

MAT 27 4A
 Devoir 6
 06.11.07

SOLUTION

DEM VALLAERT

#52

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n3^{n+3}} x^n$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{n3^{n+3}} \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)3^{n+4}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)3^{n+4}}}{\frac{2^n}{n3^{n+3}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{3} \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} < R$$

$$R = \frac{3}{2}$$

pour un x centré à 0

R doit être le même pour la dérivée
 Vérification

dérivée est $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n2^n}{n3^{n+3}} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{3^{n+3}} x^n$

$$\frac{2^n}{3^{n+3}} \quad a_n + \frac{2^{n+1}}{3^{n+4}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2^{n+1}}{3^{n+4}}}{\frac{2^n}{3^{n+3}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{R} = \frac{R}{\frac{3}{2}} \quad \text{centré à } x=0$$

#55 $\sum_3 \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{4} x$

$$a_n = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{4}$$

$$a_n = \frac{(n+1)n(n-1)}{4n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)n(n-1)}{4^{n+1}} \frac{4^n}{n(n-1)(n-2)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{n+1}{n-2} \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1 + 1/n}{1 - 2/n} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

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

centré à $x=0$

R doit être le même pour la dérivée
Vérification

la dérivée est $\sum_{n=3} \frac{n^2(n-1)(n-2)}{4^n} x$

$$a_n = \frac{n^2(n-1)(n-2)}{4^n}$$

$$a_n = \frac{(n+1)^2 n (n-1)}{4^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)^2 n (n-1)}{4} \cdot \frac{4^n}{n^2 (n-1)(n-2)} \right|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{(n+1)^2}{n-2} \right) \right|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{(1+1/n)^2}{1-2/n} \right)$$

$$4$$

$$\frac{1}{4} R$$

$$R = 4$$

centré à $x = 0$

#58

$$\sum_n \frac{(4n)!}{(n!)^4}$$

$$a_n = \frac{(4n)!}{(n!)^4}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{(4(n+1))!}{((n+1)!)^4}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$$

$$\lim_n \frac{(4(n+1))!}{((n+1)!)^4} \cdot \frac{(n!)^4}{(4n)!}$$

$$\lim_n \left| \frac{4(n+1) \cdot (4(n+1)-1) \cdot (4(n+1)-2) \cdot (4(n+1)-3) (n!)^4}{((n+1)n!)^4 (4n)!} \right|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{4(n+1)(4n+3)(4n+2)(4n+1)(n!)^4}{(n+1)^4 (n!)^4} \right|$$

$$\lim_n \left| \frac{4(4n+3)(4n+2)(4n+1)}{(n+1)^3} \right|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{4(4+3/n)(4+2/n)(4+1/n)}{(1+1/n)^3} \right|$$

$$4^4$$

$$256$$

256

R

 $\Rightarrow R$ 256tré $x = 0$

R doit être le même par la dérivée
Vérification

la dérivée est $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n(4n)!}{(n!)} x^n$

$$a_n = \frac{n(4n)!}{(n!)^4}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{(n+1)4(n+1)!}{((n+1)!)^4}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)(4(n+1))! \cdot (n!)^4}{((n+1)!)^4 \cdot n(4n)!} \right|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1) \cdot 4(n+1) \cdot (4n+3)(4n+2)(4n+1)(4n)! (n!)^4}{((n+1)n!)^4 \cdot n(4n)!} \right|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{4(n+1)^2(4n+3)(4n+2)(4n+1)}{(n+1)^4 \cdot n} \right|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{4(4n+3)(4n+2)(4n+1)}{(n+1)^2 \cdot n} \right|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{4(4+3/n)(4+2/n)(4+1/n)}{(1+1/n)^2 \cdot 1} \right|$$

$$4^4$$

$$256$$

 \bar{R}

$$\Rightarrow \underline{R = 256}$$

centré à $x=0$

#5 $y'' + x^2 y' + xy = 0$

On sait que

$$y(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + a_4 x^4 + a_5 x^5 + a_6 x^6$$

