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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;

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        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_implicitcompare1);
    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
    %mieux 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;

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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);
    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

$y1 =$

0.9961 + 0.0626i 0.0000 + 0.0000i
0.0000 + 0.0000i 0.9961 - 0.0626i

$x2 =$

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

$y2 =$

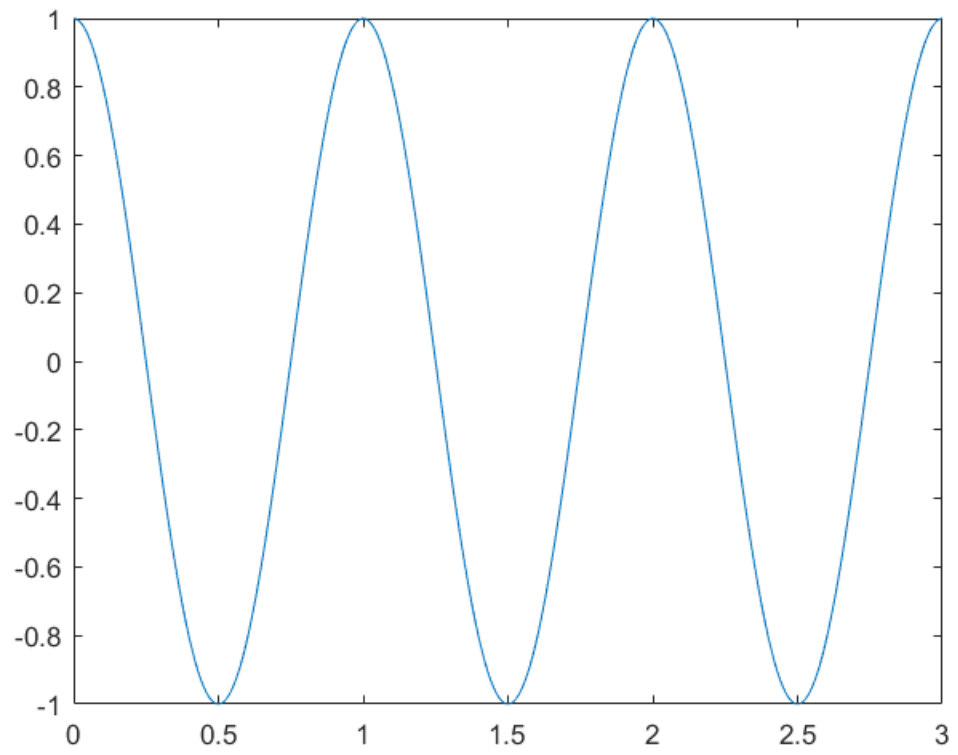
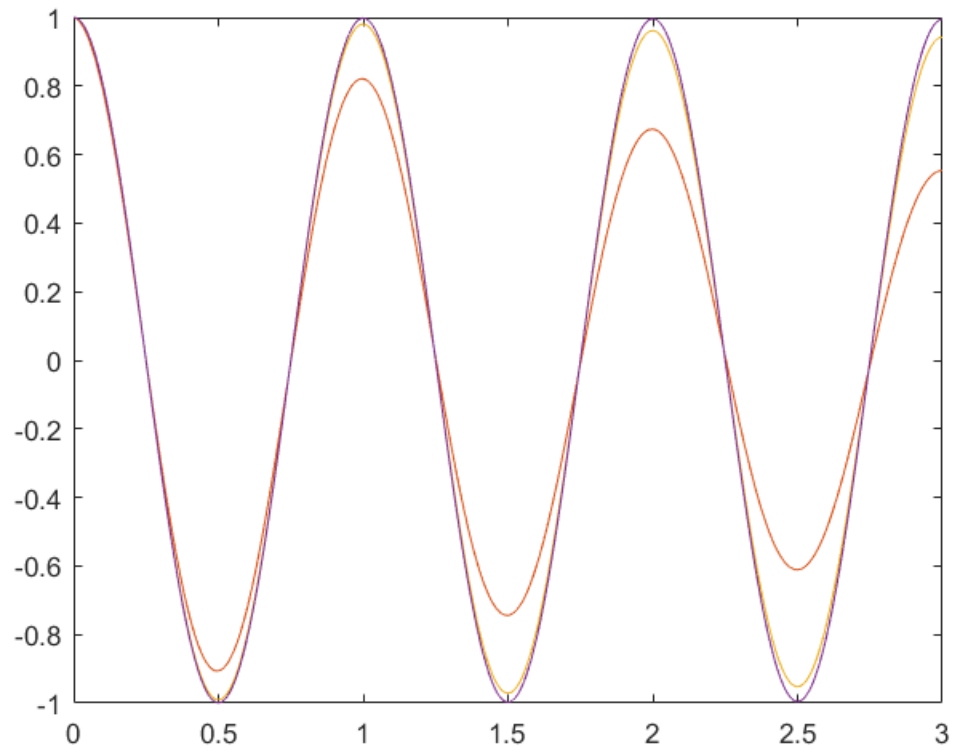
1.0000 + 0.0063i 0.0000 + 0.0000i
0.0000 + 0.0000i 1.0000 - 0.0063i

