | \begin{smallmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 \end{smallmatrix} | = 5; & a_{32}^c &= - | \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} | = 0; & a_{33}^c &= + | \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} | = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^c = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & 5 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{15} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & 5 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/3 & 2/15 & -1/3 \\ 0 & 1/5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1/3 & 2/15 & -1/3 \\ 0 & 1/5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I_3$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/3 & 2/15 & -1/3 \\ 0 & 1/5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z - f(A) = \lambda \text{ no } X = 5$$

Car A est une matrice triangulaire inférieure, où les v.p sont situées sur la diagonale principale!

$$\lambda_1 = -3, \lambda_2 = f(A) = 5 \text{ et } \lambda_3 = 1$$

Calculons vect. p = $X \neq 0$ associé à $f(A)$

on a $AX = \lambda X \quad / \quad X \neq 0$
 vect. propre associé à $f(A)$ est X !

$$AX = f(A) \cdot X = 5X$$

où $X \in \mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow X = (x \ y \ z)^t = ?$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 5 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (A - 5I_3)X = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -8 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad - (I)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -8x + 2y - z = 0 \\ -4z = 0 \Rightarrow z = 0 \\ -8x + 2y = 0 \Rightarrow y = 4x \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 4x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ où } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

on considère le système (I)

où $\det(I) = 0$ et $\Delta x = \Delta y = 0$

$$x = \frac{\Delta x}{|I|} \Rightarrow x \cdot |I| = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta y}{|I|} \Rightarrow y \cdot |I| = 0 \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}$$

le vect. propre associé à $f(A)$ est

$$X = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad / \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

EX 3! Soit le système d'éq's linéaires

$$(S) \begin{cases} x + 12y - z = 2 & - (E_1) \\ 14x - 3y + 2z = 3 & - (E_2) \\ 5x + y + 13z = 2 & - (E_3) \end{cases}$$

$$(S) \Leftrightarrow AX = B$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 12 & -1 \\ 14 & -3 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & 13 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\rho(A) \sim \|A\|_2$: deux normes équivalentes.

$$\|A\|_2 = \max_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \sum_{i=1}^3 |a_{ij}|$$

$$= \max(1+14+5; 12+1+2; 1+2+13)$$

$$= \max(20; 16; 16) = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho(A) \sim 20$$

2 - Tout d'abord rendre (S) avec les $|a_{ij}|$ max et pour faire cela, faire les permutations nécessaires ?

$$E_2 \longleftrightarrow E_3$$

$$(S) \Leftrightarrow (S')$$

$$(S') \begin{cases} 14x - 3y + 2z = 3 \\ x + 12y - z = 2 \\ 5x + y + 13z = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(S'') \begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{14} + \frac{3}{14}y - \frac{2}{14}z \\ y = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{12}x + \frac{1}{12}z \\ z = \frac{1}{13} - \frac{5}{13}x - \frac{1}{13}y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3/14 \\ 1/6 \\ 1/13 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3/14 & 1/7 \\ -1/12 & 0 & 1/12 \\ -5/13 & 1/13 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X = TX + C; \text{ on } T \in M_3(\mathbb{R}) \text{ et } X_1, C \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

Pour appliquer la méthode numérique qui converge, il faut que $\rho(T) < 1$.

$$\text{on } \rho(T) \sim \|T\|_2$$

$$\|T\|_2 = \max_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \sum_{i=1}^3 |t_{ij}|$$

$$= \max(|-1/12 + 5/13|; 3/14 + 1/13; 1/7 + 1/12)$$

$$= \max(0,467; 0,290; 0,222)$$

$$= 0,467 < 1, \text{ alors, on}$$

peut appliquer la méthode de Jacobi directement !

$$X_k = TX_{k-2} + C \quad k \geq 1$$

$$X_0 = 0_{\mathbb{R}^3}$$

$$k=1: X_1 = TX_0 + C = C$$

$$X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3/14 \\ 1/6 \\ 1/13 \end{pmatrix} + C$$

$$k=2: X_2 = TX_1 + C$$

$$X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3/14 + 3/14x_1 - 2/14z_1 \\ 1/6 - 1/12x_1 + 1/12z_1 \\ 1/13 - 5/13x_1 - 1/13y_1 \end{pmatrix} + C$$

$$X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3/14 + 3/14x_1 - 2/14z_1 \\ 1/6 - 1/12x_1 + 1/12z_1 \\ 1/13 - 5/13x_1 - 1/13y_1 \end{pmatrix} + C$$

$$X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3/14 + 3/14x_1 - 2/14z_1 \\ 1/6 - 1/12x_1 + 1/12z_1 \\ 1/13 - 5/13x_1 - 1/13y_1 \end{pmatrix} + C$$

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = \frac{3}{14} + \frac{3}{14} \cdot \frac{1}{6} - \frac{2}{14} \cdot \frac{1}{13} = 0,214 + 0,035 - 0,010 \\ y_2 = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{3}{14} + \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{13} = 0,166 - 0,017 + 0,006 \\ z_2 = \frac{1}{13} - \frac{5}{13} \cdot \frac{3}{14} - \frac{1}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = 0,076 - 0,082 - 0,012 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = 0,239 \\ y_2 = 0,155 \\ z_2 = -0,017 \end{cases}$$

La 2^{ème} approximation de la solution exacte à 10^{-3} près est

$$X_3 = (0,239 \quad 0,155 \quad -0,017)^T$$

Ex 4: Soit le pb diff. mixte:

$$(Q) \begin{cases} y' = x(y-2), \quad x \in (0,2) \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

1- (Q) est un problème différentiel de Cauchy de 1^{ère} espèce.

$$f = f(x, y) = xy - 2x$$

f est continue en y et proportionnelle à x , car c'est un monôme (polynôme de deg=1).

$$\forall y_1, y_2 \in D = \left\{ (x, y) \mid x \in (0,2), -\infty < y < +\infty \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x, y_2) - f(x, y_1)| &= |xy_2 - 2x - xy_1 + 2x| \\ &= |xy_2 - xy_1| = |x(y_2 - y_1)| = |x| |y_2 - y_1| \\ &\leq |y_2 - y_1| \quad \text{car } x \in (0,2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow L = 1.$$

f est lipschitzienne en y avec la cte $L = 1$.

