TT1 Optimisation continue Polytech Lyon 3A MAM 2023-2024

Problème

I-a-ay) on a ((y x u + 8) = a (y x u + 8) + b (x u k + 8 v k v)

[(y 8u + 8v) = 0

=) (y 80 + 8V) = b (8U2 + 8V2)

Lour simplifier pasons $\tilde{y} = y^{8u+8v}$

J = 6 (84+81).

y = ab8u1 + ab8u1 + b8u2 + b8u2 = ab (842+842)+ b (842+842)

y = a2b(8u2 + 8v2) + ab(8u2 + 8v2) + b(8u3 + 8v3)

Par conjecture, on a:

 $y_n = a^{n-1}b(8u_1 + 8v_1) + a^{n-2}b(8u_2 + 8v_2) + a^{n-3}b(8u_3 + 8v_3) +$ + p (8 m + 8 m)

On va le démontrer par récurrence: * Initialisation: Dident, $y_1 = a^{1-2}b(8u_1+8v_1)$. * Hérédité: Supposons (*) Unai, et montrons que $y_{n+1} = a^{n}b(8u_{1} + 8u_{1}) + a^{n-2}b(8u_{2} + 8v_{2}) + a^{n-2}b(8u_{3} + 8v_{3})$ + --- + b (8 n+1 8 Nn+1). Orona; y = ayn +6(84+1+84n+1) $= a \left(a^{n-2}b(8u_1+8v_1) + a^{n-2}b(8u_2+8v_2) + \cdots + b(8u_n+8v_n) \right)$ $= a^{n}b(8u_{1} + 8v_{1}) + a^{n-1}b(8u_{2} + 8v_{2}) + ---+ab(8u_{n} + 8v_{n})$ Conclusion: $(y^{8u+8v})_{k} = a^{k-1}b(8u_1+8v_1)+a^{k-2}b(8u_2+8v_2)+a^{k-3}b(8u_3+8v_3)+---+b(8u_k+8v_1)$ 7 p (8 (m+1 + g M+1) $a^{k-3}b(8u_3+8v_3)+---+b(8u_k+8v_k)$ Ainsi en posant 8=1, S=0, on obteent (44) K = ak-16 1/1 + ak-26 42+ ak-3643+--- 64K 8=0 et 8=1 =1 $(y)_{k} = a^{k-1}bv_{1} + a^{k-2}bv_{2} + - - + bv_{k}$

Iaq) En multipliant par 8 à (y") x et 8 à (y") x 100 abtient: 8 y 4 8 y V) = a b (842+842) + a b (842+842) + - 4 P(RNK+8NK) =) (y84+8V) = (8y4+8yV) K Ia3) L'application $u \in \mathbb{R}^n \mapsto y^u \in \mathbb{R}^n$ est lindaire. On Na raisonnons par récurrence sporer montrer que (x) K = yk + WK, AK * Pour K=1, on a: (x)1 = a 20 + bU1 = axo+bU1 y + + w = ay + bu + a w o = a 20 + bu1 $=) \quad \chi_1 = \chi_1 + \omega_1.$ * Supposons que (XXX = YK + WK ma: xxx = a xx + bux+1 = a (y4 + WK) + bUK+1 = ayk + buk+1 + awk

= yk+1 + Wk+1

Conclusion:
$$\forall k \in \mathbb{I}_{4} \text{ nJ}, \text{ on } a : \chi \chi = y^{0} + \omega \chi$$

Anosi $\chi^{0} = M \cup + \omega$

Posous $M = \begin{pmatrix} M_{1}p & M_{1}e & \dots & M_{1}n \\ M_{1}p & M_{1}e & \dots & M_{1}n \end{pmatrix}$

Alors $M \cup + \omega = \begin{pmatrix} M_{2}p & U_{2} + \dots & M_{1}n \\ M_{2}p & U_{2} + M_{1}e & U_{2} + \dots & + M_{1}n \\ M_{1}p & U_{2} + M_{1}e & U_{2} + \dots & + M_{1}n \\ M_{1}p & U_{2} + M_{1}p & U_{2} + \dots & + M_{1}n \\ M_{1}p & U_{2} + M_{1}p & U_{2} + \dots & + M_{1}n \\ M_{1}p & U_{2} + M_{1}p & U_{2} + \dots & + M_{1}n \\ M_{1}p & U_{2} + M_{1}p & U_{2} + \dots & + M_{1}n \\ M_{1}p & U_{2} + M_{1}p & U_{2} + \dots & + M_{1}n \\ M_{1}p & U_{2} + M_{1}p & U_{2} + \dots & + M_{1}n \\ M_{1}p & U_{2} + M_{1}p & U_{2} + \dots & + M_{1}n \\ M_{1}p & U_{2} + M_{1}p & U_{2} + \dots & + M_{1}n \\ M_{1}p & U_{2} + M_{1}p & U_{2} + \dots & + M_{1}n \\ M_{1}p & U_{2} + M_{1}p & U_{2} + \dots & + M_{1}n \\ M_{1}p & U_{2} + M_{1}p & U_{2} + \dots & + M_{1}n \\ M_{1}p & U_{2} + M_{1}p & U_{2} + \dots & + M_{1}n \\ M_{1}p & U_{2} + M_{1}p & U_{2} + \dots & + M_{1}n \\ M_{1}p & U_{2} + M_{1}p & U_{2} + \dots & + M_{1}n \\ M_{1}p & U_{2} + \dots & + M_{1}p & U_{2} + \dots & + M_{1}p \\ M_{1}p & U_{2} + M_{1}p & U_{2} + \dots & + M_{1}p \\ M_{1}p$

 $(xn-d)^2 = (su, su) + 2 (su, wn-d) + 11wn-d11^2$ = (STSU, U) + 2 (SU, Wn-d) + 1/1 wn-d/12 = 1 < (In+asTs)u, v > + a < (ou, stwn-d)> + 2 ||wn-d|| On posera R = as s + In. R'= In + \alpha STS = R : Rest symétrique. Montrons que STS est positive. <5TSh, h7 = <5h, sh) = (15h112 70, 4hta" =) STS est positive. Comme a > 0, alors a sts l'est aussi. Atinsi toute valeur propre p de 95 5 est positive. Soit Denne valeur p 2 une valeur propre de R. alors 1 = 1 + 2 p 7 0 =) R'est symétrique définie positive. f est une forme quachatique associée à la matrice R SPP; fest fortement convexe.

