

Taylor: $u(x) = u(0) + h u'(0) + \frac{h^2}{2} u''(0) + \frac{h^3}{6} u'''(0) + \dots$

Lagrange: $\phi_i(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i+1})\dots(x-x_n)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_1-x_2)\dots(x_1-x_n)}$

$N+1$ abs. Degré N

$e^h(x) = \frac{u^{(m+1)}(\xi)}{(m+1)!} (x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_m)$
 $\leq \frac{C_{m+1} h^{m+1}}{(m+1)!} = O(h^{m+1})$ ordre $N+1$

Chebyshev: $X_i = \cos\left(\frac{(2i+1)\pi}{2(m+1)}\right)$

Splines cubiques:

Périodiques: $u_i = 2u_0 + u_1$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$ Naturelle: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ u_1 u_0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

B-spline:

$B_i^p(t) = \frac{(t-T_i)}{(T_{i+p}-T_i)} B_i^{p-1}(t) + \frac{(T_{i+p+1}-t)}{(T_{i+p+1}-T_{i+1})} B_{i+1}^{p-1}(t)$

NURBS: $u^h(t) = \frac{\sum_k W_k B_k^p(t) X_k}{\sum_k W_k B_k^p(t)}$, W_k = poids arbitraires

Approximation: (moindres carrés)

$J(a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots) = \sum_{i=0}^m \left(U_i - \sum_j \phi_j(X_i) a_j \right)^2$

Intégration: $I \approx I^h = \sum_{i=1}^m w_i u(X_i)$

Trapecées: $U_h + U_{-h} = I^h \rightarrow \frac{h}{2} (U_0 + 2U_1 + \dots + 2U_{m-1} + U_m)$

Degré: 1 ordre $O(h^2) = 2$

Simpson: $I^h = U_{-h} + 4U_0 + U_h \rightarrow \frac{h}{3} (U_0 + 4U_1 + 2U_2 + \dots + 4U_{m-1} + U_m)$

Degré: 3 ordre $O(h^4) = 4$

Gauss-Legendre: $\sum_{i=0}^m w_i u(X_i) = I^h$
 $\sum_k w_k X_k^{2j} = \frac{2}{(2j+1)}$, $\sum w_k X_k^{2j+1} = 0$ $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m$
 Degré: $2m+1$ ordre $O(h^{2m+2}) = 2m+2$

Richardson: $O(h^2) \rightarrow O(h^2)/O(h^4)$
 $O(h^4) \rightarrow O(h^2)$
 $f(0) \approx 2f(h/2) - f(h)$, $f(0) \approx \frac{4f(h/2) - f(h)}{3}$

Romberg = Trapecé + Richardson

Dérivation

Différences centrées

$u'(0) = \frac{U_h - U_{-h}}{2h}$ ①: ③ $u'(0) = \frac{-U_{2h} + 8U_h - 8U_{-h} + U_{-2h}}{12h}$
 $u''(0) = \frac{U_h - 2U_0 + U_{-h}}{h^2}$ ②: ④ $u''(0) = \frac{-U_{2h} + 16U_h - 30U_0 + 16U_{-h} - U_{-2h}}{12h^2}$
 ordre $O(h^2) = 2$ ordre $O(h^4) = 4$

Arrondi et pas optimisés

① $|E^h| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{C_2 h^2}{6} \rightarrow h_{opt} = \left(\frac{3\epsilon}{C_2}\right)^{1/3}$
 ② $|E^h| \leq \frac{4\epsilon}{h^2} + \frac{C_4 h^2}{12} \rightarrow h_{opt} = \left(\frac{4\epsilon}{C_4}\right)^{1/4}$
 ③ $|E^h| \leq \frac{3\epsilon}{h} + \frac{C_5 h^4}{30} \rightarrow h_{opt} = \left(\frac{15\epsilon}{4C_5}\right)^{1/5}$
 ④ $|E^h| \leq \frac{16\epsilon}{3h^3} + \frac{C_6 h^4}{30} \rightarrow h_{opt} = \left(\frac{840\epsilon}{C_6}\right)^{1/6}$
 ϵ = erreur arrondi du PC.

