

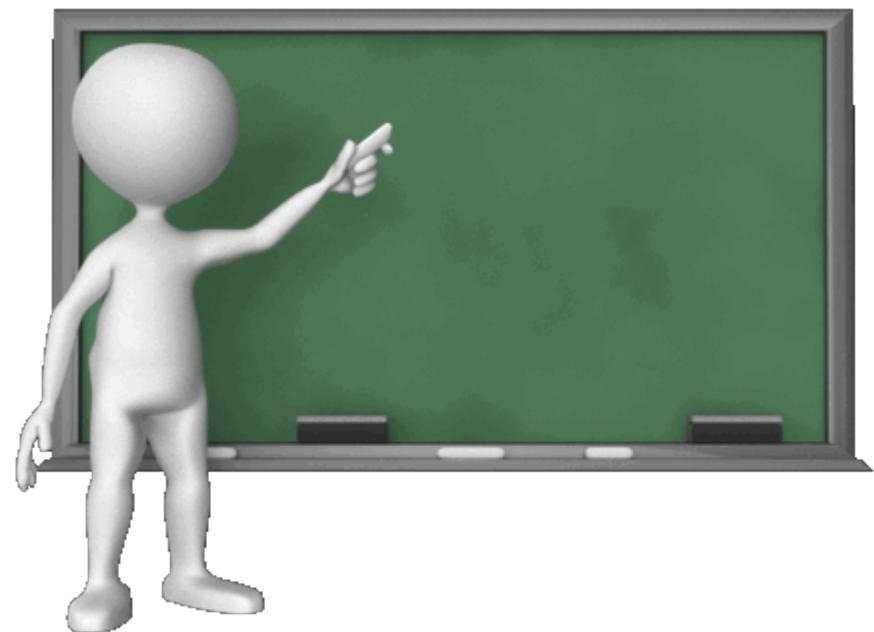


# MEC6215

Automne 2021

Sébastien Leclaire/Marcelo Reggio

Génie Mécanique



# Équations différentielles ordinaires

EDOs





# Équations différentielles ordinaires

- Obtenir une fonction (la solution) à partir d'une équation définie par des dérivées de la fonction
- “Ordinaire”: toutes les dérivées sont par rapport à une seule variable



# Deux catégories

**PROBLÈMES AUX CONDITIONS INITIALES**

**PROBLÈMES AVEC CONDITIONS AUX LIMITES**



# Problème aux **valeurs initiales**

Pour un problème aux **valeurs initiales**, les conditions sont spécifiées pour **une seule valeur** de la variable indépendante.



# Problème aux valeurs aux frontières

Pour un problème aux valeurs aux frontières les conditions sont spécifiées pour **au moins deux valeurs** de la variable indépendante.



# Nomenclature

Une équation différentielle de premier ordre ayant  **$y$**  par variable **dépendante** et  **$t$**  comme variable **indépendante** est écrite comme:

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = f(t, y)$$



# Formulation des PVI

La solution de  $\frac{dy}{dt} = f(t, y)$  n'est pas unique

On doit spécifier des conditions initiales

$$y(t_0) = f(y_0)$$



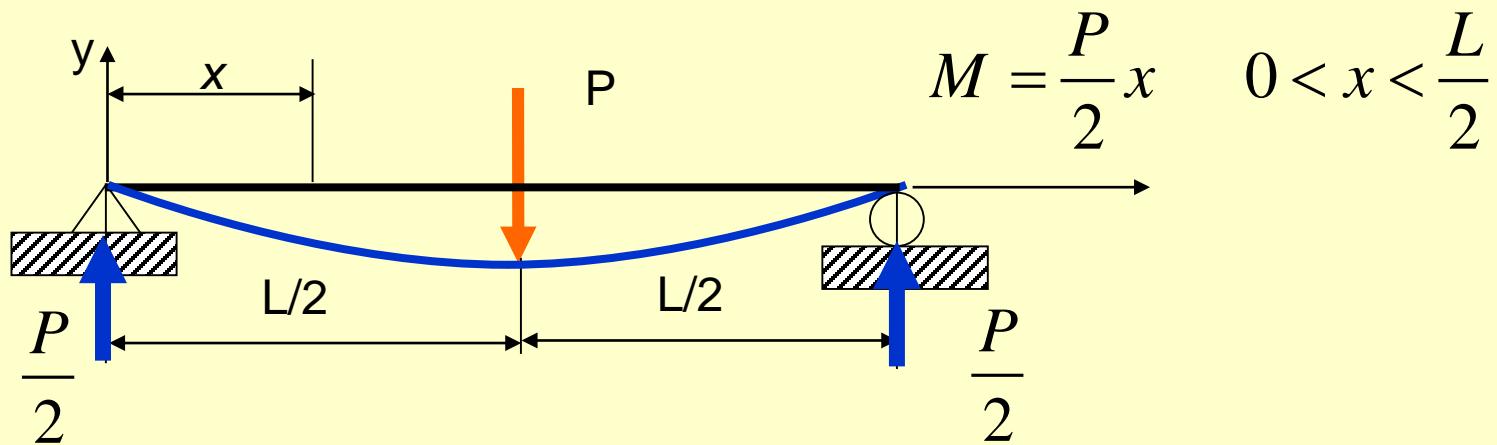
# Exemple classique PVI

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y \quad y_0 = y(t_0)$$

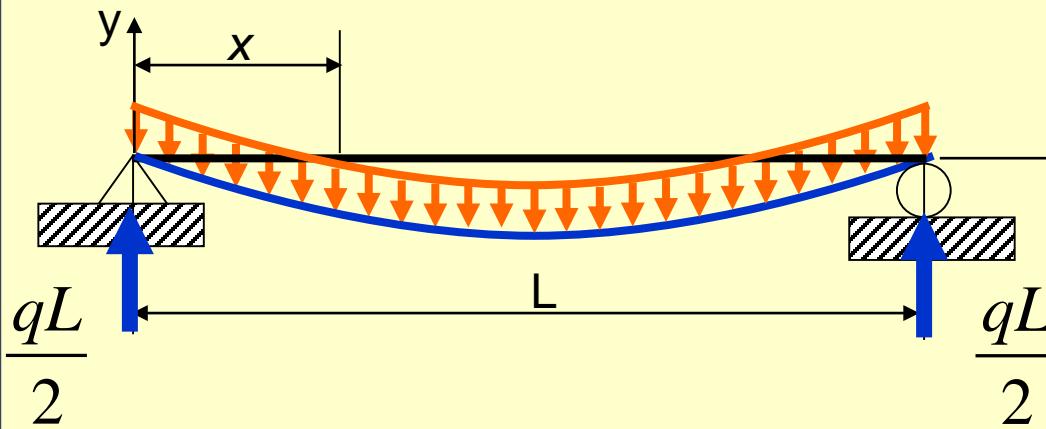
$$y(t_0) = y_0 e^t$$



# Exemple PVF



$$EI \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \boxed{\frac{P}{2}x}$$



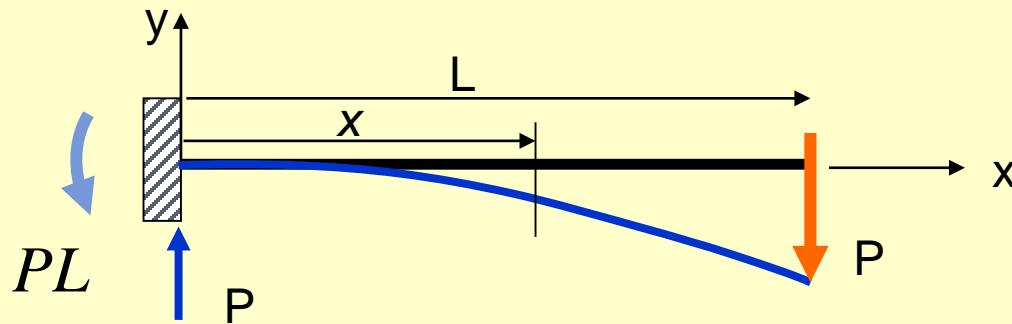
$$EI \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = M$$

$$M = \frac{qL}{2}x - qx\frac{x}{2}$$

$$EI \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{qx(L-x)}{2}$$



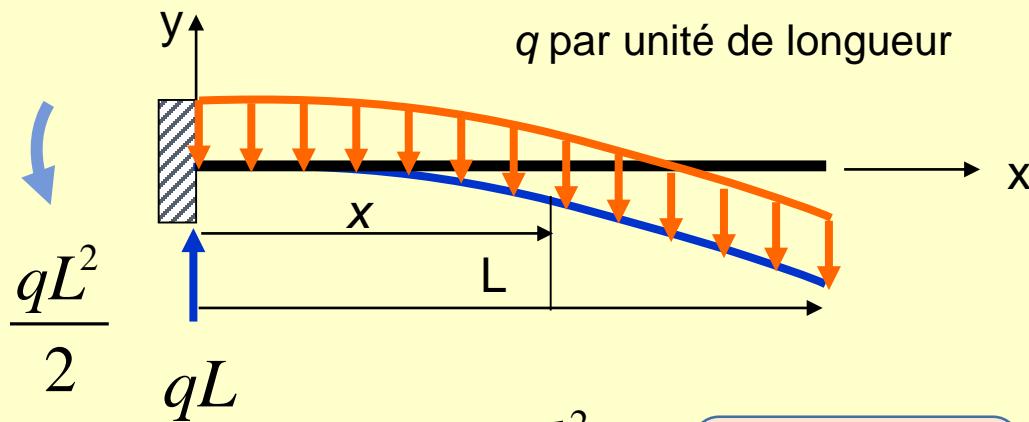
# Exemple PVF



$$EI \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = M$$

$$M = -PL + Px$$

$$EI \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -PL + Px$$



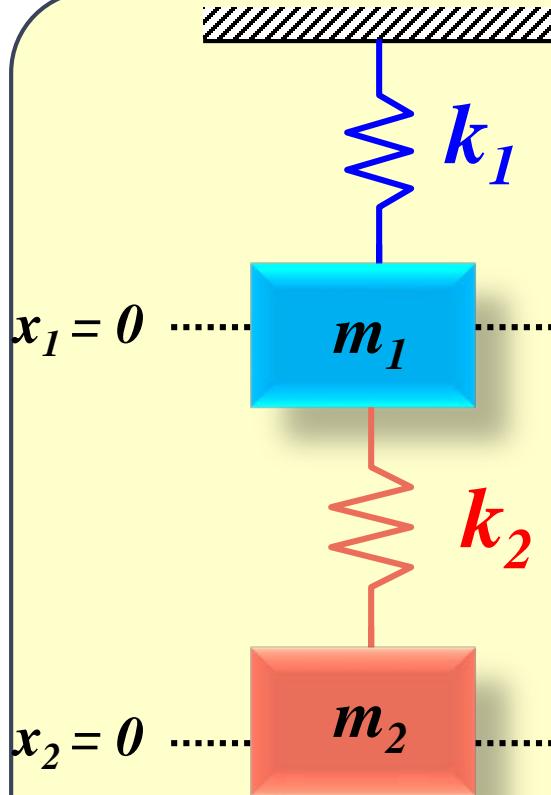
$$EI \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = M$$

$$M = -\frac{q}{2}(L-x)^2$$

$$EI \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{q}{2}(L-x)^2$$



# Masses + ressorts

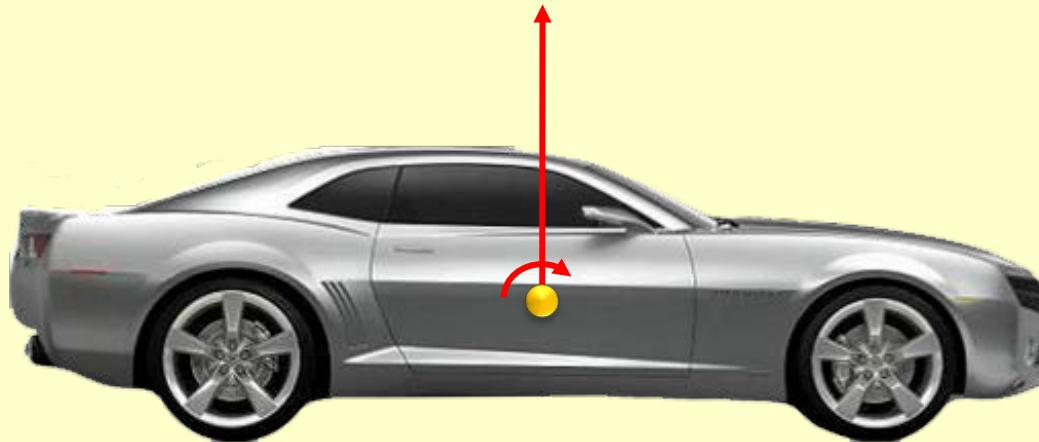


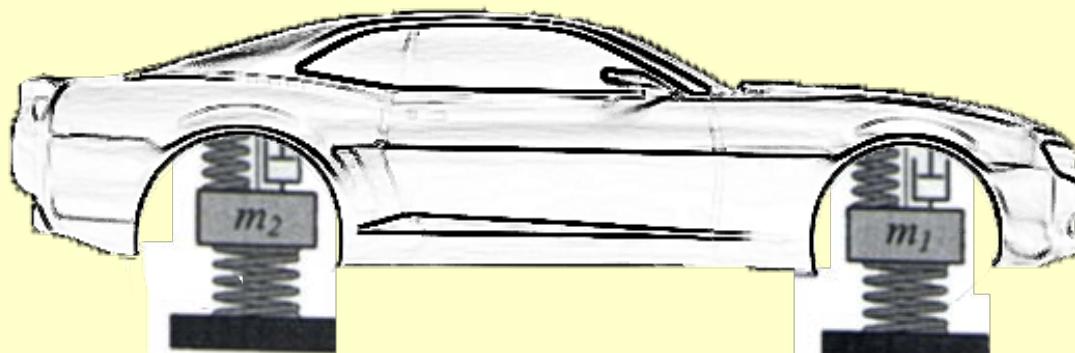
$$m_1 \ddot{x}_1 = -k_1 x_1 + k_2 (x_2 - x_1)$$

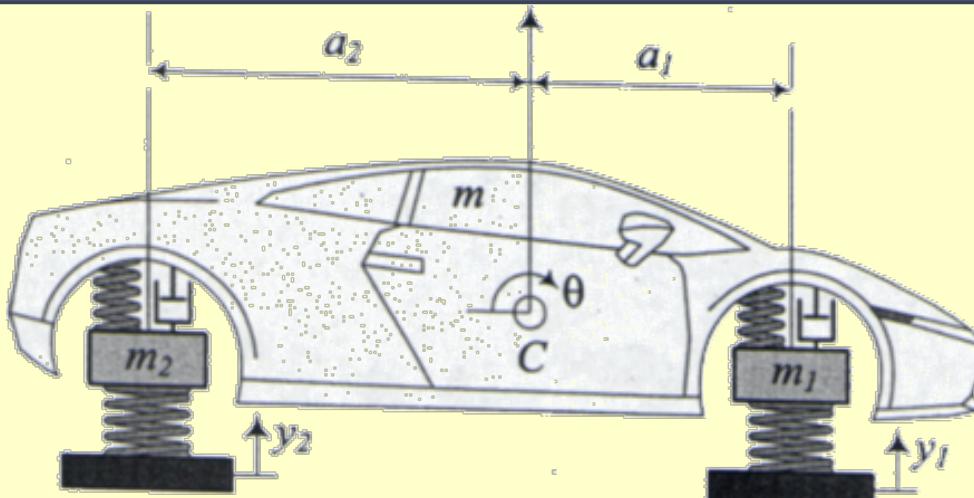
$$m_2 \ddot{x}_2 = -k_2 (x_2 - x_1)$$

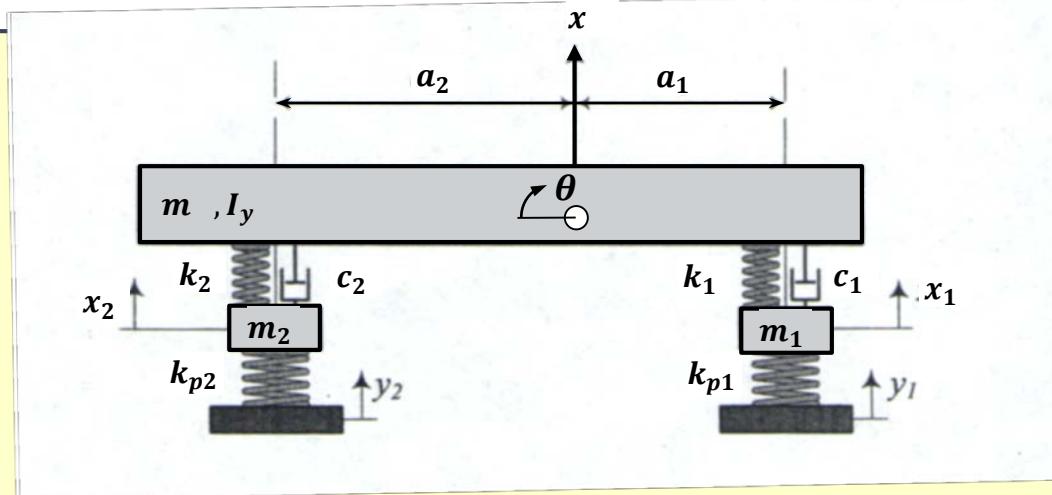


# Oscillation d'une voiture



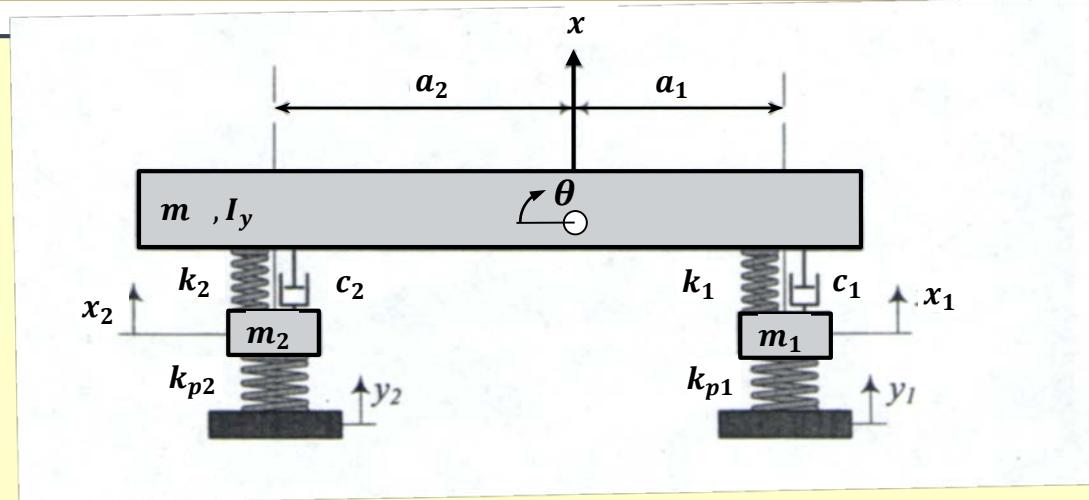






$$m\ddot{x} + c_1(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_1 - a_1\dot{\theta}) + c_2(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_2 + a_2\dot{\theta}) + k_1(x - x_1 - a_1\theta) + k_2(x - x_2 + a_2\theta) = 0$$

$$I_z\ddot{\theta} - a_1c_1(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_1 - a_1\dot{\theta}) + a_2c_2(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_2 + a_2\dot{\theta}) - a_1k_1(x - x_1 - a_1\theta) + a_2k_2(x - x_2 + a_2\theta) = 0$$



$$m_1 \ddot{x}_1 - c_1(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_1 - a_1 \dot{\theta}) + k_{p1}(x_1 - y_1) - k_1(x - x_1 - a_1 \theta) = 0$$

$$m_2 \ddot{x}_2 - c_2(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_2 + a_2 \dot{\theta}) + k_{p2}(x_2 - y_2) - k_1(x - x_2 + a_2 \theta) = 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} m_1 \ddot{x} - c_1(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_1 - a_1 \dot{\theta}) + c_2(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_2 + a_2 \dot{\theta}) \\ + k_1(x - x_1 - a_1 \theta) + k_2(x - x_2 + a_2 \theta) &= 0 = 0 \\ I_z \ddot{\theta} - a_1 c_1(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_1 - a_1 \dot{\theta}) + a_2 c_2(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_2 + a_2 \dot{\theta}) \\ - a_1 k_1(x - x_1 - a_1 \theta) + a_2 k_2(x - x_2 + a_2 \theta) &= 0 \\ m_1 \ddot{x}_1 - c_1(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_1 - a_1 \dot{\theta}) + k_{p1}(x_1 - y_1) - k_1(x - x_1 - a_1 \theta) &= 0 \\ m_2 \ddot{x}_2 - c_2(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_2 + a_2 \dot{\theta}) + k_{p2}(x_2 - y_2) - k_1(x - x_2 + a_2 \theta) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$





$$M\ddot{x} + C\dot{x} + Kx = f$$

$$\boldsymbol{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \theta \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad M = \begin{bmatrix} m & & & \\ & I_z & & \\ & & m_1 & \\ & & & m_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \theta \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 + c_2 & a_2 c_2 - a_1 c_1 & -c_1 & -c_2 \\ a_2 c_2 - a_1 c_1 & c_1 a_1^2 + c_2 a_2^2 & a_1 c_1 & -a_2 c_2 \\ -c_1 & a_1 c_1 & c_1 & 0 \\ -c_2 & -a_2 c_2 & 0 & c_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m\ddot{x} + c_1(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_1 - a_1\dot{\theta}) + c_2(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_2 + a_2\dot{\theta}) \\ + k_1(x - x_1 - a_1\theta) + k_2(x - x_2 + a_2\theta) = 0 \end{aligned}$$



