OBHPC - maths CM1

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- Jumeau numerique

Un Jumeau numerique reproduit au format numerique un phenomene physique

- → Physique : Equation : contient erreur et approximation
- →Math: Equation Continu: erreur
- \rightarrow Info: Discretisation \rightarrow Algebre Lineaire \rightarrow resolution $Ax = b \rightarrow$ valeur propres $Ax = \lambda x$

Calul differentiel

$$f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$$

 $\det 1$: f est derivable au point $a \Leftrightarrow \text{existe } f'(a)$ to $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h} = f'(a)$

f est de classe $C^0 \Leftrightarrow f$ est continue. f sur I.

f est de classe $C^1 \Leftrightarrow f'$ existe et est continue.

f est de classe $C^2 \Leftrightarrow f''$ existe et est continue.

f est de classe $C^k \Leftrightarrow f^{(k)}$ existe et est continue.

def 3:

dérivabilité à droite: $\lim_{h\to 0+} \frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h} = f_D'(a)$ dérivabilité à gauche: $\lim_{h\to 0-} \frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h} = f_G'(a)$ Différenciabilité générale: $f:\mathbb{R}^n\to\mathbb{R}$

$$f(x_1,...,x_n)$$

$$\exists (\alpha_1,...\alpha_n)$$

$$\exists (\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_n)
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\lim_{||h|| \to 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a) - \alpha_1 h_1 - ... - \alpha_n h_n}{||h||}
\vec{a} = (a_1, ..., a_n)$$

$$\vec{a} = (a_1, ..., a_n)$$

$$\vec{h} = (h_1, ..., h_n)$$

Derivé partielle par rapport à la variable i

$$\vec{a} = (a_1, ..., a_n)$$

$$h = (0, ...h_i, ..., 0)$$

$$\alpha_i = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a_i)$$

$$a = (a_1, ..., a_n)$$

$$\vec{h} = (0, ...h_i, ..., 0)$$

$$\alpha_i = \frac{\partial f}{\partial_{x_i}}(a)$$

$$\lim_{[h_i \to 0]} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a) - \alpha_i h_i}{h_i} \to 0$$

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f: Differenciable généralement au point a

f a des dérivées partielles au point a

Gradient de f:

$$\text{(nabla)} \rightarrow \nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} \nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial x_1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{split} \vec{f} : \mathbb{R}^n &\to \mathbb{R}^p \\ \vec{f} : (f_1, ..., f_p) & \lim_{||h|| \to 0} \frac{||\vec{f}(\vec{a} + \vec{h} - \vec{f}(a) - \nabla \vec{f}.\vec{h}||)}{||\vec{h}||} \to 0 \\ \text{Dérivée partielle de la composante j par rapport à la variable i} \\ \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i} &= \beta_{ji} \lim_{h i \to 0} \frac{f_j(a + h) - f(a) - \beta_{ji}h_i}{h_i} \to 0 \\ \vec{f} : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R} \end{split}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i} = \beta_{ji} \lim_{hi \to 0} \frac{f_j(a+h) - f(a) - \beta_{ji} h_i}{h_i} \to 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \\
\nabla f : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n \\
\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \dots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} \to \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(\frac{\partial f}{x_1}\right)}{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}\right)} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}\right) \to \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}\right)
\end{array}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \right) : \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \right)$$

 $\begin{array}{c} \vec{\nabla}(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}) \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}) \\ \underline{\text{Th\'eoreme:}} \text{ Si } f \text{ est de classe } C^2 \end{array}$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_j} g : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$h: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$$
 $\exists ? f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R} tq \, \forall f = \begin{pmatrix} g \\ h \end{pmatrix}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = g \text{ et } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = h$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_2}$$

$$\vec{f} : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^p$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_2}$$

$$\vec{f}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^p$$

Jacobien
$$(\vec{f}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_p}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

Pour $i \neq j$, on appelle $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$ une dérivée croisée.

 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{array}{l} f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R} \\ \text{Laplacien: } \Delta f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 x_1} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 x_2} + \ldots + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 x_N} \\ \Delta f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$

$$\Lambda f \cdot \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$\vec{g}: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$$

Divergence:
$$\operatorname{div}(\vec{g}) = \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_2} + \dots + \frac{\partial g_n}{\partial x_n}$$

 $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$

f inconnue

ftq $G(f,f^{\prime},f^{\prime\prime},...,f^{(h)},x)=0$ Equation Differentiel Ordinaire (ODE ou EDO)

$$\begin{split} &f:\mathbb{R}^n\to\mathbb{R}\\ &f\in C^{(k)}\\ &\frac{\partial\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\ldots+\alpha_n}{\partial_{x_1}^{\alpha_1}\partial_{x_2}^{\alpha_2}\ldots\partial_{x_n}^{\alpha_n}}\\ &(f)=\frac{\partial\vec{\alpha}}{\partial x}(f)\\ &H(b,\frac{\partial\vec{\alpha}}{\partial\vec{x}}(f),\frac{\partial\vec{\beta}}{\partial\vec{x}}(f),...,\vec{x})\\ &H:\mathbb{R}^h\to\mathbb{R}\\ &\text{Equation aux dérivées partielles (PDE ou EDP)}\\ &\text{ordre: } \max(d1+d2=\ldots+dn) \end{split}$$

- Complément de cours:

$$\begin{split} f: \mathbb{R}^n & \to \mathbb{R} \\ grad(f) &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} \\ g: \mathbb{R}^n & \to \mathbb{R}^n \\ div(g) &= \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_2} + \ldots + \frac{\partial g_n}{\partial x_n} \\ gradf: \mathbb{R}^n & \to \mathbb{R}^n \\ div(grad(f)) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}) + \ldots + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 x_1} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 x_2} + \ldots + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 x_n} \\ &= \Delta f \\ \text{divergence: } \nabla \cdot g \\ \text{gradient: } \nabla g \end{split}$$