$$y'(x) = a_1 + 2a_2 x + 3a_3 x^2 + 4a_4 x^3 + 5a_5 x^4 + 6a_6 x^5$$

$$y''(x) = 2a_2 + 6a_3 x + 2a_4 x^2 + 20a_5 x^3 + 30a_6 x^4 + \dots$$

$$+ \begin{cases} xy(x) = a_0x + a_1x^2 + a_2x^3 + a_3x^4 + a_4x^5 + a_5x^6 + a_6x^7 + \\ x^2y'(x) = a_1x^2 + 2a_2x^3 + 3a_3x^4 + 4a_4x^5 + 5a_5x^6 + 6a_6x^7 \\ y''(x) = 2a_2 + 6a_3x + 2a_4x^2 + 20a_5x^3 + 30a_6x^4 + 42a_7x^5 \end{cases}$$

$$0 \quad \text{Ly} \quad (2a_2 + a_0 + (6a_3)x + 2a_1 + 2a_4x^2 + 3a_2 + 20a_5x^3 + (4a_3 + 30a_6)x^4 + (5a_1 + 42a_7)x^5 + \dots)$$

Tous les coefficients sont nuls

$$x \quad 2a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_2 = 0$$

$$x^2 \quad a_1 + 6a_3 = 0 \Rightarrow a_3 = -\frac{1}{6}a_1 \quad (\text{indéterminé})$$

$$x^3 \quad 2a_1 + 12a_4 = 0 \Rightarrow a_4 = -\frac{1}{6}a_1 \quad (\text{a indéterminé})$$

$$x^4 \quad 3a_2 + 20a_5 = 0 \Rightarrow 20a_5 = 0 \Rightarrow a_5 = 0$$

$$x^5 \quad 4a_3 + 30a_6 = 0 \Rightarrow a_6 = -\frac{4a_3}{30} = -\frac{2a_3}{15}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{a_3}{6} \right) = \frac{4}{5 \cdot 6} \left(\frac{a_3}{6} \right)$$

$$x^6 \quad 5a_4 + 42a_7 = 0 \Rightarrow a_7 = -\frac{5a_4}{42}$$

$$\frac{5}{42} \left(\frac{a_4}{6} \right) = \frac{5}{42 \cdot 6} \left(\frac{a_4}{6} \right)$$

$$x^7 \quad 6a_5 + 56a_8 = 0 \Rightarrow a_8 = 0$$

$$7a_6 + 72a_9 = 0 \Rightarrow a_9 = \frac{7a_6}{89} = \frac{7}{89} \left(\frac{4}{5 \cdot 6} \left(\frac{a_0}{6} \right) \right)$$

$$8a_7 + 90a_{10} = 0 \Rightarrow a_{10} = \frac{8a_7}{910} = \frac{8}{910} \left(\frac{5}{6 \cdot 7} \left(\frac{a_1}{6} \right) \right)$$

Donc on a deux solutions indépendantes

$$y_1(x) = a_0 + a_3 x^3 + a_6 x^6 + a_9 x^9 + \dots$$

$$y_1(x) = \frac{a_0}{6} \left[6 \left(\frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} \right) x^3 + \left(\frac{4}{5 \cdot 6} \right) x^6 + \left(\frac{7}{8 \cdot 9} \right) x^9 + \dots \right]$$

$$y_2(x) = a_1 x + a_4 x^4 + a_7 x^7 + a_{10} x^{10} + \dots$$

$$y_2(x) = \frac{a_1}{6} \left[6 \left(\frac{2}{3 \cdot 4} \right) x^4 + \left(\frac{5}{6 \cdot 7} \right) x^7 + \left(\frac{8}{9 \cdot 10} \right) x^{10} + \dots \right]$$

Solution générale $y(x) = y_1(x) + y_2(x)$

$$y(x) = \frac{a_0}{6} \left[6 \left(\frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} \right) x^3 + \left(\frac{4}{5 \cdot 6} \right) x^6 + \left(\frac{7}{8 \cdot 9} \right) x^9 + \dots \right] + \frac{a_1}{6} \left[6 \left(\frac{2}{3 \cdot 4} \right) x^4 + \left(\frac{5}{6 \cdot 7} \right) x^7 + \left(\frac{8}{9 \cdot 10} \right) x^{10} + \dots \right]$$

$$\#5 \quad 4 \quad x)y \quad y + xy \quad 0$$

$$y \quad a + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + a_4 x^4 + a_5 x^5 + a_6 x^6 +$$