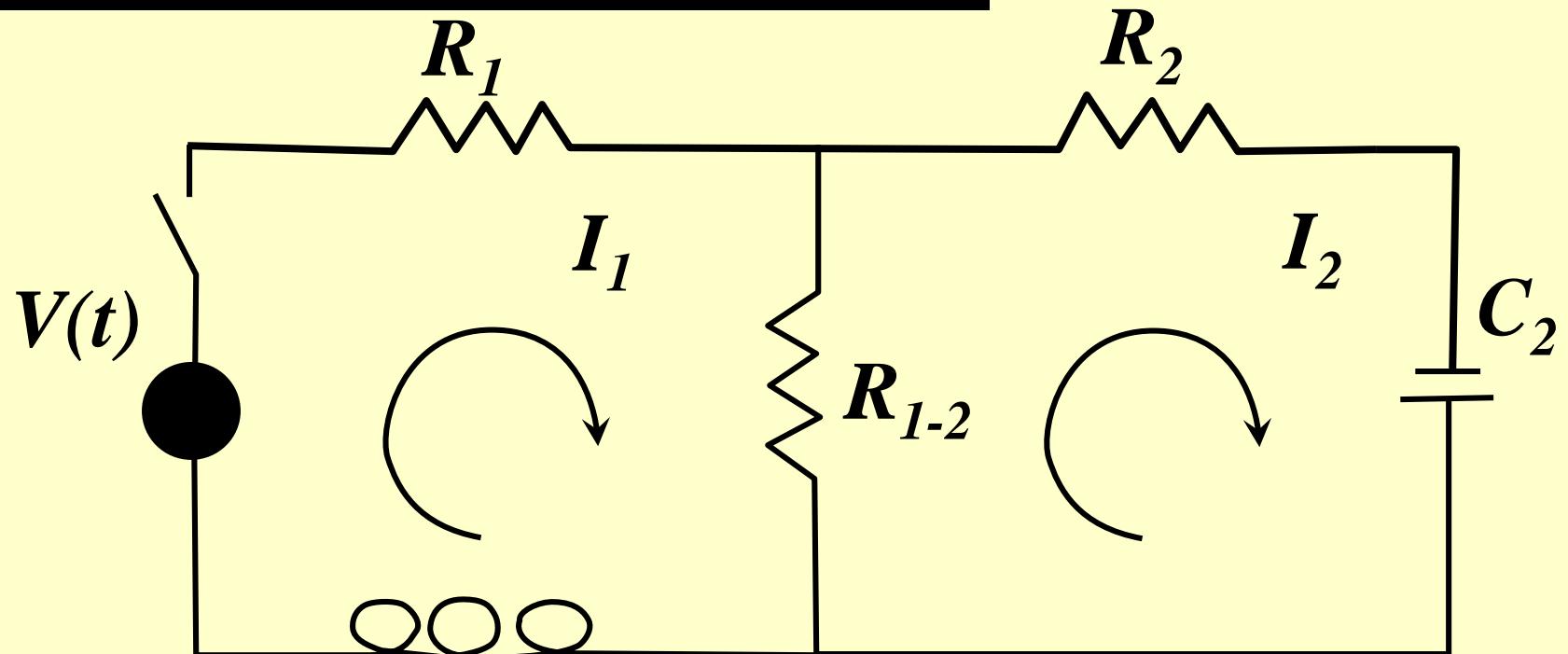
$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \theta \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad K = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 + k_2 & a_2 k_2 - a_1 k_1 & -k_1 & -k_2 \\ a_2 k_2 - a_1 k_1 & k_1 a_1^2 + k_2 a_2^2 & a_1 k_1 & -a_2 k_2 \\ -k_1 & a_1 k_1 & k_1 + k_{p1} & 0 \\ -k_2 & -a_2 k_2 & 0 & k_2 + k_{p2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ y_1 k_{p1} \\ y_2 k_{p2} \end{bmatrix} \quad m\ddot{x} + c_1(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_1 - a_1 \dot{\theta}) + c_2(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_2 + a_2 \dot{\theta}) + k_1(x - x_1 - a_1 \theta) + k_2(x - x_2 + a_2 \theta) = 0$$

$$L_1 \frac{dI_1}{dt} + R_1 I_1 + R_{1-2} (I_1 - I_2) = V(t)$$

Taylor

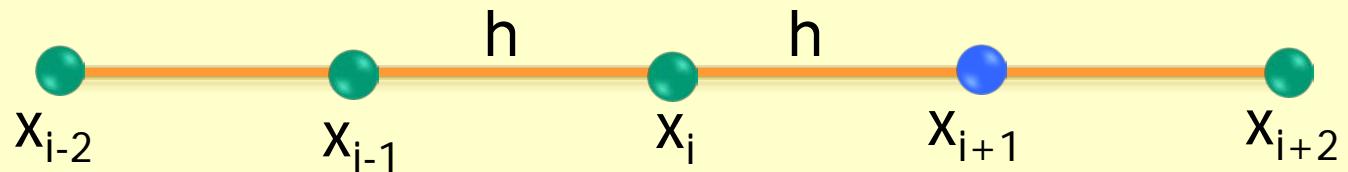
$$R_{1-2} (I_2 - I_1) + R_2 I_2 + \frac{I_2}{C_2} = 0$$





# Développement de Taylor

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{d y}{d x} \Big|_i h + \frac{d^2 y}{d x^2} \Big|_i \frac{h^2}{2} + \dots$$





# Développement de Taylor

$$y(x + h) \approx y(x) + \frac{h}{1!} y'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2!} y''(x) + \dots$$

$$y(x + h) \approx y(x) + \underbrace{\frac{h}{1!} y'(x)}_{\text{Approximation d'ordre 1}}$$

$$\underbrace{O(h^2)}_{\text{Erreur d'ordre 2}}$$

Approximation d'ordre 1

Erreur d'ordre 2



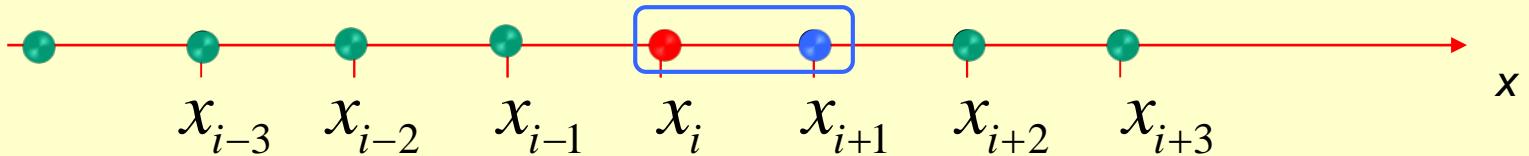
# Développement de Taylor

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_i (\Delta x) + \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\Big|_i \frac{(\Delta x)^2}{2} + \dots + \frac{d^n y}{dx^n}\Big|_i \frac{(\Delta x)^n}{n!}$$

$$y_{i-1} = y_i - \frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_i (\Delta x) + \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\Big|_i \frac{(\Delta x)^2}{2} + \dots + (-1) \frac{d^n y}{dx^n}\Big|_i \frac{(\Delta x)^n}{n!}$$



# Différences en avant



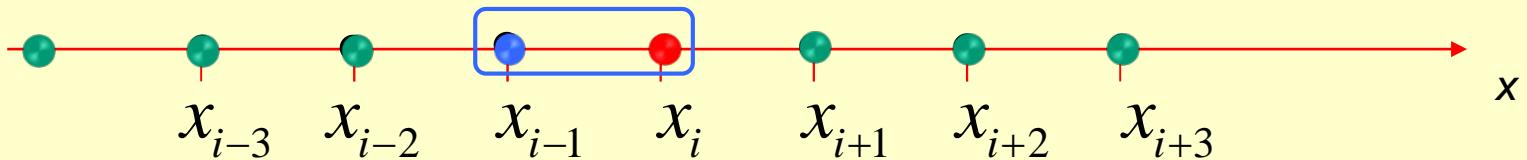
$$y_{i+1} \approx y_i + \frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_i (\Delta x) + \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}\Big|_i \frac{(\Delta x)^2}{2} + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}\Big| \approx \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{(\Delta x)} - \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}\Big|_i \frac{(\Delta x)}{2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_i \approx \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{(\Delta x)} + O(\Delta x)} \quad (\Delta x = x_{i+1} - x_i)$$



# Différences en arrière



$$y_{i-1} \approx y_i + \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_i (-\Delta x) + \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_i \frac{(\Delta x)^2}{2} + \dots$$

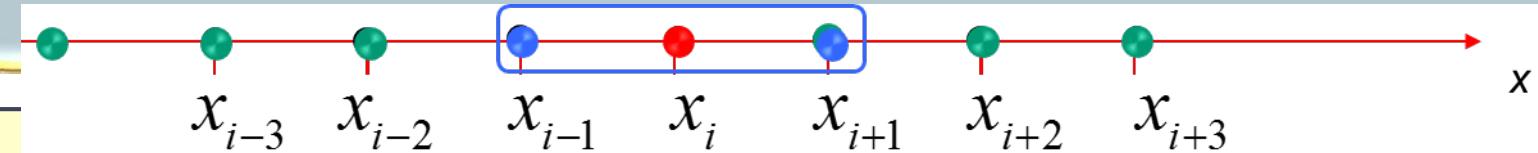
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_i \approx \frac{y_i - y_{i-1}}{(\Delta x)} + \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_i \frac{(\Delta x)}{2} + O(\Delta x)^2$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_i \approx \frac{y_i - y_{i-1}}{(\Delta x)} + O(\Delta x)$$



# Différences centrées



$$y_{i+1} \approx y_i + \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_i (\Delta x) + \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_i \frac{(\Delta x)^2}{2} + \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} \Big|_i \frac{(\Delta x)^3}{6} + \dots$$

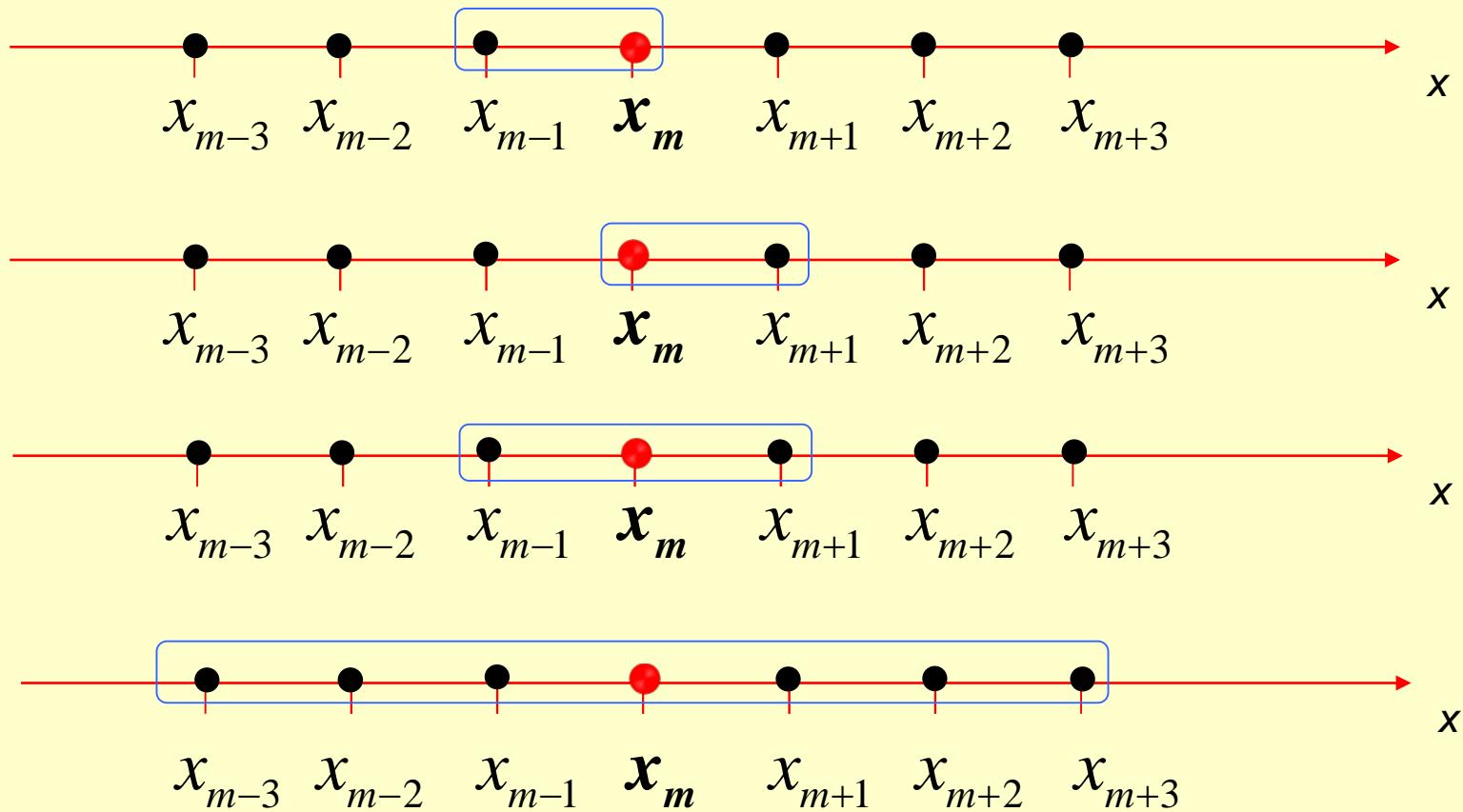
$$y_{i-1} \approx y_i - \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_i (\Delta x) + \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_i \frac{(\Delta x)^2}{2} - \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} \Big|_i \frac{(\Delta x)^3}{6} + \dots$$


---

$$y_{i+1} - y_{i-1} \approx 2 \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_i (\Delta x) + \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} \Big|_i \frac{(\Delta x)^3}{3} + \dots$$



$$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_i \approx \frac{y_{i+1} - y_{i-1}}{2(\Delta x)} + O(\Delta x)^2$$





# Formules

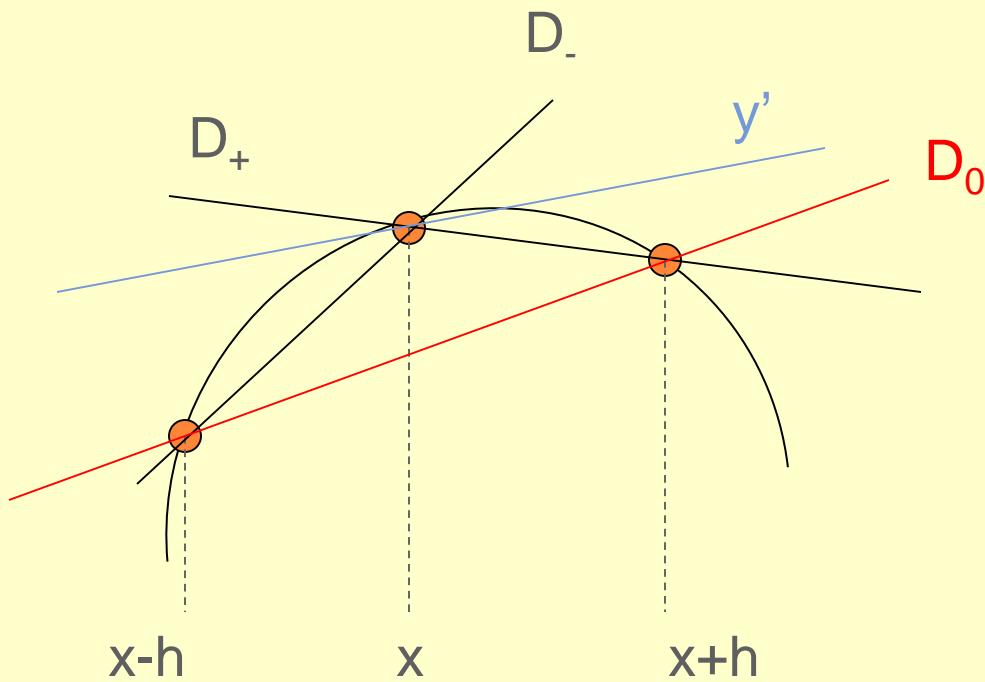
$$D_- \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y_i - y_{i-1}}{\Delta x} + O(\Delta x)$$

$$D_+ \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{\Delta x} + O(\Delta x)$$

$$D_0 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y_{i+1} - y_{i-1}}{2\Delta x} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$D_3 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-y_{i+2} + 8y_{i+1} - 8y_{i-1} + y_{i-2}}{12\Delta x} + O(\Delta x^4)$$

M. Reggio





# L'erreur et l'ordre

$$u(x) = \sin(x) \quad x = 1$$

$$u'(1) = \cos(1)$$

|            |            |             |            |            |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1.0000e-01 | 4.2939e-02 | -4.1138e-02 | 9.0005e-04 | 1.7989e-06 |
| 5.0000e-02 | 2.1257e-02 | -2.0807e-02 | 2.2510e-04 | 1.1253e-07 |
| 2.5000e-02 | 1.0574e-02 | -1.0462e-02 | 5.6280e-05 | 7.0347e-09 |
| 1.2500e-02 | 5.2732e-03 | -5.2451e-03 | 1.4070e-05 | 4.3969e-10 |

