



SOLUTIONS

# Université d'Ottawa • University of Ottawa

Faculté des sciences  
Mathématiques et de statistique

Faculty of Science  
Mathematics and Statistics

## Test mi-session 1

Durée: 80 min

Place: LPR 155

12 octobre 2007

10:00–11:20

Prof.: Rémi Vaillancourt

## MAT 2784 A

## Midterm 1

Time: 80 min

Place: LPR 155

12th of October 2007

10:00–11:20

### Instructions:

- À livre fermé. Tout type de calculatrices autorisé.*  
Closed book. All types of calculators are allowed.
- Répondre sur le questionnaire. Réponses numériques dans les boîtes.*  
Answer on the question sheets. Fill-in boxes with numerical answers.
- Les 6 questions sont d'égale valeur.*  
All 6 questions have the same value.
- Donner le détail de vos calculs.*  
Show all computation.
- Une feuille couleur de tables sera distribuée.*  
A one-page table on colored paper will be distributed.
- Tous les angles sont en RADIANS. Tester et ajuster votre calculatrice.*  
All angles are in RADIAN measures. Test and adjust your calculators.

$$\sin 1.123456789 = 0.90160112364453$$

L'équation différentielle homogène du 1er ordre,  
The first order homogeneous differential equation,

$$M(x, y) dx + N(x, y) dy = 0,$$

admet un facteur d'intégration  
admits an integrating factor

$$\mu(x) \text{ ou/ou } \mu(y)$$

selon que  
according to

$$\frac{1}{N} \left( \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) = f(x) \implies \mu(x) = e^{\int f(x) dx},$$

$$\frac{1}{M} \left( \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) = g(y) \implies \mu(y) = e^{\int g(y) dy}.$$

1	10
2	10
3	10
4	10
5	10
6	10
TOTAL	60

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Qu. 1. Trouver un facteur d'intégration, rendre l'équation différentielle exacte et résoudre le problème à valeur initiale.

Find an integration factor, make the differential equation exact and solve the initial value problem.

$$(3x^2y + 2xy + y^3) dx + (x^2 + y^2) dy = 0, \quad y(1) = 2.$$

$$(3x^2y + 2xy + y^3) dx + (x^2 + y^2) dy = 0 \quad y(1) = 2$$

$$M_y = 3x^2 + 2x + 3y^2 \quad N_x = 2x$$

$$M_y \neq N_x$$

$$\frac{M_y - N_x}{N} = \frac{3x^2 + 2x + 3y^2 - 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)} = \frac{3(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} = 3$$

$$\therefore \mu = e^{\int 3 dx} = e^{3x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (3x^2y e^{3x} + 2xy e^{3x} + y^3 e^{3x}) dx + (e^{3x} x^2 + y^2 e^{3x}) dy = 0$$

$$du = 0$$

$$\therefore u = C$$

$$\text{avec } u = \int M_y dy + T(x)$$

$$= \int (e^{3x} x^2 + y^2 e^{3x}) dy + T(x)$$

$$= e^{3x} x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 e^{3x} + T(x)$$

$$\therefore u_x = \cancel{3e^{3x} x^2 y} + \cancel{2x e^{3x} y} + \cancel{y^3 e^{3x}} + T'(x) = N = \cancel{3x^2 y e^{3x}} + \cancel{2x y e^{3x}} + \cancel{y^3 e^{3x}}$$

$$\therefore T'(x) = 0 \quad \therefore T(x) = 0$$

la solution générale est :

$$\therefore u = e^{3x} x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 e^{3x} = C$$

$$\therefore e^3 \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) \times 2 + \frac{1}{3} (2)^3 \times e^3 = C$$

$$\therefore e^3 \left( 2 + \frac{8}{3} \right) = e^3 \left( \frac{6}{3} + \frac{8}{3} \right) = \frac{14e^3}{3} = C \quad \therefore C = 14e^3$$

solution unique :

$$\therefore \boxed{3e^{3x} x^2 y + y^3 e^{3x} = 14e^3}$$

Qu. 2. Résoudre le problème à valeur initiale.