$$y(x) \quad a + 2a_2 x + 3a_2 x^2 + 4a_4 x^3 + 5a_5 x^4 + 6a_6 x^5$$

$$y(x) \quad 2a_2 + 6a_3 x + 12a_4 x^2 + 20a_5 x^3 + 30a_6 x^4 + 42a_7 x^5$$

$$xy \quad a x + a x^2 + a_2 x^3 + a_3 x^4 + a_4 x^5 + a_5 x^6 + a_6 x^7$$

$$y(x) \quad a + 2a_2 x + 3a_3 x^2 + 4a_4 x^3 + 5a_5 x^4 + 6a_6 x^5$$

$$y''(x) \quad 2a_2 + 6a_3 x + 2a_4 x^2 + 20a_5 x^3 + 30a_6 x^4 + 42a_7 x^5$$

$$\cdot xy''(x) = -2a_2 x - 6a_3 x^2 - 12a_4 x^3 - 20a_5 x^4 - 30a_6 x^5 - 42a_7 x^6$$

$$0 \quad Ly = (-a_1 + 2a_2) + (a_0 - 4a_2 + 6a_3)x + (a_1 - 9a_3 + 12a_4)x^2$$

$$+ (a_2 - 16a_4 + 20a_5)x^3 + (a_3 - 25a_5 + 30a_6)x^4$$

$$+ a_4(36a_6 + 42a_7)x^5 + \left[(s+2)(s+1)a_{s+2} + (s+1)^2 a_{s+1} + a_s \right] x^s$$

Tous les coefficients sont nuls

$$x^0 \quad a + 2a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{-a}{2} \quad (a \text{ indéterminée})$$

$$x^1 \quad 3a_2 + 4a_2 + a = 0 \Rightarrow a_3 = \frac{2a_1 - a}{3} \quad (a \text{ indéterminée})$$

$$x^2 \quad 4a_3 + 9a_3 + a = 0 \Rightarrow a_4 = \frac{a_1 + 9a_3}{4 \cdot 3}$$

$$a_4 = \frac{a_1 + 9 \left(\frac{-a_0 + 2a_1}{6} \right)}{4 \cdot 3} = \frac{6a_1 - 9a_0 + 18a}{6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}$$

$$a_4 = \frac{4a_1 - 3a_0}{4}$$

D.8

$$54a_5 \quad 6a_1 + a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_5 = \frac{16a_1 - a_2}{5 \cdot 4}$$

$$a_5 = \frac{\frac{64a_1 - 48a_2}{4 \cdot 6} - \frac{a_2}{2}}{5 \cdot 4} = \frac{52a_1 - 48a_2}{5 \cdot 4}$$

$$a_5 = \frac{13a_1 - 12a_2}{5}$$

$$(s+2)(s+1) a_{s+2} + a_{s-1} = \frac{(s+1)^2 a_{s+1} - a_{s-1}}{(s+1)(s+2)}$$

Done

$$y(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \frac{a_2}{2!} x^2 + \frac{2a_1 - a_2}{3} x^3 + \frac{4a_1 - 3a_0}{4} x^4 + \frac{13a_1 - 12a_0}{5} x^5 + \frac{(s+1)^2 a_{s+1} - a_{s-1}}{(s+1)(s+2)}$$

$$\#5.28 \quad f(x) = e^{2x} \quad -1 < x < 1$$

$$\text{On pose } f(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m P_m(x) \quad -1 < x < 1$$

$$a_m = \frac{2m+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_m(x) dx$$

Si $m=0$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_0(x) dx \quad \text{ou } P_0(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 e^{2x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right) \Big|_{-1}^1$$

4

$$= \frac{e^2 - e^{-2}}{4}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{e^2 - e^{-2}}{4} \quad 813$$

Si $m=1$

$$a_1 = \frac{3}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_1(x) dx \quad \text{ou } P_1(x) = x$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int_{-1}^1 e^{2x} x dx$$

$$u = x \Rightarrow du = dx$$

$$dv = e^{2x} dx \Rightarrow v = \frac{e^{2x}}{2}$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$\text{donc } \int x e^x dx = \frac{x e^x}{2} - \int \frac{e^x}{2} dx$$

$$\frac{x e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{e^{2x}}{4}$$

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

$$a = \frac{3}{2} \left[x e^{2x} - \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right]_{-1}^1$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \left[e^2 - \frac{e^2}{2} - \left(e^{-2} - \frac{e^{-2}}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \left[\frac{e^2}{2} + \frac{3}{2} e^{-2} \right]$$

$$a = \frac{3}{8} (e^2 + 3e^{-2}) \approx 2.923$$

Sim 2

$$a_2 = \frac{5}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_2(x) dx \quad \text{ou } P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} (3x^2 - 1)$$