2

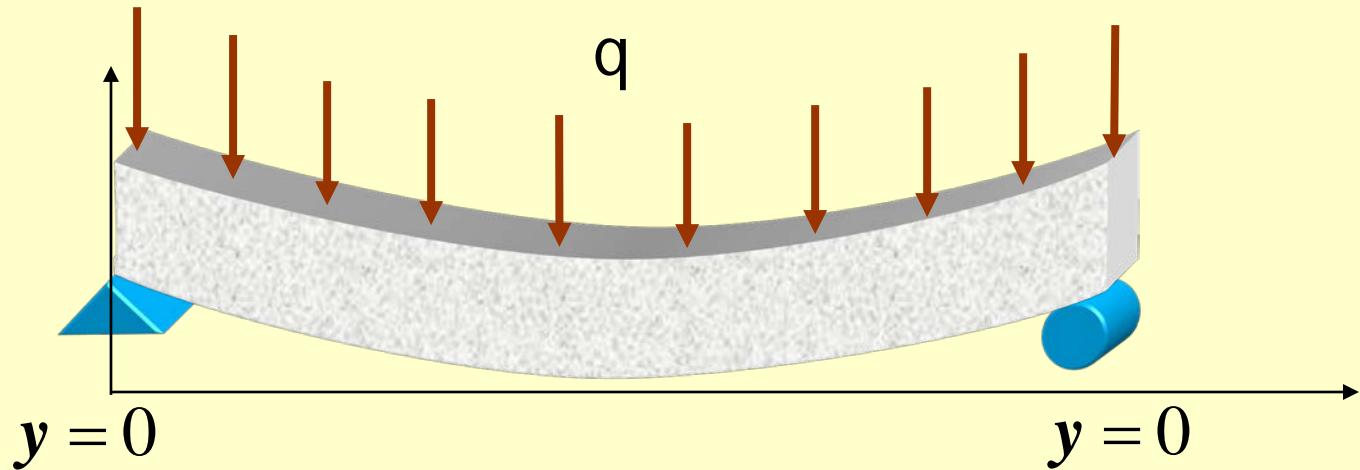
2

4

16



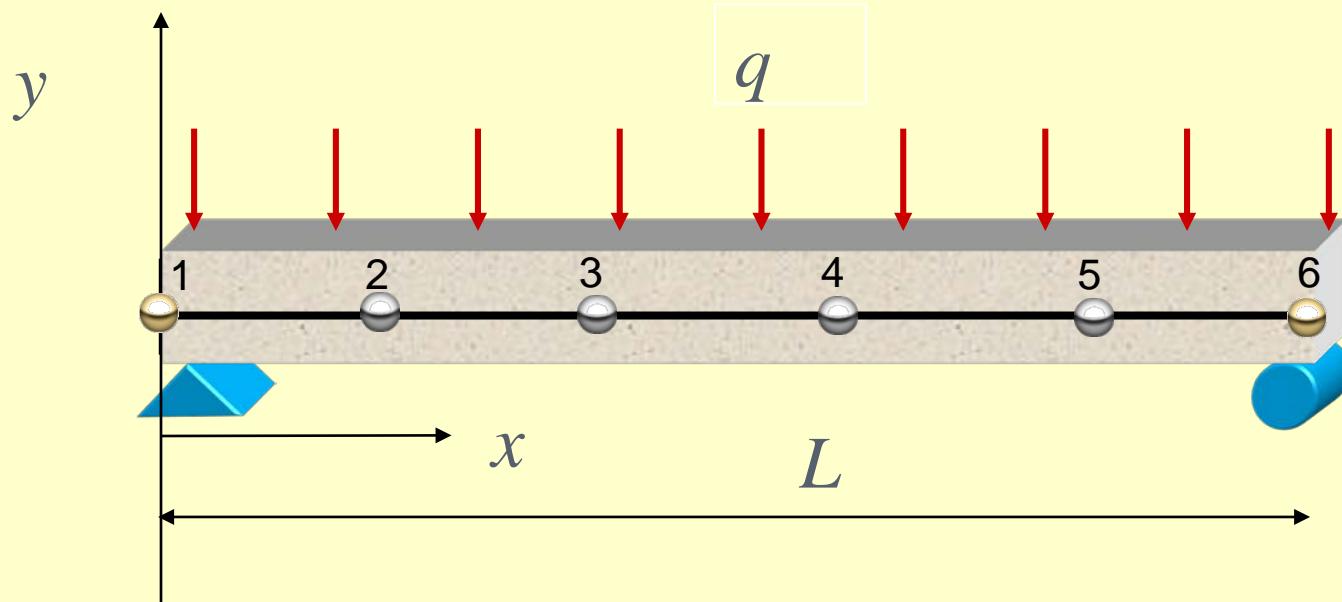
# Poutre appuyée sur deux extrémités



$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{qx}{2EI} (x - L)$$



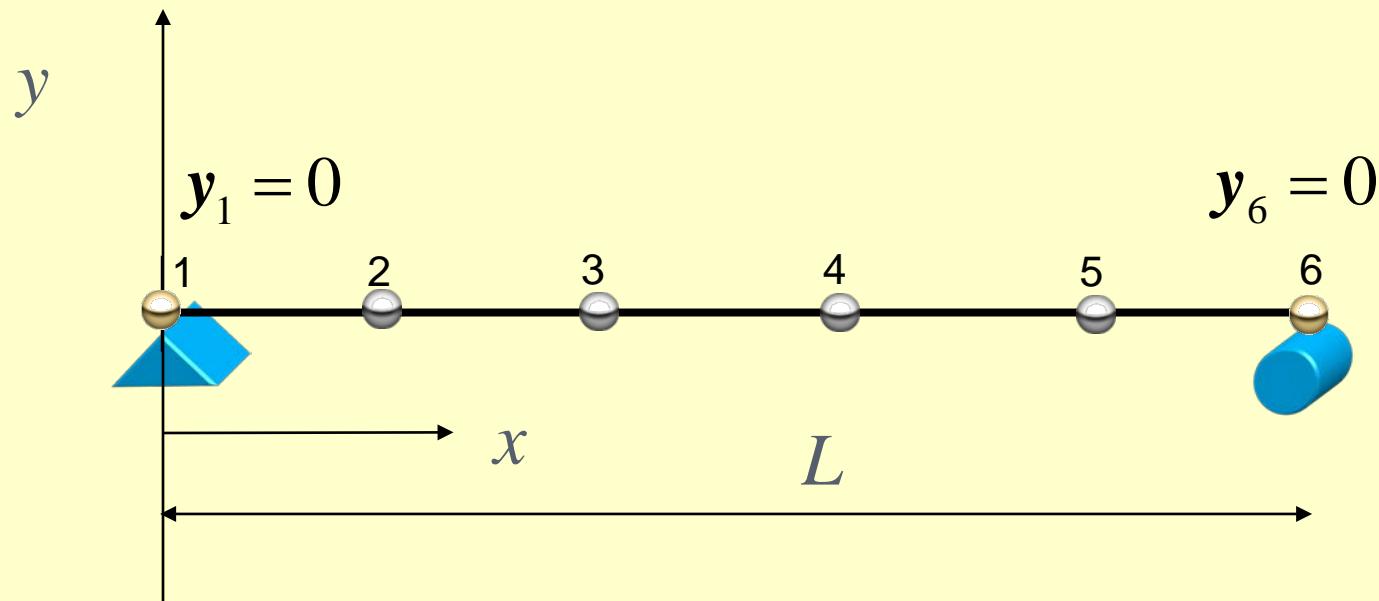
# Poutre appuyée sur deux extrémités



$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{qx}{2EI}(x - L)$$

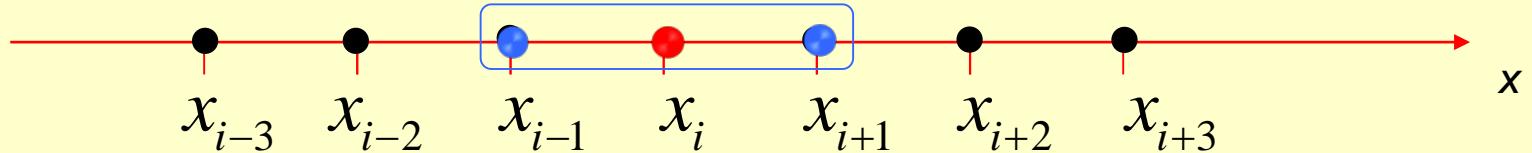


# Poutre appuyée sur deux extrémités





# Différence centrée

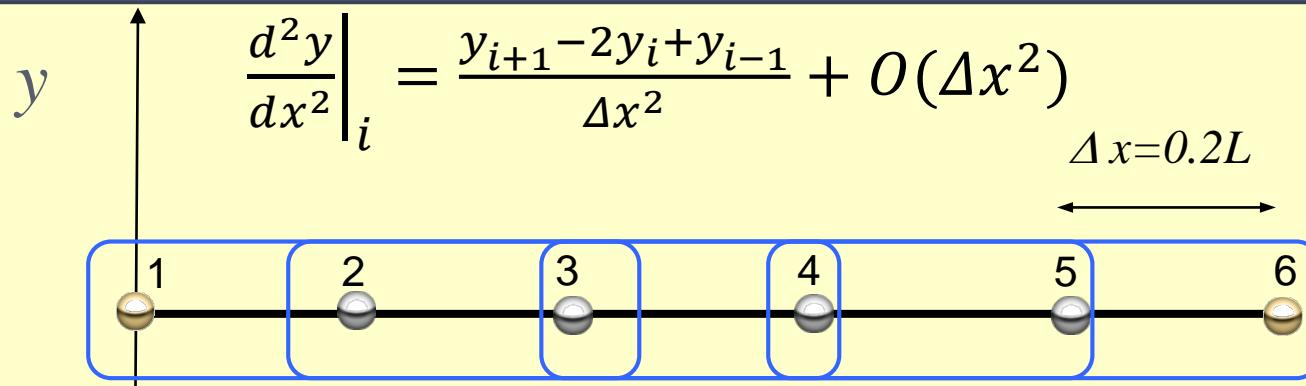


$$\left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_i = \frac{y_{i+1} - 2y_i + y_{i-1}}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{qx}{2EI} (x - L)$$



# Poutre appuyée sur deux extrémités



2      $\frac{y_3 - 2y_2 + \cancel{y_1}}{(0.2L)^2} = \frac{q \times 0.2L}{2EI}(-0.8L)$

3      $\frac{y_4 - 2y_3 + y_2}{(0.2L)^2} = \frac{q \times 0.4L}{2EI}(-0.6L)$

4      $\frac{y_5 - 2y_4 + y_3}{(0.2L)^2} = \frac{q \times 0.6L}{2EI}(-0.4L)$

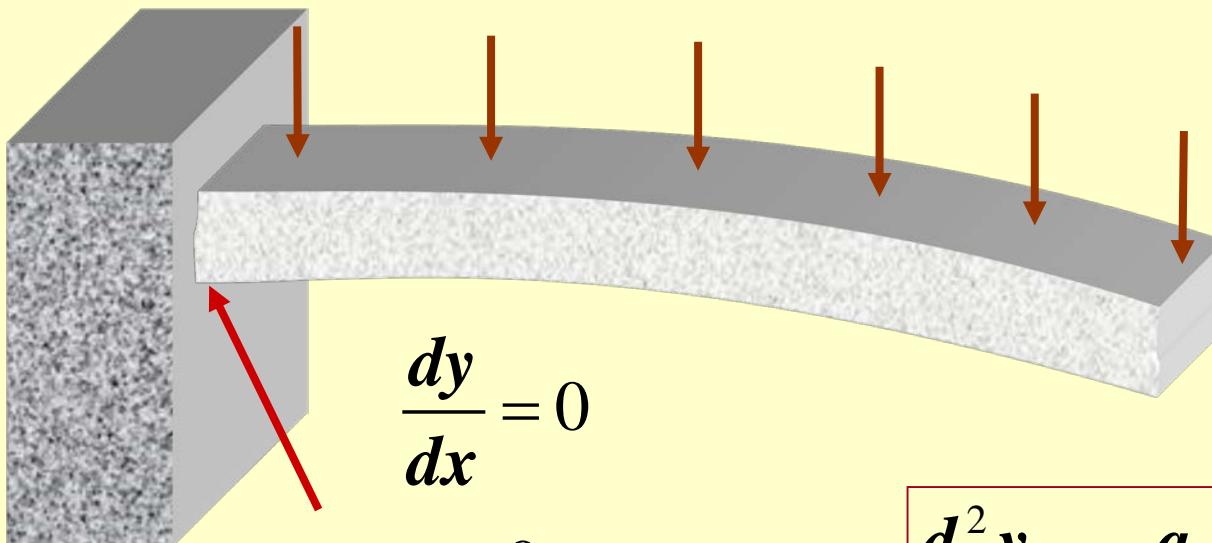
5      $\frac{\cancel{y_6} - 2y_5 + y_4}{(0.2L)^2} = \frac{q \times 0.8L}{2EI}(-0.2L)$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{qx}{2EI}(x - L)$$





# Poutre en porte-à-faux

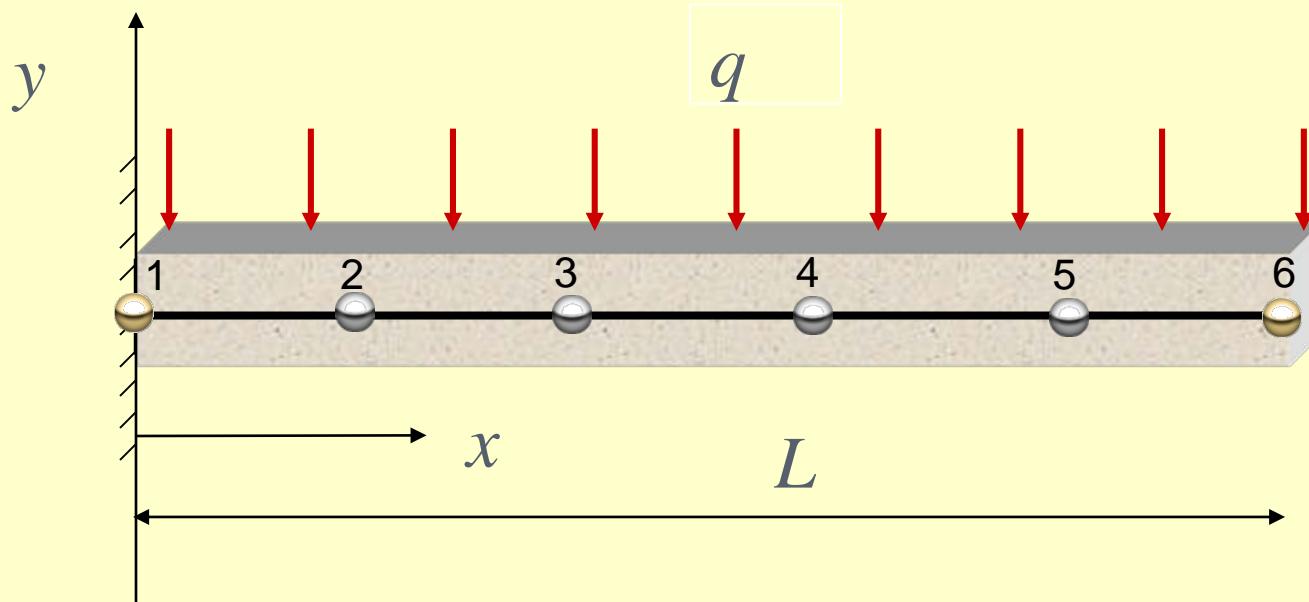


$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$
$$y = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{q}{2EI}(L - x)^2$$



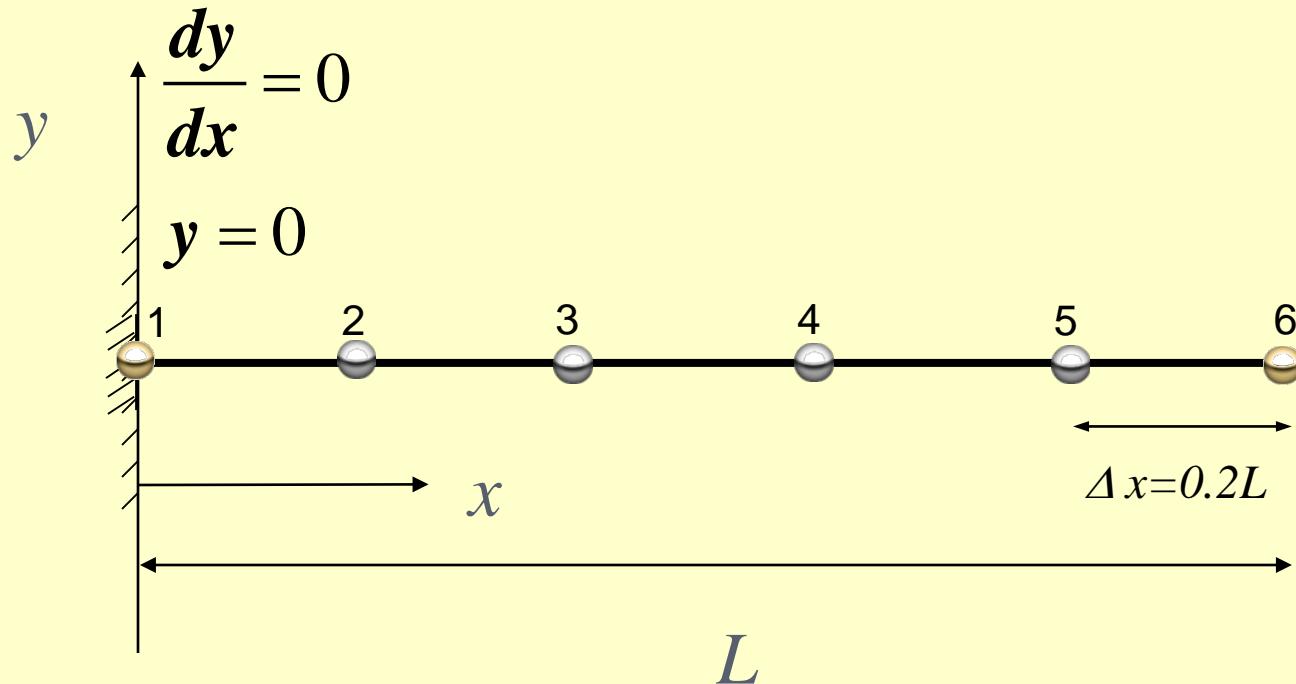
# Poutre en porte-à-faux



$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{q}{2EI}(L - x)^2$$

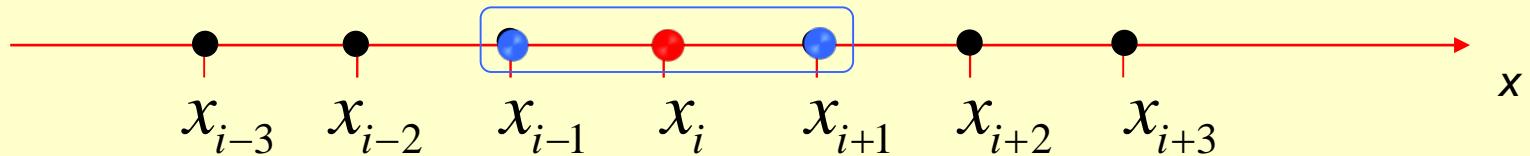


# Poutre en porte-à-faux





# Différences centrées

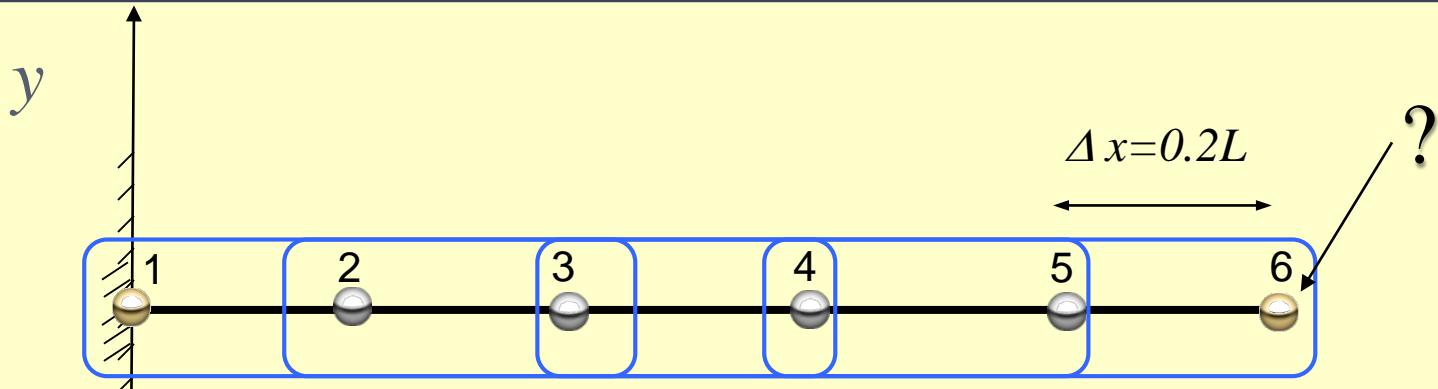


$$\left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_i = \frac{y_{i+1} - 2y_i + y_{i-1}}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{q}{2EI} (L - x)^2$$



# Poutre en porte-à-faux



2      $\frac{y_3 - 2y_2 + y_1}{(0.2L)^2} = \frac{q}{2EI}(0.8L)^2$

3      $\frac{y_4 - 2y_3 + y_2}{(0.2L)^2} = \frac{q}{2EI}(0.6L)^2$

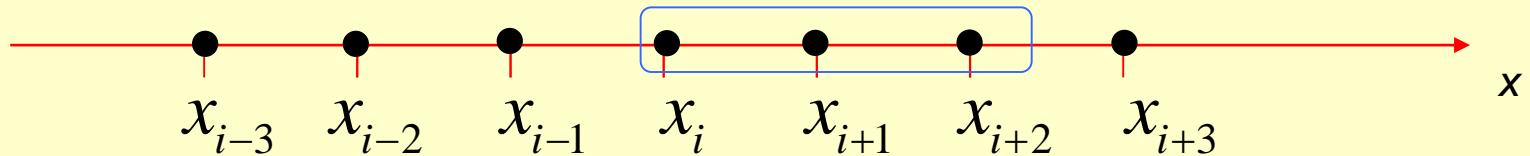
4      $\frac{y_5 - 2y_4 + y_3}{(0.2L)^2} = \frac{q}{2EI}(0.4L)^2$

5      $\frac{y_6 - 2y_5 + y_4}{(0.2L)^2} = \frac{q}{2EI}(0.2L)^2$

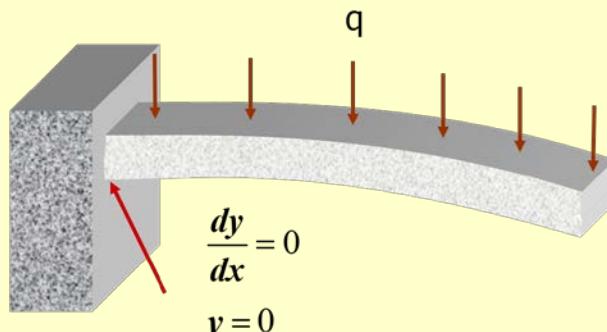
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{q}{2EI}(L-x)^2$$



# Différences décentrées



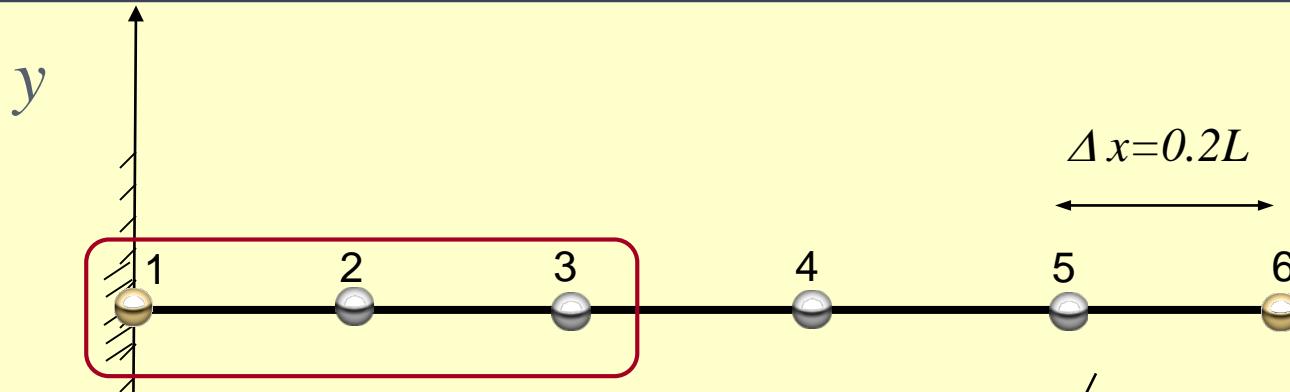
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-y_{i+2} + 4y_{i+1} - 3y_i}{2\Delta x} + O(\Delta x^2)$$



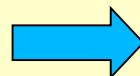
$$\left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_i = \frac{y_{i+1} - 2y_i + y_{i-1}}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$



# Poutre en porte-à-faux

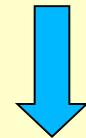


$$y_1 = 0$$



$$\frac{-y_3 + 4y_2 - 3y_1}{2\Delta x} = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_1 = 0$$