Donc, d'après le Théorème de Cauchy, (Q) est bien posé.

$$y - y_T = y_H + y_P$$

$$y_H = ? \quad y' - xy = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = x dx, \quad \text{pour } y \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = x dx$$

$$y > 0 \quad (1^{\text{er}} \text{ cas})$$

$$\ln y + C = \frac{x^2}{2} + C_1 \quad \text{car } \ln \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{\frac{x^2}{2} + k} \quad / k = (C_1 - C_2) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_H = A e^{x^2/2} \quad / A = e^k = \underline{\underline{cte}}$$

$y_P = ?$ Appliquons la méthode de variation des ctes.

$$\Rightarrow y_P = A(x) e^{x^2/2}$$

$$y'_P = A' e^{x^2/2} + x e^{x^2/2} A(x)$$

$$A' e^{x^2/2} + A \cdot x e^{x^2/2} - x A e^{x^2/2} = 2x$$

$$A' = -x \cdot e^{-x^2/2} = + (e^{-x^2/2})'$$

$$\Rightarrow A = + e^{-x^2/2} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y_P = (e^{-x^2/2} + C) e^{x^2/2}$$

$$= 1 + C e^{x^2/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_T = A e^{x^2/2} + C e^{x^2/2} + 2$$

$$y_T = B e^{x^2/2} + 2 \quad / B = (A + C) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = B e^{x^2/2} + 1.$$

$$y(0) = B + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow B = -1.$$

$$|y_T(x)| = 1 - e^{x^2/2}$$

3 - Méthode d'Euler $h = 0,1$

L'algorithme de la méthode est:

$$\begin{cases} w_{i+1} = w_i + h f(x_i, w_i) \\ w_0 = 1 \quad ; \quad i = 1, 2 \end{cases}$$

$$w_i \approx y_i = y_T(x_i).$$

$$w_1 \approx w_0 + h (x_0(w_0 - 1))$$

$$= w_0 + h (x_0 w_0 - 1)$$

$$= w_0 + h (x_0 w_0 - 1) \quad ; \quad i = 1, 2$$

$$i = 0 \Rightarrow w_1 = w_0 + 0,1 \cdot 0 \cdot w_0 - 0,1 \cdot 1$$

$$= w_0 = 1$$

$$i = 1 \Rightarrow w_2 = w_1 + h x_1 w_1 - h$$

$$= 1 + 0,1 \cdot 0,1 \cdot 1 - 0,1 \cdot 1$$

$$= 1$$

$$i = 2 \Rightarrow w_3 = w_2 + h x_2 \cdot 1 - 0,1 \cdot 1$$

$$= 1 + 0,1 \cdot 0,2 \cdot 1 - 0,1 \cdot 1$$

$$= 1,00$$

$$w_3 \approx y_3 = y_T(x_3) = 1,00$$

La solution approchée à 10^{-2} près est

$$w_3 = 1,00$$

- Erreur absolue!

$$\Delta w_3 = |y_T(x_3) - w_3| = |1 - e^{(0,2)^2/2} - 1|$$

$$= |1 - e^{0,02} - 1| = |e^{0,02} - 1| = e^{0,02} - 1 < 1,02$$

- Erreur de la méthode!

$$\Delta w_3 \leq \frac{h \cdot M}{2L} (e^{x_2 - 0} - 1) ?$$

$$h = 0,1 \quad ; \quad L = 1 \quad \text{et} \quad M = ?$$

$$|y''(x)| \leq M$$

$$y(x) = 1 - e^{x^2/2}$$

$$y'(x) = -x e^{x^2/2}$$

$$y''(x) = -(e^{x^2/2} + x^2 e^{x^2/2})$$

$$|y''(x)| = |e^{x^2/2} + x^2 e^{x^2/2}|$$

$$= |1 + x^2| e^{x^2/2}$$

$$= |e^{x^2/2} (1 + x^2)|$$

$$= |e^{x^2/2}| (1 + x^2)$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq x^2 \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq -x^2 \leq 0$$

$$0 \leq 1 - x^2 \leq 1$$

$$\leq e^{x^2/2} \leq e^{1/2} \Rightarrow e^{x^2/2} \leq e^{1/2}$$

$$|y''(x)| \leq e^{1/2} = M = 1,65$$

$$\Delta w_3 \leq \frac{0,1 \cdot 1,65}{2} (e^{0,2} - 1)$$

$$\leq 0,082 (1,22 - 1)$$

$$\leq 0,018$$

L'erreur de la méthode d'Euler

$$\text{est: } \Delta w_3 = 0,018 = 0,18 \cdot 10^{-1}$$

$$< 0,15 \cdot 10^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow w_3 = 1,0 \pm 10^{-2}$$

3 - $\Delta w_3 =$ Erreur absolue qui désigne l'efficacité de la méthode.

$\Delta w_3 =$ Erreur de la méthode qui désigne la précision de la méthode

$\varepsilon = 10^{-2}$ près, c'est l'erreur quelconque.