

Ex. 1.

1. cf. cours.

$$2. \quad |\sqrt{ab} - c| = \frac{|(\sqrt{ab} - c)(\sqrt{ab} + c)|}{\sqrt{ab} + c}$$

$$\leq |ab - c^2| \quad \text{car } a, b, c \geq 1 \text{ donc } \sqrt{ab} + c \geq 2$$

$$= |ab - ac + ac - c^2| \leq |ab - ac| + |ac - c^2|$$

$$= a|b - c| + c|a - c|$$

$$3. \quad \text{on écrit: } \left| I_n - \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right| = \left| \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{i}{n}}^{\frac{i+1}{n}} \left[\sqrt{f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) f\left(\frac{i+1}{n}\right)} - f(x) \right] dx \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{i}{n}}^{\frac{i+1}{n}} \left| \sqrt{f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) f\left(\frac{i+1}{n}\right)} - f(x) \right| dx$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{i}{n}}^{\frac{i+1}{n}} \left(f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \left| f\left(\frac{i+1}{n}\right) - f(x) \right| + f(x) \left| f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) - f(x) \right| \right) dx$$

d'après 2. car $f \geq 1$

$$\leq \|f\|_{\infty} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{i}{n}}^{\frac{i+1}{n}} \left(\left| f\left(\frac{i+1}{n}\right) - f(x) \right| + \left| f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) - f(x) \right| \right) dx$$

$$\leq \|f\|_{\infty} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{i}{n}}^{\frac{i+1}{n}} 2 \omega_f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) dx \quad \text{avec } \omega_f(\eta) = \sup_{\substack{x, y \in [0, 1] \\ |x - y| < \eta}} |f(x) - f(y)|$$

$$= 2 \|f\|_{\infty} \omega_f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

car f est continue sur $[0, 1]$ donc uniformément continue.

$$4. \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin^2(\pi nx)$$

2

$$f'(x) = 2 \sin(\pi nx) \cos(\pi nx) = \sin(2\pi nx) \in [-1, 1]$$

$$I_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) f\left(\frac{i+1}{n}\right)} = 0$$

$$\text{car } f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin^2\left(\pi n \frac{i}{n}\right) = 0 \quad \forall i$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^1 \sin^2(\pi nx) dx = \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{1 - \cos(2\pi nx)}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(2\pi nx)}{(2\pi n)^2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2\pi n}$$

5. Remarquons que la fonction du 4. n'est pas un contre-exemple

$\forall x \in \left[\frac{i}{n}, \frac{i+1}{n}\right]$, si $f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \leq \frac{2}{n}$ alors comme $\|f'\|_\infty \leq 1$ par inégalité des accroissements finis : $f(x) \leq \frac{3}{n}$ et $f\left(\frac{i+1}{n}\right) \leq \frac{3}{n}$

$$\text{donc } \left| \sqrt{f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) f\left(\frac{i+1}{n}\right)} - f(x) \right| \leq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{n} + \frac{3}{n}$$

, si $f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) > \frac{2}{n}$ comme on a encore $\|f'\|_\infty \leq 1$:

$$\frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \leq f(x) \leq 2 f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \quad \text{et} \quad \frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \leq f\left(\frac{i+1}{n}\right) \leq 2 f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right)$$

$$\text{Reprenons le 2. : } \left| \sqrt{f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) f\left(\frac{i+1}{n}\right)} - f(x) \right| \leq \frac{f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) |f\left(\frac{i+1}{n}\right) - f(x)| + f(x) |f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) - f(x)|}{\sqrt{f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) f\left(\frac{i+1}{n}\right)} + f(x)}$$

$$\leq 2 \left| f\left(\frac{i+1}{n}\right) - f(x) \right| + \left| f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) - f(x) \right|$$

$$\leq 2 \|f'\|_\infty \left(\frac{i+1}{n} - x\right) + \|f'\|_\infty \left(x - \frac{i}{n}\right) \quad \text{par inég. accroissements finis}$$

$$\leq 3 \|f'\|_\infty \frac{1}{n}$$

Conclusion: dans les 2 cas:

$$\left| \sqrt{f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right)f\left(\frac{i+1}{n}\right)} - f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \right| \leq \frac{C}{n} \quad (\text{avec } C = 3 + \sqrt{\delta}).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Donc: } \left| I_n - \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right| &\leq \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{i}{n}}^{\frac{i+1}{n}} \left| \sqrt{f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right)f\left(\frac{i+1}{n}\right)} - f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \right| dx \\ &\leq \frac{C}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{i}{n}}^{\frac{i+1}{n}} dx = \frac{C}{n} \quad \text{c.q.f.d.} \end{aligned}$$