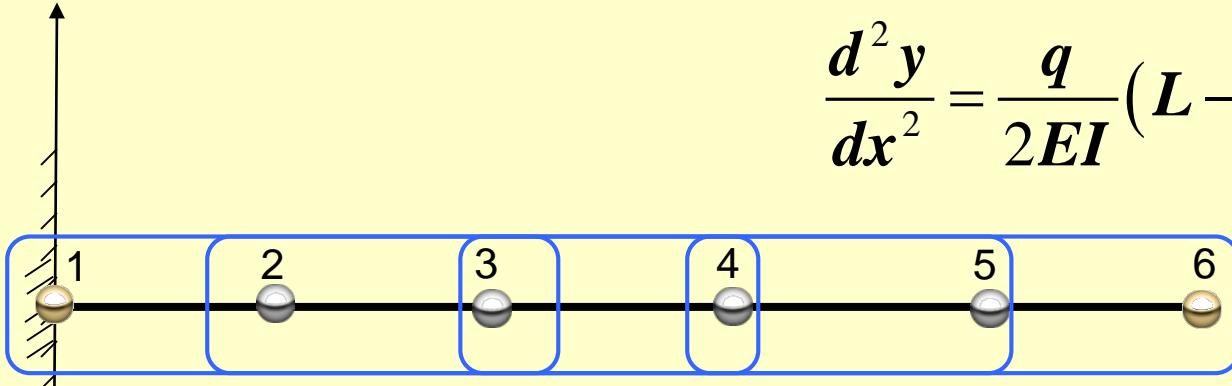


$$y_2 = \frac{y_3}{4}$$



# Poutre en porte-à-faux

*y*



$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{q}{2EI} (L - x)^2$$

$$\frac{y_3 - 2y_2 + y_1}{(0.2L)^2} = \frac{q}{2EI} (0.8L)^2 \quad y_2 = \frac{y_3}{4}$$

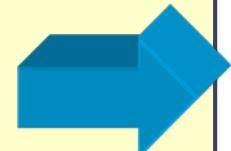
$$\frac{y_4 - 2y_3 + y_2}{(0.2L)^2} = \frac{q}{2EI} (0.6L)^2$$

$$\frac{y_5 - 2y_4 + y_3}{(0.2L)^2} = \frac{q}{2EI} (0.4L)^2$$

$$\frac{y_6 - 2y_5 + y_4}{(0.2L)^2} = \frac{q}{2EI} (0.2L)^2$$



# Leonhard Euler 1707-1783



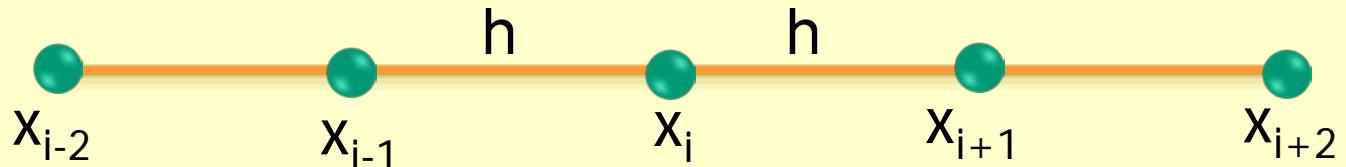
M. Reggio



# Méthode d'Euler VI

S'appuie sur la série de Taylor

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{dy}{dx} h + \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \frac{h^2}{2} + \dots \rightarrow y_{i+1} = y_i + f_i h$$





# Formule d'Euler

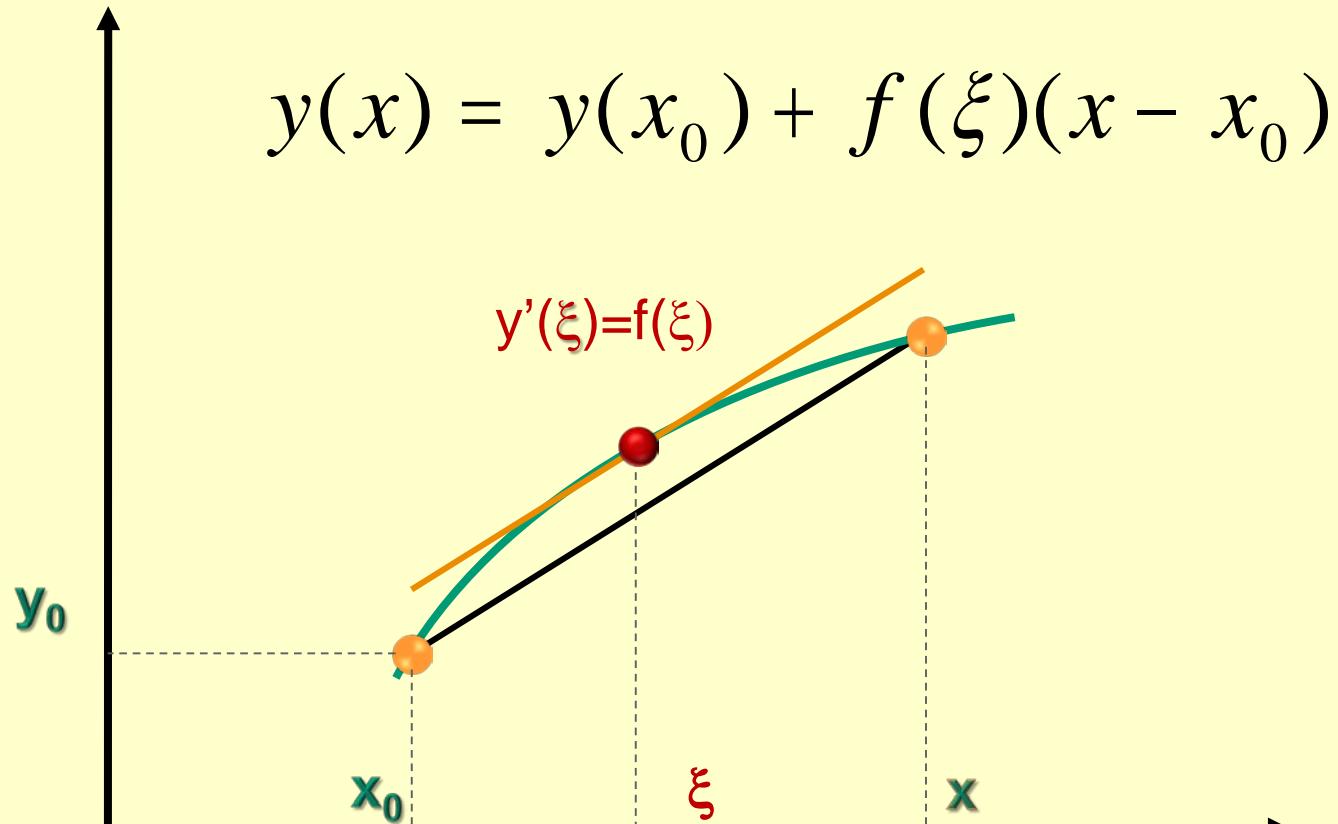
$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h \frac{d y}{d x} \Big|_i$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = f(t, y)$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + f_i(x_i, y_i)h$$

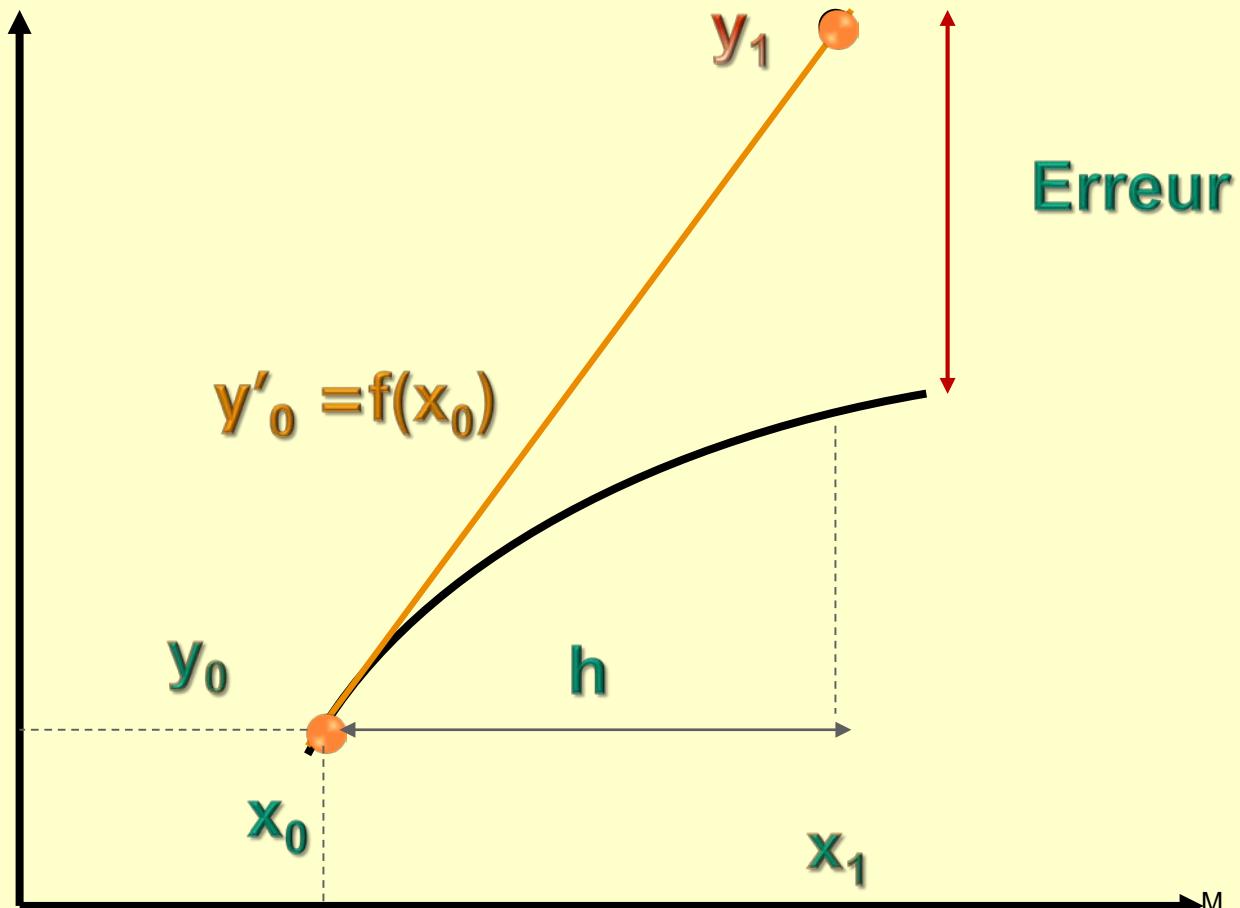


# Expression exacte





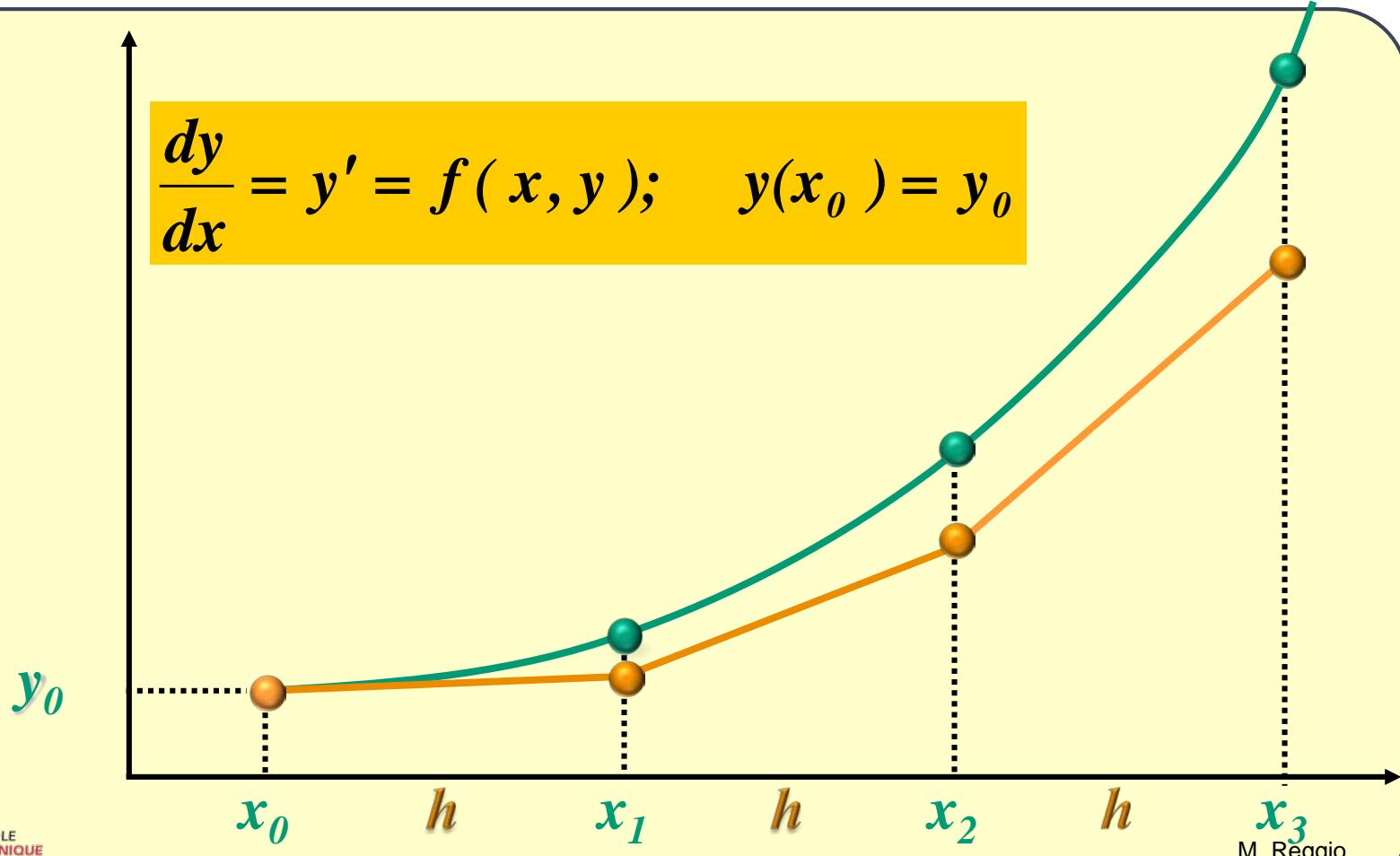
$$y_1 = y_0 + f(x_0)(x_1 - x_0)$$





# Évolution

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = f(x, y); \quad y(x_0) = y_0$$





# Interprétation Intégrale

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = f(t, y)$$



# Interprétation Intégrale

$$\int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} \frac{dy}{dt} dt = \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} f(t, y) dt$$



# Interprétation Intégrale

$$y_{i+1} - y_i = \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} f(t, y) dt$$



# Interprétation Intégrale

$$y_{i+1} - y_i = \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} f(t_i, y_i) dt$$



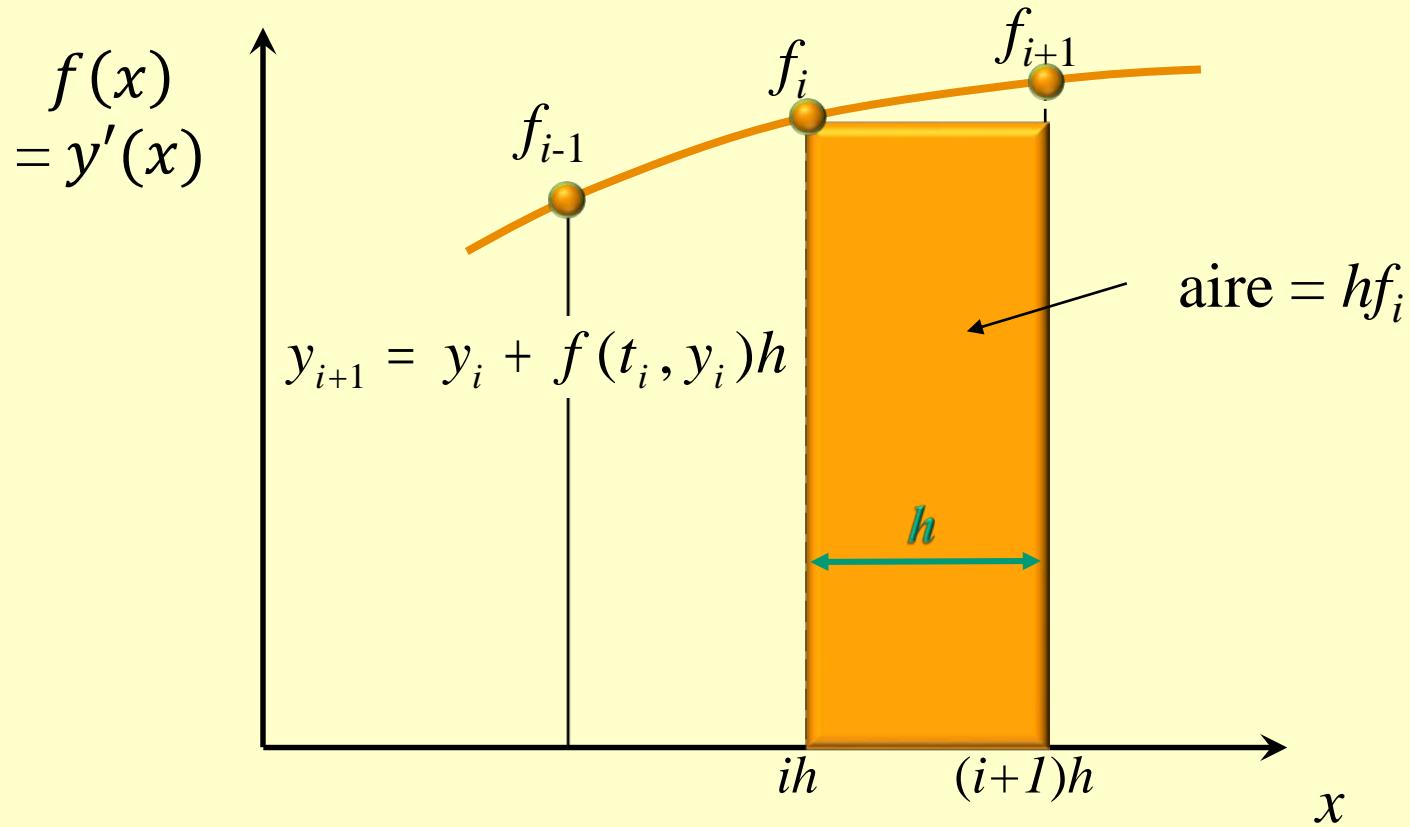
# Interprétation Intégrale

$$y_{i+1} - y_i = f(t_i, y_i) \Delta t$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + f(t_i, y_i) h$$



# Integration d'Euler





$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x\sqrt{y}, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

Solution analytique

Méthode d'Euler

$$y = (1 + x^2 / 4)^2$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + hf_i, \quad f = x\sqrt{y}$$

**h = 0.50**

$x, y$

$x\sqrt{y}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y(0.5) = y(0) + hf(0, 1.0) \\ \end{array} \right.$$



$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h x_i \sqrt{y_i} \quad y(0) = 1$$

**h =0.25**

*x, y*

$$\begin{aligned} y(0.25) &= y(0) + hf(0, 1.0) \\ &= 1 + (0.25)(0\sqrt{1}) = 1.0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(0.5) &= y(0.25) + hf(0.25, 1.0) \\ &= 1.0 + (0.25)(0.25\sqrt{1.0}) = 1.0625 \end{aligned}$$

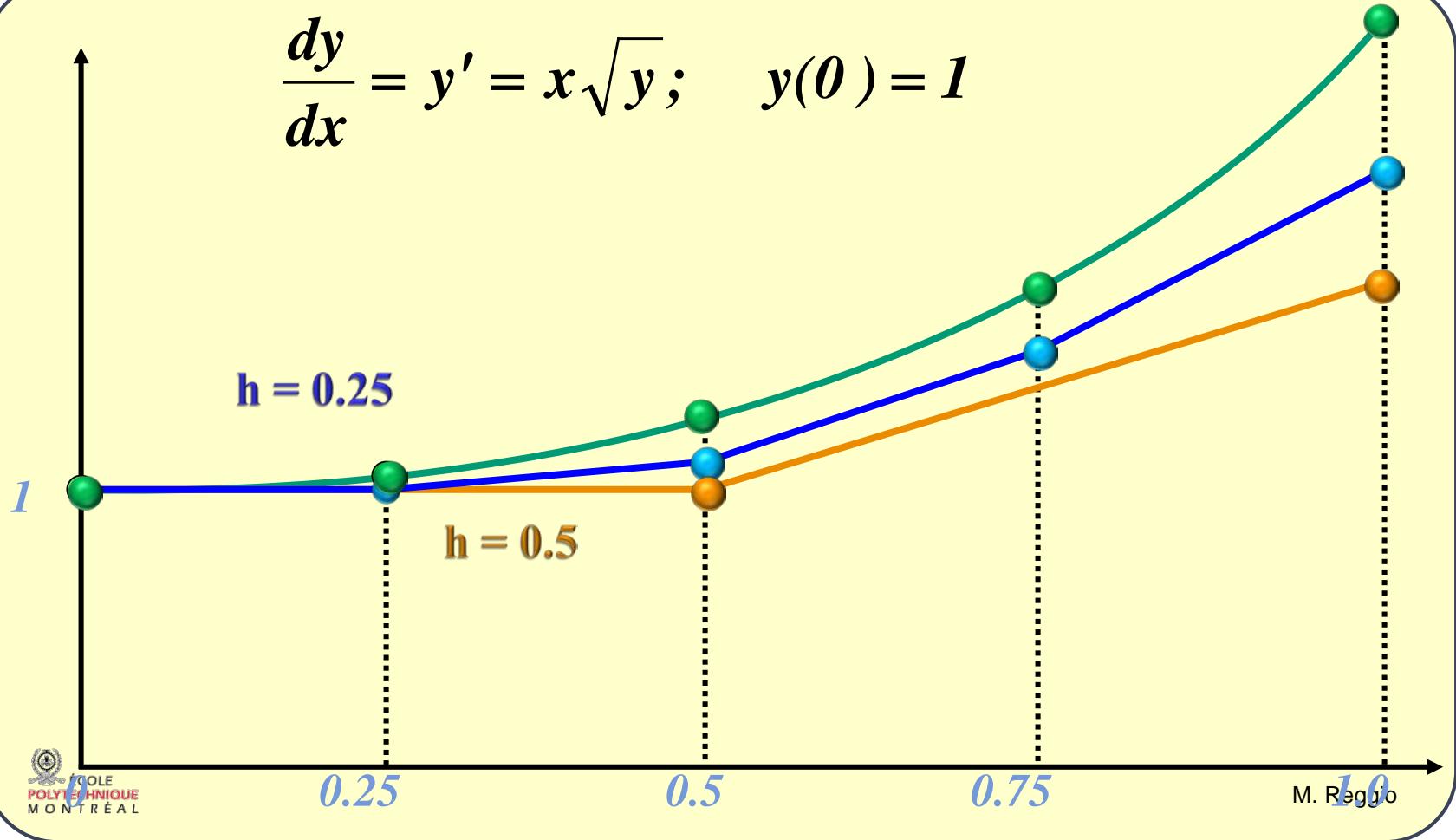
$$\begin{aligned} y(0.75) &= y(0.5) + hf(0.5, 1.0625) \\ &= 1.0625 + (0.25)(0.5\sqrt{1.0625}) = 1.191347 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(1.0) &= y(0.75) + hf(0.75, 1.191347) \\ &= 1.191347 + (0.25)(0.75\sqrt{1.191347}) = 1.39600 \end{aligned}$$



