$$Simples: \int_{-2h}^{2h} (2\omega_1) dx \approx \frac{2h}{3} \cdot \left( U_{2h}^{-1} + {}^{1}U_0 + U_{2h}^{-1} \right)$$

$$Togles: \int_{-2h}^{2h} (2\omega_1) dx \approx \frac{2h}{3} \cdot \left( U_{2h}^{-1} + {}^{1}U_0 + U_{2h}^{-1} \right)$$

$$\int_{-2h}^{2h} (2\omega_1) dx = \left[ \times \mathcal{A}_{2h}(0) + \frac{\lambda^2}{4} \frac{\lambda^2(0)}{4} + \frac{\lambda^2}{4} \frac{\lambda^2(0)}{4} + \frac{\lambda^2}{4k^2} \frac{\lambda^2(0)}{4k^2} + \frac{\lambda^2}{4k^2} \frac{\lambda^2}{4k^2} + \frac{$$

=> 
$$\frac{h}{3}$$
. (12  $u(0) + 8h^{2}n''(0) + \frac{5}{3}h''u'''(0) + \frac{17}{10}h''u''(0)$ )  
=>  $4hu(0) + 8h^{3}u''(0) = -15$ 

$$\Rightarrow 4h u(0) + \frac{8}{3}h^{3}u'(0) + \frac{5}{3}h^{5}u''(0) + \frac{17}{270}h^{7}u''(0)$$

$$|E^{h}| = (5)$$

$$|E^{h}| = \left(\frac{5}{9} - \frac{8}{15}\right) h^{5} u^{(4)}(0) + \left(\frac{17}{270} - \frac{16}{315}\right) h^{7} u^{(6)}(0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{45} h^{5} u^{(4)}(0) + \frac{23}{1890} h^{7} u^{(6)}(0)$$

$$= \int |E_{B}| = \frac{16|E^{h}| - |E^{2h}|}{15}$$

$$= \int 16 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 2^{(4)}(0) + 16 \cdot \frac{23}{1590} h^{\frac{7}{2}} 2^{(6)}(0) - \frac{16}{45} h^{\frac{7}{2}} 2^{(6)}(0) - \frac{64}{345} h^{\frac{7}{2}} 2^{(6)}(0) \Big] / 15$$

$$= \frac{8}{945} h^{\frac{7}{2}} 2^{(6)}(0) h^{\frac{7}{2}} 2^{(6)}(0) \Big] / 15$$

$$= (b-a) \cdot \frac{2 u^{(4)}(6)}{945} \cdot h^{6}$$

ex 51.

1 (x) = sen(x) + u(x) x 6[0;1] n(0)=0

· Solution homogène:

=> solution de la form uh(x) = A ex

· Solution portunière  $u^{p}(x) = (C(or(x) + Bn(x))$ 

u'(x) - u(x) = nen(x) (=) -C sin(x) + B co(x) - C co(x) - B nen(x) = nen(x) $= \begin{cases} B - C = 0 \\ -B - C = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B = -\frac{1}{2} \\ C = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow u^{p}(x) = -\frac{1}{2}. (con(x) + nun(x))$ 

=) 
$$u^{p}(x) = -1$$
 ( (2)

· Solution:  $u(x) = u^h(x) + u^p(x) = Ae^{x} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\omega(x) + nen(x))$ 

On 
$$u(0) = 0$$
 =>  $A - \frac{1}{2} = 0$  =>  $A = \frac{1}{2}$ .  $(\omega(x) + \omega(x)) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (e^{x} - \omega(x)) = 0$ 

 $u(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(e^{x} - \omega_{x}(x) - s_{x}(x)\right).$ 

Euler explicite:  $U_{i+1} = U_i + h. \left( sin(x_i) + U_i \right)$ Euler implicite:  $U_{i+1} = U_{i+1} \cdot (nin(X_{i+1}) + U_{i+1}) \Rightarrow on note U_{i+1}$ 

Vou code python pour le convergence: les méthodes sont bien d'orohe 1!

$$u(x) = 5$$
.  $(x - u(x)) + 1$   $u(0) = 1$   $x \in [0, 4]$ .

2. L'équation n'est pas homogène: 
$$u(x)$$
 et x.

3. Solution homogène:  $u'(x)$  +5 $u(x)$  =  $5x + 1$  #0"

Equation considerate 
$$\alpha$$
 = 0

Solution sous la form.

