

Chap 1 : Interpolation polynomiale.

On suppose qu'on a les pts $(x_0, f(x_0)), \dots, (x_n, f(x_n))$

Cherchons $P \in \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R})$ t.q. $\begin{cases} P(x_0) = f(x_0) \\ \dots \\ P(x_n) = f(x_n) \end{cases}$

Existence ? Théorème de Weierstrass

f définie sur $[a, b]$, continue.

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists P \in \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}) \quad / \quad \forall x \in [a, b] \quad / \quad |f(x) - P(x)| < \varepsilon$$

Degré ? On prend P écrit dans la base canonique $(1, x, \dots)$

$$P(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n + \dots$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_0 + a_1 x_0 + a_2 x_0^2 + \dots + a_n x_0^n = f(x_0) \\ \dots \\ a_0 + a_1 x_n + a_2 x_n^2 + \dots + a_n x_n^n = f(x_n) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_0 + a_1 x_n + a_2 x_n^2 + \dots + a_n x_n^n = f(x_n) \end{array} \right.$$

Mat Vandermonde

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_0 & x_0^2 & \dots & x_0^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \dots & x_n^n \end{pmatrix}}_A \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f(x_0) \\ \vdots \\ f(x_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = \prod_i \prod_j (x_i - x_j) \neq 0 \quad \begin{matrix} x_i \neq x_j \\ i \neq j \end{matrix}$$

Rappel, x_0 racine de $P_n \Leftrightarrow P(x_0) = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow P_n(x) = (x - x_0) q_{n-1}(x)$$

x_0 racine simple de $P_n \Leftrightarrow P_n(x) = (x - x_0) q_{n-1}(x)$

x_0 racine multiple $\geq m \geq n$

$$\Leftrightarrow P_n(x) = (x - x_0)^m q_{n-m}(x) \text{ avec } q_{n-m}(x_0) \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} P_n(x_0) = P'_n(x_0) = \dots = P^{(m-1)}(x_0) = 0 \\ P_n^{(m)}(x_0) \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

Supposons que P_n admet n racines x_1, \dots, x_n

$$P_n(x) = C(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_n)$$

! Si P_n admet $n+1$ racines $\Rightarrow P_n = 0$

! Le poly qui interpole f aux pts $(x_0, f(x_0)), \dots, (x_n, f(x_n))$ est unique

→ Preuve, on suppose que P_n et q_n deux poly de d^n qui interpole f .

i.e. $\begin{cases} P_n(x_0) = f(x_0) \\ \dots \\ P_n(x_n) = f(x_n) \end{cases}$ et $\begin{cases} q_n(x_0) = f(x_0) \\ \dots \\ q_n(x_n) = f(x_n) \end{cases}$

On pose $R(x) = P_n(x) - q_n(x)$; $d^o R \leq n$

de plus $\begin{cases} R(x_0) = P_n(x_0) - q_n(x_0) = 0 \\ R(x_1) = 0 \\ \dots \\ R(x_n) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ Alors R admet $n+1$ racines $\Rightarrow R = 0 \Rightarrow P_n = q_n$

Méthode de Lagrange: Base / polynôme

on suppose qu'on a $(x_0, f(x_0)), \dots, (x_n, f(x_n))$ P[?] dⁿ

La base de Lagrange

$$\text{tq } d^o L_i = n \text{ et } L_i(x_j) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } i \neq j \\ 1 & \text{si } i = j \end{cases}$$

Alors L_i admet n racines x_j ($j \neq i$) $\Rightarrow L_i = C \prod_{j=0}^n (x - x_j)$

$$C? \quad \text{or} \quad L_i(x_i) = 1 \Rightarrow C \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n (x_i - x_j) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{\prod_{j \neq i} (x_i - x_j)}$$

$$\Rightarrow L_i(x) = \frac{\prod_{j=0}^{n-1} (x - x_j)}{\prod_{j \neq i} (x_i - x_j)}$$

Alors:

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) L_i(x)$$

Preuve:

Il suffit de vérifier que $P_n(x_j) = f(x_j)$

$$0 \leq j \leq n \quad P_n(x_j) = \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i) L_i(x_j) = f(x_j) L_j(x_j) = f(x_j)$$

Exemple: chercher le poly qui interpolate f aux pt
 $(0; 1), (1; 2), (2; 9)$

disavantage: si on ajoute un autre pt,
 on doit répéter les calculs.

Méthode de Newton

on commence par un seul pt $(x_0, f(x_0))$

On ajoute $(x_1, f(x_1))$

on cherche P_1 de d^1 t.g. $\begin{cases} P_1(x_0) = f(x_0) \\ P_1(x_1) = f(x_1) \end{cases}$

or $P_0(x_0) = f(x_0) = P_1(x_0)$

$$\Rightarrow P_1(x_0) - P_0(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow (P_1 - P_0)(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow (P_1 - P_0)(x) = C(x - x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1(x) = P_0(x) + C(x - x_0)$$

$$\text{or } P_1(x_1) = f(x_1) \Rightarrow P_0(x_1) + C(x_1 - x_0) = f(x_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_1) + C(x_1 - x_0) = f(x_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} = f[x_0, x_1]$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1(x) = P_0(x) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0)$$

$$= f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0)$$

on ajoute $(x_2, f(x_2))$ à P_1 ? d'où

$\begin{cases} P_2(x_0) = f(x_0) \\ P_2(x_2) = f(x_2) \end{cases}$
--

or $P_1(x_0) = f(x_0)$ et $P_1(x_1) = f(x_1)$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (P_2 - P_1)(x_0) = 0 \\ (P_2 - P_1)(x_1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

alors: $(P_2 - P_1)(x) = C(x - x_0)(x - x_1)$

$$\Rightarrow P_2(x) = P_1(x) + C(x - x_0)(x - x_1)$$

or $P_2(x_2) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow P_1(x_2) + C(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1) = f(x_2)$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x_2 - x_0) + C(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1) = f(x_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{f[x_1, x_2] - f[x_0, x_1]}{x_2 - x_0} = f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$$

$$\Rightarrow P_2(x) = P_1(x) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1)$$

$$= f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + f[x_1, x_2](x - x_1)$$