# Visualisation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = x\sqrt{y}; \quad y(0) = 1$$





# Précision de la méthode d'Euler

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_i$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + f_i(x_i, y_i)h$$

Précise à l'ordre **h** ( $p=1$ ), noté par  $O(h)$



# Précision de la méthode d'Euler

$$y(t_0 + h) = y(t_0) + y'(t_0)h + \frac{h^2}{2} y''(t_0) + \dots$$

$$y(t_0 + h) = y(t_0) + y'(t_0)h + O(h^2)$$

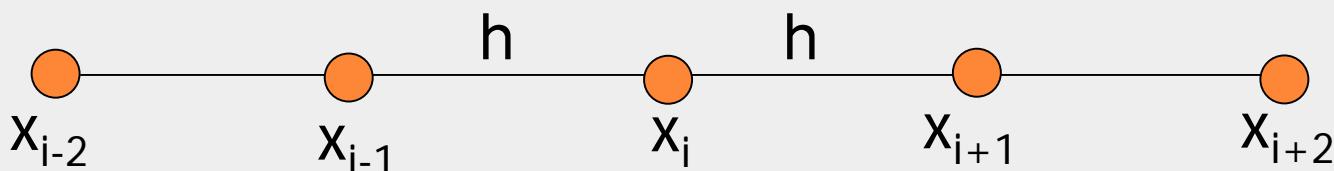
*La précision est proportionnelle à  $h$*

*Pour obtenir une solution 100 fois plus précise on doit utiliser 100 fois plus de pas*

$h \rightarrow h/2 \Rightarrow \text{erreur} \rightarrow (\text{erreur}/4) \times (2 \text{ fois le nombre de pas})$   
 $\rightarrow \text{erreur}/2$



# Taylor et Euler



S'appuie sur la série de Taylor :

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{dy}{dx} h + \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \frac{h^2}{2} + \dots \rightarrow y_{i+1} = y_i + f_i h$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + f_i(x_i, y_i)h$$



# Au delà d'Euler

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{dy}{dx} h$$



# Au delà d'Euler

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{dy}{dx} h + \frac{d^2 y}{d x^2} \frac{h^2}{2}$$



$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{dy}{dx} h + \frac{d^2 y}{d x^2} \frac{h^2}{2}$$

*Exemple :*  $\begin{cases} y' = x^2 + xy, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$



$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{dy}{dx} h + \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \frac{h^2}{2}$$

*Exemple :*  $\begin{cases} y' = x^2 + xy, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$

$$y'' = \frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + xy) = 2x + y + x \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + y + x(x^2 + xy)$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h(x_i^2 + x_i y_i) + \frac{h^2}{2} (2x_i + y_i + x_i^3 + x_i^2 y_i)$$



# Méthodes de Taylor

$$y(x+h) = y(x) + hy'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2} y''(x) + O(h^3)$$

$$y'(x) = f(x, y)$$

$$y''(x) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx}$$



# Méthodes de Taylor

$$y'(x) = f$$

$$y''(x) = f_x + ff_y$$

$$y'''(x) = f_{xx} + 2ff_{xy} + f_x f_y + f_y f_x + f_{yy}f^2 + f_y f^2$$



$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{dy}{dx}\Bigg|_i h + \frac{d^2 y}{d x^2}\Bigg|_i \frac{h^2}{2} + \dots \frac{d^n y}{d x^n}\Bigg|_i \frac{h^n}{n!} +$$



$$dy/dx = 2y + x - 0.5$$

$$x_0=0.1 \quad y(x_0) = y_0 = 1.1714$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= 2y + x - 0.5 \\ \therefore y'_o &= 2(1.1714) + 0.1 - 0.5 = 1.9428 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= 2y' + 1 \\ \therefore y''_o &= 2(1.9428) + 1 = 4.8856 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y''' &= 2y'' \\ \therefore y'''_o &= 2(4.8856) = 9.7712 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y^{iv} &= 2y''' \\ \therefore y^{iv}_o &= 2(9.7712) = 19.5424 \end{aligned}$$



$$y_0 = 1.1714$$

$$\Delta x = 0.1$$

$$y'$$

$$y''/2$$

$$y(0.2) = 1.1714 + 1.9428(0.1) + 2.4428(0.1)^2 \\ + 1.6285(0.1)^3 + 0.8143(0.1)^4 = 1.3918$$

$$y''' / 6$$

$$y^{iv} / 24$$

$$\Delta x = 0.4$$

$$y(0.5) = 1.1714 + 1.9428(0.4) + 2.4428(0.4)^2 \\ + 1.6285(0.4)^3 + 0.8143(0.4)^4 = 2.4644$$

$$y(\text{Euler}=0.5) = 2.2827e+00$$

$$y(ex) = 2.4683$$



# Cauchemar

$$y' = \sin x + \cos y$$

$$y(0) = 0$$

$$y' = \sin x + \cos y$$

$$y'' = \cos x - y' \sin y = \cos x - (\sin x + \cos y) \sin y$$

$$y''' = \cos x - \sin x \sin y - \sin y \cos y$$

$$y'''' = -\sin x - y'' \sin y - (y')^2 \cos y$$

$$y''''' = -\cos x - y'''' \sin y - y'' y' \cos y - 2y' y'' \cos y + (y')^3 \sin y$$

$$\begin{aligned} y^v &= \sin x - y'''' \sin y - y'''' y' \cos y - y'''' y' \cos y - (y'')^2 \cos y + y'' (y')^2 \sin y \\ &\quad - 2(y'')^2 \cos y - 2y' y'''' \cos y + 2(y')^2 y'' \sin y + 3(y')^2 y'' \sin y + (y')^4 \cos y \end{aligned}$$

$$y^v = \sin x - y^v \sin y - 4y''' y' \cos y - 3(y'')^2 \cos y + 6y''(y')^2 \sin y + (y')^4 \cos y$$

$$\begin{aligned}y^{vi} &= \cos x - y^v \sin y - y'' y' \cos y - 4y'' y' \cos y - 4y''' y'' \cos y + \\&+ 4y''(y')^2 \sin y - 6y'' y''' \cos y + 3(y'')^2 y' \sin y + 12y'(y'')^2 \sin y + \\&+ 6(y')^2 y''' \sin y + 6(y')^3 y'' \cos y + 4(y')^3 y'' \cos y - (y')^5 \sin y\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}y^{vi} &= \cos x - y^v \sin y - 5y'' y' \cos y - 10y''' y'' \cos y + \\&+ 10y''(y')^2 \sin y + 15(y'')^2 y' \sin y + 6(y')^3 y'' \cos y + \\&+ 10(y')^3 y'' \cos y - (y')^5 \sin y\end{aligned}$$



# Et après....

$$y'(0) = 1 \quad y^{iv}(0) = -4$$

$$y''(0) = 1 \quad y^v(0) = 2$$

$$y'''(0) = -1 \quad y^{vi}(0) = 41$$

$$y(x) \cong x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3!} - \frac{4x^4}{4!} + \frac{2x^5}{5!} + \frac{41x^6}{6!}$$

$$y(x) \cong x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{x^4}{6} + \frac{x^5}{60} + \frac{41x^6}{720}$$



# Méthodes à pas unique

Toute méthode explicite à un pas peut être exprimée sous la forme abrégée

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h\Phi(x_i, y_i, h)$$

$$y(0) = y_0$$



# Formule d'Euler

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = f(t, y)$$

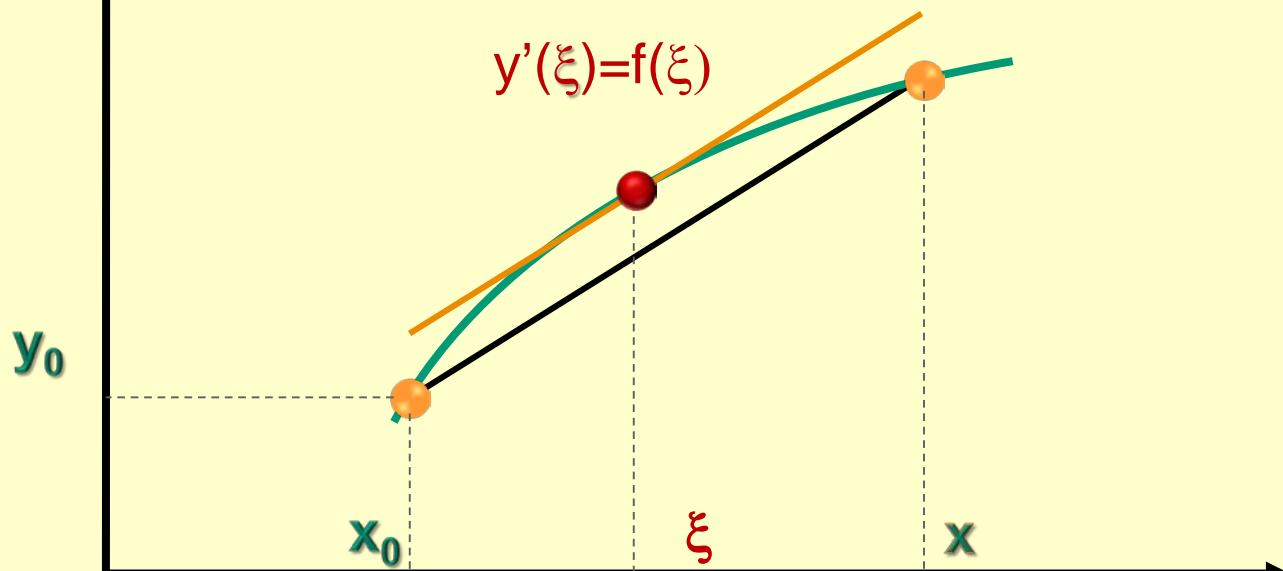
$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_i$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + f_i(x_i, y_i)h$$



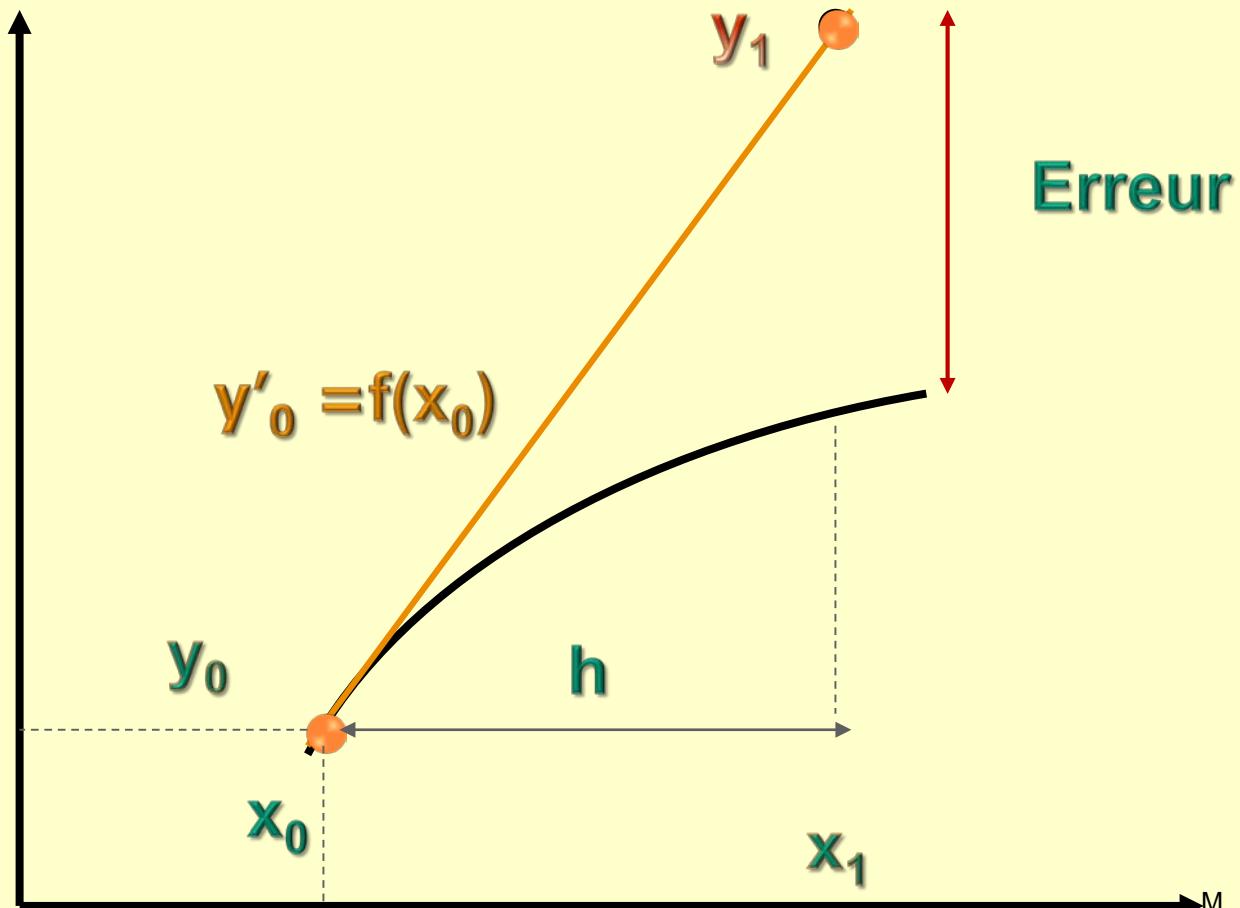
# Expression exacte

$$y(x) = y(x_0) + f'(\xi)(x - x_0)$$





$$y_1 = y_0 + f(x_0)(x_1 - x_0)$$





# Méthodes à pas unique

- UNE MÉTHODE DITE À UN PAS EST DE LA FORME:

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h\Phi(t_i, y_i)$$

- OU  $\Phi$  EST UNE FONCTION QUELCONQUE.
- POUR LA MÉTHODE D' EULER  $\Phi = f$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = f(t, y)$$



# Modification de la méthode d'Euler

*Dans la méthode d'Euler, on considère que la dérivée au début de l'intervalle est **constante** sur toute l' intervalle*

*On regardera **deux modifications** simples*

*Plus tard, on verra que ces modifications appartiennent à la famille des méthodes de **Runge-Kutta**.*



# Méthode de Heun

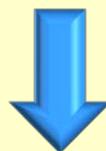
$$\frac{df}{dx} \approx \frac{f_{i+1} - f_i}{h}$$



$$y_{i+1} = y_i + f_i h + \frac{\frac{df}{dx}}{2} h^2 + \dots$$



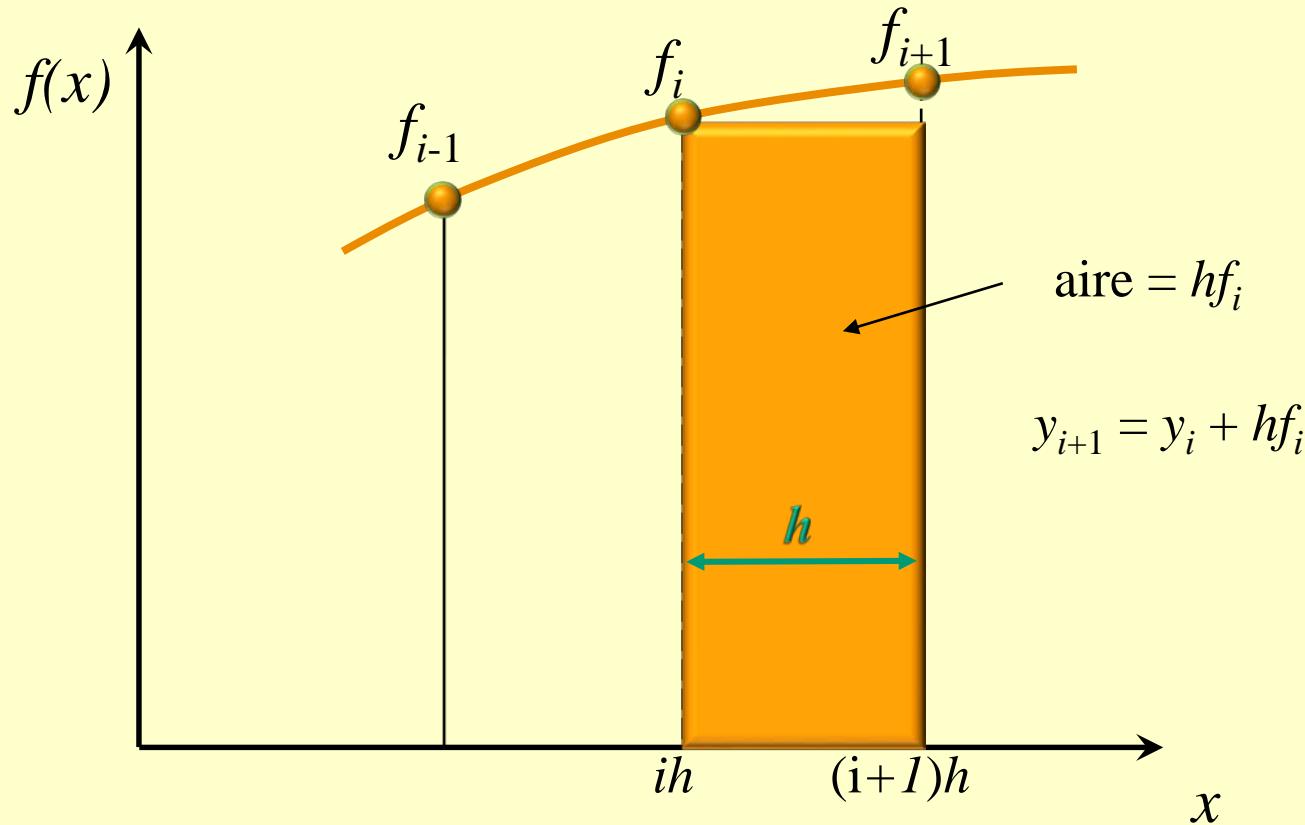
# Méthode de Heun

$$\frac{df}{dx} \approx \frac{f_{i+1} - f_i}{h}$$


$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h \left( \frac{f_i + f_{i+1}}{2} \right) ..$$

