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```
%3.5
```

```
delta_t=0.01;
```

```
[q_implicite_compare1,A_compare1]=q_avecA_implicite(delta_t);
```

```
delta_t=0.001;
```

```
[q_implicite_compare2,A_compare2]=q_avecA_implicite(delta_t);
```

```
delta_t=0.0001;
```

```
[q_implicite_compare3,A_compare3]=q_avecA_implicite(delta_t);
```

```
figure(1)
```

```
t_start=0;
```

```
t_end=3;
```

```
delta_t=0.01;
```

```
t=t_start:delta_t:t_end;
```

```
plot(t,q_implicite_compare1);
```

```
hold on;
```

```
delta_t=0.001;
```

```
t=t_start:delta_t:t_end;
```

```
plot(t,q_implicite_compare2);
```

```
hold on;
```

```
delta_t=0.0001;
```

```
t=t_start:delta_t:t_end;
```

```
plot(t,q_implicite_compare3);
```

```
hold on;
```

```
[x1,y1]=eig(A_compare1)
```

```
[x2,y2]=eig(A_compare2)
```

```
[x3,y3]=eig(A_compare3)
```

```
%donc, on a le schema plus stable quand on a delta_t plus petit.
```

```
%4.1 4.2
```

```
dt6=0.01;
```

```

T0=3;

t6=(0:dt6:T0)';

np6=size(t6,1);

q0=1;

dq0=0;

q6=zeros(np6,1);

dq6=zeros(np6,1);

q6(1)=q0;

dq6(1)=dq0;

qj=[q0;dq0];

omega_0=2*pi;

for index=2:np6

    t_c=t6(index-1);

    x_c=qj;

    k1=cal_f(x_c,t_c,omega_0);

    x_c=qj+k1*dt6/2;

    k2=cal_f(x_c,t_c+dt6/2,omega_0);

    x_c=qj+k2*dt6/2;

    k3=cal_f(x_c,t_c+dt6/2,omega_0);

    x_c=qj+k3*dt6;

    k4=cal_f(x_c,t_c+dt6,omega_0);

    dq=(k1+2*k2+2*k3+k4)/6;

    qj=qj+dq*dt6;

    q6(index)=qj(1);

    dq6(index)=qj(2);

    Energie_RungeKutta(index)=1/2 * (dq6(index)^2+omega_0^2 * q6(index)^2);

end

t6_plot=(0:dt6:T0);

figure(2)

```

```

plot(t6_plot,q6);

%4.3

figure(3)

t_start=0;

t_end=3;

delta_t=0.01;

t=t_start:delta_t:t_end;

plot(t,q_implicite_compare1);

hold on;

plot(t6_plot,q6);

hold on;

q_exacte = dsolve('D2q+omega_0^2*q=0','q(0)=1','Dq(0)=0');

syms t;

Dq_exacte = diff(q_exacte,t);

E_etoile_exacte = 1/2 * ( Dq_exacte^2 + omega_0^2 * q_exacte^2);

plot(t6_plot,exp(-omega_0*t6_plot*1i)/2 + exp(omega_0*t6_plot*1i)/2);

hold on;

j=1;

q_explicite(1) = 1;

dq_explicite(1) =0;

ddq_explicite(1)=0;

Energie_explicite(1)=1/2 * (dq_explicite(1)^2+omega_0^2 * q_explicite(1)^2);

pas=0.01;

for t =0:pas:T0

    q_explicite(j+1) = q_explicite(j)+pas*dq_explicite(j);

    dq_explicite(j+1) = dq_explicite(j) +pas*ddq_explicite(j);

    ddq_explicite(j+1) = -omega_0^2*q_explicite(j+1);

    Energie_explicite(j+1) = 1/2 * (dq_explicite(j+1)^2+omega_0^2 * q_explicite(j+1)^2);

    j=j+1;

```

```

end

q_explicite(:,1)=[];

Energie_explicite(:,1)=[];

t=0:pas:T0;

plot(t,q_explicite);

%On peut voir avec le même pas de temps, le schema RUNGE-KUTTA présente
%meux que l'Euler implicite

%4.4

figure(4)

[demo,Energie_implicite]=Euler_implicite(0.01);

Energie_implicite(:,1)=[];

plot(t,Energie_implicite);

hold on;

plot(t,Energie_explicite);

hold on;

plot(t,eval(E_etoile_exacte));

hold on;

plot(t,Energie_RungeKutta);

%Pour conclure, on peut voir que pour q, explicite diverge, implicite
%converge, avec delta_t plus petit, on a la vitesse plus lentement. Pour
%l'énergie, c'est presque la même chose, on a Runge-kutta le mieux
%explicite le plus mauvais.

function [dU_c] = cal_f(U_c,t_c,omega_0_c)

dU_c=zeros(2,1);

dU_c(1)=U_c(2);

dU_c(2)=-omega_0_c^2*U_c(1);

end

function [q_avecA,A_implicite] = q_avecA_implicite(delta_t)

omega_0=2*pi;

```

```

A_implicite=[1/(1+delta_t^2*omega_0^2)
delta_t/(1+delta_t^2*omega_0^2);-delta_t*omega_0^2/(1+delta_t^2*omega_0^2)
1/(1+delta_t^2*omega_0^2)];
i=0;
U=[];
t_start=0;
t_end=3;
t=t_start:delta_t:t_end;
for t_i=t
    if i==0
        U(:,1)=[1;0]
    else
        U(:,i+1)=A_implicite*U(:,i);
    end
    i=i+1;
end
q_avecA=U(1,:);
end

function [q,Energy] =Euler_implicite(pas)
j=1;
q(1) = 1;
dq(1) =0;
ddq(1)=0;
T0=3;
omega_0=2*pi;
for t =0:pas:T0
    q(j+1) = (q(j)+pas*dq(j))/(1+pas^2*omega_0^2);
    ddq(j+1) = -omega_0^2*q(j+1);

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```
    dq(j+1) = dq(j) +pas*ddq(j);  
  
    Energie(j+1) = 1/2 * (dq(j+1)^2+omega_0^2 * q(j+1)^2);  
  
    j=j+1;  
  
end  
  
Energy=Energie;  
  
end
```

U =

1
0

U =

1
0

U =

1
0

x1 =

0.0000 - 0.1572i 0.0000 + 0.1572i
0.9876 + 0.0000i 0.9876 + 0.0000i

y1 =

$$\begin{array}{cc} 0.9961 + 0.0626i & 0.0000 + 0.0000i \\ 0.0000 + 0.0000i & 0.9961 - 0.0626i \end{array}$$

x2 =

$$\begin{array}{cc} 0.0000 - 0.1572i & 0.0000 + 0.1572i \\ 0.9876 + 0.0000i & 0.9876 + 0.0000i \end{array}$$

y2 =

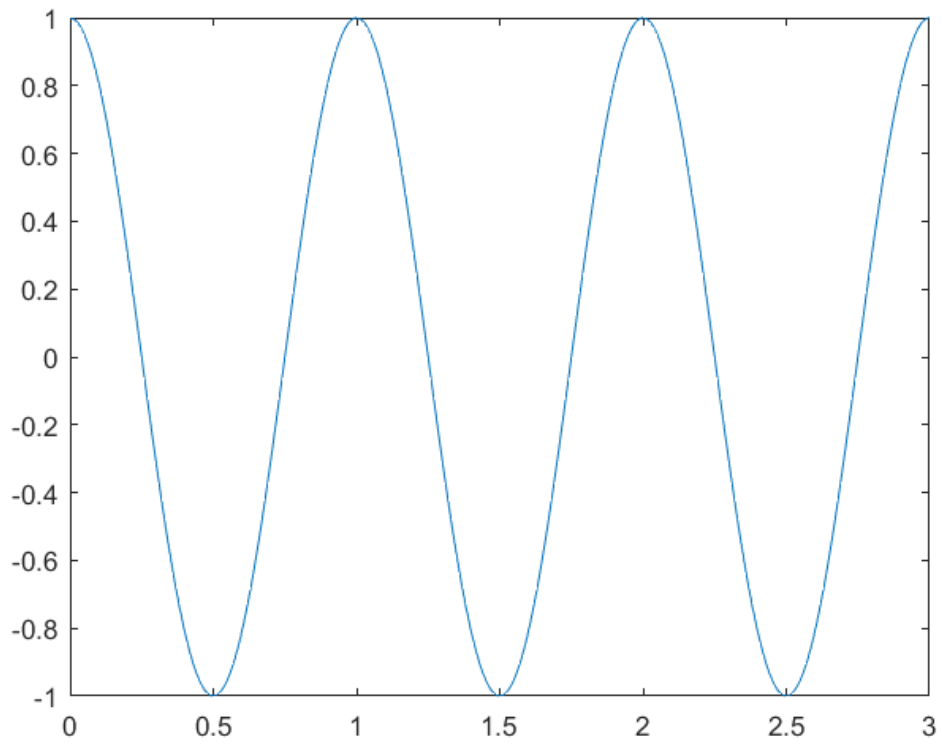
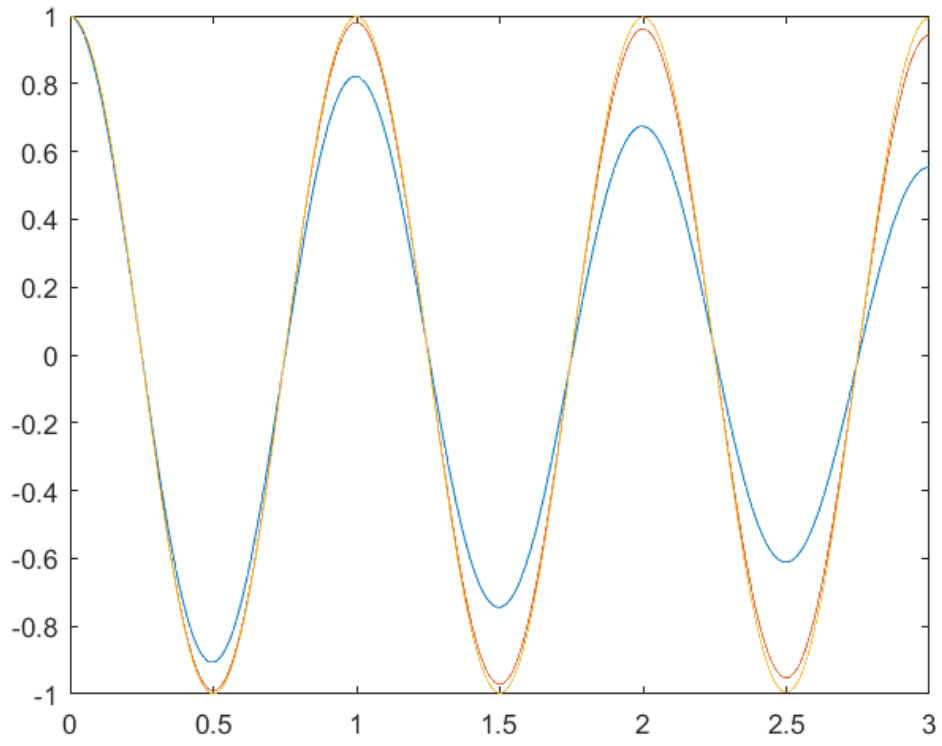
$$\begin{array}{cc} 1.0000 + 0.0063i & 0.0000 + 0.0000i \\ 0.0000 + 0.0000i & 1.0000 - 0.0063i \end{array}$$

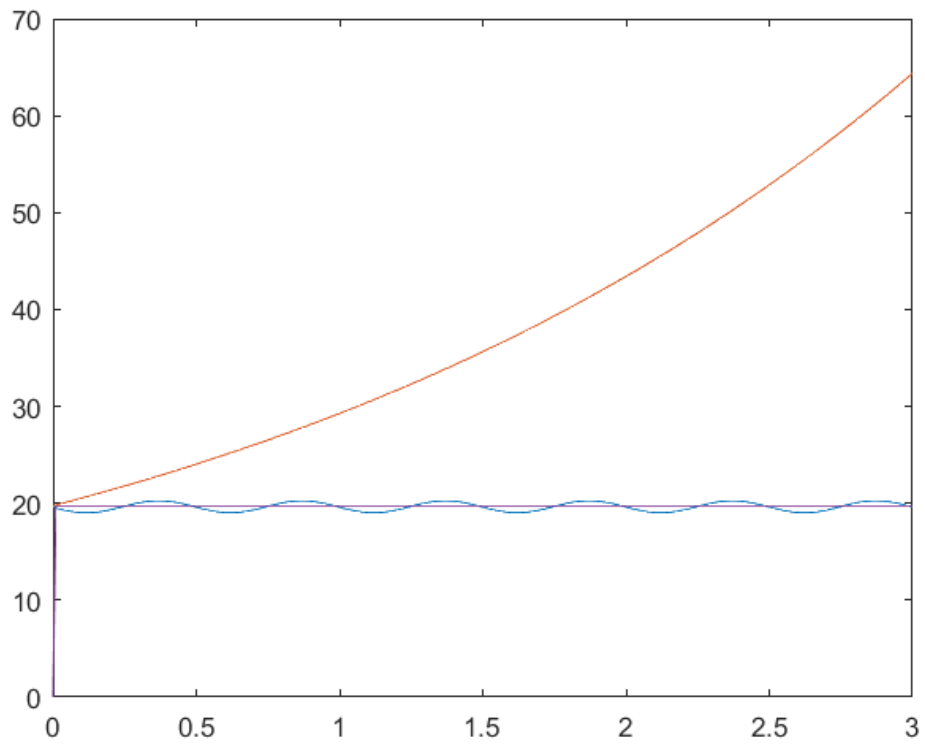
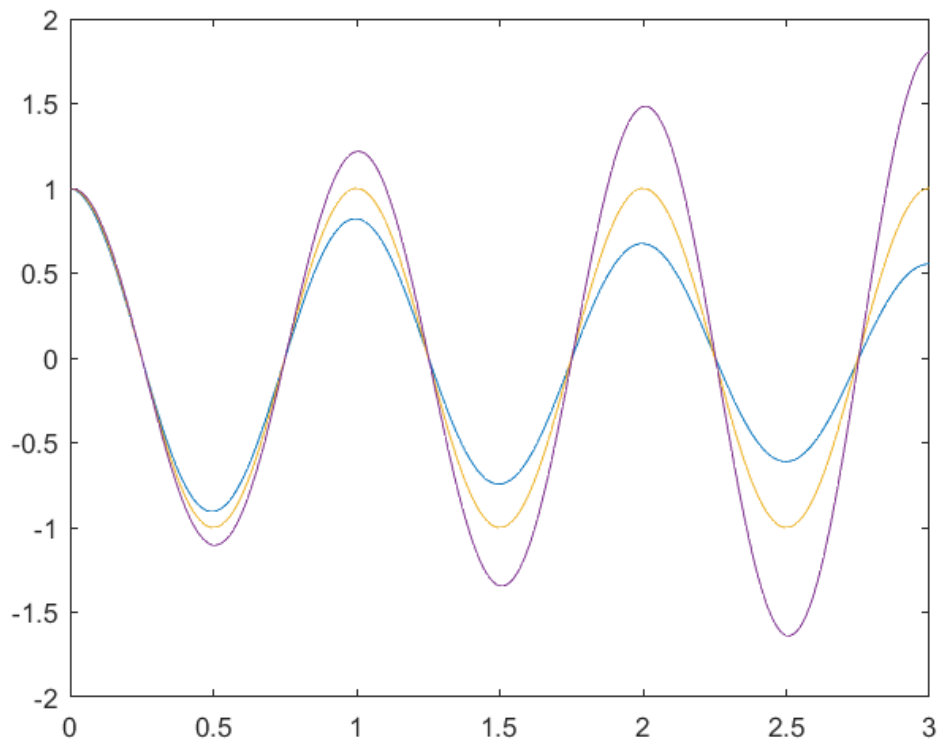
x3 =

$$\begin{array}{cc} 0.0000 - 0.1572i & 0.0000 + 0.1572i \\ 0.9876 + 0.0000i & 0.9876 + 0.0000i \end{array}$$

y3 =

$$\begin{array}{cc} 1.0000 + 0.0006i & 0.0000 + 0.0000i \\ 0.0000 + 0.0000i & 1.0000 - 0.0006i \end{array}$$





Démonstration :

On peut utiliser le développement limité pour le montrer :

$$y(t_0 + h) = y(t_0) + ky'(t_0) + \frac{1}{2}k^2y''(t_0) + O(h^3)$$

Pour la discrétisation, on peut écrire :

$$y'(t_0) \approx \frac{y(t_0 + h) - y(t_0)}{h}$$

On peut faire l'intégration de t_0 à $t_0 + h$,

$$y(t_0 + h) - y(t_0) = \int_{t_0}^{t_0+h} y'(t, y(t)) dt$$

On peut faire l'approximation d'après la somme de Riemann,

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_0+h} y'(t, y(t)) dt \approx hy'(t_0, y(t_0))$$

On peut écrire :

$$y(t_0 + h) - y(t_0) \approx hy'(t_0, y(t_0))$$

C'est bien la formation de la méthode d'Euler.