En général :

$$\begin{aligned} P_n(x) &= P_{n-1}(x) + f[x_0, \dots, x_n](x - x_0) \dots (x - x_{n-1}) \\ &= f(x_0) + f[x_0, x_1](x - x_0) + \dots + f[x_0, \dots, x_n](x - x_0) \dots (x - x_{n-1}) \end{aligned}$$

avec: $f[x_0, \dots, x_n] = \frac{f[x_1, \dots, x_n] - f[x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}]}{x_n - x_0}$

Exemple:

chercher le poly interpole f aux pts. $(0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3)$

&1 Ajouter $(3, 2.8)$

1- $P_2(x) = f(0) + f[0, 1](x - 0) + f[0, 1, 2](x - 0)(x - 1)$

x_i	$f(x_i)$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}]$	$f[x_i, x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}]$
0	1	$\frac{f(2)-f(1)}{2-1} = 1$	$\frac{7-1}{2-0} = 1$
1	2	$\frac{9-2}{2-1} = 7$	$\frac{19-7}{3-1} = 6$
2	9	$\frac{27-9}{3-2} = 18$	
3	28		

$$\text{alors } P_2(x) = 1 + 1x(x-0) + \frac{3}{2}(x-0)(x-1)$$

$$= 1 + x + 3x(x-1)$$

Pour comparer. $P_2(x) = 1 + x + 3x(x-1)$

$$= 3x^2 - 2x + 1$$

avec Lagrange:

$$P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x-1)(x-2) - 2x(x-2) + \frac{9}{2}x(x-1)$$

$$= 3x^2 - 2x + 1$$

on ajoute (3, 28)

$$P_3(x) = P_2(x) + f[0, 1, 2, 3](x-0)(x-1)(x-2)$$

$$= 1 + x + 3x(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}x(x-1)(x-2)$$

Démonstration par récurrence.

- Mg $P_n(x) = P_{n-1}(x) + f[x_0, \dots, x_n](x-x_0) \dots (x-x_{n-1})$

avec $f[x_0, \dots, x_n] = \frac{f[x_1, \dots, x_n] - f[x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}]}{x_n - x_0}$

- hyp de rec

on suppose que l'écriture est V par tout poly de d° ≤ n-1

Pour x_0, \dots, x_{n-1} $\underbrace{\qquad}_{q_{n-2}}$

$$P_{n-1}(x) = f(x_0) + \dots + f[x_0, \dots, x_n](x-x_0) \dots (x-x_{n-1})$$

Pour x_1, \dots, x_n

$$q_{n-1}(x) = \underbrace{f(x_1) + \dots + f(x_n)}_{q_{n-1}} [x - x_1] \dots [x - x_{n-1}]$$

On pose. $P_n(x) = \frac{(x_n - x) P_{n-1}(x) + (x - x_0) q_{n-1}(x)}{x_n - x_0}$

P_n interpolate f aux pts x_0, \dots, x_n , en effet:

$$P_n(x_0) = \frac{(x_n - x_0) P_{n-1}(x_0)}{x_n - x_0} = f(x_0)$$

$1 \leq i \leq n-1$

$$P_n(x_i) = \frac{(x_n - x_i) P_{n-1}(x_i) + (x_i - x_0) q_{n-1}(x_i)}{x_n - x_0} = f(x_i)$$

$$i=n \quad P_n(x_n) = f(x_n)$$

de plus: $P_n(x) - P_{n-1}(x) = \frac{(x_n - x) P_{n-1}(x) + (x - x_0) q_{n-1}(x)}{x_n - x_0} - P_{n-1}(x)$

$$= \frac{(x - x_0)(q_{n-1}(x) - P_{n-1}(x))}{x_n - x_0}$$

on a $P_n(x_0) - P_{n-1}(x_0) = 0$

$1 \leq i \leq n-1 \quad \therefore q_{n-1}(x_i) = P_{n-1}(x_i) \Rightarrow P_n(x_i) - P_{n-1}(x_i) = 0$

$P_n - P_{n-1}$ de $d^{\circ}n$ et admet n racines.

alors $S_n(x) = C(x - x_0) \dots (x - x_{n-1})$
 $= [x^2 + \dots] d^{\circ}n$

et $S_n(x) = P_n(x) - P_{n-1}(x) = (x - x_0) \frac{[q_{n-1}(x) - P_{n-1}(x)]}{x_n - x_0}$
 $\Rightarrow C = \frac{f[x_1, \dots, x_n] - f[x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}]}{x_n - x_0}$
 $= f[x_0, \dots, x_n]$.

Erreur d'interpolation :

$$f(x) \simeq P_n(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = P_n(x) + E_n(x)$$

Th [Erreur analytique d'interpolation]

On suppose que f est dérivable à l'ordre $n+1$ sur $[a, b]$, $x_i \in [a, b]$

alors :
$$E_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_x)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0) \dots (x - x_n)$$

Preuve x_0, \dots, x_n pt d'interpolat^s

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_n(x_0) = f(x_0) \\ \vdots \\ P_n(x_n) = f(x_n) \end{array} \right.$$

• Pour $0 \leq i \leq n$ $f(x_i) - P_n(x_i) = 0$

$$\forall 0 \leq i \leq n \quad \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_{x_i})}{(n+1)!} (x_i - x_0) \dots (x_i - x_i) \dots (x_i - x_n) = 0$$