$$\frac{5}{2} \int_{-1}^1 e^{2x} (3x^2 - 1) dx$$

$$\frac{5}{4} \int_{-1}^1 (3x^2 e^{2x} - e^{2x}) dx$$

$$\frac{5}{4} \int_{-1}^1 3x^2 e^{2x} dx - \frac{5}{4} \int_{-1}^1 e^{2x} dx$$

$$\frac{5}{4} \left[\frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right]_{-1}^1 - \frac{5}{8} \left[e^{2x} \right]_{-1}^1$$

$$\frac{5}{8} (e^2 - e^{-2})$$

$$u = 3x^2 \Rightarrow du = 6x dx$$

$$dv = e^{2x} \Rightarrow v = \frac{e^{2x}}{2}$$

$$\int 3x^2 e^x dx = \frac{3x^2 e^{2x}}{2} - \int \frac{6xe^{2x}}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} x^2 e^{2x} - 3 \int x e^{2x} dx$$

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

$$a_2 = \frac{5}{4} \frac{3}{2} \left[x^2 e^x - x e^x + \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right] - \frac{5}{8} e^x e^x$$

$$= \frac{15}{8} \left(e^x e^x + \frac{e^x}{2} (e^{-x} + e^{-x} + \frac{e^{-x}}{2}) \right) - \frac{5}{8} (e^x e^x)$$

$$= \frac{15}{8} \left(\frac{e^x}{2} - \frac{5}{2} e^x - \frac{5}{8} (e^x e^x) \right)$$

$$= \frac{15}{6} e^x - \frac{75}{6} e^x - \frac{5}{8} e^x + \frac{5}{8} e^x$$

$$= \frac{5}{16} e^x - \frac{65}{6} e^x$$

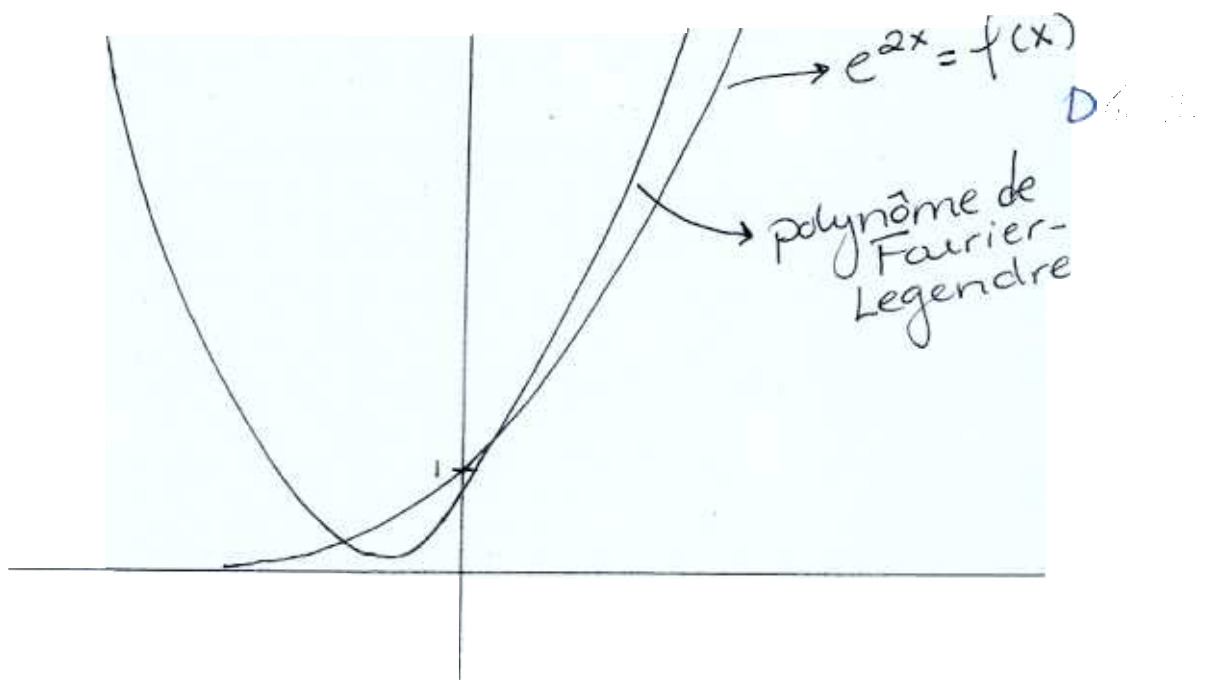
$$a_2 = \frac{5}{16} (e^x - 13e^x) \approx -759$$