EDO: $u'(x) = f(x, u(x))$, $u(a) = \bar{u}$

Stabilité: (MATH) $J = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(x, u(x))$

$J < 0$ = stable
 $J > 0$ = instable
 $J \ll 0$ = raide $\rightarrow \text{Imp} > \text{Exp}$

Euler: (\Rightarrow Taylor m=1)

Impl: $U_{i+1} = U_i + h f(X_{i+1}, U_{i+1})$ $O_{loc} = O(h^2)$
 Expl: $U_{i+1} = U_i + h f(X_i, U_i)$ $O_{glob} = 1$

Crank-Nicholson (= moyennes Euler Expl-Impl)

$U_{i+1} = U_i + \frac{h}{2} (f(X_i, U_i) + f(X_{i+1}, U_{i+1}))$
 ordre $O(h^2) = 2$

Taylor:

$U_{i+1} = U_i + h \left[f + \frac{h}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + f \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{h^2}{6} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \right)^2 \right) + \frac{h^3}{24} \dots \right]$

Ordre $O(h^m) = m$

Runge-Kutta:

$U_{i+1} = U_i + h f_6 (K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4)$
 $K_1 = f(X_i, U_i)$ $K_4 = f(X_i + h, U_i + h K_3)$
 $K_2 = f(X_i + h/2, U_i + h/2 K_1)$ $K_3 = f(X_i + h/2, U_i + h K_2)$
 ordre $O(h^4) = 4$

Heun: $U_{i+1} = U_i + \frac{h}{2}(K_1 + K_2)$
 $K_1 = f(x_i, U_i)$, $K_2 = f(x_i + h, U_i + h K_1)$

Ordre $O(h^2) = 2$

Adams-Bashforth: (= interpolation des val. précédentes)

$O(h^4)$: $U_{i+1} = U_i + \frac{h}{24}(-F_{i-3} + 3F_i) \Rightarrow |e_i| \leq \frac{5C_4}{12} h^5$

$O(h^5)$: $U_{i+1} = U_i + \frac{h}{720}(25F_{i-4} - 16F_{i-3} + 48F_i) \Rightarrow \frac{5C_5}{72} h^6$

Ordre $O(h^5)$ $n=5$ pts d'interpolation

Gear: (Implicites) \rightarrow (Interpolation des dérivées)
 $(u_{i+1}^n)'(x_{i+1}) \approx F_{i+1}$

$O(h)$: $U_{i+1} = U_i + h F_{i+1}$

$O(h^2)$: $\frac{1}{3}(U_{i-1} + 4U_i) + \frac{2h}{3} F_{i+1}$

$O(h^3)$: $U_{i+1} = \frac{1}{12}(2U_{i-2} - 9U_{i-1} + 18U_i) + \frac{6h}{11} F_{i+1}$

PAS LIÉS

Stabilité numérique:

Problème modèle: $u'(x) = \lambda u(x)$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$

$\rightarrow J_i = \lambda, f \neq \lambda u(x)$

Stable = $\alpha < 1$ (α facteur d'amplification)

$\alpha = \frac{U_{i+1}}{U_i}$ Pas liés $\rightarrow U_{i+m} = \alpha^m$

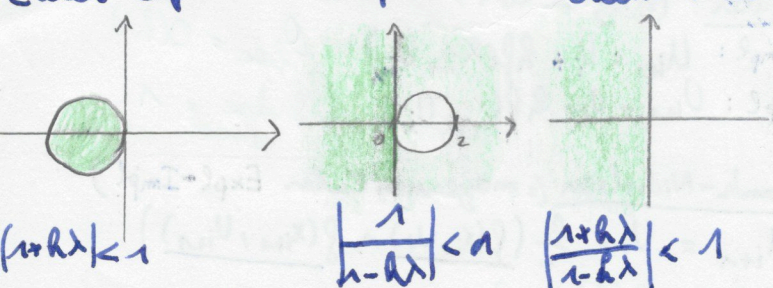
RECAPITULER le schéma avec α et $\frac{U_i}{\lambda u(x)}$ SYSTEMES
 \rightarrow isoler α en fct de h, λ
 \rightarrow condition sur $h\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ $|Re(h\lambda)| < \infty$