Alors $E_n(x_i) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_{x_i})}{(n+1)!} (x_i - x_0) \dots = 0$ (pour les pts d'inter)

• Pour $\bar{x} \neq x_i$, $0 \leq i \leq n$

$$f(\bar{x}) - P_n(\bar{x}) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_{\bar{x}})}{(n+1)!} (\bar{x} - x_0) \dots (\bar{x} - x_n)$$

$$P_{n+1}(x) = P_n(x) + f[-](x_0, \dots)$$

$$P_{n+1}(\bar{x}) - P_n(\bar{x}) = f[x_0, \dots, \bar{x}, x_n](\bar{x} - x_0) \dots (\bar{x} - x_n)$$

$$f(\bar{x})$$

On passe de P_n à P_{n+1} en ajoutant \bar{x} alors P_{n+1} vérifie

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_{n+1}(x_0) = f(x_0) \\ P_{n+1}(x_n) = f(x_n) \\ P_{n+1}(\bar{x}) = f(\bar{x}) \end{array} \right.$$

on aura alors $P_{n+1}(x) = P_n(x) + f[x_0, \dots, x_n, \bar{x}](x - x_0) \dots (x - x_n)$

de plus $E_n(\bar{x}) = f(\bar{x}) - P_n(\bar{x})$

$$= P_{n+1}(\bar{x}) - P_n(\bar{x})$$

$$= f[x_0, \dots, x_n, \bar{x}](\bar{x} - x_0) \dots (\bar{x} - x_n)$$

Mg $f[x_0, \dots, x_n, \bar{x}] = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(S_{\bar{x}})}{(n+1)!}$

$$\Leftrightarrow f^{(n+1)}(S_{\bar{x}}) - f[x_0, \dots, x_n, \bar{x}] \cdot (n+1)! = 0$$

on note : $R(x) = f(x) - P_{n+1}(x)$

on a f dérivable à l'ordre $n+1$

$$P_{n+1} \in C^\infty$$

alors R dérivable à l'ordre $n+1$.

On a $R(x_i) = f(x_i) - P_{n+1}(x_i) = 0$

$$R(\bar{x}) = f(\bar{x}) - P_{n+1}(\bar{x}) = 0$$

Alors R admet $n+2$ racines

Alors d'après le Th de Rolle

R' admet $n+1$ zéros

$$R'' \quad \dots \quad n \quad n \quad \dots$$

$R^{(n+1)} \quad \dots$ un zéro noté $\xi_{\bar{x}}$

Alors $R^{(n+1)}(S_{\bar{x}}) = 0$

$$f^{(n+1)}(\xi_{\bar{x}}) - P_{n+1}^{(n+1)}(\xi) = 0$$

or $P_{n+1}^{(n+1)}(x) = (n+1)! f[x_0, \dots, x_n, \bar{x}]$

$$\Rightarrow f^{(n+1)}(\xi_{\bar{x}}) - (n+1)! f[x_0, \dots, x_n, \bar{x}] = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow f[x_0, \dots, x_n, \bar{x}] = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_{\bar{x}})}{(n+1)!}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_n(\bar{x}) = f(\bar{x}) - P_n(\bar{x}) = P_{n+1}(\bar{x}) - P_n(\bar{x})$$

$$= \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_{\bar{x}})}{(n+1)!} (\bar{x} - x_0) \dots (\bar{x} - x_n)$$

Ordre de erreurs d'interpolation

On suppose $x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n$

$$0 < h \quad x_1 = x_0 + h \\ x_2 = x_0 + 2h \\ \vdots \\ x_i = x_0 + ih \\ \vdots \\ x_n = x_0 + nh$$

$x \in [x_0, x_n] \quad / \quad x = x_0 + sh, \quad 0 \leq s \leq n \quad s \in \mathbb{N}.$

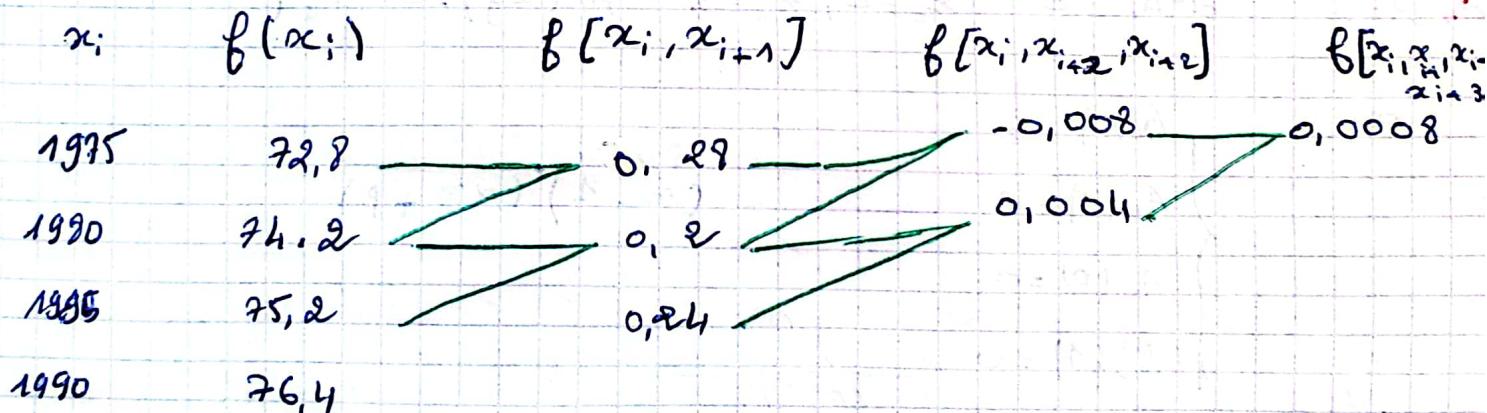
$$E_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_x)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0) \dots (x - x_n)$$

$$\text{or} \quad x - x_0 = (x_0 + sh) - x_0 = sh$$

$$x - x_{s-1} = (x_0 + sh) - (x_0 + ih) = (s-i)h$$

$$\text{Alors} \quad E_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_x)}{(n+1)!} s(s-1) \dots (s-n) h^{n+1}.$$

Exercice:



$$P_3(x) = 72,8 + 0,28(x - 1975) - 0,008(x - 1975)(x - 1980) + 0,0008(x - 1975)(x - 1980)(x - 1985)$$

$$E(1977) \approx P_3(1977)$$

Exercice 3: Interpolation de Hermite.

