

Ex. 1: LL3 MATH - Analyse Numérique - TD 2 - Corrigé (1)

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{1+\frac{k}{n}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{1+x_k} \rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x} = \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2 - 0$$

$$H_n, \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\sqrt{n^2+k^2} \right)^{-1} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2}} \rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = [\arcsin x] \Big|_0^1$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \theta \cdot \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta = \arcsin x \\ x = \sin \theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow dx = \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \sin \theta = \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$(i.e., 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}), \text{ car } 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right] \Big|_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{(1+\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2) \cdot (1+\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^2) \cdots (1+\left(\frac{n}{n}\right)^2)}$$

$$= \exp \left[\ln \left(1+\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \right) \cdots \left(1+\left(\frac{n}{n}\right)^2 \right) \right]$$

$$= \exp \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln \left(1+\frac{k^2}{n^2} \right) \right] \rightarrow \exp \left(\underbrace{\int_0^1 \ln(1+x^2) dx}_{J} \right)$$

continuité
de $\exp +$
sommes de

Riemann

$$\text{On } J = \int_0^1 1 \cdot \ln(1+x^2) dx = \left[x \ln(1+x^2) \right] \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x \cdot \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$$

par parties

$$= \ln 2 - 0 - 2 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx = \ln 2 - 2 K.$$

$$K = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1+x^2}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx = 1 - \left[\operatorname{arctg} x \right] \Big|_0^1 = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

Ex. 2 :

2.1 - méthode des rectangles:

$$f \in C^0([0,1]); S_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$$

a) f est uniformément continue sur $[0,1]$, car elle est continue sur le compact $K = [0,1]$, i.e. [= c'est-à-dire] le fermé borné $K = [0,1]$.

Donc f est uniformément continue sur K :

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \alpha = \alpha(\varepsilon) \text{ tq } \forall x \in K, \forall x' \in K, |x - x'| < \alpha \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x')| < \varepsilon$$

[α ne dépend pas du point x , ni de x' , il ne dépend que de la différence $|x - x'|$.]

b) montrons la suite $(S_n)_{n \geq 1}$ converge vers $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$:

cf cours; la démonstration utilise de manière essentielle la continuité uniforme de f sur K .

Par exemple, soit $m_k = \inf_{x_k \leq x \leq x_{k+1}} f(x)$ et $M_k = \sup_{x_k \leq x \leq x_{k+1}} f(x)$.

Alors, on a, pour $x_k = \frac{k}{n}$:

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} m_k \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_k) \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} M_k, \text{ et}$$

f étant Riemann-intégrable, car continue, on a

$$\text{aussi } \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} m_k \leq I := \underline{\int_0^1 f(x) dx} \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} M_k.$$

$$\text{Donc } \left| I - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_k) \right| \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (M_k - m_k) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{} 0.$$

Comme f est uniformément continue,

$$\forall \varepsilon_1 > 0, \exists \alpha(\varepsilon_1) > 0 \text{ tq } \forall x, x' \in [0,1], |x - x'| < \alpha(\varepsilon_1) \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x')| < \varepsilon_1.$$

On en déduit que

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N}$ tq $\forall n \geq N(\varepsilon), |I - S_n| < \varepsilon$. En effet, choisissons $\varepsilon_1 = (1 - 0) \cdot \varepsilon = \varepsilon$ (on intègre sur $[0,1]$). Alors

$$\forall n \geq N > \frac{1}{\alpha(\varepsilon_1)}, \quad |I - S_n| \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (M_k - m_k) \leq \frac{1}{n} \cdot (n \varepsilon_1) = \varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon.$$

Dans $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{\alpha(\varepsilon)} ; \forall n \geq N(\varepsilon), |I - S_n| < \varepsilon$: \square

la suite (S_n) converge vers $I = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$ quand $n \rightarrow +\infty$.