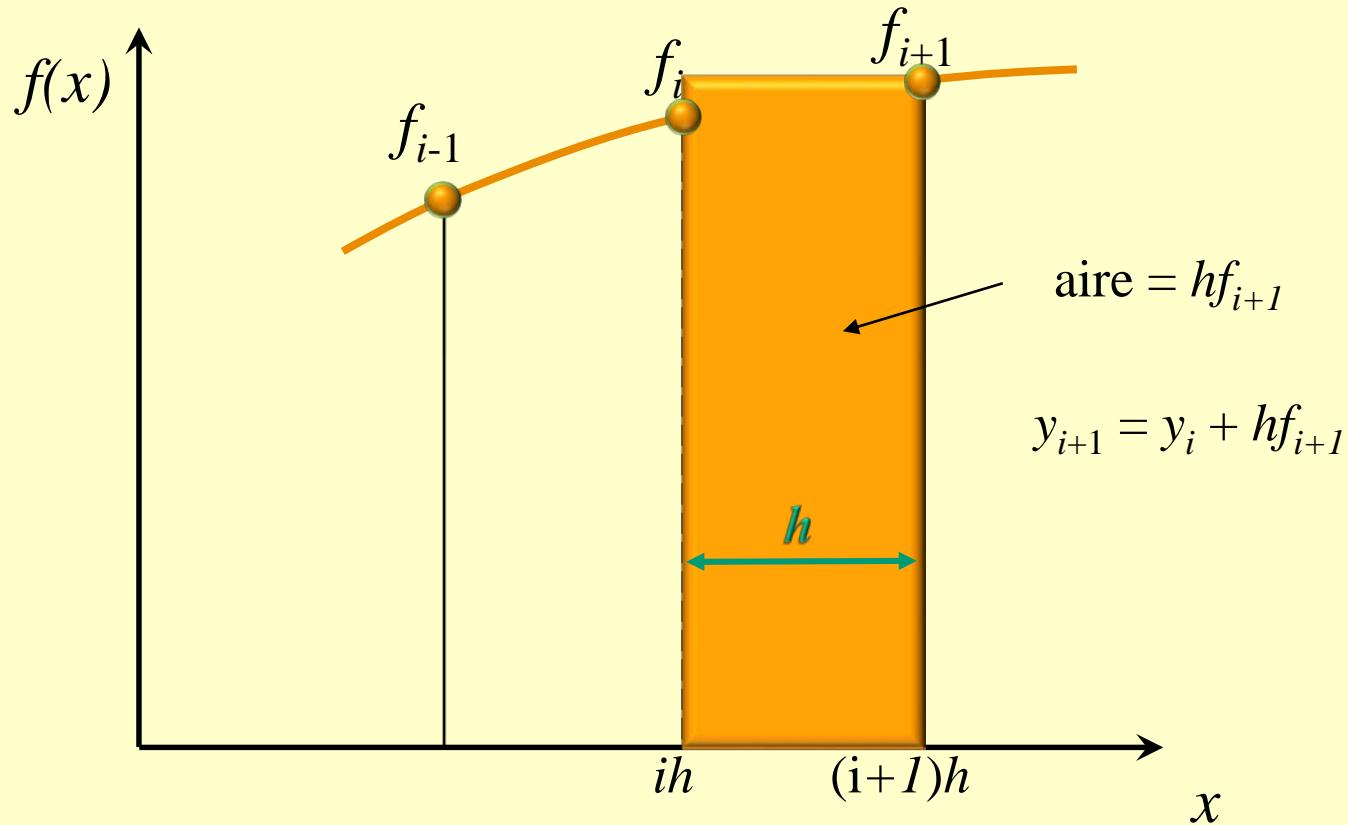


# Integration d'Euler



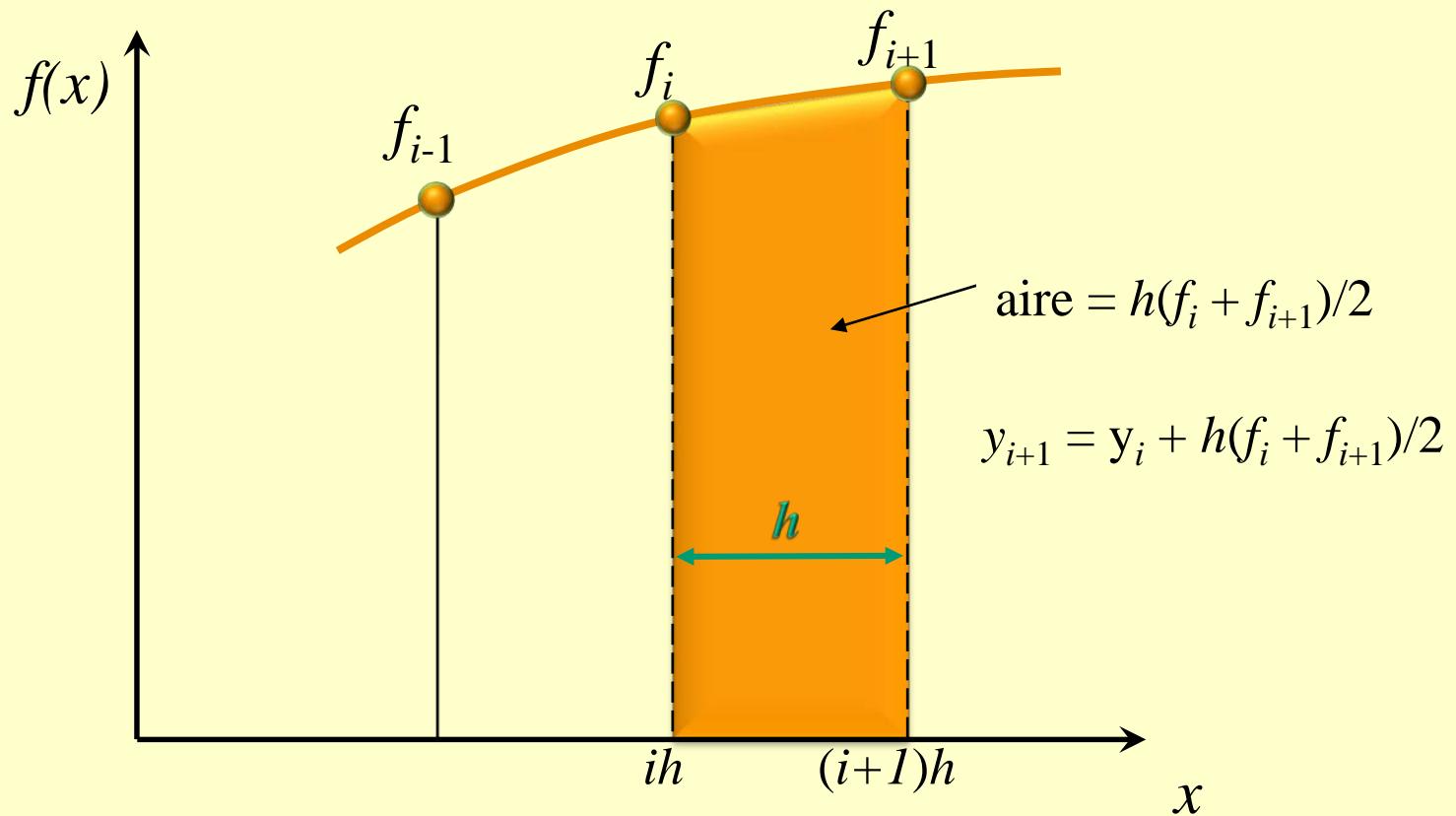


# Integration d'Euler





# Intégration Trapezoïdale





# Mais...

Méthode implicite

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{2} (f(t_i, y_i) + f(t_{i+1}, y_{i+1}))$$

- On ne connaît pas  $y_{i+1}$
- Pour éviter le problème, on peut remplacer  $y_{i+1}$  par une valeur estimée :

$$\tilde{y}_{i+1} = y_i + hf(t_i, y_i)$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{2} (f(t_i, y_i) + f(t_{i+1}, \tilde{y}_{i+1}))$$



# Processus itératif

$$y_0 = y(x_0)$$

Prediction:  $y_{i+1}^0 = y_i + h f(x_i, y_i)$

Correction:  $y_{i+1}^{k+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{2} \left( f(x_i, y_i) + f(x_{i+1}, y_{i+1}^k) \right)$

k: indice d'itération

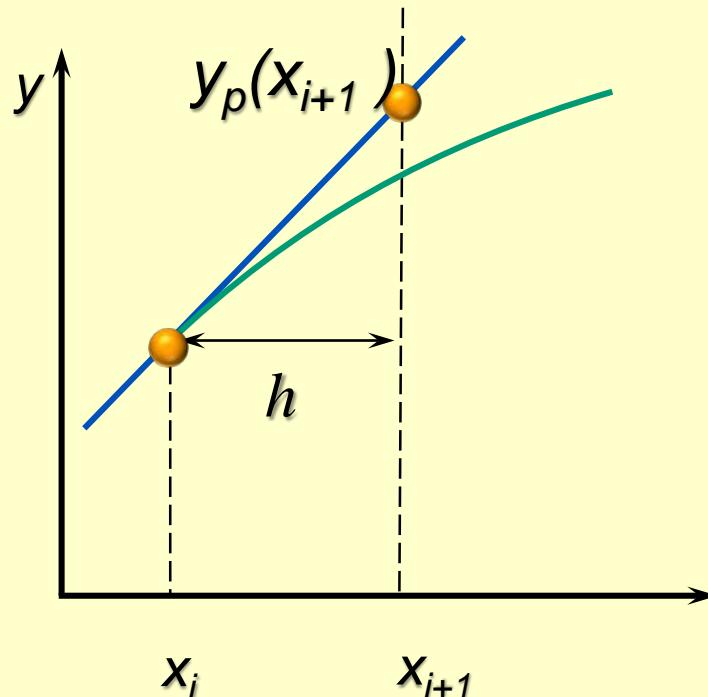
Erreur locale de troncature  $O(h^3)$

Erreur globale de troncature  $O(h^2)$



# Interprétation graphique

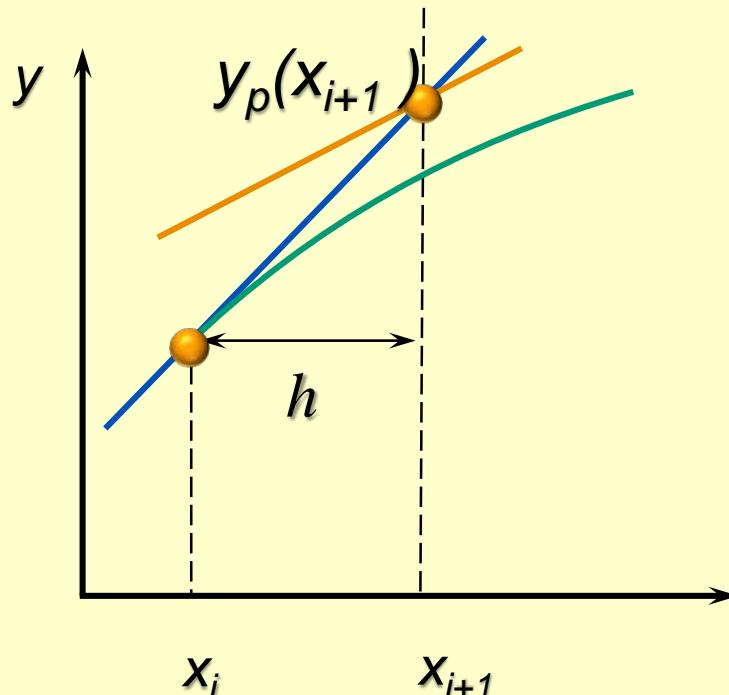
Avec la pente  $f(x_i, y_i)$  évaluée en  $x_i$  on prédit  $y_p(x_{i+1})$





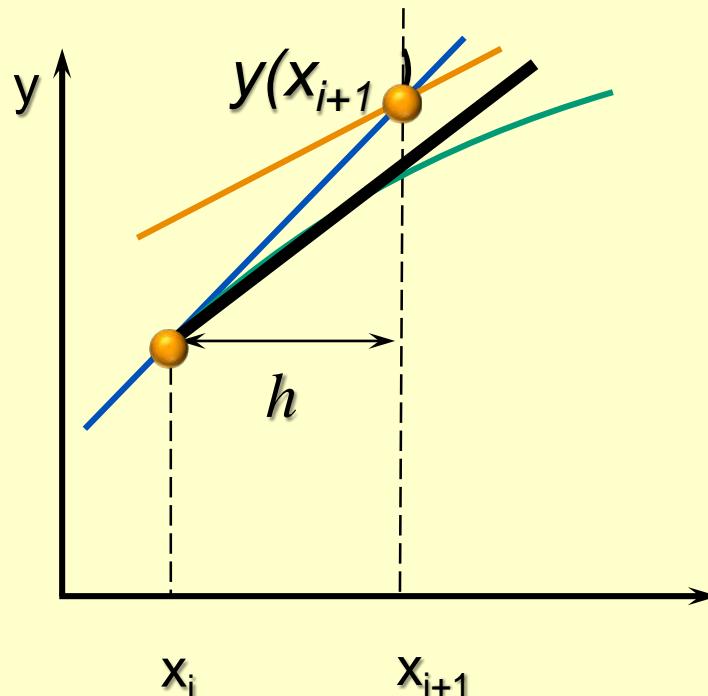
# Méthode trapezoïdale

On utilise  $y_p(x_{i+1})$  pour calculer la pente  $f(x_{i+1}, y_{i+1})$



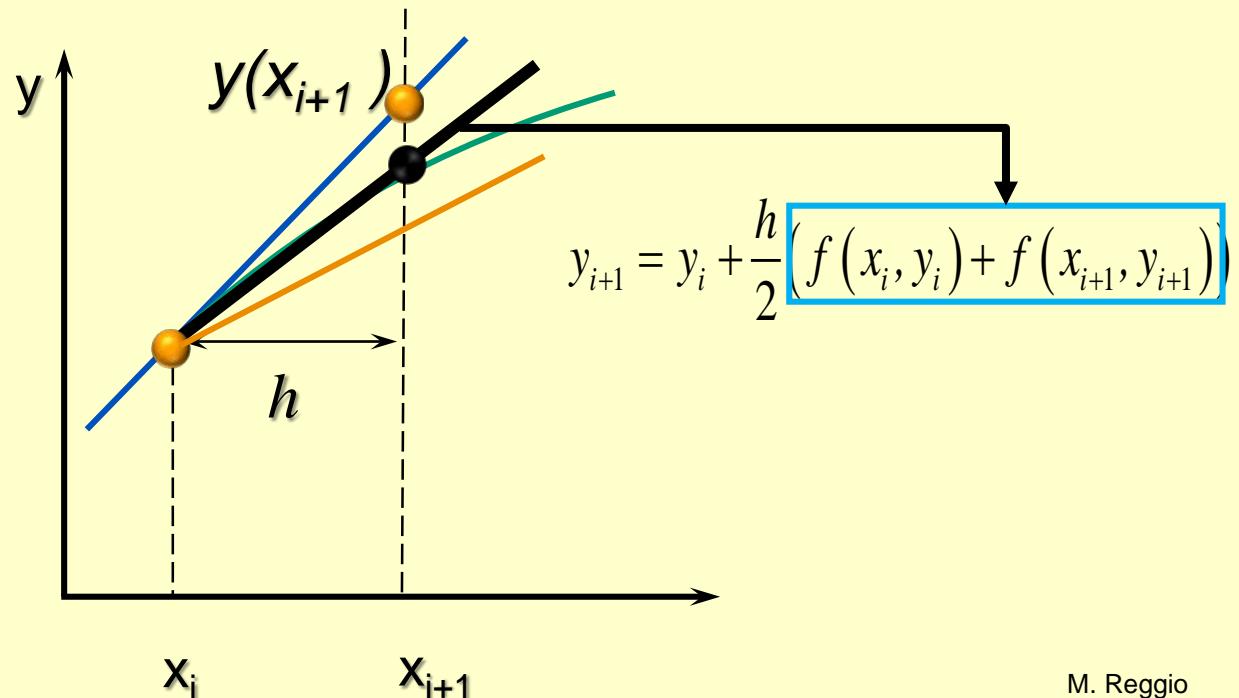


*On calcule alors la moyenne entre les pentes  
 $f(x_i, y_i)$  et  $f(x_{i+1}, y_{i+1})$*





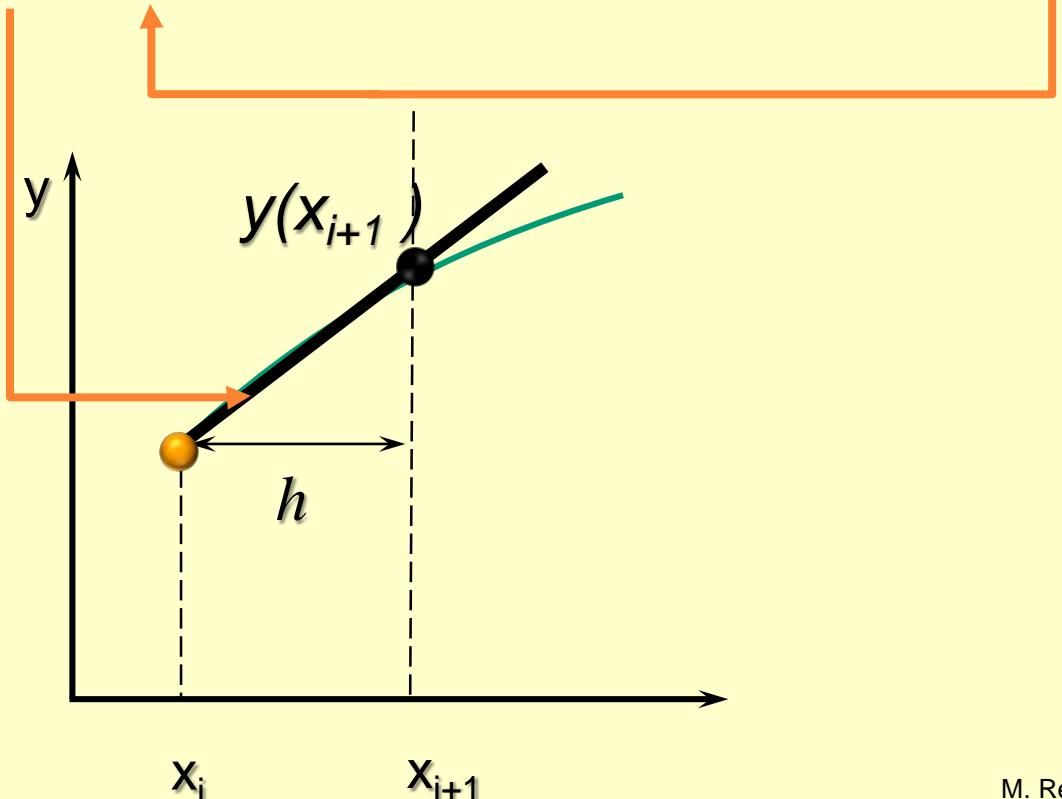
*On utilise la pente moyenne pour recalculer  $y_{i+1}$*





# Pente pondérée $\Phi$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{2} (f(x_i, y_i) + f(x_{i+1}, y_{i+1})) \quad y_{i+1} = y_i + \Phi h$$





# Méthode du point milieu

On utilise la méthode d' Euler pour prédire une valeur de  $y$  au point milieu de l'intervalle  $i + 1/2$

$$y_{i+1/2} = y_i + \frac{h}{2} f_i$$

Cette quantité est utilisée pour estimer la pente en ce point milieu

$$y'_{i+1/2} = f(x_{i+1/2}, y_{i+1/2}) = f_{i+1/2}$$



# Méthode du point milieu

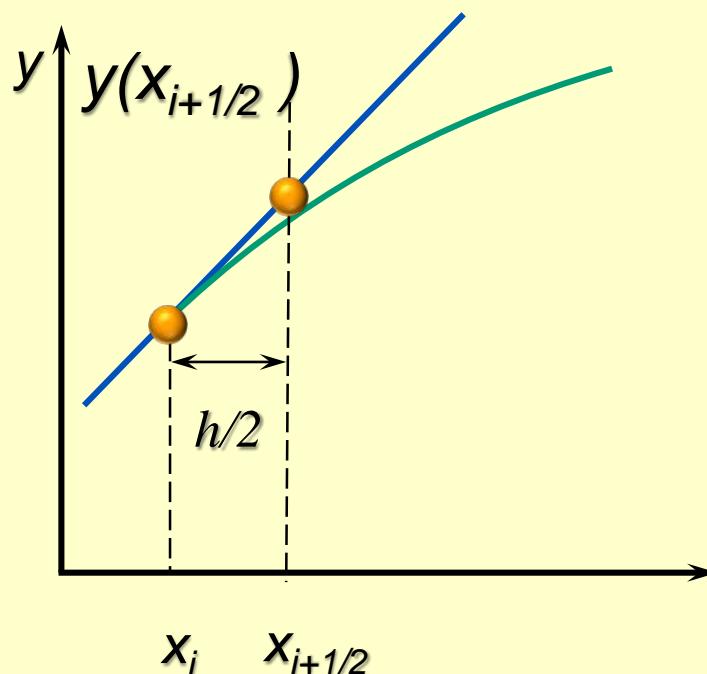
- On utilise cette pente et on applique la méthode d'Euler dans l'intervalle  $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + f_{i+1/2} h$$



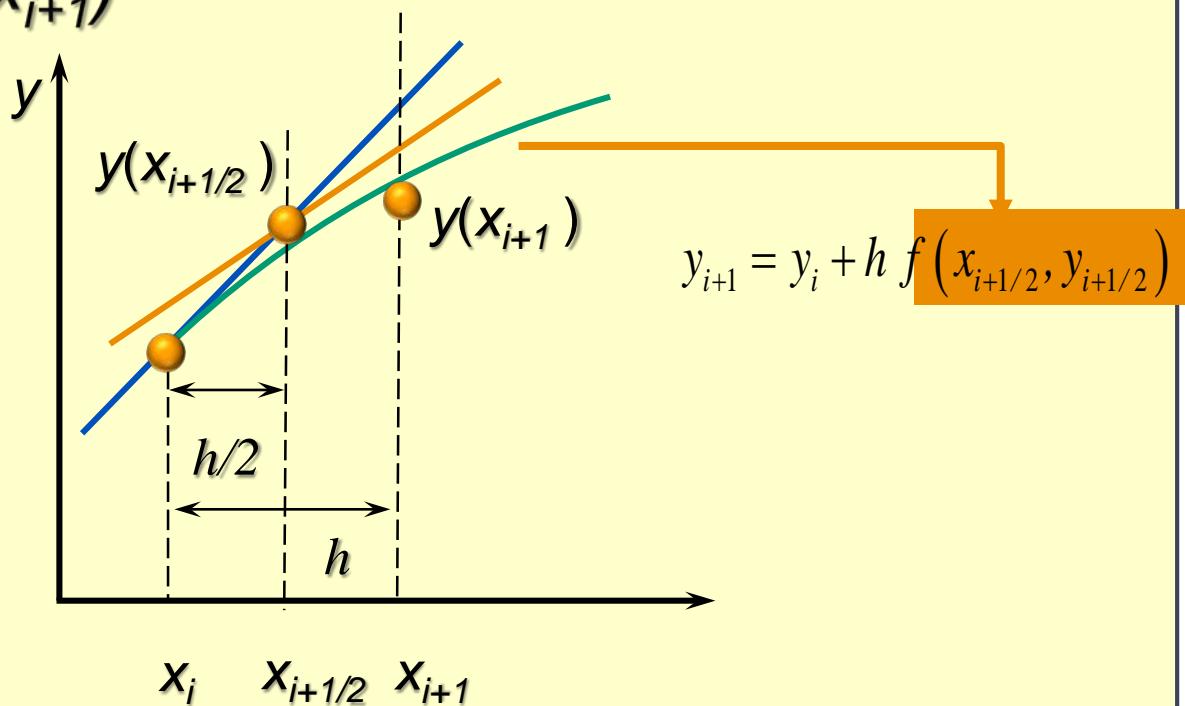
# Interprétation graphique

- Avec la pente  $f(x_i, y_i)$  évaluée en  $x_i$  et on prédit  $y(x_{i+1/2})$





- On évalue la pente en  $f(x_{i+1/2}, y_{i+1/2})$  pour ainsi calculer  $y(x_{i+1})$