1) Supposons que ce poly existe, montrons qu'il est unique

$$P \text{ vérifie } P(0) = f(0), \quad P'(0) = f'(0)$$

$$P(1) = f(1), \quad P'(1) = f'(1)$$

Puisqu'il s'agit de 4 éq, alors $d^0 P = 3$

Supposons qu'on a 2 polynômes P_3 et q_3 , tels :

$$P_3(0) = f(0) \quad P_3'(0) = f'(0) \quad \text{et} \quad q_3(0) = f(0), \quad q_3'(0) = f'(0)$$

$$P_3(1) = f(1) \quad P_3'(1) = f'(1) \quad \text{et} \quad q_3(1) = f(1), \quad q_3'(1) = f'(1)$$

$$\text{on pose } R(x) = P_3(x) - q_3(x) \quad , \quad d^0 R \leq 3$$

$$\text{or } R(0) = 0 = R'(0) \quad \text{et} \quad R(1) = 0 = R'(1)$$

Alors R admet 2 racines double $d^0 R \leq 3 \Rightarrow R = 0 \Rightarrow q_3 = P_3$

2) A0? $d^0 A_i = 3$ $x_0 = 0, x_1 = 1$ $A_i(x_j) = 0, A_{ii}(x_j)$

On a : $A_0(0) = 1$

$$\begin{cases} A_0(1) = 0 \\ A_0'(0) = 0 \\ A_0'(1) = 0 \end{cases} \longrightarrow (x-1)^2(\alpha x + \beta)$$

$$\text{Or } A_0(0) = 1 \Rightarrow (0-1)^2(\beta) - 1 \Rightarrow \beta = 1$$

$$A_0'(0) = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad A_0'(x) = 2(x-1)(\alpha x + \beta) + (x-1)^2 \alpha$$

$$A_0'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow -2\beta + \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 2\beta = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_0(x) = (x-1)^2(2x+1)$$

$$A_1(0) = 0$$

$$A_1(1) = 1$$

$$A_1'(0) = 0$$

$$A_1'(1) = 0$$

$$2x^2(2x+1) = A_1(x)$$

$$A_1(1) = 2 \Rightarrow 2\alpha(\alpha + \beta) = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 1$$

$$A_1(x) = 2\alpha(x\alpha + \beta) + x^2 - \alpha$$

$$= 2(\alpha + \beta) + \alpha = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = -2(\alpha + \beta) = -2$$

$$\text{Alors } \beta = 3 \rightarrow \text{on a } A_1(x) = x^2(-2x + 3)$$

$$\deg B = 3$$

$$\begin{cases} B_i(x_{ij}) = 0 \\ B'_i(x_{ij}) = \delta_{ij} \end{cases}$$

$$B_0(0) = 0 \quad \text{racine simple}$$

$$B_0(1) = 0 \quad 1 \text{ est une racine double.}$$

$$B'_0(0) = 1 \quad B_0(x) = x(x-1)^2 \times C$$

$$B'_0(1) = 0$$

\rightarrow Trouvons C : on a $B'_0(0) = 1$

$$B'_0(x) = C(x-1)^2 + 2x C(x-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow B'_0(0) = \underline{C \neq 1}$$

Alors:

$$B_0(x) = x(x-1)^2$$

on a,

$$\begin{cases} B_1(0) = 0 & \text{racine double} \\ B_1(1) = 0 & \text{racine simple.} \\ B'_1(0) = 0 \\ B'_1(1) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow B_1(x) = (x-0)^2(x-1)C = Cx^2(x-1)$$

on a: $B'_1(1) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow C \times 2(1) \times (1-1) + C(1)^2 \times 1 = 1 \quad 3 \times C \times (1)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{C = 1}$$

$$B_1(x) = x^2(x-1)$$

$$P_3(x) = A_0(x) f_0(0) + A_1(x) f_1(1) + B_0(x) f'(0) + f'(1) B_1(x)$$

$$P_3(0) =$$

Chapitre α : Intégration Numérique.

Soit $I = \int_a^b f(x) dx \approx I(f)$

$$\text{avec } I(f) = \sum_{i=0}^P w_i f(x_i)$$

Pour l'ordre, on commence par

$$q_0 \text{ de d}^{\circ} 0 \quad q_0(x) = c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$I = \int_a^b q_0(x) dx = \int_a^b c dx = c \int_a^b 1 dx = c [b-a]$$

$$I(q_0) = \sum_{i=0}^P w_i q_0(x_i) = c \sum_{i=0}^P w_i$$

Exacte par les poly cst si et ssi:

$$c[b-a] = c \sum_{i=0}^P w_i$$

si c'est vérifié, on passe à P_1

$$P_1(x) = dx + c$$

$$I = \int_a^b (dx + c) dx = d \int_a^b x dx + c \int_a^b 1 dx$$

$$I(P_1) = d \sum_{i=0}^P w_i x_i + c \sum_{i=0}^P w_i$$

on a, $I = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \underbrace{\int_a^b P_n(x) dx}_{\text{Valeur exacte}} + \underbrace{\int_a^b E_n(x) dx}_{\text{Quadrature } I(f)} + \underbrace{\int_a^b E_n(x) dx}_{\text{Erreur d'intégration } E(f)}$