Donc $f(x) \approx a_0 P_0(x) + a_1 P_1(x) + a_2 P_2(x)$

$$\approx 813 + 2923x + 1,759 \frac{1}{2} 3x^2$$

$$f(x) \approx 2639x^2 + 2923x + 6933$$

graph que au verso → / D6



5. to du n 10 2 (f 06)

$$N_3(h) = N_2(h/2) + \frac{N_2(h/2) - N_2(h)}{15}$$

$$N_3(0,2) = N_2(0,1) + \frac{N_2(0,1) - N_2(0,2)}{15}$$

$$N_3(0,1) = 0,24660853$$

#10,2

$$\begin{array}{l}
 N_1(0,4) = -0,253225691 \\
 N_1(0,2) = -0,248244235 \quad \left| \quad N_2(0,4) = -0,24658375 \right. \\
 N_1(0,1) = -0,247008164 \quad \left| \quad N_2(0,2) = -0,24659614 \quad \left| \quad N_3(0,4) = -0,24660853 \right.
 \end{array}$$

$$N(h) = \frac{1}{2h} [f(x_0+h) - f(x_0-h)]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= \\
 \frac{h}{2} &= 0,2 \\
 \frac{h}{4} &= 0,1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_1(h) = N_1(0,4) &= \frac{1}{0,8} [f(1,8) - f(1,0)] \\
 &= -0,253225691
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N(h/2) = N_1(0,2) &= \frac{1}{0,4} [f(1,6) - f(1,2)] \\
 &= -0,248244235
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N(h/4) = N_1(0,1) &= \frac{1}{0,2} [f(1,5) - f(1,3)] \\
 &= -0,247008164
 \end{aligned}$$

$$N_2(h) = N_1\left(\frac{h}{2}\right) + \frac{N_1(h/2) - N_1(h)}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_2(h) = N_2(0,4) &= N_1(0,2) + \frac{N_1(0,2) - N_1(0,4)}{3} \\
 &= -0,24658375
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_2(h/2) = N_2(0,2) &= N_1(0,1) + \frac{N_1(0,1) - N_1(0,2)}{3} \\
 &= -0,24659614
 \end{aligned}$$

→ für $h=0,1$ 06,12

Exercice n° 10.1

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{2h} [f(x_0+h) - f(x_0-h)] - \frac{h^2}{6} f^{(3)}(\xi)$$

(a) Calcul numérique de la valeur de $df_n = f'(1.2)$ en omettant l'erreur de méthode.

L'erreur de méthode est $-\frac{h^2}{6} f^{(3)}(\xi)$

$\Rightarrow f'(x) = -e^{-2x}$

$$df_n = f'(1.2) = \frac{1}{2h} [f(1.2+h) - f(1.2-h)]$$

$$\frac{1}{2(0.1)} (f(1.3) - f(1.1)) \quad \text{avec } h=0.1$$

$$\frac{1}{0.2} (0.27253179363401 - 0.33287108369808)$$

$$= 5(-0.06033929066407)$$

$$= -0.30169645332035$$

$$df_n = -0.30169645332035$$

(b) Calcul de $df_e = f'(1.2)$

$$f(x) = \cosh x - \sinh x$$

$$f'(x) = \sinh(x) - \cosh(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} df_e = f'(1.2) &= \sinh(1.2) - \cosh(1.2) \\ &= \frac{e^{1.2} - e^{-1.2}}{2} - \frac{e^{1.2} + e^{-1.2}}{2} \\ &= -e^{-1.2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cosh x &= \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \\ \sinh x &= \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$-0.301194211$$

$$d f_e = -0.301194211$$

(c) calcul de l'erreur

$$\mathcal{E} = d f_n - d f_e$$

$$30169645332035 \quad (-0.301194211)$$

$$= -0.00050224232035$$

$$\mathcal{E} = -0.00050224232035$$

$$(d) |\mathcal{E}| \leq \frac{h^2}{6} f^{(3)}(\xi)$$

$$\leq \frac{(0.1)^2}{6} e^{-1.1}$$

$$\leq \frac{0.01}{6} e^{-1.1}$$

$$\leq 0,000547851395$$

Nous avons bien

$$|-0.00050224232035| \leq 0,000547851395$$

$$0.00050224232035 \leq 0.000547851395$$