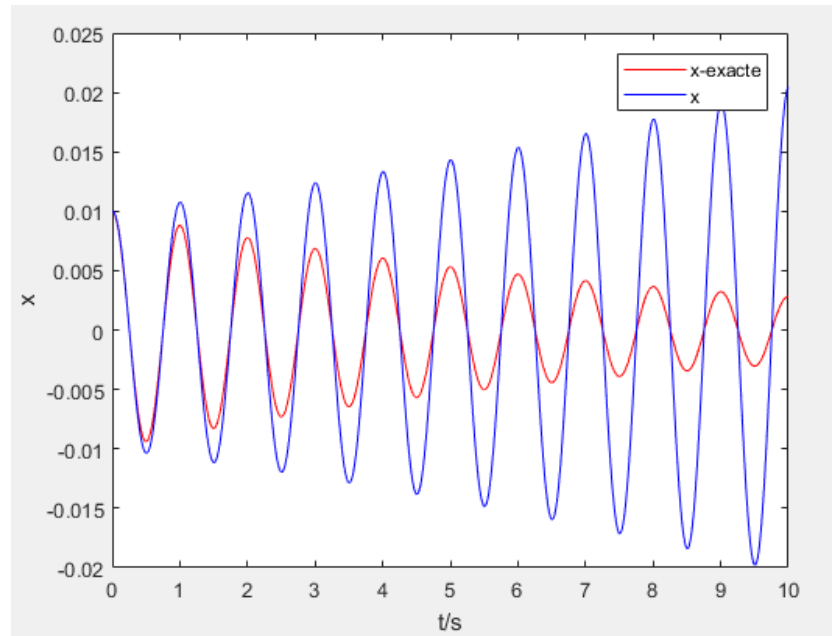


Etude d'un oscillateur linéaire amorti à un degré de liberté

1.1a

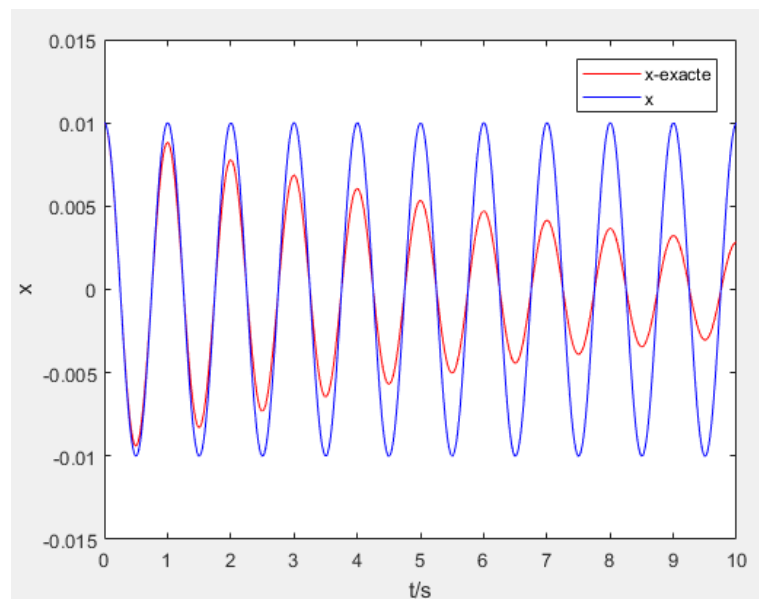
On choisit $\Delta t = 0.01 > 2 \cdot \varepsilon / \omega_0$, et on peut voir que la solution est comme :



On remarque que la solution numérique diverge.