Méthode des rectangles :

la fonction f à intégrer par une fonction cst ($d^{\circ} 0$) sur pt

$$x_0 = a \text{ ou } x_0 = b \text{ ou } x_0 = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

soit $(x_0, f(x_0))$ pt d'interpolat° :

$$I_R(f) = (b-a) f(x_0),$$

$$x_0 = a \quad , \quad f(x) = P_0(x) + E_0(x)$$

$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \underbrace{\int_a^b P(x) dx}_{I_{Rg}(f)} + \underbrace{\int_a^b \frac{f'(x)}{1!} (x-a) dx}_{E_{Rg}(f)}$$

$$I_{Rg}(f) = \int_a^b f(x) dx = f(a)(b-a)$$

Pour $x_0 = b$

$$I_{R,d}(f) = f(b)(b-a)$$

et

$$E_{R,d}(f) = \int_a^b f(s_x) (x-b) dx$$

Pour $x_0 = \frac{a+b}{2}$

$$I_{P.m}(f) = (b-a) f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{et } E_{R,m}(f) = \int_a^b f(s_x) \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx$$

Pour l'erreur: $E_{R,g}(f) = \int_a^b f(s_x) (x-a) dx$

Th:

On suppose que f continue

$x-a$ intégrable et ne change pas de signe. $\left(> 0 \right)$
car $x \in [a, b]$

Alors d'après le 2^{ème} th de la moyenne.

$$\exists \eta \in [a, b]$$

$$E_{R,g}(f) = \int_a^b f(s_x) (x-a) dx$$

$$= f'(\eta) \int_a^b (x-a) dx$$

$$E_{R,g}(f) = \frac{f'(\eta)}{2} (b-a)^2$$

de m: $E_{R,d}(f) = -\frac{f'(\eta)}{2} (b-a)^2$

2) Méthode des Trapezes

ici on prend $x_0 = a$ et $x_1 = b$.

$$f(x) = P_1(x) + E_1(x)$$

$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \underbrace{f(a) + f[a, b](x-a) dx}_{I_T(f)} + \underbrace{\int_a^b \frac{f''(x)}{2!} (x-a)(x-b) dx}_{E_T(f)}$$

$$I_T(f) = \int_a^b f(a) + f[a, b](x-a) dx$$

$$I_T(f) = \frac{b-a}{2} [f(a) + f(b)]$$

- Pour l'ordre :

- Pour $g_0(x) = 1$, $I = \int_a^b 1 dx = b-a$

$$I_T(g_0) = \frac{b-a}{2} [1+1] = b-a = I$$

- Pour $g_1(x) = x$, $\int_a^b x dx = \frac{1}{2} (b^2 - a^2)$
 $= \frac{1}{2} (b-a)(b+a)$

$$I(g_1) = \frac{b-a}{2} (a+b) = \frac{1}{2} (b-a)(b+a) = I$$

- Pour $g_2(x) = x^2$ $I = \frac{1}{3} (b^3 - a^3)$

$$I(g_2) = \frac{b-a}{2} [a^2 + b^2] \neq I$$

- Pour l'erreur. $E_T(f) = \int_a^b \frac{f''(x)}{2} (x-a)(x-b) dx$

on suppose que f'' continue.

alors d'après 2^e Th de la moy

$$E_T(f) = \frac{f''(n)}{2} \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b) dx$$

$$E_T(f) = \frac{-f''(n)}{12} (b-a)^3$$

3) Méthode de Simpson:

On prend 3 pts

$$x_0 = a, x_1 = m = \frac{a+b}{2}, x_2 = b$$

$$f(x) = P_2(x) + E_2(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} I = \int_a^b f(x) dx &= \int_a^b f(a) + f[a, m](x-a) + f[a, m, b](x-a)(x-m) dx \\ &\quad + \int_a^b \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi_x)}{3!} (x-a)(x-m)(x-b) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$I_s(f)$$

$$I_s(f) = \frac{b-a}{6} [f(a) + 4f(m) + f(b)]$$

$$\text{si on pose } h = \frac{b-a}{2}, \text{ on aura } m = a+h, b = a+2h$$

$$I_s(f) = \frac{h}{3} [f(a) + 4f(m) + f(b)]$$

Exemple: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(x) dx = 1$

Calculer $I_{R,g}(\sin)$, $I_{R,d}(\sin)$, $I_{P.M.}(\sin)$

$I_T(\sin)$, $I_s(\sin)$.

$$f(x) = P_2(x) + E_2(x)$$

$$f(x) = P_3(x) + E_3(x)$$

$$\text{avec } P_3(x) = P_2(x) + f[a, m, b, x_3](x-a)(x-m)(x-b)$$

$$\text{or } \int f[a, m, b, x_3](x-a)(x-m)(x-b) dx = 0$$

$$\text{Alors: } \int P_3(x) dx = \int P_2(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int E_2 = \int E_3 \quad \text{or} \quad E_3 = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi_x)}{4!} (x-a)(x-m)(x-b)(x-x_3)$$

on prend alors $x_3 = m$

$$\Rightarrow \int E_2 = \int E_3 = \int \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi_x)}{4!} (x-a)(x-m)^2(x-b) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha 880} (0-4)$$

II) Les méthodes composites.

On veut approcher $\int_a^b f(x) dx$

On prend $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, on pose $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$

on pose $x_0 = a$, $x_1 = x_0 + h$, ..., $x_i = x_0 + ih$, ..., $x_n = x_0 + nh = b$

$$x_{i+1} - x_i = h$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} f(x) dx$$

Pour les rectangles à gauche: $\int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} f(x) dx = I_{R.g.i}(f) + E_{R.g.i}(f)$

$$= hf(x_i) + \frac{f'(?)h^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} f(x) dx$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} I_{R.g.i}(f) + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} E_{R.g.i}(f)$$

$$= h \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(x_i) + \frac{h^2}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f'(\zeta_i)$$

$$= I_{R.g.c}(f) + \frac{h^2}{2} \cdot n \cdot f'(\zeta), \zeta \in [a, b]$$

Alors: $I_{R.g.c}(f) = h \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(x_i)$

$$E_{R.g.c}(f) = \frac{h^2}{2} \cdot n \cdot f'(n)$$

$$= \frac{f'(n) \cdot (b-a)^2}{2n}$$

de m: $I_{R.d.c}(f) = h \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(x_{i+1})$

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$E_{R.d.c}(f) = - \frac{f'(n)(b-a)^{n+1}}{2n}$$

$$I_{P.M.C}(f) = h \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(x_i + \frac{h}{2})$$

$$P.m.c(f) = h \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f\left(x_i + \frac{h}{2}\right) \quad x_i \leq x_{i+1} \\ x_m = x_i + \frac{h}{2}$$

Pour les trapèzes :

$$I_{T.C}(f) = \frac{h}{2} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (f(x_i) + f(x_{i+1})) \\ = \frac{h}{2} [f(x_0) + 2(f(x_1) + \dots + f(x_{n-1})) + f(x_n)]$$

$$E_{T.C}(f) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} E_{T,i}(f) \\ = -\frac{h^3}{12} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f''(\eta_i), \quad \eta_i \in [x_i, x_{i+1}] \\ = -\frac{h^3}{12} \cdot n \cdot f''(n), \quad n \in [a, b] \\ = -\frac{f''(n)}{12n^2} (b-a)^3$$

Pour Simpsom composite :

$$\text{On pose } k = \frac{b-a}{2n}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$x_0 = a, \dots, x_i = x_0 + ih, \dots, x_{2n} = x_0 + 2nh = b$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_{2i}}^{x_{2i+2}} f(x) dx$$

$$I_{S.C}(f) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} I_{S,i}(f) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{x_{2i+2} - x_{2i}}{6} [f(x_{2i}) + 4f(x_{2i+1}) + f(x_{2i+2})] \\ = \frac{h}{3} (f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + 2f(x_2) + 4f(x_3) + 2f(x_4) + \dots + 2f(x_{2n-2}) + 4f(x_{2n-1}) + f(x_{2n}))$$

$$E_{S.C}(f) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} E_{S,i} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} -\frac{f^{(4)}(\eta_i)}{8880} (2k)^5 = -\frac{k^5}{90} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f^{(4)}(\eta_i) \\ \eta_i \in [x_{2i}, x_{2i+2}] \\ = -\frac{k^5}{90} \cdot n \cdot f^{(4)}(n), \quad n \in [a, b]$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{S.C}(f) = -\left(\frac{b-a}{2n}\right)^5 \cdot \frac{1}{90} \cdot n \cdot f^{(4)}(n)$$

$$E_{S.C}(f) = -\frac{c}{2880n^4} (b-a)$$

$$= -\frac{f^{(4)}(\eta)}{180}$$

Application :

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(x) dx = 1$$

On prend $n=2$

$$h = \frac{\pi/2 - 0}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x_0 = 0, x_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}, x_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$* I_{E.G.C}(\sin) = \frac{\pi}{4} [\sin(0) + \sin(\frac{\pi}{4})] = 0,56.$$

les bornes
ne sont pas multiples
par 4.

$$* I_{P.M.C}(\sin) = \frac{\pi}{4} (\sin(\frac{\pi}{8}) + \sin(\frac{3\pi}{8})) = 1,026$$

$$* I_{T.C}(\sin) = \frac{\pi}{8} (\sin(0) + 2\sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) + \sin(\frac{\pi}{2})) = 0,91$$

$$* I_S(\sin) = \frac{\pi}{24} (\sin(0) + 4\sin(\frac{\pi}{8}) + 2\sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) + 4\sin(\frac{3\pi}{8}) + \sin(\frac{\pi}{2})) = 1,000$$

III - Méthode de Gauss-Legendre.

G.L à un pt x_0, w_0 .

On suppose que la méthode est exacte pour le d°0

$$q_0(x) = 1$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 1 dx = w_0 q_0(x_0) = w_0 = 2.$$

On suppose que la méthode est exacte pour $q_1(x) = x$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{-1}^1 x dx = w_0 q_1(x_0) = w_0 x_0 \Rightarrow w_0 x_0 = 0$$

alors $\begin{cases} w_0 = 2 \\ w_0 x_0 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} w_0 = 2 \\ x_0 = 0 \end{cases}$

Alors $I_{G.L}(f) = 2f(0)$

$$\text{Sur } [a, b] \text{ , } \int_a^b f(x) dx \rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) dt$$

on pose $x = at + \beta$

Pour $t=1$, $x=a \Rightarrow \alpha = -\alpha + \beta$

Pour $t=-1$, $x=b \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = b$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\alpha + \beta = a \\ \alpha + \beta = b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta = \frac{a+b}{2} \\ \alpha = \frac{b-a}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{b-a}{2} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f\left(\frac{b-a}{2}t + \frac{b+a}{2}\right) dt$$

$\underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{g(t)}$

$$\approx \frac{b-a}{2} I_{G.L}(g)$$

$$= \frac{b-a}{2} 2 \cdot g \Big|_{x_0}$$

$$= (b-a) g\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$$

Pour l'ordre :

$$\text{on prend } g_2(x) = x^2$$

$$\int_a^b x^2 dx = \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_a^b = \frac{1}{3} (b^3 - a^3)$$

$$\text{et } I_{G.L}(x^2) = (b-a) \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right)^2 \neq \frac{1}{3} (b^3 - a^3)$$

donc la méthode est d'ordre 1

Gauss Legende à 2 points

Cherchons x_0, x_1, w_0, w_1

$$I_{GL}(f) = w_0 f(x_0) + w_1 f(x_1)$$

On suppose qu'elle est exacte pour $d^0 0 : q_0(x) = 1$

$$\int_{-1}^1 dx = w_0 + w_1 = 2$$

On suppose qu'elle est exacte pour $d^0 1 : q_1(x) = x$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x dx = w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 = 0$$

On suppose ————— $d^0 2 : q_2(x) = x^2$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = w_0 x_0^2 + w_1 x_1^2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

On suppose ————— $d^0 3 : q_3(x) = x^3$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = w_0 x_0^3 + w_1 x_1^3 = 0$$

Alors $w_0 + w_1 = 2 \quad (1)$

$$w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$w_0 x_0^2 + w_1 x_1^2 = \frac{2}{3} \quad (3)$$

$$w_0 x_0^3 + w_1 x_1^3 = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$x_0^2 (2) - (1) \Rightarrow w_1 x_1 x_0^2 - x_1^3 w = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow w_1 x_1 (x_0^2 - x_1^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow w_1 x_1 (x_0 - x_1)(x_0 + x_1) = 0$$

$w_1 \neq 0$ Car sinon méthode à un pt.

$x_1 \neq 0$ Car sinon (2) $\Rightarrow w_0 x_0 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow w_0 = 0 \text{ imp}$$

$$\text{or } w_0 = 0 = x_1 \text{ imp}$$

$x_0 - x_1 \neq 0$, sinon $x_0 = x_1$ imp (1pt)

Alors $x_0 + x_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_0 = -x_1$

$$(-\omega_0 + \omega_1) \overset{*}{w}_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\omega_0 + \omega_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_1 = \omega_0$$

Or d'après (1) $\omega_0 + \omega_1 = 2$

$$\Rightarrow 2\omega_1 = 2 \Rightarrow \omega_1 = 1$$

$$\text{d'après (3)} \quad \omega_0 x_0^2 + \omega_1 x_1^2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x_1^2 = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow x_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\text{et } x_0 = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

$$\text{Alors } I_{G.L}(f) = g\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) + g\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$$

$$\text{Pour l'ordre } q_4(x) = x^4$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^4 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^4 \neq \frac{2}{5}$$

Alors d'ordre 3... (la meilleure
méthode n° de pts
(GL) l'ordre).

• On passe à $[a, b]$.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \rightarrow \int_{-1}^1 g(t) dt$$

$$\text{on pose } x = at + \beta$$

$$\text{Pour } t = -1, x = a \Rightarrow a = \beta - a$$

$$\text{Pour } t = 1, x = b \Rightarrow b = a + \beta$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta - a = a \\ a + \beta = b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{b-a}{2} \\ \beta = \frac{b+a}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{b-a}{2}t + \frac{b+a}{2} \text{ et } da = \frac{b-a}{2} dt$$

$$\text{Alors } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f\left(\frac{b-a}{2}t + \frac{b+a}{2}\right) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{G.L}(f) = \frac{b-a}{2} \underbrace{\left[g\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) + g\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) \right]}_{g(t)}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{G,L}(f) = \frac{b-a}{2} \left[f\left(-\frac{b-a}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) + f\left(\frac{b-a}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) \right]$$

TD

4) Mg $f(x) - P_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(S_x)}{4!} x^2(x-1)^2$

Indication on pose

$$R(t) = f(t) - P_3(t) - \frac{f(x) - P_3(x)}{x^2(x-1)^2} t^2(1-t)^2$$

Pour $x=0$ et $x=1$

$$f(0) - P_3(0) = 0 \text{ et } \frac{f^{(4)}(S_0)}{4!} 0^2(0-1)^2 = 0$$

$$f(1) - P_3(1) = 0 \text{ et } \frac{f(S_1)}{4!} 1^2(1-1)^2 = 0$$

Pour $x \neq x_i$: (x, S_x)

on pose $R(t) = f(t) - P_3(t) - \frac{f(x) - P_3(x)}{x^2(x-1)^2} t^2(1-t)^2$

on a $f \in C^4, P_3 \in C^0 \Rightarrow R \in C^4$

on a $\begin{cases} R(0) = 0 \\ R(1) = 0 \\ R(x) = 0 \end{cases}$ \Rightarrow Rolle R' admet 2 racines.

de plus $R'(0) = 0, R'(1) = 0$

Alors R' admet 4 racines

Rolle R'' admet 3 racines

Rolle R''' n'admet pas de racines

Rolle $R^{(4)}$ admet une racine.

Alors $R^{(4)}(S_x) = 0 \Rightarrow f^{(4)}(S_x) - 0 - \frac{f(x) - P_3(x)}{x^2(x-1)^2} 4! = 0$
 $\Rightarrow f(x) - P_3(x) = \underline{f^{(4)}(S_x) x^2(x-1)^2}$

$$5) \int_0^1 f(x) dx \approx I(f) = af(0) + bf(1) + cf'(0) + df'(1)$$

On aura besoin de 4 éq., il suffit alors que la méthode soit exacte
 $1, x, x^2, x^3$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_0^1 1 dx = a \cdot 1 + b \cdot 1 + c \cdot 0 + d \cdot 0 \\ \int_0^1 x dx = a \cdot 0 + b \cdot 1 + c \cdot 2 + d \cdot 1 \\ \int_0^1 x^2 dx = a \cdot 0 + b \cdot 1 + c \cdot 0 + d \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \\ \int_0^1 x^3 dx = a \cdot 0 + b \cdot 1 + c \cdot 0 + d \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a+b=1 \\ b+c+d=\frac{1}{2} \\ b+2d=\frac{1}{3} \\ b+3d=\frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=1-\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{2} \\ c=\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{12}=\frac{1}{12} \\ b=\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{6}=\frac{3}{6}=\frac{1}{2} \\ d=\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{3}=-\frac{1}{12} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow I(f) = \frac{1}{2} (f(0) + f(1)) + \frac{1}{12} (f'(0) - f'(1))^{2+1}$$