Solution sous la forme 
$$u^{h}(x) = A e^{-5x}$$

Solution particulies: 
$$u^{p}(x) = A$$

$$= 3 (Bx + c)' + 5. (Bx + c)$$

=) 
$$(Bx + c)' + 5. (Bx + c) = Bx + c$$
  
=)  $\begin{cases} B + 5c = 1 \\ 5 & 5 \end{cases}$ 

=> 
$$\begin{cases} B+5C = 1 \\ 5B = 5 \end{cases}$$
 =>  $\begin{cases} C = 0 \\ B = 1 \end{cases}$   
Solution  $u(x) = 2h$ 

$$u^p(x) = x$$

• Solution 
$$u(x) = u^h(x) + u^p(x) = Ae^{-5x}$$
  
on  $u(0) = 1 \Rightarrow A = 1$   $u(x) = e^{-5x} + x$   
 $u'(x) = \int (x + x)^{-5x} dx$ 

$$A = 1$$

4. 
$$u'(x) = \int (x, u(x)) = 5.(x - u(x)) + 1$$

$$J = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} f(x, u(x)) = 5.(x - u(x)) + 1$$

$$J = \frac{\partial f(x, u(x))}{\partial u} = -5 \quad \text{le } \times \text{ est consider comme constante}$$

The english | 1+hJ| < 1 (page 100) | 11-5h| | 1-5h < 1 | h

Euler englishe 
$$|1+h5| < 1$$
 (page 100)  $|11-5h| < 1$  (page 104)  $|11-5h| < 1$  (page 105)  $|11-5$ 

Runge-Kutta: région de stubilité de Runge-Kutta d'orde mest lu (h>0)

=> 
$$|A+Jh+h^2J^2+h^3J^3+h^4J^4|$$
 <1 =>  $h<0,557$  (voluble)

=> 
$$|1+Jh+\frac{h^2J^2}{a!}+\frac{h^3J^3}{3!}+\frac{h^4J^4}{4!}|<1$$
 =>  $h<0,557$  (volublica).

en 53.

$$u'(x) = -xe^{-2\alpha(x)}$$

$$x \in [0, 4] \quad u(0) = 0$$

$$\theta \text{ for } \int_{0}^{1}(x) = e^{-2\alpha(x)}$$

$$\int_{0}^{1}(x) = -a'(x) \cdot e^{-2\alpha(x)} = x \cdot \int_{0}^{1}(x) \cdot \int_{0}^{1}(x) = x \cdot \int_{0}^{1}(x)$$

$$\int_{0}^{1}(x) = \int_{0}^{1}(x) \cdot \int_{0}^{1}(x) = x \cdot \int_{0}^{1}(x) \cdot \int_{0}^{1}(x) = x \cdot \int_{0}^{1}(x)$$

$$\int_{0}^{1}(x) = \int_{0}^{1}(x) \cdot \int_{0}^{1}(x) \cdot$$

« (1+ h) 1-1. h C

Descriptionant of Toglor of 
$$e^{x}$$
 of order 1 outer of l'argune

 $u(x) = e^{x}$   $\Rightarrow u(a) = u(0) + au'(0) = 1 + a$ 

So  $u = \frac{1}{m} (1 + \frac{1}{J}) \leq e^{\frac{1}{J}m}$ 
 $|e^{h}(x_{m})| \leq (e^{\frac{1}{J}m})^{m} - 1 \cdot Ch$ 
 $\leq e^{\frac{1}{J}} \cdot Ch$ 

The  $|e^{h}(x_{m})| \leq (e^{\frac{1}{J}m})^{m} - 1 \cdot Ch$ 
 $\leq e^{\frac{1}{J}} \cdot Ch$ 

The  $|e^{h}(x_{m})| \leq (e^{\frac{1}{J}m})^{m} - 1 \cdot Ch$ 
 $\leq e^{\frac{1}{J}} \cdot Ch$ 

The  $|e^{h}(x_{m})| \leq (e^{\frac{1}{J}m})^{m} - 1 \cdot Ch$ 

The  $|e^{h}(x_{m})| \leq (e^{\frac{1}{J}m})^{m} - 1 \cdot Ch$ 
 $\leq e^{\frac{1}{J}} \cdot Ch$ 

The  $|e^{h}(x_{m})| \leq e^{\frac{1}{J}m}$ 

The  $|e^{h}(x_{m})| \leq$