Solve the initial value problem.

$$y' + \frac{2x}{x^2+1} y = x, \quad y(0) = 3.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2x}{x^2+1} y = x \quad y(0) = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = x - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} y$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{2x}{x^2+1} y - x \right) dx + dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow M_y = \frac{2x}{x^2+1} \quad N_x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{M_y - N_x}{N} = \frac{\frac{2x}{x^2+1}}{\frac{2x}{x^2+1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{\int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx} = e^{\ln(x^2+1)} = x^2+1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{2x}{x^2+1} y - x^2 - x \right) dx + (x^2+1) dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d_u (2xy - x^2 - x) dx + (x^2+1) dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u = C$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \int 2xy dy + T(x) = \int (x^2+1) dy + T(x) = x^2 y + y + T(x)$$

$$u_x = 2xy + T'(x) = 2xy - x^2 - x$$

$$\Rightarrow T'(x) = -x^2 - x$$

$$\Rightarrow \int T'(x) = T(x) = -\int (x^2+x) dx = -\frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

solution générale est

$$\Rightarrow u = x^2 y + y - \frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 = C$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 + 3 - 0 - 0 = C \Rightarrow C = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{sol. unique } \boxed{x^2 y + y - \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2} = 3}$$

$$\frac{E-Q}{EN} \cdot \frac{1}{y}$$

$$y' + f(x) y = r(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(x) &= e^{\int f(x) dx} \\ &= e^{\int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx} \\ &= e^{\ln(x^2+1)} \\ &= x^2+1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\mu(x) y)' = \mu(x) r(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} [ (x^2+1) y ]' &= \\ \int (x^3+x) dx + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x^2+1) y &= \\ &= \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$y(0) = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{3 = C}$$

sol. unique

$$\boxed{(x^2+1) y = \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 3}$$

Qu. 3. Résoudre le problème aux valeurs initiales.

Solve the initial value problem.

$$y'' + 9y = 0, \quad y(0) = 2, \quad y'(0) = 1.$$

on pose

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow e^{\lambda x} (\lambda^2 + 9) = 0 \quad \text{or } e^{\lambda x} \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 9 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 = -9$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 3i \quad \text{et} \quad \lambda_2 = -3i$$

la solution générale est

$$\Rightarrow y = C_1 \cos(3x) + C_2 \sin(3x)$$

$$\Rightarrow y(0) = 2 = C_1$$

$$y' = -3C_1 \sin(3x) + 3C_2 \cos(3x)$$

$$\Rightarrow y'(0) = 3C_2 = 1 \Rightarrow C_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

la solution unique est

$$y = 2 \cos(3x) + \frac{1}{3} \sin(3x)$$

✓

Qu. 4. Résoudre le problème aux valeurs initiales

Solve the initial value problem.

$$x^2 y'' - xy' + y = 0, \quad x > 0, \quad y(1) = 2, \quad y'(1) = -5.$$

on pose  $y = x^m$

$$y' = m x^{m-1}$$

$$y'' = m(m-1) x^{m-2}$$

$$x^m (m(m-1) - m + 1) = 0$$

car que  $x > 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 0$   
 $\Rightarrow x^{m-2} \neq 0$

$$m^2 - m - m + 1 = 0$$

$$m^2 - 2m + 1 = 0$$

$$(m-1)^2 = 0$$

$$m-1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 1$$

ona que  $m_1 = m_2 = m = 1$

$$y_1 = x$$

$$y_2 = x \ln(x)$$

la solution générale est

$$y = C_1 x + C_2 x \ln(x)$$

$$y' = C_1 + C_2 \ln(x) + C_2 x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

la solution unique est

$$\boxed{y = 2x - 7x \ln(x)}$$

$$y(1) = 2 = C_1$$

$$y'(1) = -5 = C_1 + C_2 \Rightarrow C_2 = -5 - C_1 = -5 - 2 = -7$$

✓

Qu. 5. Trouver les trajectoires orthogonales de la famille de courbes donnée et tracer quelques courbes des deux familles sur le même repère.