Ex. 2:

1. $\forall u \in C^\infty$. Par Taylor-Lagrange $\forall n, \exists \xi_n, \eta_n$:

$$u(t_{n+1}) = u(t_n) + u'(t_n) \delta + u''(t_n) \frac{\delta^2}{2} + u^{(3)}(\xi_n) \frac{\delta^3}{6}$$

et $\exists \eta_n, \eta_n$:

$$u(t_{n+1}) = u(t_n) - u'(t_n) \delta + u''(\eta_n) \frac{\delta^2}{2} - u^{(3)}(\eta_n) \frac{\delta^3}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Donc: } \left| \frac{u(t_{n+1}) - u(t_{n-1})}{2\delta} - u'(t_n) \right| &= \left| \left(u^{(3)}(\xi_n) + u^{(3)}(\eta_n) \right) \frac{\delta^2}{3} \right| \\ &\leq \|u^{(3)}\|_\infty \frac{\delta^2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Ainsi la méthode est consistante à l'ordre 2.

2. Soit u une solution de $x' = f(t, x)$.

$$x(t_{n+1}) = x(t_{n-1}) + \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n+1}} x'(t) dt = x(t_{n-1}) + \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n+1}} f(t, x(t)) dt$$

En soustrayant la relation $x_{n+1} = x_{n-1} + 2\delta f(t_n, x_n)$ on a:

$$\begin{aligned} e_{n+1} &= e_{n-1} + \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n+1}} (f(t, x(t)) - f(t_n, x_n)) dt \\ &= e_{n-1} + \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n+1}} (f(t_n, x(t_n)) - f(t_n, x_n)) dt + \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n+1}} (f(t, x(t_n)) - f(t_n, x(t_n))) dt \\ &\quad + \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n+1}} (f(t, x(t)) - f(t, x(t_n))) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n+1}} (f(t_n, x(t_n)) - f(t_n, x_n)) dt \right| = 2\delta |f(t_n, x(t_n)) - f(t_n, x_n)| \quad \boxed{4}$$

$$\leq 2\delta \|\partial_x f\|_\infty |x_n - x(t_n)| \leq 2\delta |e_n|.$$

$$\left| \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n+1}} (f(t, x(t_n)) - f(t_n, x(t_n))) dt \right| = \left| \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n+1}} \left[(t - t_n) \partial_t f(t_n, x(t_n)) + \frac{(t - t_n)^2}{2} \partial_t^2 f(t_n, x(t_n)) \right] dt \right|$$

per Taylor-Lagrange

$$= \left| \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n+1}} \frac{(t - t_n)^2}{2} \partial_t^2 f(t_n, x(t_n)) dt \right| \leq \|\partial_t^2 f\|_\infty \frac{\delta^3}{3} \leq C \delta^3.$$

$$\left| \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n+1}} [f(t, x(t)) - f(t, x(t_n))] dt \right| = \left| \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n+1}} \left[\partial_x f(t, x(t_n)) (x(t) - x(t_n)) + \frac{\partial_x^2 f(t, x(t_n))}{2} (x(t) - x(t_n))^2 \right] dt \right|$$

encore per Taylor-Lagrange.

