

sem def pos: $x^T A x \geq 0$.

Optimisation.

Pb aux moindres carrés

$$(P) : \begin{cases} \min f(\beta) = \frac{1}{2} \|r(\beta)\|^2 \\ \beta \in C \end{cases}$$

$$r(\beta) = \sum_i \text{mesures}_i - \text{modèle}_\beta(\beta)$$

- Linéaire si $r(\beta) = y - X\beta$

$$\nabla f(\beta) = X^T X \beta - X^T y.$$

$$\beta^* \text{ solution} \Leftrightarrow \nabla f(\beta^*) = 0$$

- Sans contraintes si $C = \mathbb{R}^n$.

⚠ minimum global \neq minimum local
 \hookrightarrow solution de (P).

Forme bilinéaire:

$$f(x, y) = x^T A y$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 y_1 & x_1 y_2 & \dots & x_1 y_n \\ x_2 y_1 & x_2 y_2 & \dots & x_2 y_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_n y_1 & x_n y_2 & \dots & x_n y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Forme quadratique

$$g(x) = f(x, x) = x^T A x$$

Fonctionnelle quadratique généralisée

$$\bullet f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T A x - B^T x + c$$

$$\bullet f'(x) = A x - B$$

$$\bullet f''(x) = A$$

$$\bullet \min(f) : \hat{x} / A \hat{x} = B$$

$$\bullet f(\hat{x}) = -\frac{1}{2} B^T A^{-1} B + c$$

Gradient: $f'(a) \cdot h = \langle \nabla f(a), h \rangle = h^T \nabla f(a) = J_f(a) \cdot h.$

Hessienne: $f''(a) \cdot (h, k) = \langle \nabla^2 f(a) h, k \rangle = \langle h, \nabla^2 f(a) k \rangle = h^T \nabla^2 f(a) k$

$$\nabla^2 f(a) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_n \partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_n^2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(g \circ f)'(x) \cdot h = g'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x) \cdot h.$$

Convexité:

- $f(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) \leq \lambda f(x) + (1-\lambda)f(y).$
- $f(y) - f(x) \geq f'(x) \cdot (y-x) \quad (> \Rightarrow \text{strictement})$
- $f''(x) \cdot (y-x, y-x) \geq 0 \quad (> \Rightarrow \text{strictement}).$
- $\forall p$ de Hessienne > 0
- $f''(x)$ semi-def pos sur C convexe.

Différentielle:

$$f(a+h) = f(a) + \underbrace{f'(a)}_{\text{linéaire et continue}} \cdot h + \frac{1}{2} f''(a) \cdot (h, h) + \|h\|^2 \varepsilon(h)$$

SOLUTIONS DE (P)

Existence:

- f continue, C compact $\Rightarrow \exists$ solution
- C fermé non-vide, f continue et coercive $\Rightarrow \exists$ solution.

Unicité:

- C convexe, $f: C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ strictement convexe \Rightarrow max 1 solution.

Coercive:

$$f(x) \xrightarrow{\|x\| \rightarrow +\infty} +\infty$$

- C convexe, $f: C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ convexe \Rightarrow min local = min global.

CN 1:

$$f(x^*) \text{ min local } \stackrel{D_1}{\Rightarrow} f'(x^*) = 0$$

CN 2:

$$f(x^*) \text{ min local } \stackrel{D_2}{\Rightarrow} f''(x^*) \text{ semi def pos.}$$

CS 2:

$$f'(x^*) = 0, f''(x^*) \text{ semi def pos } \stackrel{D_2}{\Rightarrow} x^* \text{ min local.}$$

⚠ CN 1 + CS 2 + f convexe $\Rightarrow x^*$ solution.

Méthode:

- On résout $f'(x) = 0$:
- pour les x candidats, on évalue $f''(x)$ (semi def pos)
- on vérifie la convexité.

Newton:
~~fixing~~

• $x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} - J_f(x^{(k)})^{-1} f(x^{(k)})$ (lineaire)

• Non lineaire: $f(\beta) = \frac{1}{2} \|r(\beta)\|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i r_i^2(\beta)$

$$\nabla f(\beta) = \sum_i r_i(\beta) \nabla r_i(\beta) = J_r(\beta)^T r(\beta)$$

$$\nabla^2 f(\beta) = \sum_i r_i(\beta) \nabla^2 r_i(\beta) + \sum_i \nabla r_i(\beta) \nabla r_i(\beta)^T = S(\beta) + J_r(\beta)^T J_r(\beta)$$

$$\beta^{(k+1)} = \beta^{(k)} - (\nabla^2 f(\beta))^{-1} \nabla f(\beta)$$

Gauss-Newton

$$s = \beta - \beta^{(k)}$$

$$f_k(s) = \frac{1}{2} \|r(\beta^{(k)}) + J_r(\beta^{(k)}) s\|^2$$

$$\beta^{(k+1)} = \beta^{(k)} - (J_r(\beta^{(k)})^T J_r(\beta^{(k)}))^{-1} J_r(\beta^{(k)})^T r(\beta^{(k)})$$

EDP

Dérivée partielle

• $u'_i = \frac{u_{i+1} - u_i}{h}$

• $u'_i = \frac{u_{i+1} - u_{i-1}}{2h}$

• $u''_i = \frac{u_{i+1} - 2u_i + u_{i-1}}{h^2}$

• $u''_i = \frac{u_{i+1} - 2u_i + u_{i-1}}{h^2}$

Méthode:

$$x_i = a + i h$$

$$h = \frac{b-a}{N+1}$$

$$u_h = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_N \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\gamma) \begin{cases} u''(x) + c(x) u(x) = f(x) \\ u(a) = \alpha, u(b) = \beta \end{cases}$$

• remplacer (1) par $u_i, c(x_i), f(x_i) \quad \forall i \in [1, N]$.

• Mettre sous forme $A_h u_h = B_h$

• $u_h = A_h^{-1} B_h$.

⚠ $u(x_i + h) = u(x_i) + h u'(x_i) + \frac{h^2}{2} u''(x_i) + \frac{h^3}{3!} u'''(x_i) \dots$

Erreur de
consistance

$$\varepsilon_h(u) = A_h \pi_h(u) - B_h, \quad \pi_h(u) = \begin{pmatrix} u(x_1) \\ \vdots \\ u(x_N) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Schéma consistant pour la norme $\|\cdot\| \Leftrightarrow \|\varepsilon_h(u)\| \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} 0$

$\|\varepsilon_h(u)\| \leq C(h^p + \Delta t^q) \Rightarrow$ schéma consistant d'ordre p (espace)
et q (temps)

Stabilité:

$$u_h^{n+1} = B u_h^n + \Delta t F^n.$$

Schéma stable $\Leftrightarrow \exists C \geq 0 \quad / \quad \sup \|B^n\| \leq C$

Convergence:

Schéma convergent pour $\|\cdot\|$ si $\sup \|u_h^n - \pi_h^n(u)\| \rightarrow 0$.

• C convexe, f convexe sur C , dérivable sur C :

x^* minimum global sur C

$\Leftrightarrow x^*$ minimum local sur C

$\Leftrightarrow \forall y \in C, \quad f'(x^*) \cdot (y - x^*) \geq 0$