Find the orthogonal trajectories of the given family of curves and plot a few curves from both families on the same system of axes.

$$x^2 - \frac{1}{4}y^2 = c.$$

$$\text{une } x^2 - \frac{1}{4}y^2 = c$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x dx - \frac{1}{4} \times 2y dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x dx - \frac{1}{2}y dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x dx = \frac{1}{2}y dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{2x}{1}}{\frac{1}{2}y} = 4 \frac{x}{y} = y' = m$$

$$y'_{orth} = -\frac{1}{m} = -\frac{y}{4x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy_{orth}}{dx} = -\frac{y}{4x}$$

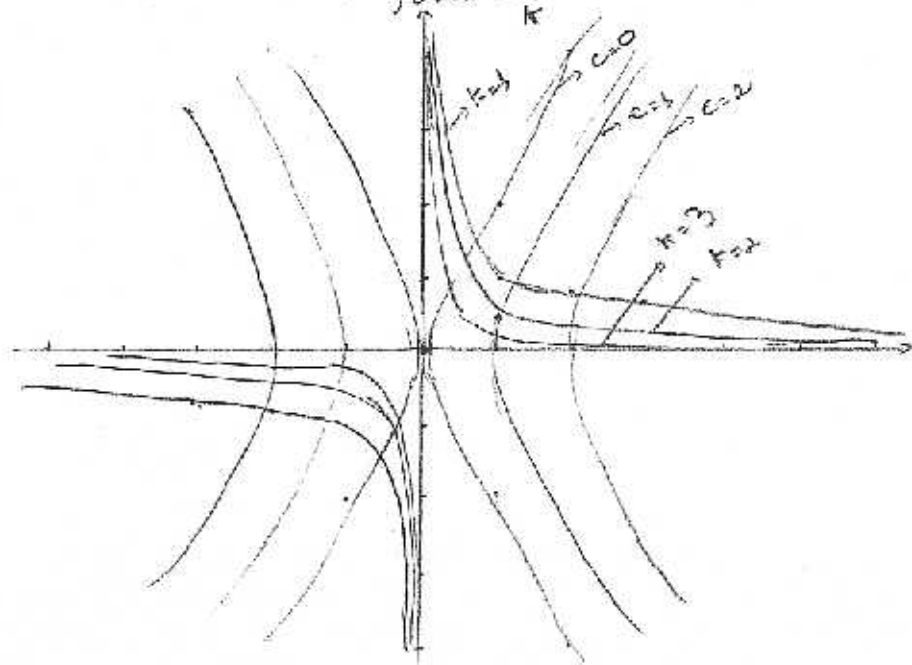
$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dy_{orth}}{-y} = \int \frac{dx}{4x}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\ln(y_{orth}) = \frac{1}{4} \ln(x) + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln y_{orth}^{-1} = \ln x^{\frac{1}{4}} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y_{orth}} = k x^{\frac{1}{4}} \quad \text{avec } k = e^{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{orth} = \frac{1}{k} x^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$



Qu. 6. Compléter le tableau pour la récurrence de point fixe :

Fill the boxes for the fixed point iteration:

$$x_{n+1} = \sqrt{2x_n + 3} \equiv g(x_n).$$

$$\Delta x_n = x_{n+1} - x_n$$

n	$x_n$	$\Delta x_n$	$\Delta^2 x_n$
1	$x_1 = 4.0000$		
		-0.6834	
2	$x_2 = 3.3166$		0.4705
		-0.2129	
3	$x_3 = 3.1037$		

$$\Delta^2 x_n = \Delta x_{n+1} - \Delta x_n$$

$$\hookrightarrow x_{n+2} = 2(x_{n+1}) - x_n$$

Accélérer la convergence par la méthode d'Aitken.

Accelerate the convergence by the Aitken process.

$$a_1 = x_1 - \frac{(\Delta x_1)^2}{\Delta^2 x_1} = 3.0073633$$

Accélérer la convergence par la méthode de Steffensen

Accelerate the convergence by the Steffensen process.

$$s_1 = a_1,$$

$$z_1 = g(s_1) = 3.0024534$$

$$z_2 = g(z_1) = 3.0008177$$

$$s_2 = s_1 - \frac{(z_1 - s_1)^2}{z_2 - 2z_1 + s_1} = 3.0000004$$

$$s_1 = \sqrt{2(3.0073633) + 3}$$

$$= 3.00245343$$

$$s_2 = \sqrt{2(3.00245343) + 3}$$

$$= 3.000817699$$

$$s_2 = 3.0073633 - \frac{(3.0024534 - 3.0073633)(3.000817699 - 2(3.0024534) + 3.0073633)}{(3.000817699) - 2(3.0024534) + 3.0073633}$$

$$= 3.0000004$$