

MAT 2784 A
D4. SOLUTIONS

D4.1

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3.12 -

$$y_1(x) = e^x, \quad y_2(x) = e^{-x}, \quad y_3(x) = \cosh x$$

$$W(y_1, y_2, y_3) = \begin{vmatrix} e^x & e^{-x} & \cosh x \\ e^x & -e^{-x} & \sinh x \\ e^x & e^{-x} & \cosh x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{b-l, } \begin{vmatrix} e^x & e^{-x} & \cosh x \\ e^x & -e^{-x} & \sinh x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

Det $W = 0$. Donc les fonctions sont linéairement dépendantes puisque ~~elles~~ sont sol. de $y'' = y$.

Vérification: Soit $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$ay_1 + by_2 + cy_3 = 0$$

$$ae^x + be^{-x} + c \cosh x = 0$$

$$\text{Soit } a = b = 1 \text{ et } c = -2$$

$$e^x + e^{-x} - 2 \left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$0 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

Comme $(a, b, c) \neq (0, 0, 0)$, les solutions sont dépendantes.

ne sont plus linéaire

3.16 -

$$x, x \ln x, x^2 \ln x, \quad 0 < x < \infty$$

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} x & x \ln x & x^2 \ln x \\ 1 & \ln x + 1 & 2x \ln x + x \\ 0 & 1/x & 2 \ln x + 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$x \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \ln x & x \ln x \\ 1 & \ln x + 1 & 2x \ln x + x \\ 0 & 1/x & 2 \ln x + 3 \end{vmatrix} \quad l_2 - l_1$$

$$x \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \ln x & x \ln x \\ 0 & 1 & x \ln x + x \\ 0 & 1/x & 2 \ln x + 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$x \cdot \det \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x \ln x + x \\ 1/x & 2 \ln x + 3 \end{vmatrix} = (2 \ln x + 3 - \ln x + 1) x$$

$$= x(\ln x + 2)$$

$\det W = 0$ lorsque $x = 0$ et $x = e^{-2}$.

$x = e^{-2}$ se situe entre les bornes $0 < x < \infty$ donc les fonctions sont linéairement indépendantes sur

$(e^{-2}, +\infty)$

et il faut dire que y_1, y_2 et $y_3 \in C^3 [e^{-2}, \infty]$ qu'elles sont

solutions d'une même équation différentielle par le th. 3.5 (p. 50) :

$$-x(2 + \ln x) y''' + (3 + \ln x) y'' - \left(\frac{5}{x} + \frac{2 \ln x}{x} \right) y' + \left(\frac{5}{x^2} + \frac{2 \ln x}{x^2} \right) y = 0$$

3.19 -

$$x(x-2)y'' - (x^2-2)y' + 2(x-1)y = 0 \quad (*)$$

$y_1(x) = e^x$ est-elle solution de $(*)$?

$$y_1'(x) = e^x$$

$$y_1''(x) = e^x$$

$$x(x-2)e^x - (x^2-2)e^x + 2(x-1)e^x = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - x^2 + 2 + 2x - 2$$

$$= 0$$

donc $y_1(x) = e^x$ est solution de $(*)$

Autre solution :

$$\text{Soit } y_2(x) = u(x)y_1(x)$$

$$y_2' = u'y_1 + uy_1'$$

$$y_2'' = u''y_1 + 2u'y_1' + uy_1''$$

$$Ly_2 = x(x-2)[y_2''u + 2u'y_2' + u''y_2] - (x^2-2)[y_2'u + u'y_2'] + 2(x-1)y_2u = 0$$

$$= uLy_1 + x(x-2)[2u'y_1' + u''y_1] - (x^2-2)(u'y_1)$$

$$0 = (x^2-2x)(2u'e^x + u''e^x) + (-x^2+2)(u'e^x)$$

$$0 = 2x^2u'e^x + x^2u''e^x - 4xu'e^x - 2xu''e^x - x^2u'e^x + 2u'e^x$$

$$0 = u'(2x^2e^x - 4xe^x - x^2e^x + 2e^x) + u''(x^2e^x - 2xe^x)$$

$$0 = u'(x^2e^x - 4xe^x + 2e^x) + u''(x^2e^x - 2xe^x)$$

$$\text{Posons } v = u', \quad v' = u''$$

$$0 = v(x^2e^x - 4xe^x + 2e^x) + v'(x^2e^x - 2xe^x)$$

$$v'(2xe^x - x^2e^x) = v(x^2e^x - 4xe^x + 2e^x)$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx}(2xe^x - x^2e^x) = v(x^2e^x - 4xe^x + 2e^x)$$

$$\frac{dv}{v} e^x (2x - x^2) = e^x (x^2 - 4x + 2) dx$$

$$\int \frac{dv}{v} = \int \frac{x^2 - 4x + 2}{2x - x^2} dx$$

$$e^{\ln|v|} = e^{\ln|x| - x} \cdot e^{\ln|x-2|}$$

$$v = x(x-2)e^{-x}$$

mais $v = u'$ donc :