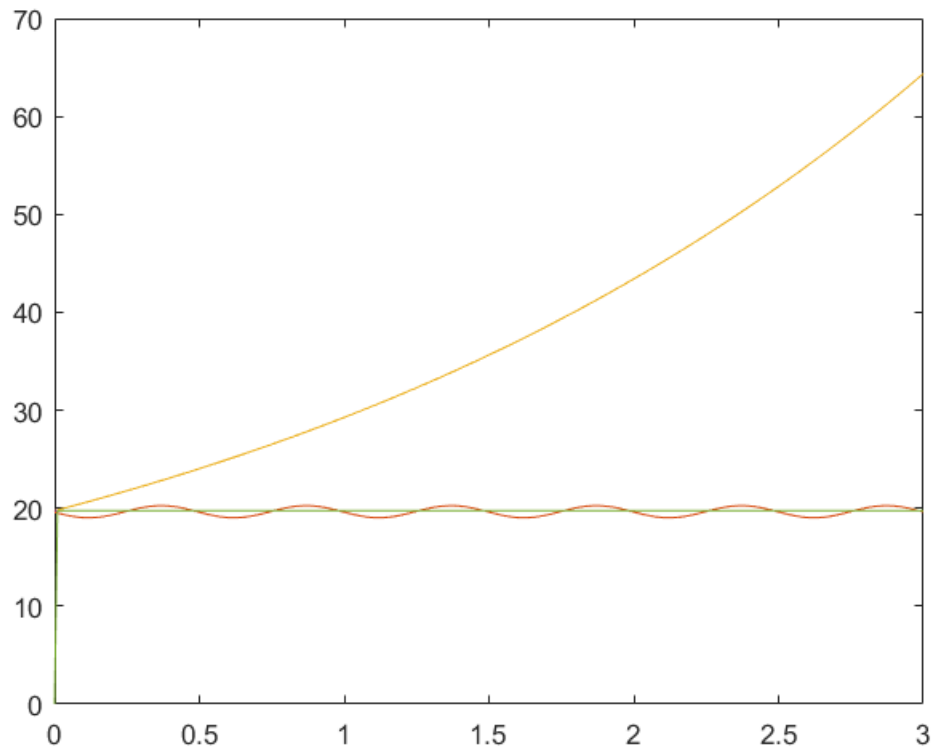
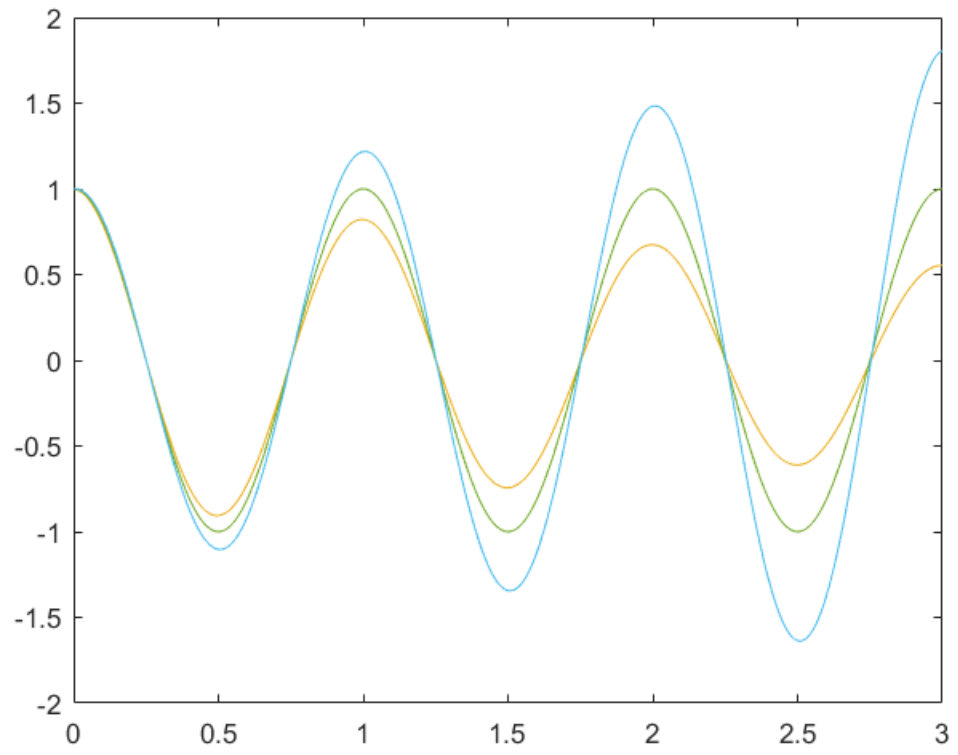
$x3 =$

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

$y3 =$

1.0000 + 0.0006i 0.0000 + 0.0000i
0.0000 + 0.0000i 1.0000 - 0.0006i





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