$$\leq \left| \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n+1}} \partial_x f(t, x(t_n)) (x(t) - x(t_n)) dt \right| + \underbrace{\|\partial_x^2 f\|_\infty \|x'\|_\infty \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n+1}} \frac{(t - t_n)^2}{2} dt}_{\text{ind. acc. finis}}$$

$$\leq C_1 \delta^3 + \left| \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n+1}} \partial_x f(t, x(t_n)) (x(t) - x(t_n)) dt \right| \leq \|\partial_x f\|_\infty (t - t_n).$$

$$= C_1 \delta^3 + \left| \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n+1}} \partial_x f(t_n, x(t_n)) (x(t) - x(t_n)) dt \right| + \left| \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n+1}} (\partial_x f(t, x(t_n)) - \partial_x f(t_n, x(t_n))) (x(t) - x(t_n)) dt \right|$$

$$\leq (C_1 + C_2) \delta^3 + \left| \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n+1}} \partial_x f(t_n, x(t_n)) (x(t) - x(t_n)) dt \right| \leq \|x'\|_\infty (t - t_n).$$

$$= (C_1 + C_2) \delta^3 + \left| \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n+1}} \partial_x f(t_n, x(t_n)) \left((t - t_n) x'(t_n) + \frac{1}{2} (t - t_n)^2 x''(t_n) \right) dt \right|$$

$$\leq (C_1 + C_2 + C_3) \delta^3 \quad \text{car} \quad \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n+1}} (t - t_n) dt = 0.$$

Conclusion:

5

$$|e_{n+1}| \leq |e_{n-1}| + 2\delta |e_n| + C\delta^3.$$

3. Par récurrence montrons que $|e_n| + C'\delta^2 \leq u_n$. $H(n)$.

$H(0)$ est vraie car $e_0 = 0$. $H(1)$ est vraie aussi.

$H(n)$ et $H(n-1) \Rightarrow H(n+1)$:

$$\begin{aligned} |e_{n+1}| + C'\delta^2 &\leq |e_{n-1}| + 2\delta |e_n| + C\delta^3 + C'\delta^2 \\ &\leq (|e_{n-1}| + C'\delta^2) + 2\delta(|e_n| + C'\delta^2) \quad \text{si } 2C\delta^2 \leq C'\delta^2 \\ &\leq u_{n-1} + 2\delta u_n \quad \text{par } H(n) \text{ et } H(n-1). \\ &= u_{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

cqfd.

4. λ est solution de $u_{n+1} = u_{n-1} + 2\delta u_n$ avec $\lambda \neq 0$
 si $\lambda^2 = 1 + 2\delta\lambda$ $\Delta' = \delta^2 + 1$.

$$\text{si } \lambda = \delta \pm \sqrt{1 + \delta^2} \quad \text{soit } \lambda_1 = \delta + \sqrt{1 + \delta^2} \quad \lambda_2 = \delta - \sqrt{1 + \delta^2}$$

$C_1 \lambda_1^n + C_2 \lambda_2^n$ est solution générale.

$$\text{Or on a } u_0 = C'\delta^2 \text{ et } u_1 = |e_1| + C'\delta^2 = \underbrace{\left| \delta f(0, u_0) - \int_0^1 f(t, u(t)) dt \right|}_{\leq \| \nabla f \|_\infty \delta^2} + C'\delta^2.$$

Donc on doit prendre C_1, C_2 tq $C_1 + C_2 = C'\delta^2$

$$\text{et } C_1 \lambda_1 + C_2 \lambda_2 = u_1 \quad \text{soit } (C_1 + C_2)\delta + \sqrt{1 + \delta^2} (C_1 - C_2)$$

$$\text{d'où } C_1 - C_2 = \frac{u_1 - C'\delta^3}{\sqrt{1 + \delta^2}} > 0 \text{ et donc } C_1 = \frac{C'\delta^2}{2} + \frac{u_1 - C'\delta^3}{2\sqrt{1 + \delta^2}} = u_1.$$

$$C_2 = \frac{C'\delta^2}{2} - \frac{u_1 - C'\delta^3}{2\sqrt{1 + \delta^2}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Enfin: } u_n &= C_1 (s + \sqrt{1+s^2})^n + C_2 (-1)^n (\sqrt{1+s^2} - s)^n && \text{6} \\
 &\leq (C_1 + C_2) (s + \sqrt{1+s^2})^n = C' s^2 (s + \sqrt{1+s^2})^n \\
 &\leq C' s^2 \left(s + 1 + \frac{s^2}{2} \right)^n && C' q/d.
 \end{aligned}$$