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

$$\int du = \int (x^2 - 2x)e^{-x} dx$$

$$u(x) = -x^2 e^{-x}$$

$$y_2(x) = y_1(x) \cdot u(x)$$

$$= e^x \cdot -x^2 e^{-x}$$

$$y_2(x) = -x^2 \text{ est deuxième solution}$$

Puis que l'eq. est homogène
on peut prendre

$$y_2(x) = +x^2$$

$$3,22 - \quad y'' + 3y' + 2y = 5e^{-2x}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r(x) = 5e^{-2x} \\ r'(x) = -10e^{-2x} \end{array} \right\} \text{dim } 1$$

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -2 \quad \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$y_h(x) = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{-x}$$

$$y_p(x) = A x e^{-2x}$$

$$y_p' = A e^{-2x} - 2A x e^{-2x}$$

$$y_p'' = -2A e^{-2x} - 2A e^{-2x} + 4A x e^{-2x}$$

$$\cancel{4A x e^{-2x}} - 4A e^{-2x} + 3A e^{-2x} - \cancel{6A x e^{-2x}} + 2A x e^{-2x} = 5e^{-2x}$$

$$-A e^{-2x} = 5e^{-2x}$$

$$A = -5$$

$$y_p(x) = -5 x e^{-2x}$$

$$y_g(x) = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{-x} - 5 x e^{-2x}$$

3,29-

$$y'' + y' = 3x^2 - 4\sin x$$

$$y(0) = 0 \quad y'(0) = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r_1(x) &= 3x^2 \\ r_1'(x) &= 6x \\ r_1''(x) &= 6 \\ r_1'''(x) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \dim 3$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r_2(x) &= -4\sin x \\ r_2'(x) &= -4\cos x \\ r_2''(x) &= 4\sin x \end{aligned} \right\} \dim 2$$

Dimension déterminées, donc méthode de coefficients indéterminés

$$\text{Pose } y = e^{\lambda x}$$

$$y' = \lambda e^{\lambda x}$$

$$y'' = \lambda^2 e^{\lambda x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_h(x) &= \lambda^2 e^{\lambda x} + e^{\lambda x} = 0 \\ e^{\lambda x} (\lambda^2 + 1) &= 0 \\ \lambda_1 &= i \quad \lambda_2 = -i \end{aligned}$$

$$y_h(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x \quad \otimes$$

$$y_{p1} = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$y'_{p1} = 2ax + b$$

$$y''_{p1} = 2a$$

$$\begin{aligned} y''_{p1} + y_{p1} &= r_1(x) \\ ax^2 + bx + (2a + c) &= 3x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$a = 3 \quad b = 0 \quad c = -2a = -6$$

$$y_{p1}(x) = 3x^2 - 6 \quad \otimes$$

D4.7.

$$y_{p2} = ax \sin x + bx \cos x$$

$$y'_{p2} = a \sin x + ax \cos x + b \cos x - bx \sin x$$

$$y''_{p2} = a \cos x + a \cos x - ax \sin x - b \sin x - b \sin x - bx \cos x$$

$$y''_{p2} + y_{p2} = r_2(x)$$

$$a \cos x + a \cos x - b \sin x - b \sin x = -4 \sin x$$

$$2a \cos x - 2b \sin x = -4 \sin x$$

$$a = 0 \quad b = 2$$

$$y_{p2} = 2x \cos x \quad \text{⊗}$$

$$y_g(x) = y_n(x) + y_{p1}(x) + y_{p2}(x)$$

$$y_g(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + 3x^2 - 6 + 2x \cos x$$

$$y(0) = C_1 - 6 = 0$$

$$C_1 = 6$$

$$y'_g(x) = -C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x + 6x + 2 \cos x - 2x \sin x$$

