Optimisation

Seance 1

Objectif. { chercher >=?/} { f(x) = 0

. Methode predefini:

1. bisect. bisect (f.a.b) condition: B(a) x B(b) (0

2. Isolve Isolve (g.a) condition a & domaine P(AL) resultat array

3. newton newton (f, a) 11 comme festre (f.a) cerultat nos seelle

4. Solve ('n')
solve (f(n)) Condition on doit declaré Pe sa comme var Methode à definir 1. Dichotomique a = h a = h b = h $si f(h) \times f(b) = sinon$

condition 16-al > E

2. Lagrange $a,b \rightarrow b = \frac{a f(b) - b f(a)}{f(b) - f(a)}$ a = ba b = ba $f(b) = f(b) \leq 0$ Sin on

condition |f(x) > E

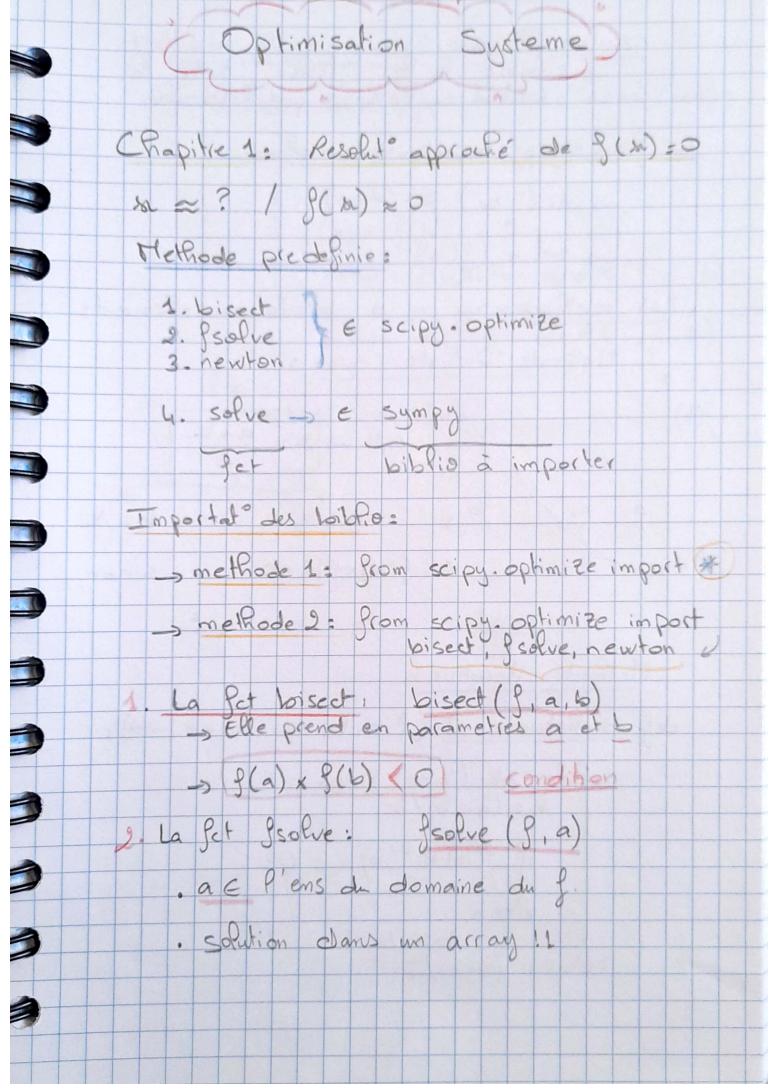
3. Newton

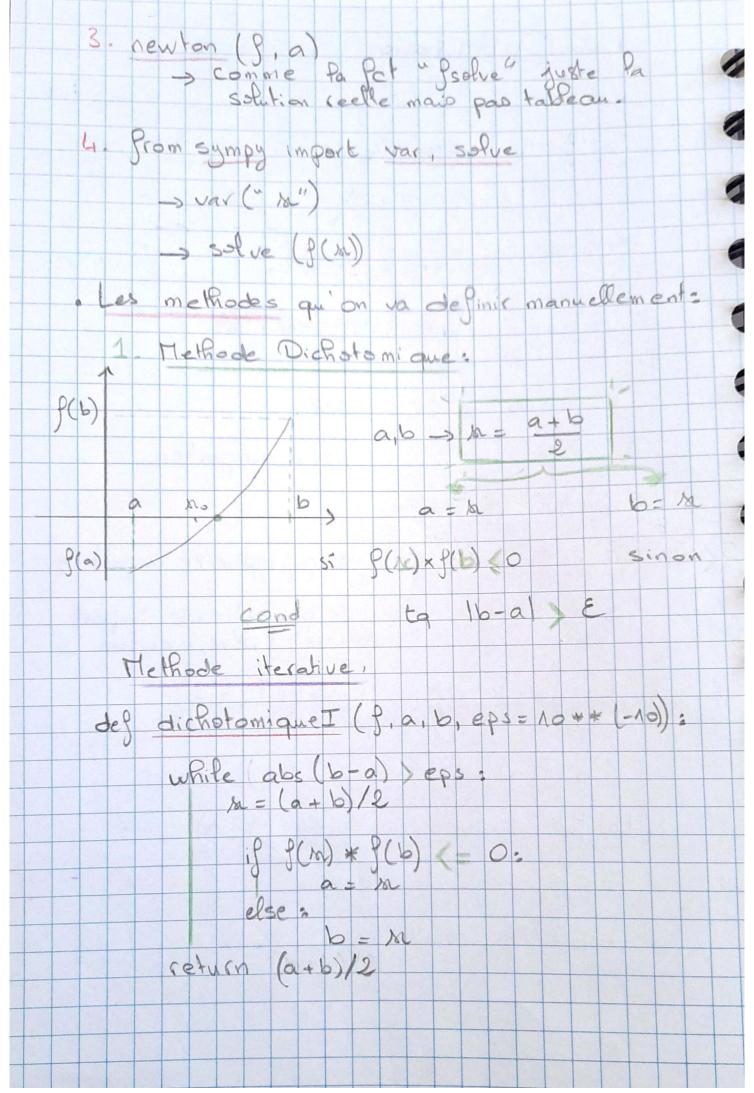
100 -> 12 = 120 - f(100) simplifier f'(mo):

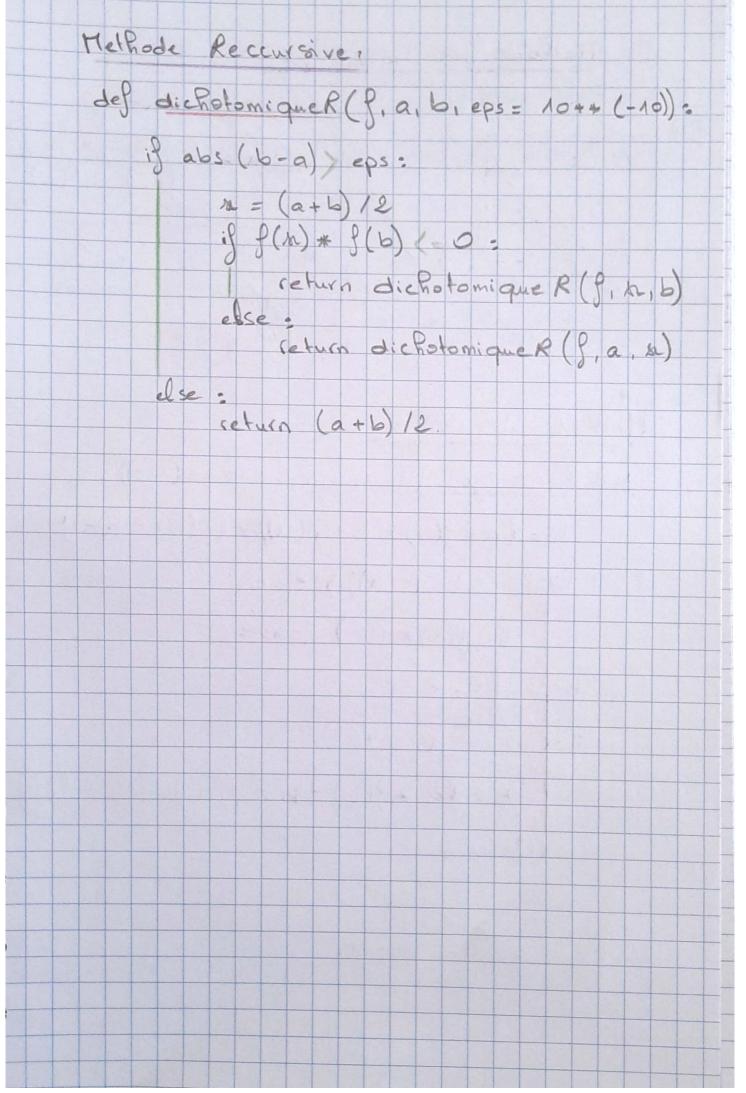
mo -> m = mo - 2R f(mo)

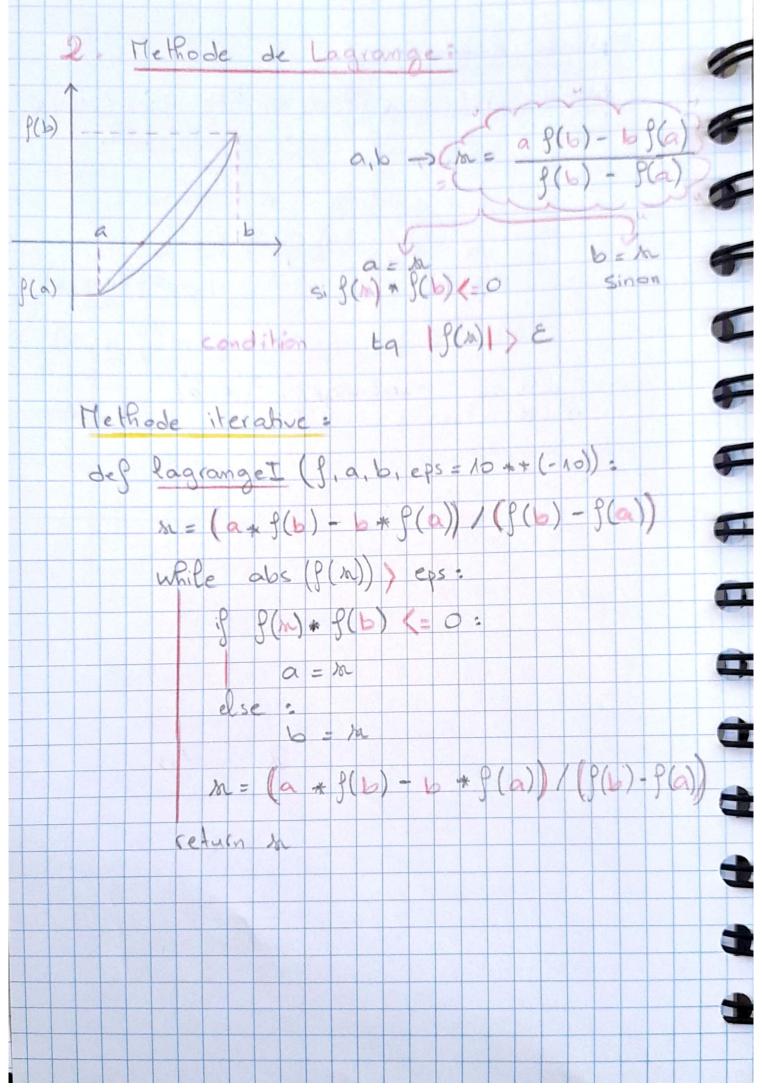
f(mo+R) - f(mo-R)

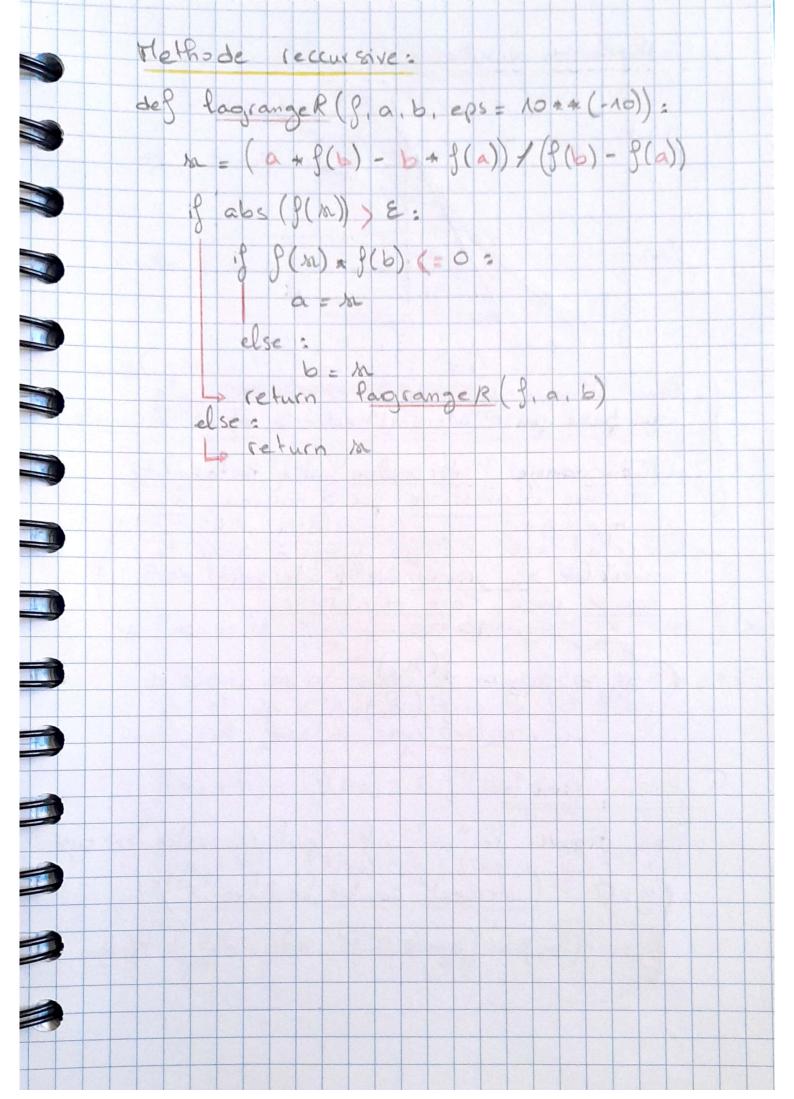
condition | f(ma) > E

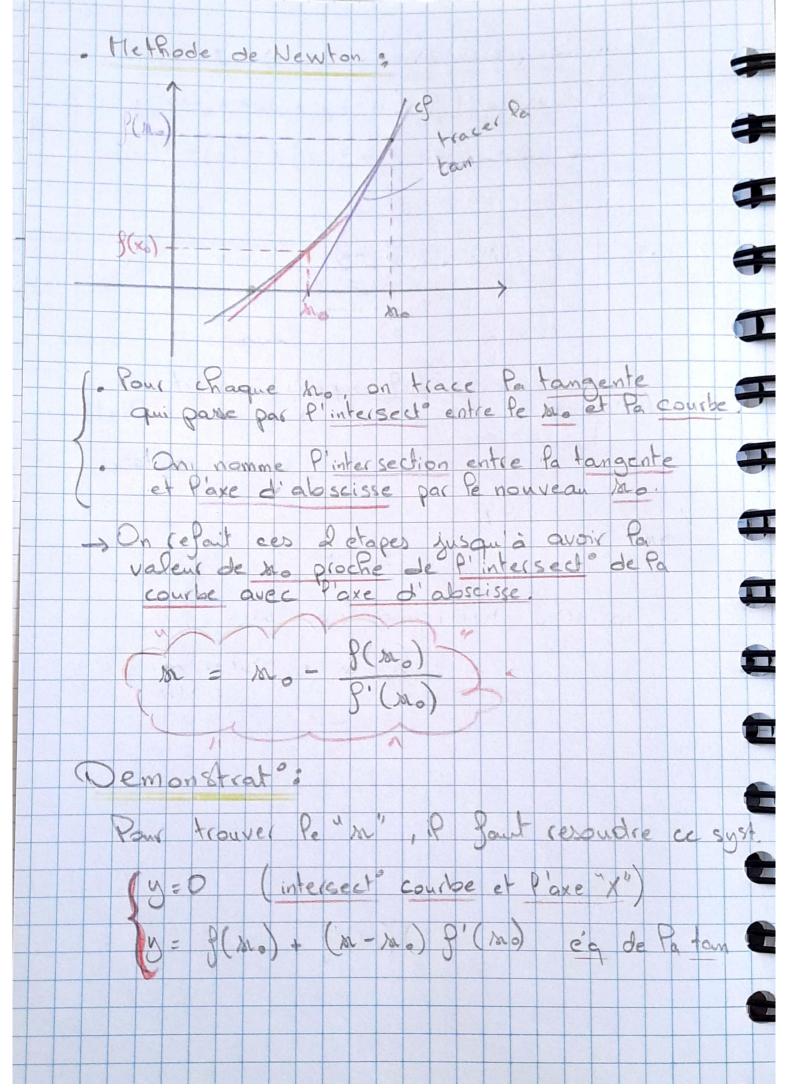


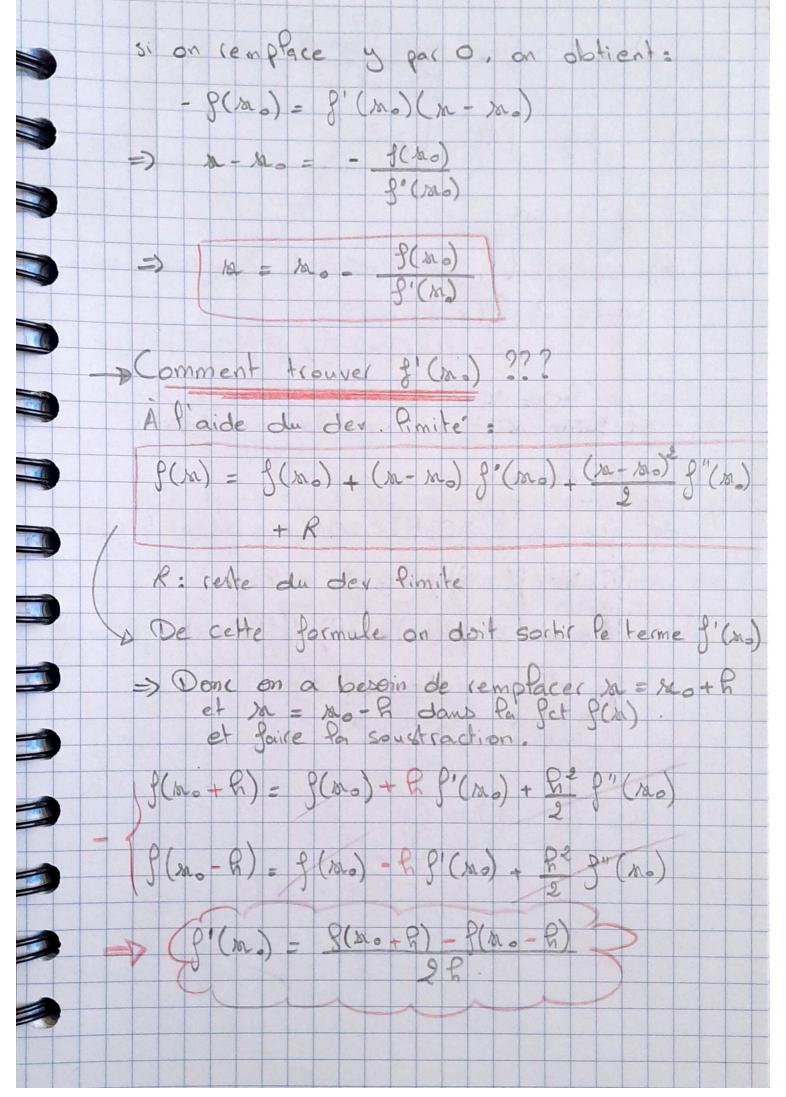


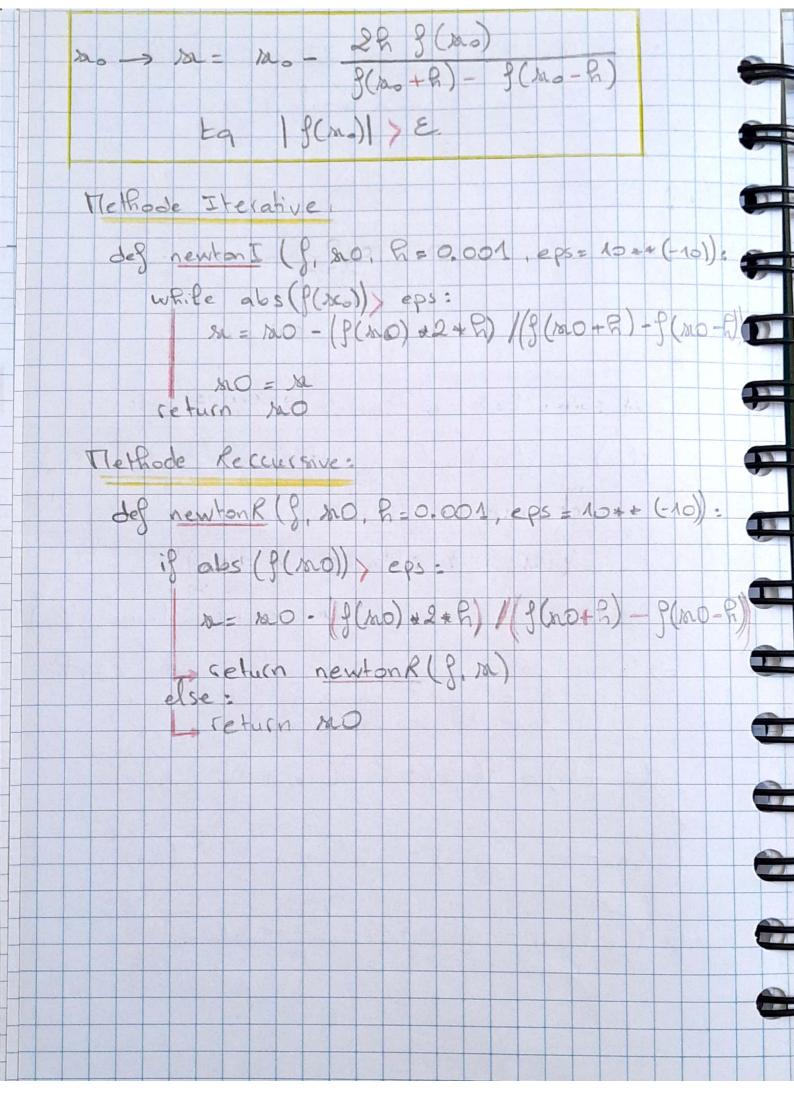


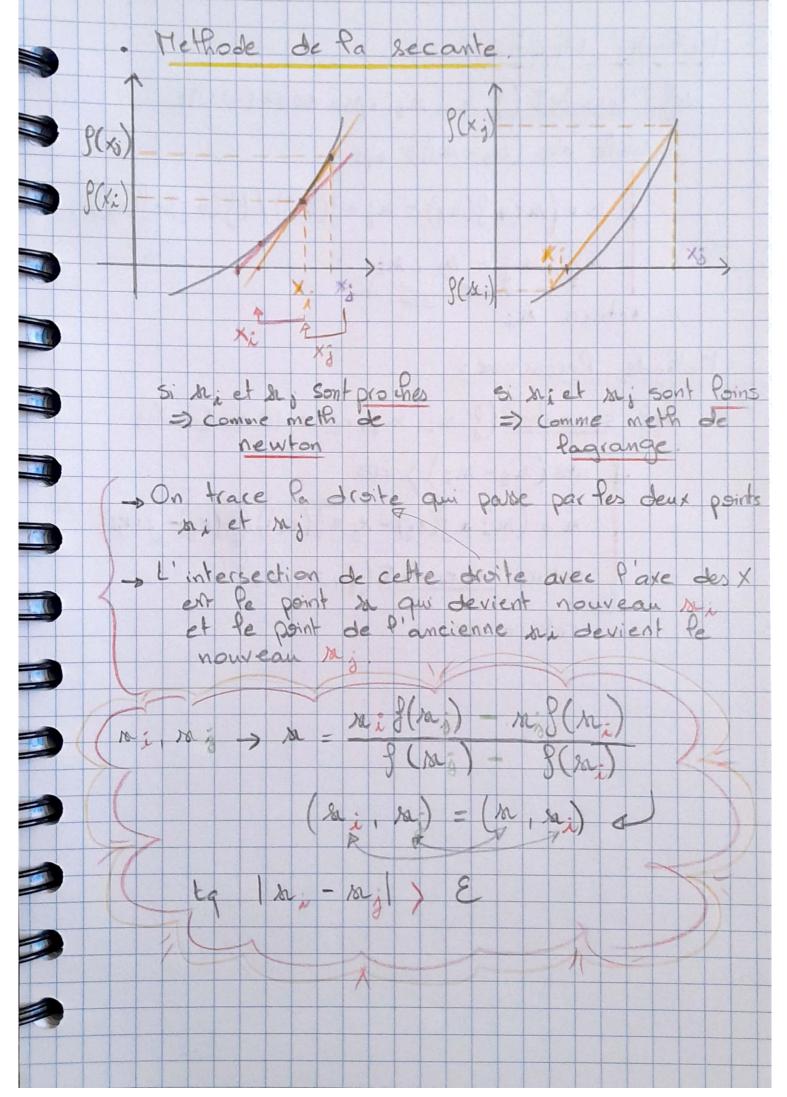


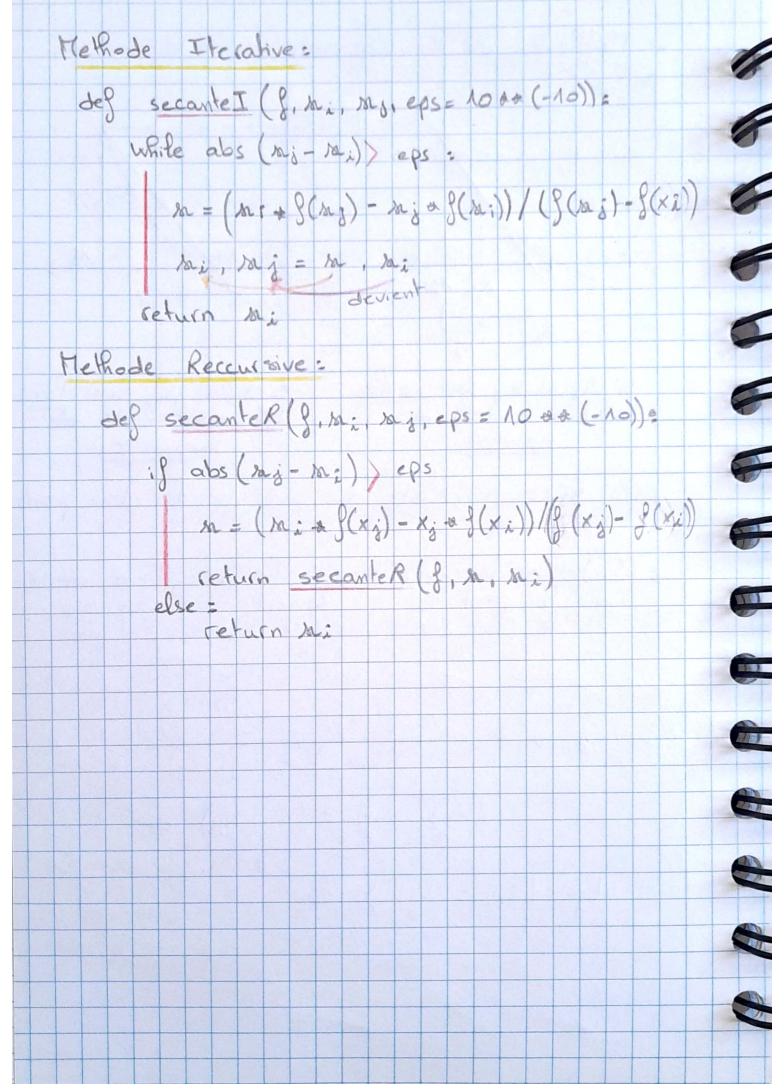












Seance 2
Objectif Surface

Schercher S =? /

S = 5 f(n) dn

Cafall d'integrale => fct

primitive

- . Methode predefini
- 1. quad

 quad (f, a, b)

 resultat (integral, precision)
- 3. simps (y, xx)
- untegrate

 var ("sh")

 integrate (fct (sh))

 ou

 integrate (fct, (sh, a, b))

Methodes à définir

1. Methode des rectangles

a.b., n -> $R = \frac{b-a}{n}$ $S = \int_{a}^{b} f(x_{i}) dx_{i} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} S_{i}$ $S = R Z f(x_{i} + \frac{R}{2})$

- Si on minore le S:

 (=) R = 0

 (=) R = 0

 (=) S = R g(mi)
- Si on majore Pe S:

 D[S=R](mi+R)
- Si on prend fa moitie = $S = R f(a_i + \frac{R}{2})$
- 2. Methode des Trapezes.

$$S = \frac{R}{2} (A + B)$$

$$S = \frac{R}{2} (f(x_i) + f(x_i + R))$$

$$S = \frac{R}{2} \sum_{i} (f(x_i) + f(x_i + R))$$

3. Methode des Simpsons

$$S = \frac{9}{6} \sum_{i=1}^{6} \left(f(x_i) + 4 f(x_i + \frac{9}{2}) + g(x_i + \frac{9}{2}) \right)$$