c) Si f est C^2 sur $[0, 1]$, on a e.g. [par exemple]:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \underbrace{\int_0^1 f(x) dx}_{I} - S_m \right| &= \left| \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f(x) dx - \frac{1}{m} f(x_k) \right| \\ &= \left| \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} (f(x) - f(x_k)) dx \right| \\ &= \left| \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} \left[f(x_k) + (x - x_k) f'(x_k) + \frac{(x - x_k)^2}{2!} f''(z_k(x)) \right] dx - f(x_k) \right| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{D'où } |I - S_m| &\leq \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} \left[\|f'\|_\infty \cdot (x - x_k) + \|f''\|_\infty (x - x_k)^2 \right] dx \\ &= \|f'\|_\infty \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \left[\frac{(x - x_k)^2}{2} \right]_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} + \|f''\|_\infty \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \left[\frac{(x - x_k)^3}{6} \right]_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} \\ &= \|f'\|_\infty \cdot \frac{1}{2m} + \|f''\|_\infty \cdot \frac{1}{6m^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Rem. on aurait pu aussi procéder comme au b) (sommes de Darboux).

Q.Q. Méthode du point milieu : on procède de la sorte :

$\forall k, \forall x \in [x_k, x_{k+1}]$, avec $x_k = \frac{k}{m}$, et $x_{k+1/2} := \frac{k}{m} + \frac{1}{2m}$

$$f(x) = f(x_{k+1/2}) + (x - x_{k+1/2}) f'(x_{k+1/2}) + \frac{1}{2} f''(x_{k+1/2}) (x - x_{k+1/2})^2 + (x - x_{k+1/2})^3 \cdot \frac{1}{6} f'''(z_k(x))$$

$$\text{D'où } \forall k, \left| \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} (f(x) - f(x_{k+1/2})) dx \right| = \left| \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} \left[f(x_{k+1/2}) - f(x_{k+1/2}) \right] dx + \right.$$

$$\cdots + \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f'(x_{k+1/2}) (x - x_{k+1/2}) dx + \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} \frac{1}{2} f''(x_{k+1/2}) \frac{(x - x_{k+1/2})^2}{8} dx + \cdots$$

$$\cdots + \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f'''(z_k(x)) \frac{(x - x_{k+1/2})^3}{6} dx \leq 0 + \|f'\|_\infty \cdot \left[\frac{(x - x_{k+1/2})^2}{2} \right]_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} + \cdots$$

$$\cdots + \|f''\|_\infty \left[\frac{(x - x_{k+1/2})^3}{6} \right]_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} + \|f''\|_\infty \cdot \left[\frac{(x - x_{k+1/2})^4}{24} \right]_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} + \cdots$$

Finalement, on obtient

$$|I - S_n| = \left| \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} (f(x) - f(x_{k+1/2})) dx \right| \\ \leq n \|f''\|_\infty \cdot \frac{1}{24n^3} + n \|f'''\|_\infty \cdot \frac{1}{24} \cdot \frac{1}{8n^4}$$

E.3 :

3 programmes. Un exemple de courbes

```
function [z]=g(t,x)
z=x*x
endfunction
```

```
//
xbasc
t0=0;tf=0.33;x0=3;nh=101;
[t,x,xex]=schemaexpl_exact(g,t0,tf,x0,nh);
plot2d(t,[x,xex], style=[2,5])

//
function [t,x,xex]=schemaexpl_exact(g,t0,tf,x0,nh);
//Par exemple, t0=0;tf=0.33;x0=3;nh=101;
//mais on a decide d'entrer ces parametres dans le
//programme "principal", qui trace les courbes
t=linspace(t0,tf,nh)';
x=t;xex=t;
//schema explicite :
x(1)=x0;
h=(tf-t0)/(nh-1);
for i=2:nh
    tim1=t(i-1);
    x(i)=x(i-1)+h*g(tim1,x(i-1))
end
//Sol exacte :
xex=(1)./(1./x0 - t);
endfunction
```