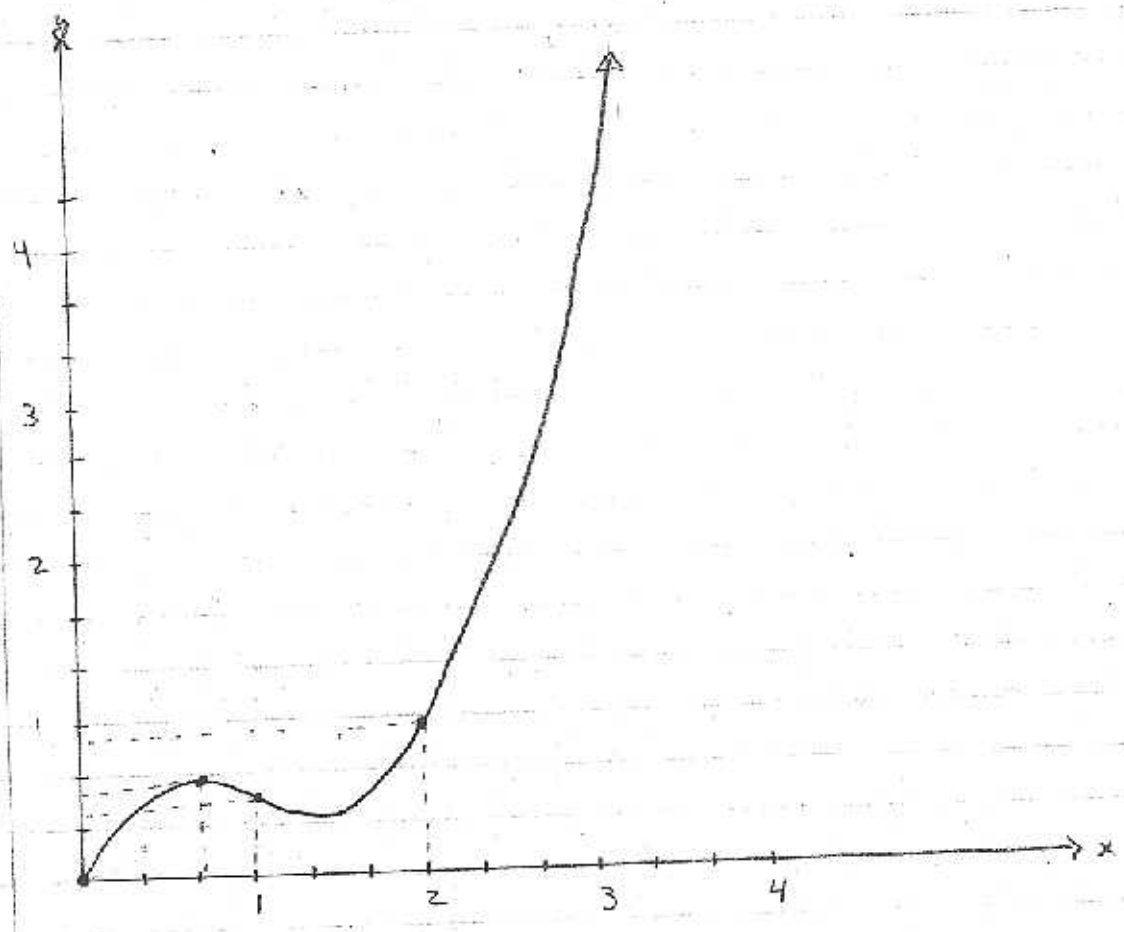
$$y'_g(0) = C_2 + 2 = 1$$

$$C_2 = -1$$

Solution unique:

$$y_g(x) = 6 \cos(x) - \sin(x) + 3x^2 - 6 + 2x \cos(x)$$

D4.8



$$3,32 - y'' + 6y' + 9y = \frac{e^{-3x}}{x^3}$$

$$r(x) = e^{-3x} x^{-3}$$

$$r'(x) = -3x e^{-3x} x^{-3} - 3x^{-4} e^{-3x}$$

$$r''(x) = \dots$$

Dim ∞ donc méthode de variation des paramètres.

$$y_h(x) = e^{\lambda x} (\lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 9) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -3 \quad \lambda_2 = -3$$

$$y_h(x) = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 x e^{-3x}$$

$$y_p(x) = C_1(x) e^{3x} + C_2(x) x e^{3x}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^{3x} & x e^{3x} \\ 3e^{3x} & e^{3x}(3x+1) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1'(x) \\ C_2'(x) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ e^{-3x} x^{-3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_1' e^{3x} + C_2' x e^{3x} = 0$$

$$C_1' = -x C_2'$$

$$3C_1' e^{3x} + e^{3x}(3x+1)C_2' = e^{-3x} x^{-3}$$

$$-3x C_2' e^{3x} + e^{3x}(3x+1)C_2' = e^{-3x} x^{-3}$$

$$C_2' (-3x e^{3x} + e^{3x}(3x+1)) = e^{-3x} x^{-3}$$

$$C_2' e^{3x} (-3x + 3x + 1) = e^{-3x} x^{-3}$$

$$C_2' = x^{-3}$$

$$C_1' = -x^2$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$C_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$y_p(x) = \frac{e^{-3x}}{x} - \frac{e^{-3x}}{2x}$$

$$\text{Sol. gén. : } y(x) = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 x e^{-3x} + \frac{e^{-3x}}{2x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \#9.2) \quad f(8.1) &= 16.94410 \\ f(8.3) &= 17.56492 \\ f(8.6) &= 18.50515 \\ f(8.7) &= 18.82091 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(8.4) = ?$$