Luisque IRM est eur fermé et f Co sur IRM, alors il existe un unique point de minimum u* de f pur IRM. Partie I; 211 u112 = 1 (012+ -- + our) = 3 = 1 x2 4; $\frac{\partial}{\partial y_i}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}(x_i-d)^2\right) = \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial y_i}(x_i-d).$ $\frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial u_j} = u_j^2 + \alpha (\chi_n^2 - d) \frac{\partial}{\partial u_j^2} \chi_n^2$ Il suffit de montrer que $\frac{\partial}{\partial u_j} x_n = 3^{(8)}$ Xn = SU-1Wn = Mn, V2 - Wn

Mn, 2 U2 + Wn

Mn, 503 + Wn

=1 = Mn; = (yes)n

(a)
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

I-d)

$$\begin{cases}
P_{k} = \alpha P_{k+1} ; k = n-1, n-2, \dots, 1 \\
P_{n} = \alpha (\chi_{n}^{o} - d)
\end{cases}$$
En utilisant (5) et (8) monther que $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u_{j}}(u) = u_{j} + b p_{j}$

$$ma: \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_{j}}(u) = u_{j} + \alpha (\chi_{n}^{o} - d) \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{j}} \chi_{n}$$

$$= u_{j} + \alpha (\chi_{n}^{o} - d) \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{j}} \chi_{n}$$

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$$= u_{j} + \alpha (\chi_{n}^{o} - d) \frac{\partial u_{j}}{\partial u_{j}} \chi_{n}$$

$$= u_{j} + \alpha (\chi_{n}^{o} - d) \frac{\partial u_{j}$$

<u>Partie</u> II:

Le système (10) est donné par (1).

(11) est donné par : x° = y° + w°

=) x° = y° + w° = x°

(2) est donné par (9) de même que (13)

(14) est donné par l'équation d'Euler: Pf(u+) = 0

i.e u+ + bp+ = 0

(14) =>
$$u^{+} = -b p^{+}$$

(14) => $u^{+} = -b p^{+}$
(10) devient: $\chi_{k+1}^{+} = a \chi_{k}^{+} - b^{2} p_{k+1}^{+}$
(12) et (13): $p^{+} = \alpha (\chi_{n}^{+} - d)$
 $p^{+} = a \alpha (\chi_{n}^{+} - d)$
 $p^{+} = a^{-1} \kappa (\chi_{n}^{+} - d)$
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et $\chi_{k+1}^{+} = a \chi_{k}^{+} - b^{2} \alpha a^{-1} \kappa_{k+1}^{+} (\chi_{n}^{+} - d)$
Determinans χ_{n}^{+} : $\chi_{n}^{+} = a \chi_{n-1}^{+} - b^{2} \alpha a^{2} (\chi_{n}^{+} - d)$. (15)
 $\chi_{n}^{+} = a \chi_{n-1}^{+} - b^{2} \alpha a^{2} (\chi_{n}^{+} - d)$. (15)
 $\chi_{n}^{+} = a^{2} \chi_{n-2}^{+} - b^{2} \alpha a^{4} (\chi_{n}^{+} - d) - b^{2} \alpha a^{2} (\chi_{n}^{+} - d)$
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 $\chi_{n}^{+} = a^{2} \chi_{n-2}^{+} - b^{2} \alpha (\alpha^{2} + a^{4}) (\chi_{n}^{+} - d)$
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K par n-3 donne: $2x_{n-2} = ax_{n-3} - b^{2} \alpha a^{4} (x_{n} - d).$ =) $xn = a^3x_{h-3} - b^2x a^6(xn^4-d) - b^2x(a^2+a^4)(xn^4-d)$ $\chi_{n}^{*} = a^{3} \chi_{n-3} - b^{2} \alpha \left(a^{2} + a^{4} + a^{6} \right) \left(\chi_{n}^{*} - d \right)$ (17). (15), (16) et (17) donnent, par conjecture que: $\forall k \in \mathbb{G}_{4}^{n}$ $\forall k \in \mathbb$ $(1 + b^{2} \times \sum_{i=1}^{k} 2^{i}) \times_{n}^{t} = a^{k} \times_{n-k}^{t} + b^{2} \times a^{k} = a^{k} \times_{n-k}^{t} + a^{k$ 70 car b + o et a 70 et azi 7,0 Pour K=n, ma: (1+b2 x \(\frac{5}{i=1}\) \(\chi_n \) = \(\alpha^2 \) \(\chi_n \) = \(\alpha^2 \) \(\chi_n \) = \(\chi_n \) \(\chi_n \) = \(\chi_n \) Postons par Mn: Mn= b2x 5 a2i i=1 (2+ Mn) 2th = a lo + d Mn Kn = a" no + d Mn =) [4 = - baan-k (an 20 + d Mn - d) 1+Mn
7+Mn
7+Mn
7+Mn