Pour l'ordre :

$$\int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5}, \quad I(x^4) = \frac{1}{2}(1) + \frac{1}{12}(-4) = \frac{1}{6} \neq \frac{1}{5}$$

Alors la méthode est d'ordre 3

$$6) \text{ Mq } I(f) = \int_0^1 P_3(x) dx \quad (P_3 \text{ le poly de Hermite})$$

On a $d^0 P_3 = 3$ et la méthode est exacte pour les poly de $d^0 3$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Alors } \int_0^1 P_3(x) dx &= \frac{1}{2} [P_3(0) + P_3(1)] + \frac{1}{12} [P_3'(0) - P_3'(1)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [f(0) + f(1)] + \frac{1}{12} [f'(0) - f'(1)] = I(f) \end{aligned}$$

7) Donner une majoration de $\left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx - I(f) \right|$

$$\left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx - I(f) \right| = \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \int_0^1 P_3(x) dx \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_0^1 (f(x) - P_3(x)) dx \right| \leq \int_0^1 |f(x) - P_3(x)| dx$$

$$\leq \int_0^1 \left| \frac{f^{(4)}(5x)}{4!} x^2 (x-1)^2 \right| dx$$

$$\leq \max_{0 \leq n \leq 1} \frac{|B^{(4)}(n)|}{4!} \int_0^1 x^2 (x-1)^2 dx$$

$$= \max_{0 \leq n \leq 1} \frac{|B^{(4)}(2)|}{4!} \int_0^1 x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 dx$$

$$= \max_{0 \leq n \leq 1} \frac{|B^{(4)}(2)|}{720}$$

8) En déduire la formule sur $[\alpha, \beta]$:

$$\int_\alpha^\beta f(x) dx \longrightarrow \int_0^1 f(t) dt$$

on pose $x = at + b$

- Pour $t = 0$ et $x = \alpha$, on a : $\alpha = b$

- Pour $t = 1$ et $x = \beta$, on a : $\beta = a + b$.

Alors :

$$\begin{cases} a = \beta - \alpha \\ b = \alpha \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = (\beta - \alpha)t + \alpha \Rightarrow dx = (\beta - \alpha) dt$$

d'où :

$$\int_\alpha^\beta f(x) dx = \int_0^1 f((\beta - \alpha)t + \alpha) \cdot (\beta - \alpha) dt$$

$$= (\beta - \alpha) \int_0^1 f((\beta - \alpha)t + \alpha) dt$$

$$= (\beta - \alpha) \int_0^1 g(t) dt$$

$$I(f) \simeq (\beta - \alpha) \left[\frac{1}{2}[g(0) + g(1)] + \frac{1}{12}(g'(0) - g'(1)) \right]$$

$$\simeq (\beta - \alpha) \left[\frac{1}{2}[f(\alpha) + f(\beta)] + \frac{1}{12}(\beta - \alpha)[f'(\alpha) - f'(\beta)] \right]$$

$$9) \left| \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) dx - I(f) \right| = (\beta - \alpha) \left| \int_0^{n-1} g(t) dt - I(g) \right|$$

$$\leq (\beta - \alpha) \max_{0 \leq n \leq 1} \frac{|g^{(4)}(n)|}{720}$$

$$= (\beta - \alpha)^5 \frac{\max_{0 \leq n \leq \beta} |f^{(5)}(n)|}{720}$$

10) En déduire une formule composée :

On prend $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, on pose $h = \frac{\beta - \alpha}{n}$

$$x_0 = \alpha \quad x_i = x_0 + ih = \alpha + ih$$

$$x_n = x_0 + nh = \alpha + nh = \beta$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} f(x) dx$$

$$\approx \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} h \left[\frac{1}{2} (f'(x_i) - f'(x_{i+2})) + \frac{h}{12} (f'(x_i) - f'(x_{i+4})) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{[\alpha, \beta]_c}(f) = \frac{h}{2} [f(x_0) + 2(f(x_1) + \dots + f(x_{n-1})) + f(x_n)]$$

$$+ \frac{h^3}{12} [f'(x_0) - f'(x_n)]$$

11) Majoration de l'erreur composite

$$\left| \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) dx - I_{[\alpha, \beta]_c}(f) \right| \leq \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left| \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} f(x) dx - I_{[x_i, x_{i+1}]}(f) \right|$$

$$= \frac{h^5}{720} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \max_{x_i \leq s \leq x_{i+1}} |f^{(5)}(s)|$$

$$\leq \frac{\max_{0 \leq s \leq \beta} |f^{(5)}(s)|}{720} \frac{(\beta - \alpha)^5}{n^4}$$

Chap : La méthode itérative pour.

On prend $N \in \mathbb{N}^*$

on pose $h = \frac{1-0}{N+1}$

$$x_0 = 0, \quad x_1 = x_0 + h = h$$

$$x_i = 0 + ih = ih$$

:

$$x_{N+1} = (N+1)h = 1$$

en chaque pt $x_i \quad 1 \leq i \leq N$

$$u''(x_i) \simeq ?$$

$$u(x_i + h) = u(x_i) + h u'(x_i) + \frac{h^2}{2} u''(x_i) + \frac{h^3}{6} u'''(x_i) + \frac{h^4}{24} u^{(4)}(x_i) + O(h^5)$$

$$+ \\ u(x_i - h) = u(x_i) - h u'(x_i) + \frac{h^2}{2} u''(x_i) - \frac{h^3}{6} u'''(x_i) + \frac{h^4}{24} u^{(4)}(x_i) + O(h^5)$$

$$+ O(h^4)$$