Polynôme de Lagrange de degré 1
Pour $n=1$ prenons $f(8.3)$ et $f(8.6)$

$$L_0 = \frac{(x-8.6)}{(x_0-8.6)} \quad L_1 = \frac{(x-8.3)}{(x_1-8.3)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_1(x) &= 17.56492 \frac{(8.4-8.6)}{(8.3-8.6)} + 18.50515 \frac{(8.4-8.3)}{(8.6-8.3)} \\ &\approx 17.70995 + 6.16838 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(8.4) \approx 17.87833$$

Polynôme de Lagrange de degré 2
Pour $n=2$, prenons $f(8.1)$, $f(8.3)$ et $f(8.6)$

$$L_0 = \frac{(x-8.3)(x-8.6)}{(x_0-8.3)(x_1-8.6)} \quad L_1 = \frac{(x-8.1)(x-8.6)}{(x_1-8.1)(x_1-8.6)}$$

$$L_2 = \frac{(x-8.1)(x-8.3)}{(x_2-8.1)(x_2-8.3)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_2(x) &= 16.94410 \frac{(8.4-8.3)(8.4-8.6)}{(8.1-8.3)(8.1-8.6)} + 17.56492 \frac{(8.4-8.1)(8.4-8.6)}{(8.3-8.1)(8.3-8.6)} \\ &\quad + 18.50515 \frac{(8.4-8.1)(8.4-8.3)}{(8.6-8.1)(8.6-8.3)} \approx 17.87713 \end{aligned}$$

Power $m=3$, on a .

$$L_0 = \frac{(x-8.3)(x-8.6)(x-8.7)}{(x_0-8.3)(x_0-8.6)(x_0-8.7)}$$

$$L_1 = \frac{(x-8.1)(x-8.6)(x-8.7)}{(x_1-8.1)(x_1-8.6)(x_1-8.7)}$$

$$L_2 = \frac{(x-8.1)(x-8.3)(x-8.7)}{(x_2-8.1)(x_2-8.3)(x_2-8.7)}$$

$$L_3 = \frac{(x-8.1)(x-8.3)(x-8.6)}{(x_3-8.1)(x_3-8.3)(x_3-8.6)}$$

$$P_3(x) = 16.94410 \frac{(8.4-8.3)(8.4-8.6)(8.4-8.7)}{(8.1-8.3)(8.1-8.6)(8.1-8.7)}$$

$$+ 18.50513 \frac{(8.4-8.1)(8.4-8.3)(8.4-8.7)}{(8.6-8.1)(8.6-8.3)(8.6-8.3)}$$

$$+ 18.82091 \frac{(8.4-8.1)(8.4-8.3)(8.4-8.6)}{(8.7-8.1)(8.7-8.3)(8.7-8.3)}$$

$$\approx -1.69441 + 13.17369 + 11.10308 - 4.70523$$

$$f(8.4) \approx 17.87213.$$

#9.6

n	x_n	$f(x_n)$	1 ^{re} différence divisée	2 ^e différence divisée	3 ^e différence divisée
0	-1	2	-2		
1	0	0	-0,667	0,533	1,600
2	1,5	-1		5,334	
3	2	4	10		

$$f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f_1 - f_0}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{0 - 2}{0 - (-1)} = -2$$

$$f[x_1, x_2] = \frac{f_2 - f_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{-1 - 0}{1,5 - 0} = -0,667$$

$$f[x_2, x_3] = \frac{f_3 - f_2}{x_3 - x_2} = \frac{4 - (-1)}{2 - 1,5} = 10$$

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_2 - x_0} = \frac{-0,667 - (-2)}{1,5 - (-1)} = 0,533$$

$$f[x_1, x_2, x_3] = \frac{f[x_2, x_3] - f[x_1, x_2]}{x_3 - x_1} = \frac{10 - (-0,667)}{2 - 0} = 0,533$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3] &= \frac{f[x_1, x_2, x_3] - f[x_0, x_1, x_2]}{x_3 - x_0} \\
 &= \frac{5,334 - 0,533}{2 - (-1)} \\
 &= 1,600
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_3(x) &= f_0 + (x-x_0)f[x_0, x_1] + (x-x_0)(x-x_1)f[x_0, x_1, x_2] \\
 &\quad + (x-x_0)(x-x_1)(x-x_2)f[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3] \\
 &= 2 + (x+1) \cdot -2 + (x+1)x \cdot 0,533 + (x+1)x(x-1,5) \cdot 1,600 \\
 &= 2 - 2x - 2 + 0,533x^2 + 0,533x + (x^2+x)(x-1,5) \cdot 1,600 \\
 &= 0,533x^2 - 1,467x + 1,6x^3 + 1,6x^2 - 2,4x^2 - 2,4x \\
 P_3(x) &= 1,6x^3 - 0,267x^2 - 3,867x
 \end{aligned}$$

Graphique de $P_3(x)$:

