

SOLUTIONS

Devoir 3
MAT 2784 BREMI VAILLANCOURT

$$\boxed{24} \quad y'' + y' + \frac{1}{4}y = 0 \quad y(1) = 1 \quad y'(1) = 1$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 e^{\lambda x} + \lambda e^{\lambda x} + \frac{1}{4} e^{\lambda x} = 0$$

$$e^{\lambda x} \left(\lambda^2 + \lambda + \frac{1}{4} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 + \lambda + \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$\text{donc } \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-1}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_1(x) = e^{\lambda_1 x} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}$$

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

$$y_2(x) = x e^{\lambda_2 x} = x e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}$$

$$\text{donc } \boxed{y(x) = C_1 e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} + C_2 x e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}} \quad \text{solution générale}$$

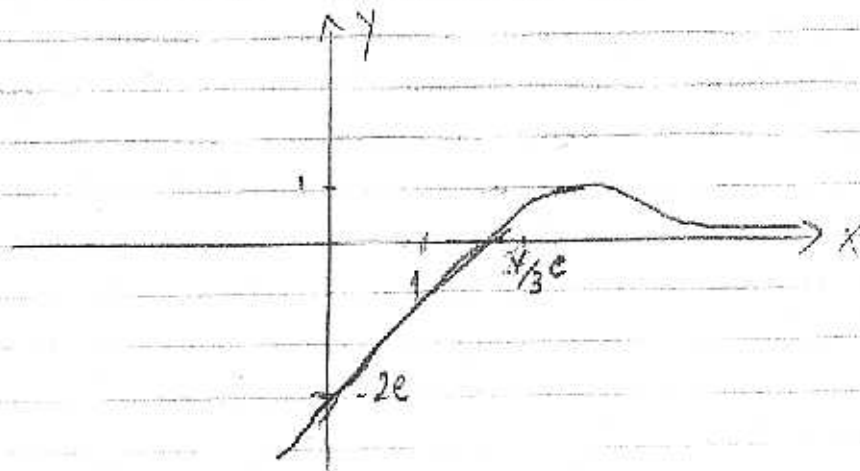
$$y(1) = C_1 e^{-1} + 2C_2 e^{-1} = 1$$

$$y'(1) = -\frac{C_1}{2} e^{-1} - C_2 e^{-1} + C_2 e^{-1} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -C_1 e^{-1} = 2 \Rightarrow C_1 = -2e$$

$$C_2 = \frac{3e}{2}$$

$$\text{Ainsi } \boxed{y(x) = -2e e^{-x/2} + \frac{3}{2}e x e^{-x/2}} \quad (\text{solution unique})$$



#2.11

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

Le max de $|y(t)| =$

Amortissement critique car $c^2 = 4mk$ où $m=1$ $k=1$
 $c=2$

Alors, les deux valeurs propres sont égales et réelles.

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -\frac{c}{2m} = -1$$

Donc, la solution générale est de la forme

$$y(t) = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + c_2 t e^{\lambda_2 t}$$

Alors, sol générale $y(t) = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 t e^{-t}$

Selon les conditions initiales,

$$\begin{matrix} y_0 = 1 & t_0 = 0 \\ y'_0 = 1 \end{matrix}$$

De plus, on a que

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 t e^{-t} & \textcircled{1} \\ y'(t) &= -c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 [e^{-t} - t e^{-t}] & \textcircled{2} \end{aligned}$$

Donc, avec les CI, on a de $\textcircled{1}$

$$1 = c_1 e^{-0} + c_2(0) e^{-0}$$
$$\boxed{1 = c_1}$$

et de $\textcircled{2}$

$$1 = -c_1 e^{-0} + c_2 [e^{-0} + -0 e^{-0}]$$
$$1 = -c_1 + c_2 \quad \text{et on sait que } c_1 = 1$$
$$1 = -1 + c_2$$
$$\boxed{c_2 = 2}$$

$\textcircled{5}$

Alors, la solution particulière est

$$y(t) = e^{-t} + 2te^{-t}$$

On sait qu'une fonction est maximum lorsque la dérivée de cette fonction est nulle. $y'(t) = 0$

Alors, $y'(t) = -e^{-t} + 2[e^{-t} - te^{-t}]$

$$0 = -e^{-t} + 2e^{-t} - 2te^{-t}$$

$$0 = e^{-t} - 2te^{-t}$$

Divisons par e^{-t}

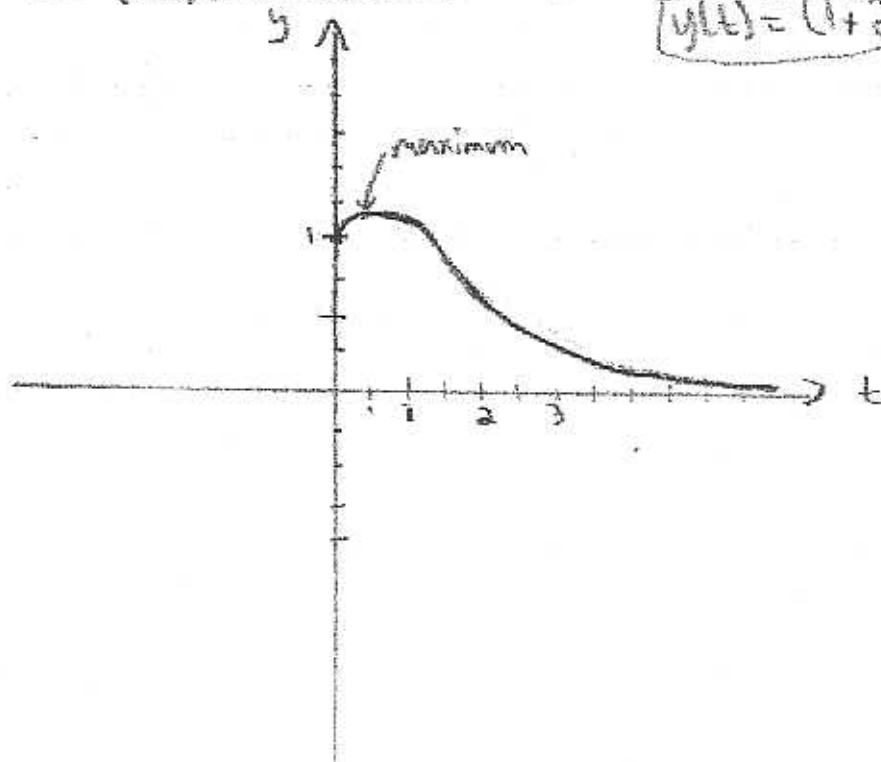
$$0 = 1 - 2t$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = 2t \\ t = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = 1,1$$

Ainsi, la fonction $y(t)$ est maximum lorsque $t = 0,5$

Graphique de $y(t)$ ($t \geq 0$) on peut réécrire $y(t)$ comme

$$y(t) = (1 + 2t)e^{-t}$$



2.15

$$4x^2 y'' + y = 0$$

En posant $y = x^m$ dans l'équation différentielle, on a

$$4x^2 (m(m-1)x^{m-2}) + x^m = 0$$

$$4(m(m-1)x^m) + x^m = 0$$

$$4((m^2 - m)x^m) + x^m = 0$$

Divisons par x^m et on obtient l'équation caractéristique suivante

$$4m^2 - 4m + 1 = 0$$

Selon la formule pour trouver des zéros d'une fonction quadratique
 $\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ où $b = -4$ $a = 4$ $c = 1$

On obtient les valeurs propres suivantes, puisque le Δ est 0
 (cas III)

$$m = m_1 = m_2 = 0,5$$

De plus, la solution générale est de la forme
 $y(x) = C_1 x^m + C_2 (\ln x) x^m$

Alors,
 sol. gén.

$$y(x) = C_1 x^{1/2} + C_2 (\ln x) x^{1/2}$$

2.20 au verso →

$$\boxed{20} \quad x^2 y'' + \frac{7}{2} x y' - \frac{3}{2} y = 0 \quad y(4) = 1 \quad y'(4) = 0$$

$$\text{On pose : } y = x^m \quad y' = m x^{m-1} \quad y'' = m(m-1) x^{m-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^m \left(m(m-1) + \frac{7}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m^2 + \frac{5}{2} m - \frac{3}{2} = 0$$

$$(2m-1)(m+3) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m_1 = 1/2 \\ m_2 = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{solution générale : } y(x) = C_1 x^{1/2} + C_2 x^{-3}$$

$$y'(x) = \frac{C_1}{2} x^{-1/2} - 3C_2 x^{-4}$$

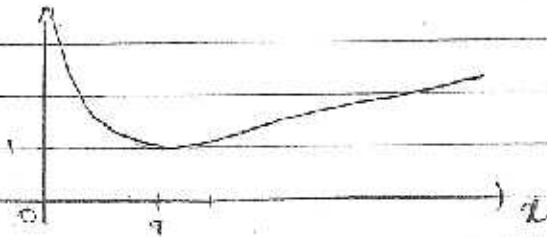
$$y(4) = 2C_1 + \frac{C_2}{4^3} = 1 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$y'(4) = \frac{C_1}{4} - \frac{3C_2}{4^4} = 0 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{3C_2}{4^3} = \frac{3C_2}{64}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow C_2 = \frac{64}{7} \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$\text{solution unique : } \boxed{y(x) = \frac{3}{7} x^{1/2} + \frac{64}{7} x^{-3}}$$



$$\boxed{3.7} \quad y''' - y'' - y' + y = 0 \quad y(0) = 0 \quad y'(0) = 5 \quad y''(0) = 2$$

On pose $y = e^{dx}$ $y' = de^{dx}$ $y'' = d^2 e^{dx}$ $y''' = d^3 e^{dx}$

$$\Rightarrow e^{dx} (d^3 - d^2 - d + 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d^3 - d^2 - d + 1 = 0$$

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

$$d_1 = 1 \quad d^2 = 1$$

$$d_{2,3} = \pm i$$

Solution générale : $y(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + C_3 x e^x$

$$y'(x) = C_1 e^x - C_2 e^{-x} + C_3 e^x + C_3 x e^x$$

$$y''(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + C_3 e^x + C_3 e^x + C_3 x e^x$$

$$y(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow C_1 = -C_2$$

$$y'(0) = C_1 - C_2 + C_3 = 5 \quad \Rightarrow -C_2 - C_2 + C_3 = 5 \quad \Rightarrow C_3 = 5 + 2C_2$$

$$y''(0) = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_3 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow -C_2 + C_2 + 5 + 2C_2 + 5 + 2C_2 = 2$$

$$10 + 4C_2 = 2$$

$$4C_2 = -8$$

$$C_2 = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 = 2 \quad \text{et} \quad C_3 = 5 - 4 = 1$$

$$\boxed{y(x) = 2e^x - 2e^{-x} + xe^x} \quad \text{Solution unique}$$

Méthode de Steffensen

8.17

résultats de 8.8:

n	x_n	erreur $ x_n - x_{n+1} $
0	2.000000	
1	0.5403023	1.459697694
2	0.8961866	0.3558843
3	0.99461625	0.0984295
4	0.9999835	0.00536927
5	0.9999999	0.000014449

convergence d'ordre 2

$$g(x) = \cos(x-1) \quad ; \quad x_0 = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Donc } q_0 &= x_0 - \frac{(x_1 - x_0)^2}{x_2 - 2x_1 + x_0} \\ &= 2 - \frac{(0.5403023 - 2)^2}{(0.8961866 - 2(0.5403023)) - 2} = 2.975416507 \end{aligned}$$

Donc

$$S_0 = x_0 = 2$$

$$S_1 = q_0 = 2.975416507$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_2 \Rightarrow z_1 &= g(S_1) = \cos(2.975416507 - 1) = -0.393669638 \\ z_2 &= g(z_1) = \cos(-0.393669638 - 1) = 0.176201948 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Donc } S_{n+1} = S_n - \frac{(z_1 - S_n)^2}{z_2 - 2z_1 + S_n}$$

$$S_2 = S_1 - \frac{(z_1 - S_1)^2}{(z_2 - 2z_1 + S_1)}$$

$$S_2 = 0.09375536$$

$$S_2 = 0.09375536$$

D 3. 8

$$S_3 \Rightarrow Z_1 = g(S_2) = \cos(S_2 - 1) = 0.616706286$$

$$Z_2 = g(Z_1) = \cos(Z_1 - 1) = 0.927437894$$

$$S_3 = S_2 - \frac{(Z_1 - S_2)^2}{(Z_2 - 2Z_1 + S_2)}$$

$$S_3 = 1.38241124$$

$$S_4 \Rightarrow Z_1 = g(S_3) = \cos(S_3 - 1) = 0.927767558$$

$$Z_2 = g(Z_1) = \cos(Z_1 - 1) = 0.997392371$$

$$S_4 = S_3 - \frac{(Z_1 - S_3)^2}{(Z_2 - 2Z_1 + S_3)}$$

$$S_4 = 0.988145936$$

$$S_5 \Rightarrow Z_1 = g(S_4) = \cos(S_4 - 1) = 0.999929741$$

$$Z_2 = g(Z_1) = \cos(Z_1 - 1) = 0.999999978$$

$$S_5 = 1.000000$$

n	x_n	a_n	S_n
0	2.000000	2.975416507	2
1	0.5403023	1.032247716	2.975416507
2	0.8961866	1.006293049	0.09375536
3	0.99461625	0.99999999	1.38241124
4	0.9999835		0.988145936
5	0.9999999		1.0000000

$$\text{D'où } S_{n+1} = S_n - \frac{(Z_1 - S_n)^2}{Z_2 - 2Z_1 + S_n}$$

$P \approx 1,00000$
et converge
d'ordre 2

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

donc pas d'accélération

8.17) $g(x) = 1 + \sin^2 x$; $x_0 = 1$ law double
1

$$a_n = x_n - \frac{(\Delta x_n)^2}{\Delta^2 x_n} \quad \text{avec} \quad \Delta x_n = x_{n+1} - x_n$$

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

$$s_0 = x_0 ; s_1 = a_0$$

$$s_1 = g(s_0) ; z_1 = g(z_0)$$

$$s_{n+1} = s_n - \frac{(z_1 - s_n)^2}{z_2 - 2z_1 + s_n}$$

Iteration n	x_n	a_n	s_n
0	1.000000	2.152904629	1
1	1.708073418		2.152904629
2	1.981273081		1.870559415
3	1.840761872		1.89698659
4	1.928872054		1.897194293
5	1.877168913		1.897194293
6	1.909036155		
7	1.889890731		

$$a_0 = 1 - \frac{(0.708073418)^2}{0.434873755} = 2.152904629$$

Exemple de Calcul de s_2 :

$$z_1 = g(s_1) = 1 + \sin^2(2.152904629) = 1.697735097$$

$$z_2 = g(z_1) = 1 + \sin^2(1.697735097) = 1.983972911$$

$$s_2 = s_1 - \frac{(z_1 - s_1)^2}{z_2 - 2z_1 + s_1} = 1.870559415$$

L'ordre de convergence est 2.

9.1) $(0.1, 1.0100502)$, $(0.2, 1.04081077)$, $(0.4, 1.1735109)$

x	$f(x)$	1 ^{ère} différence divisée	2 ^{ème} différence divisée
0.1	1.0100502		
		0.3076057	
0.2	1.04081077		1.1863165
		0.66350065	
0.4	1.1735109		

$$f[0.1, 0.2] = \frac{1.04081077 - 1.0100502}{0.2 - 0.1} = 0.3076057$$

$$f[0.2, 0.4] = \frac{1.1735109 - 1.04081077}{0.4 - 0.2} = 0.66350065$$

$$f[0.1, 0.2, 0.4] = \frac{0.66350065 - 0.3076057}{0.4 - 0.1} = 1.1863165$$

$$p_2(x) = 1.0100502 + 0.3076057(x - 0.1) + 1.1863165(x - 0.1)(x - 0.2)$$

En particulier,

$$p_2(0.3) = 1.0100502 + 0.3076057(0.3 - 0.1) + 1.1863165(0.3 - 0.1)(0.3 - 0.2)$$

$$p_2(0.3) = 1.09529767$$