# Méthodes de Runge-Kutta



Carl Runge



Martin Kutta  
M. Reggio



# L'idée de Runge-Kutta

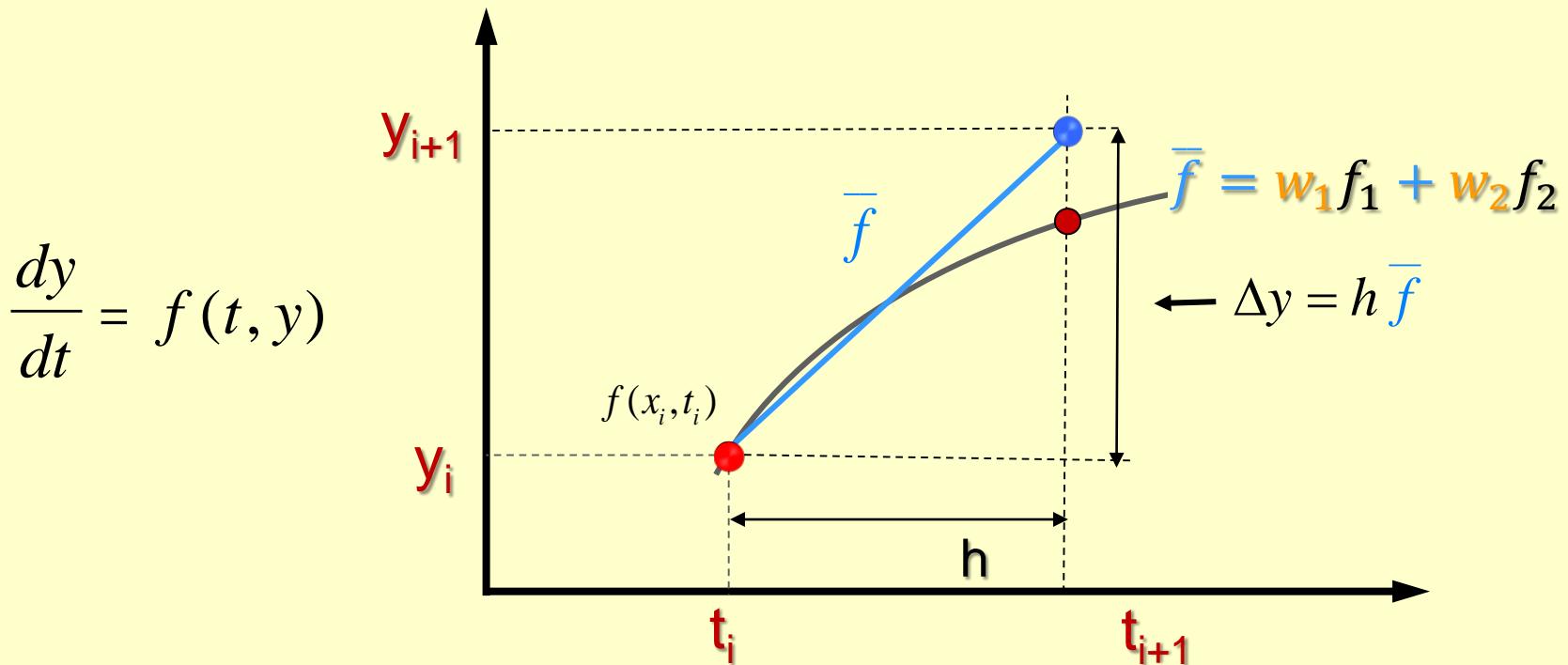
Obtenir des méthodes faciles, plus précises sans l' utilisation des série de Taylor:

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{d}{d x} y \Big|_x h + \frac{d^2 y}{d x^2} \Big|_x \frac{h^2}{2} + \frac{d^3 y}{d x^3} \Big|_x \frac{h^3}{3!} + \dots$$

**Comment?**



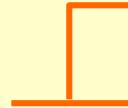
# Une pente pondérée





# Runge-Kutta d'ordre 2

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \Delta y$$



$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h\bar{f}$$

$$\bar{f} = w_1 f_1 + w_2 f_2$$

$$k_1 = \Delta y_1 = h\bar{f}(t_i, y_i)$$

$$k_2 = \Delta y_2 = h\bar{f}(t_i + c_2 h, y_i + a_{21} k_1)$$



$$f_1 = f(t_i, y_i)$$

$$f_2 = f(t_i + c_2 h, y_i + a_{21} k_1)$$

$$\Delta y_{21} = a_{21} k_1$$



# Runge-Kutta d'ordre 2

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{\Delta y}{w_1 k_1 + w_2 k_2}$$

$\Delta y \curvearrowright w_1 \Delta y_1 + w_2 \Delta y_2 = \Delta y$

$$k_1 = h f(t_i, y_i)$$

$$k_2 = h f(t_i + c_2 h, y_i + a_{21} k_1)$$

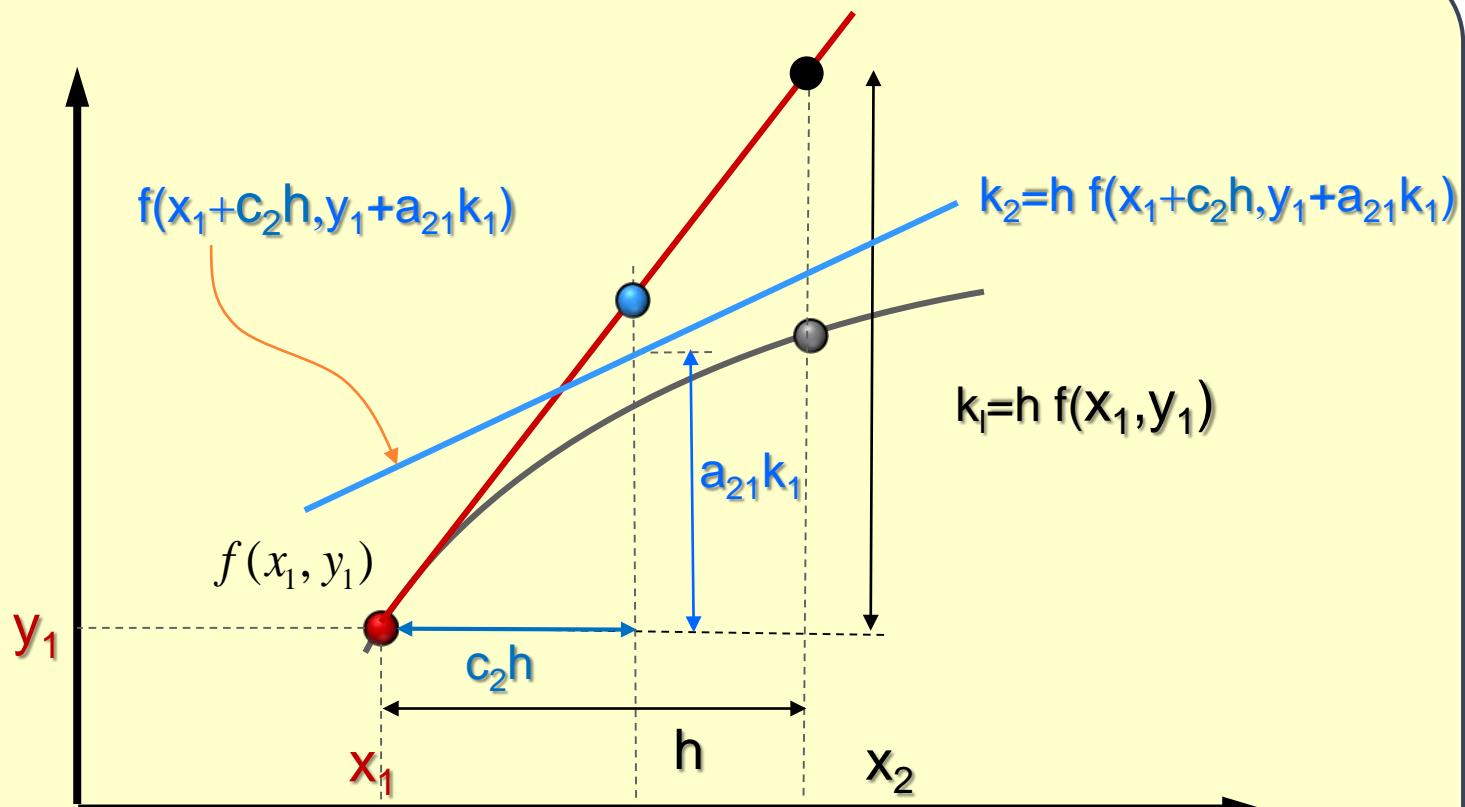
**$w_1$  et  $w_2$  sont des poids**

$f(t_i, y_i)$  et  $f(t_i + c_2 h, y_i + a_{21} k_1)$  sont des pentes

**Il faut déterminer  $w_1$ ,  $w_2$ ,  $c_2$  et  $a_{21}$**



# Runge-Kutta d'ordre 2





# Comment?

## Séries de Taylor

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{dy}{dx} h + \frac{d^2 y}{d x^2} \frac{h^2}{2} + \dots$$

↓

3 équations,  
un paramètre est libre

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + f h + f' \frac{h^2}{2} + \dots$$

↔

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + w_1 k_1 + w_2 k_2$$

$$\begin{cases} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ c_2 \\ a_{21} \end{cases}$$

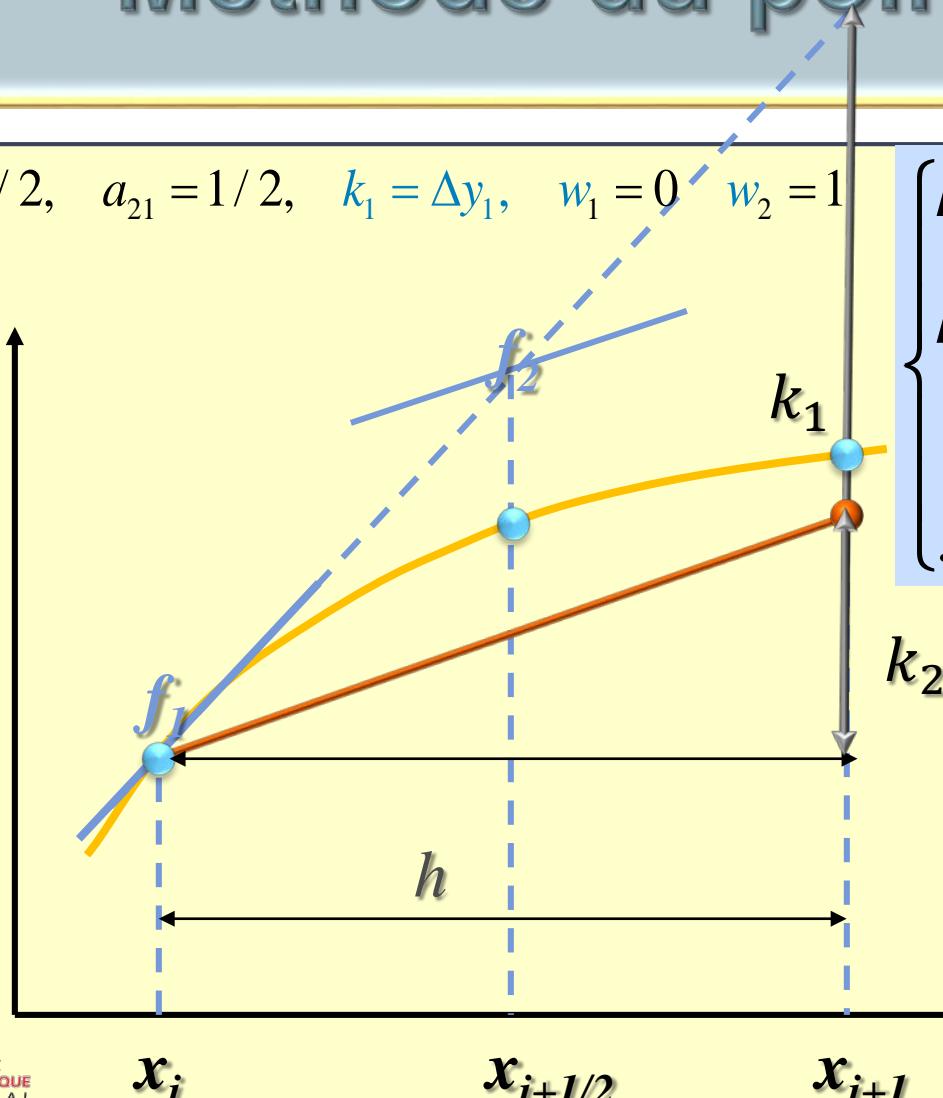
M. Reggio



# Méthode du point milieu

$$c_2 = 1/2, \quad a_{21} = 1/2, \quad k_1 = \Delta y_1, \quad w_1 = 0$$

$$w_2 = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} k_1 = hf(x_i, y_i) = hf_1 \\ k_2 = hf(x_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_i + \frac{1}{2}k_1) = hf_2 \\ y_{i+1} = y_i + k_2 \end{cases}$$

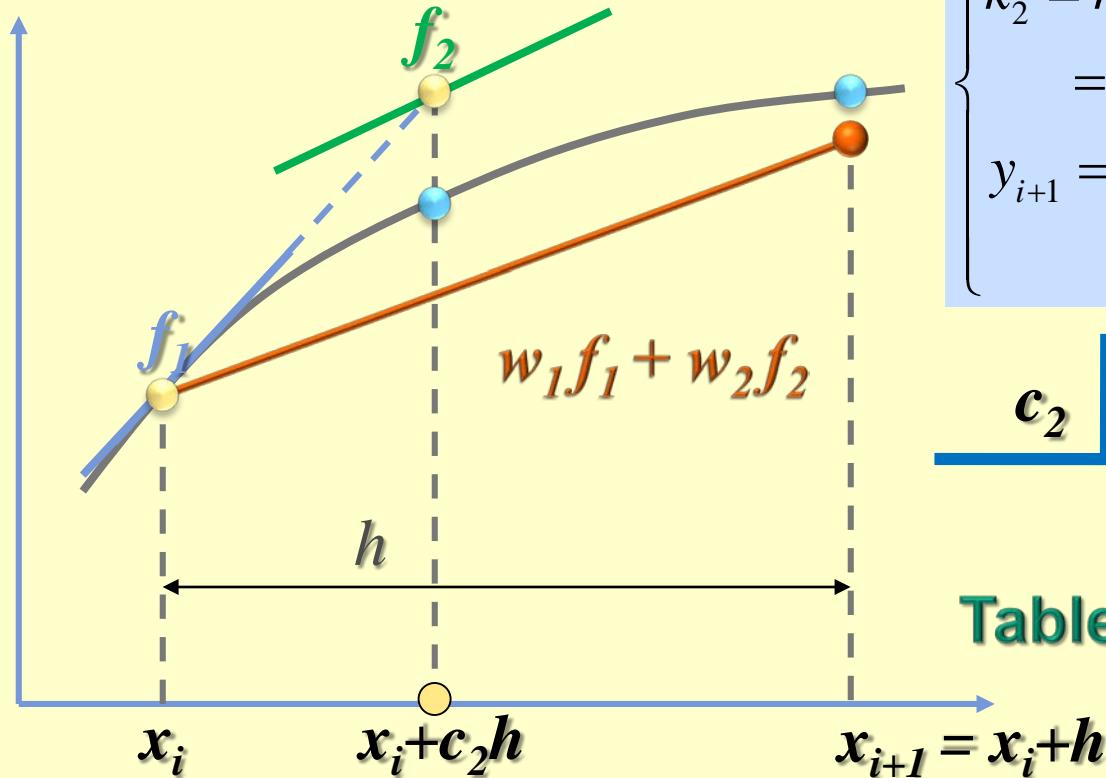
$$\begin{aligned} k_1 &= hf(x_i, y_i) \quad 1/2 \quad 1/2 \\ k_2 &= hf(x_i + c_2 h, y_i + a_{21} k_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + w_1 k_1 + w_2 k_2$$

0      1



# 2 pentes pondérées



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} k_1 = hf(x_i, y_i) = hf_1 \\ k_2 = hf(x_i + c_2 h, y_i + a_{21}k_1) \\ \quad = hf_2 \\ y_{i+1} = y_i + w_1 k_1 + w_2 k_2 \\ \quad = y_i + h(w_1 f_1 + w_2 f_2) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{c_2}{w_1} \quad | \quad \frac{a_{21}}{w_2}$$

**Tableau de Butcher**



# Méthode d'Euler modifiée(Heun)

$$k_1 = hf(x_i, y_i)$$

$$k_2 = hf(x_i + c_2 h, y_i + a_{21} k_1)$$

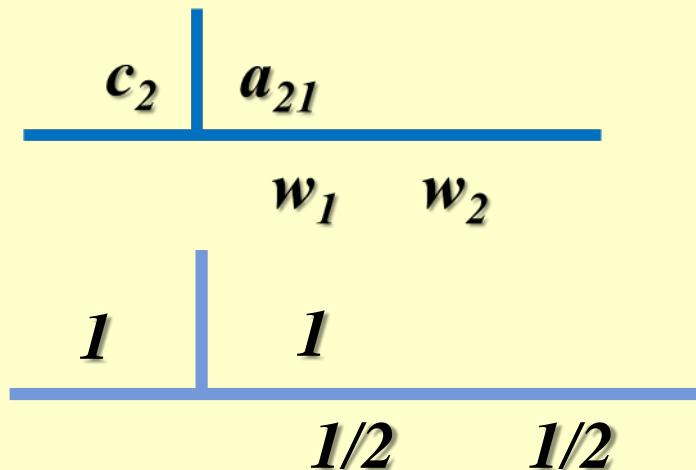
$$y_{i+1} = y_i + w_1 k_1 + w_2 k_2$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{2} \left( f(x_i, y_i) + f(x_{i+1}, y_{i+1}) \right)$$

$$k_1 = hf(x_i, y_i) = hf_1$$

$$k_2 = hf(x_i + h, y_i + k_1) = hf_2$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{1}{2} k_1 + \frac{1}{2} k_2$$





# Méthode 1/4 – 3/4

$$k_1 = hf(x_i, y_i)$$

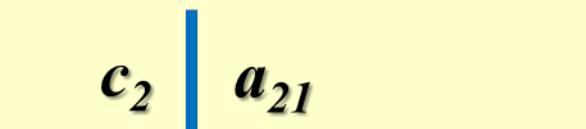
$$k_2 = hf(x_i + c_2 h, y_i + a_{21} k_1)$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + w_1 k_1 + w_2 k_2$$

$$k_1 = hf(x_i, y_i) \qquad \qquad \qquad = hf_1$$

$$k_2 = hf\left(x_i + \frac{2}{3}h, y_i + \frac{2}{3}k_1\right) = hf_2$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{1}{4}k_1 + \frac{3}{4}k_2$$





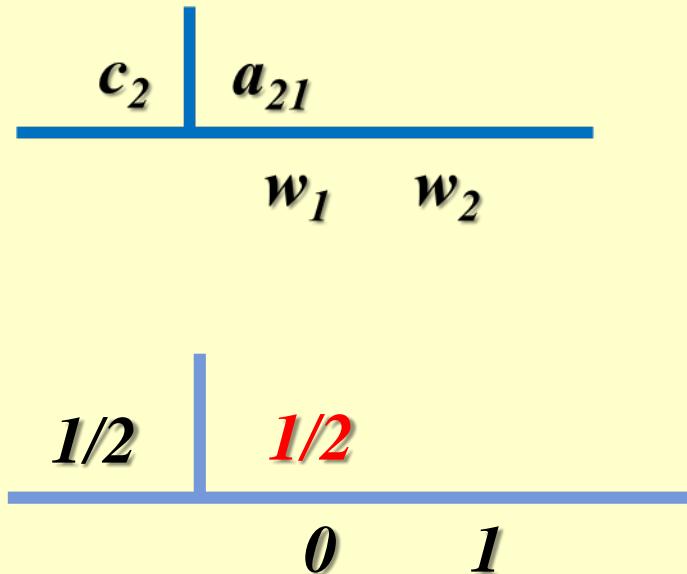
# Méthode du point milieu

$$k_1 = hf(x_i, y_i)$$

$$k_2 = hf(x_i + c_2 h, y_i + a_{21} k_1)$$

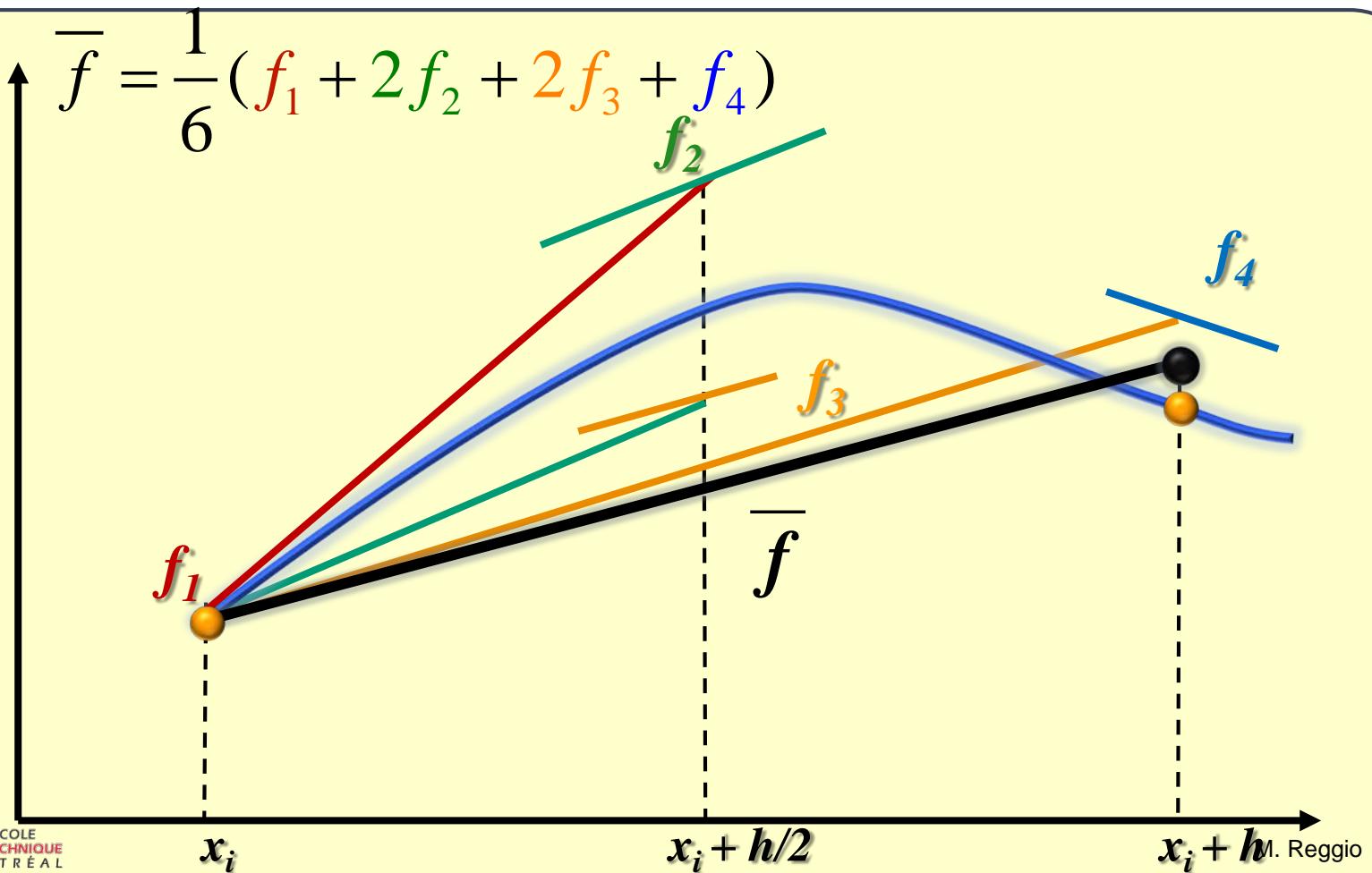
$$y_{i+1} = y_i + w_1 k_1 + w_2 k_2$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 = hf(x_i, y_i) = hf_1 \\ k_2 = hf\left(x_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_i + \frac{1}{2}k_1\right) \\ \qquad\qquad\qquad = hf_2 \\ y_{i+1} = y_i + k_2 \end{cases}$$





# La méthode de R-K classique





# Runge-Kutta d'ordre 4

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)$$

$$k_1 = f(t_n, y_n)$$

$$k_2 = f\left(t_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2}k_1\right)$$

$$k_3 = f\left(t_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2}k_2\right)$$

$$k_4 = f(t_n + h, y_n + hk_3)$$



# Exemple R-K-4

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{t - y}{2}$$
$$y(0) = 1$$

$$k_1 = hf(t_n, y_n)$$
$$k_2 = hf\left(t_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2}k_1\right)$$
$$k_3 = hf\left(t_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2}k_2\right)$$
$$k_4 = hf(t_n + h, y_n + hk_3)$$

Avec  $\Delta t = h = 0.25$ , on a



$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{t - y}{2}$$

$$y(0) = 1$$

$$k_1 = hf(t_n, y_n)$$

$$k_2 = hf\left(t_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2}k_1\right)$$

$$k_3 = hf\left(t_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2}k_2\right)$$

$$k_4 = hf(t_n + h, y_n + hk_3)$$

$$f(0,1) = \frac{0-1}{2} = -0.5 \quad k_1 = \underbrace{hf_1}_{\Delta y_1} = 0.25(-0.5)$$

$h=0.25$

$$t_n + h/2 = 0 + \frac{0.25}{2} = 0.125 \quad y_n + k_1/2 = 1 + 1/2(0.25(-0.5)) = 0.9375$$

$$f_2 = \frac{0.125 - 0.9375}{2} = -0.40625 \quad k_2 = hf_2 = 0.25(-0.40625)$$

$\Delta y_2$

$$t_n + h/2 = 0 + \frac{0.25}{2} = 0.125 \quad y_n + k_2/2 = 1 + 1/2(0.25(-0.40625)) = 0.94921875$$



$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{t - y}{2}$$

$$y(0) = 1$$

$$k_1 = hf(t_n, y_n)$$

$$k_2 = hf\left(t_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2}k_1\right)$$

$$k_3 = hf\left(t_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2}k_2\right)$$

$$k_4 = hf(t_n + h, y_n + hk_3)$$

$$t_n + h/2 = 0 + \frac{0.25}{2} = 0.125 \quad y_n + k_2/2 = 1 + 1/2(0.25(-0.4625)) = 0.94921875$$

$$f_3 = \frac{0.125 - 0.94921875}{2} = -0.4121094 \quad k_3 = hf_3 = 0.25(-0.4121094)$$

$\underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{\Delta y_3}$

$$t_n + h = 0 + 0.25 = 0.25 \quad y_n + k_3 = 1 + 0.25(-0.4121094) = 0.89697265$$

$$f_4 = \frac{0.25 - 0.89697265}{2} = -0.3234863 \quad k_4 = hf_4 = 0.25(-0.3234863)$$

$\underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{\Delta y_4}$

$$y_1 = y_0 + \frac{1}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4) = 0.8984375$$



$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x\sqrt{y}, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

**h = 0.5**

$$y = (1 + x^2/4)^2 \rightarrow 1.12890625$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 = hf(x_0, y_0) = (0.5)(0\sqrt{1.0}) = 0 \\ k_2 = hf(x_0 + 0.5h, y_0 + 0.5k_1) = hf(0.25, 1.0) = (0.50)(0.25\sqrt{1}) = 0.125 \\ k_3 = hf(x_0 + 0.5h, y_0 + 0.5k_2) = hf(0.25, 1.0625) = (0.5)(0.25\sqrt{1.0625}) = 0.128847 \\ k_4 = hf(x_0 + h, y_0 + k_3) = hf(0.5, 1.128847) = (0.5)(0.5\sqrt{1.128847}) = 0.265618 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= y_0 + \frac{1}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4) = 1 + \frac{1}{6}[0 + 2(0.125) + 2(0.128847) + 0.265618] \\ &= 1.128885 \quad (\varepsilon_t = 0.0018\%) \end{aligned}$$



```
function [x, y] = RK4(f, tspan, y0, n)
% function [x, y] = RK4(f, y0, a, b, n)
% y' = f(x,y)
% condition initiale y(a) = y0
% on effectue n pas de la méthode de Runge-Kutta d'ordre 4;
a = tspan(1); b = tspan(2); h = (b-a) / n;
x=(a+h : h: b);
k1 = h*feval(f,a,y0) ;
k2 = h*feval(f, a + h/2, y0 + k1/2);
k3 = h*feval(f, a + h/2, y0 + k2/2);
k4 = h*feval(f, a + h, y0 + k3);
y(1) = y0 + k1/6 + k2/3 + k3/3 + k4/6;
for i = 1 : n-1
    k1 = h*feval(f, x(i), y(i));
    k2 = h*feval(f, x(i) + h/2, y(i) + k1/2);
    k3 = h*feval(f, x(i) + h/2, y(i) + k2/2);
    k4 = h*feval(f, x(i) + h, y(i) + k3);
    y(i+1) = y(i) + k1/6 + k2/3 + k3/3 + k4/6;
end
x = [ a x ];
y = [ y0 y ];
```



$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -2x - y, \quad y(0) = -1$$

| h      | Erreur en x=0.4 |          |               | Rapport d'erreur |          |               |
|--------|-----------------|----------|---------------|------------------|----------|---------------|
|        | Euler           |          |               | Euler            | Modifiée | Runge-Kutta 4 |
|        | Euler           | Modifiée | Runge-Kutta 4 | Euler            | Modifiée | Runge-Kutta 4 |
| 0.4000 | 2.11E-02        | 2.90E-02 | 2.40E-04      |                  |          |               |
| 0.2000 | 9.10E-01        | 6.42E-03 | 1.27E-05      | 3.3              | 4.5      | 18.9          |
| 0.1000 | 4.27E-01        | 1.44E-03 | 7.29E-07      | 2.1              | 4.5      | 17.4          |
| 0.0500 | 2.07E-01        | 3.48E-04 | 4.37E-08      | 2.1              | 4.1      | 16.7          |
| 0.0250 | 1.02E-01        | 8.54E-05 | 2.76E-09      | 2.0              | 4.1      | 15.8          |
| 0.0125 | 5.06E-01        | 2.11E-05 | 1.65E-10      | 2.0              | 4.0      | 16.7          |



# Runge-Kutta d'ordre 4

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)$$

$$k_1 = f(t_n, y_n)$$

$$k_2 = f\left(t_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2}k_1\right)$$

$$k_3 = f\left(t_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2}k_2\right)$$

$$k_4 = f(t_n + h, y_n + hk_3)$$



# Tableau de Butcher R-K-4

|                |     | a <sub>ij</sub> |     |                |     |
|----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| c <sub>j</sub> |     | 1/2             | 1/2 | 0              | 1/2 |
|                | 1/2 | 0               | 0   | 0              | 1   |
|                | 1   |                 |     |                |     |
|                |     | 1/6             | 1/3 | 1/3            | 1/6 |
|                |     |                 |     | w <sub>i</sub> |     |



# Famille des R-K-4

$$k_1 = hf(x_i, y_i) = hf_1$$

$$k_2 = hf(x_i + c_2 h, y_i + a_{21} k_1) = hf_2$$

$$k_3 = hf(x_i + c_3 h, y_i + a_{31} k_1 + a_{32} k_2) = hf_3$$

$$k_4 = hf(x_i + c_4 h, y_i + a_{41} k_1 + a_{42} k_2 + a_{43} k_3) = hf_4$$

$$\Delta x_m = c_m h, \quad \Delta y_{mn} = a_{mn} k_n$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + w_1 k_1 + w_2 k_2 + w_3 k_3 + w_4 k_4$$



# Tableau pour la famille R-K-4

|       |       |  |          |          |               |
|-------|-------|--|----------|----------|---------------|
| $k_1$ |       |  |          |          |               |
| $k_2$ | $c_2$ |  | $a_{21}$ |          | $0 < c_m < 1$ |
| $k_3$ | $c_3$ |  | $a_{31}$ | $a_{32}$ |               |
| $k_4$ | $c_4$ |  | $a_{41}$ | $a_{42}$ | $a_{43}$      |

$w_1 \quad w_2 \quad w_3 \quad w_4$



# La méthode R-K-4 classique

Quelques coefficients  $a_{ij}$  sont nuls

$$k_1 = hf(x_i, y_i) \quad 1/2 \quad = hf_1$$

$$k_2 = hf(x_i + c_2 h, y_i + a_{21} k_1) \quad 1/2 \quad = hf_2$$

$$k_3 = hf(x_i + c_3 h, y_i \boxed{\phantom{0}} + a_{32} k_2) \quad 1 \quad = hf_3$$

$$k_4 = hf(x_i + c_4 h, y_i \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \boxed{\phantom{0}} \end{array} + a_{43} k_3) \quad 1 \quad = hf_4$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + w_1 k_1 + w_2 k_2 + w_3 k_3 + w_4 k_4$$

1/6

2/6

2/6

1/6



# Méthodes R-K d'ordre n

$$k_1 = hf(x_i, y_i) = hf_1$$

$$k_2 = hf(x_i + c_2 h, y_i + a_{21} k_1) = hf_2$$

$$k_3 = hf(x_i + c_3 h, y_i + a_{31} k_1 + a_{32} k_2) = hf_3$$

$$k_4 = hf(x_i + c_4 h, y_i + a_{41} k_1 + a_{42} k_2 + a_{43} k_3) = hf_4$$

⋮

$\overbrace{\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad}$   
 $\Delta y_{\text{interne}}$

$$k_m = hf(x_i + c_m h, y_i + a_{m1} k_1 + \cdots + a_{m,m-1} k_{m-1}) = hf_m$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + w_1 k_1 + w_2 k_2 + \cdots + w_m k_m$$

$$= y_i + \underbrace{h(w_1 f_1 + w_2 f_2 + \cdots + w_m f_m)}_{\Delta y_{\text{finale}}}$$



# Tableau de Butcher

|          |          |          |          |          |  |             |               |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|-------------|---------------|
| $c_2$    | $a_{21}$ |          |          |          |  |             | $0 < c_m < 1$ |
| $c_3$    | $a_{31}$ | $a_{32}$ |          |          |  |             |               |
| $c_4$    | $a_{41}$ | $a_{42}$ | $a_{43}$ |          |  |             |               |
| $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ |          |  |             | $\ddots$      |
| $c_m$    | $a_{m1}$ | $a_{m2}$ | $a_{m3}$ | $\cdots$ |  | $a_{m,m-1}$ |               |

$w_1 \quad w_2 \quad w_3 \quad \cdots \quad w_{m-1} \quad w_m$

M. Reggio



# Méthodes d'ordre > 4

*Lawson d'ordre 5*

|     |      |       |      |       |     |
|-----|------|-------|------|-------|-----|
| 1/2 | 1/2  |       |      |       |     |
| 1/4 | 3/16 | 1/16  |      |       |     |
| 1/2 | 0    | 0     | 1/2  |       |     |
| 3/4 | 0    | -3/16 | 6/16 | 9/16  |     |
| 1   | 1/7  | 4/7   | 6/7  | -12/7 | 8/7 |

---

|      |   |       |       |       |      |
|------|---|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 7/90 | 0 | 32/90 | 12/90 | 32/90 | 7/90 |
|------|---|-------|-------|-------|------|



# Méthodes d'ordre > 4

*Butcher d'ordre 6*

|     |        |       |       |       |       |        |        |
|-----|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| 1/3 | 1/3    |       |       |       |       |        |        |
| 2/3 | 0      | 2/3   |       |       |       |        |        |
| 1/3 | 1/12   | 1/3   | -1/12 |       |       |        |        |
| 1/2 | -1/16  | 9/8   | -3/16 | -3/8  |       |        |        |
| 1/2 | 0      | 9/8   | -3/8  | -3/4  | 1/2   |        |        |
| 1   | 9/44   | -9/11 | 63/44 | 18/11 | 0     | -16/11 |        |
|     | 11/120 | 0     | 27/40 | 27/40 | -4/15 | -4/15  | 11/120 |

|       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |              |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|--------------|
| $p$   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8  | $\geq 9$     |
| $s_p$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 11 | $\geq p + 3$ |



$$\frac{dy}{dt} + 0.6y = 10e^{-(t-2)^2/[2(0.075)^2]} ; \quad y(0) = 0.5$$



# Méthodes R-K emboîtés

*Méthodes permettant le contrôle du pas  $h$  en fonction de l'erreur*

*La première méthode a été présentée par Fehlberg en 1978*

*Elle utilise simultanément des méthodes d'ordre 4 et d'ordre 5*



# Contrôle du pas

On voudrait **estimer l'erreur** au fur et à mesure que les calculs progressent et ainsi modifier la grandeur du pas  $h$

Une possibilité est d'effectuer les calculs deux fois. Une première fois avec un pas  $h$  et une seconde fois avec un pas  $2h$

Une autre possibilité est d'effectuer les calculs deux fois avec deux méthodes d'ordre successif (4 et 5 par exemple).



# Contrôle du pas

Valeur exacte

$$y(x+h) = y_{RK4} + O(h^5)$$

Valeur exacte

$$y(x+h) = y_{RK5} + O(h^6)$$

---

$$0 = y_{RK4} - y_{RK5} + O(h^5) - O(h^6)$$

M. Reggio



# Contrôle du pas

$$y_{RK5} - y_{RK4} \approx O(h^5) - O(h^6)$$

$O(h^6) \ll O(h^5)$



# Runge-Kutta-Fehlberg

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{12}{13}$$

$$1$$

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{32}$$

$$\frac{1932}{2197}$$

$$\frac{439}{216}$$

$$\frac{25}{126}$$

$$\frac{9}{32}$$

$$\frac{-7200}{2197}$$

$$-8$$

$$0$$

$$\frac{7296}{2197}$$

$$\frac{3680}{513}$$

$$\frac{1408}{2565}$$

*Ordre 4*

$$\frac{-845}{4104}$$

$$\frac{2197}{41047}$$

$$-\frac{1}{5}$$



# Runge-Kutta-Fehlberg

$$\frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \quad \frac{3}{32} \quad \frac{9}{32}$$

$$\frac{12}{13} \quad \frac{1932}{2197} \quad \frac{-7200}{2197} \quad \frac{7296}{2197}$$

$$1 \quad \frac{439}{216} \quad -8 \quad \frac{3680}{513} \quad \frac{-845}{4104}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{-8}{27} \quad 2 \quad \frac{-3544}{2565} \quad \frac{1859}{4104} \quad \frac{-11}{40}$$

$$\frac{16}{135} \quad 0 \quad \frac{6656}{12825} \quad \frac{28561}{56430} \quad \frac{-9}{50} \quad \frac{2}{55}$$

*Ordre 5*



# Runge-Kutta-Fehlberg

Mêmes coefficients ( $k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4, k_5$ ) pour l'ordre 4 et 5

Plus économique

Estimation d'erreur – solution à pas de temps adaptatif (variable)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Erreur} = & \left( \frac{16}{135} - \frac{25}{216} \right) k_1 + (0 - 0) k_2 + \left( \frac{6656}{12825} - \frac{1408}{2565} \right) k_3 \\ & + \left( \frac{28561}{56430} - \frac{2197}{4104} \right) k_4 + \left( \frac{-9}{50} - 5 \right) k_5 + \frac{2}{55} k_6 \end{aligned}$$



# Étapes de la méthode R-K-F

Calcul de  $y_{i+1}$  avec une méthode R-K-F de 4<sup>ième</sup>ordre  $\Rightarrow$

$(y_1)_{4\text{ieme}}$

Calcul de  $y_{i+1}$  avec une méthode R-K-F de 5<sup>ième</sup>ordre  $\Rightarrow$

$(y_2)_{5\text{ieme}}$

Calcul de l'erreur estimée  $E_e \sim (y_2)_{5\text{ieme}} - (y_1)_{4\text{ieme}}$

Ajustement du pas en fonction de l'  $E_e$



# Bogacki–Shampine (ode23)

| $c_j$   | $a_{ij}$ |     |     |     |
|---------|----------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1/2     | 1/2      |     |     |     |
| 3/4     | 0        | 3/4 |     |     |
| $w_i$   | 2/9      | 1/3 | 4/9 | 0   |
| $w_i^*$ | 7/24     | 1/4 | 1/3 | 1/8 |

$$Erreur = h \sum_{i=1}^s (w_i - w_i^*) k_i$$



# R-K Dormand–Prince (ode 45)

| $c_j$ | $a_{ij}$   |             |            |          |               |          |      |
|-------|------------|-------------|------------|----------|---------------|----------|------|
| 1/5   | 1/5        |             |            |          |               |          |      |
| 3/10  | 3/40       | 9/40        |            |          |               |          |      |
| 4/5   | 44/45      | -56/15      | 32/9       |          |               |          |      |
| 8/9   | 19372/6561 | -25360/2187 | 64448/6561 | -212/729 |               |          |      |
| 1     | 9017/3168  | -355/33     | 46732/5247 | 49/176   | -5103/18656   |          |      |
| 1     | 35/384     | 0           | 500/1113   | 125/192  | -2187/6784    | 11/84    |      |
| W     | 5179/57600 | 0           | 7571/16695 | 393/640  | -92097/339200 | 187/2100 | 1/40 |
| W*    | 35/384     | 0           | 500/1113   | 125/192  | -2187/6784    | 11/84    | 0    |

$$Erreur = h \sum_{i=1}^s (w_i - w_i^*) k_i$$



# MATLAB

*Méthodes Runge-Kutta d'ordre 2 et 3*

$$[x, y] = \text{ode23} ('F', \text{tspan}, y_0)$$

*Méthodes Runge-Kutta d'ordre 4 et 5*

$$[x, y] = \text{ode45} ('F', \text{tspan}, y_0)$$

*Contrôle du pas*