Zones de stabilité

Euler expl

Impl

Crank Nico

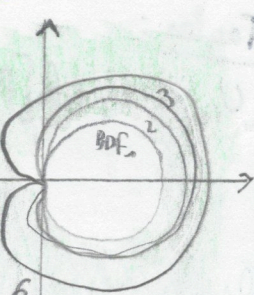
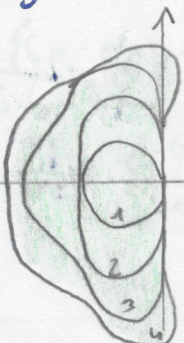


$|1+h\lambda| < 1$

$|\frac{1}{1-h\lambda}| < 1$

$|\frac{1+h\lambda}{1-h\lambda}| < 1$

Taylor ($\alpha = m$) = Runge-Kutta) Gear



$1 + h\lambda + \frac{R^2 \lambda^2}{2!} + \frac{R^3 \lambda^3}{3!} + \dots$
 $\underbrace{1}_{=1} \underbrace{h\lambda}_2 \underbrace{\frac{R^2 \lambda^2}{2!}}_3 \dots$

Solution d'un polynôme en α plus grande que 1?
 \rightarrow Instable
 $P(\alpha) = \dots h\lambda \alpha^n \dots$
 paramétriser

Equations non-linéaires: $f(x) = 0$

Taux de convergence α (ou r): $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|e_i|}{|e_{i-1}|} = C$

Bisection: Binary Search

$\alpha = 1$

$f(a)f(b) < 0$

Point fixe $f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = g(x)$

Conv $\Rightarrow |g'(x)| < 1$

schéma: $x_{i+1} = g(x_i)$

Systèmes: $\sum |\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_j}| < 1$ pour chaque compos. de $g(x)$

$\alpha = 1$

Newton-Raphson: $\alpha = 2$

Schéma: $x_{i+1} = x_i - \frac{f(x_i)}{f'(x_i)}$

Convergence $e_{i+1} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{f''(\xi)}{f'(x_i)} e_i^2$

Systèmes: $J f(x_i) \Delta x = -f(x_i) \Rightarrow A x = -b$ à résoudre
 $\rightarrow x_{i+1} = x_i + \Delta x$

Séquence: $\alpha = \rho = 1.618$

$x_{i+1} = x_i - \frac{f(x_i)(x_i - x_{i-1})}{f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})} \sim \frac{1}{f'(x)}$

Trouver x ?

$e_{i+1} = e_i - \frac{f(x_i)(e_i - e_{i-1})}{f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})}$

Taylor autour de $f(x)$ $f(x+e_i) - f(x+e_{i-1})$

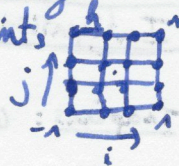
$\rightarrow e_{i+1} = e_i - \frac{f(x_i)(e_i - e_{i-1})}{f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})}$ Δ 1 calcul de f par itération

EDP Différences finies = maillage

Poisson $h = \frac{2}{m-1}$, m^2 points

$\nabla^2 u(x,y) + 1 = 0$ $\forall (x,y) \in \Omega$

$u(x,y) = 0$ $(x,y) \in \partial\Omega$



$U_{i+1,j} + U_{i-1,j} + U_{i,j+1} + U_{i,j-1} + 4U_{i,j} + 1 = 0$

(Résoudre par matrices)

Chaleur $\alpha [\frac{cm^2}{s}]$ $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ $\beta = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2}$ [1/2]

$pc \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ $\alpha = \frac{pc}{k} \rightarrow U_i^{n+1} = U_i^n + \beta(U_{i+1}^n + U_{i-1}^n - 2U_i^n)$

Stabilité $U + \beta \lambda_i < 1$
 $A = M^T$ λ_i $0 < \lambda_i < 2$
 $\rightarrow \beta < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \Delta t \leq \frac{(\Delta x)^2}{4\alpha}$