1.1b

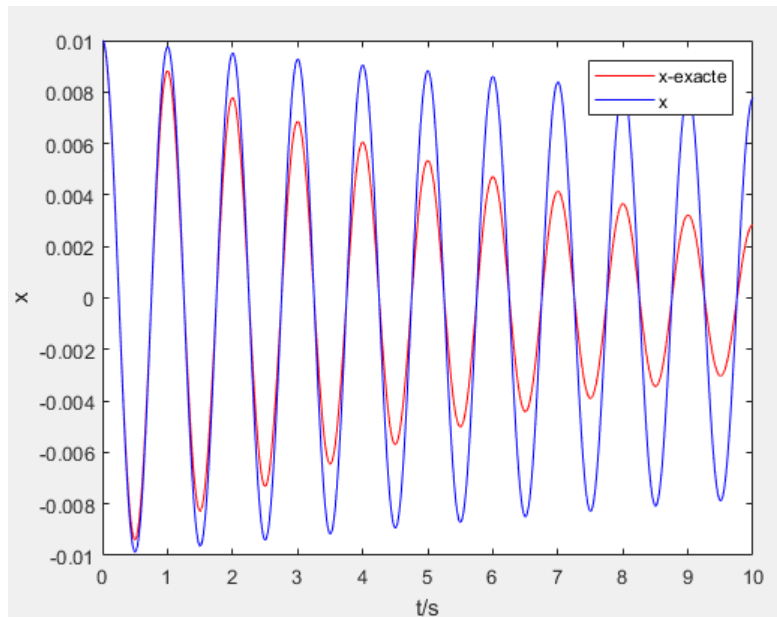
On choisit $\Delta t = 2 \cdot \varepsilon / \omega_0$, et on peut voir que la solution est comme :



On remarque que la solution numérique est comme la situation qu'on ne considère pas l'amortissement.

1.1c

On choisit $\Delta t = 0.8 \cdot 2\pi / \omega_0$, et on peut voir que la solution est comme :



On peut voir que la solution numérique converge, mais il y a encore les erreurs en comparant avec la solution exacte.

1.1d

Pour étudier la précision de la solution, il faut la solution soit convergent.

Donc la valeur du rapport critique est 1. c'est à dire $\Delta t = 2\pi / \omega_0$.

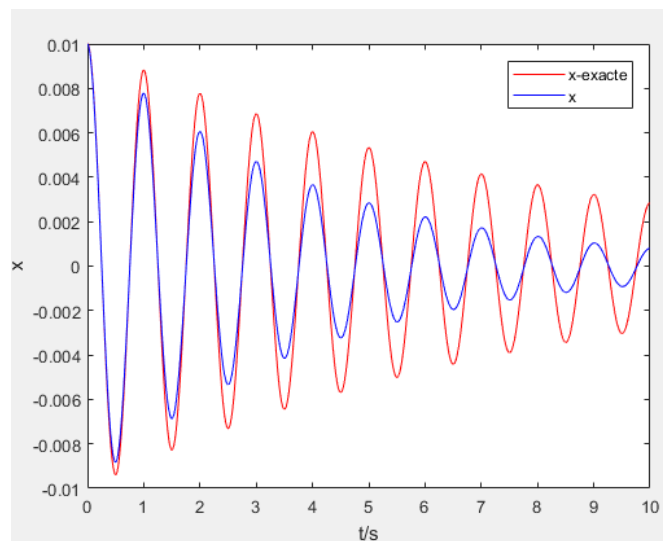
1.2

```
clear;
T0 = 1;
w0 = 2*pi/T0;
epsilon = 0.02;
delta_t = 0.1*2*pi*epsilon/w0;
t = 0:delta_t:10*T0;
x0 = 0.01; x0_prime = 0;
x(1) = x0;
x_prime(1) = x0_prime;
omega = w0*sqrt(1-epsilon^2);
x_exacte = exp(-
epsilon*w0*t).*(x0*cos(omega*t)+(epsilon*w0*x0+x0_prime)/omega*sin(om
ega*t));
plot(t,x_exacte,'r');
hold on
for n=1:length(t)-1
    x(n+1) =
```

```

((1+2*epsilon*w0*delta_t)/(1+2*epsilon*w0*delta_t+delta_t^2*w0^2))*(x
(n)+delta_t*x_prime(n)/(1+2*epsilon*w0*delta_t));
    x_prime2 = (-2*epsilon*w0*x_prime(n)-
w0*w0*x(n+1))/(1+2*epsilon*w0*delta_t);
    x_prime(n+1) = x_prime(n)+delta_t*x_prime2;
end
plot(t,x,'b');
xlabel('t/s');
ylabel('x');
legend('x-exacte','x');

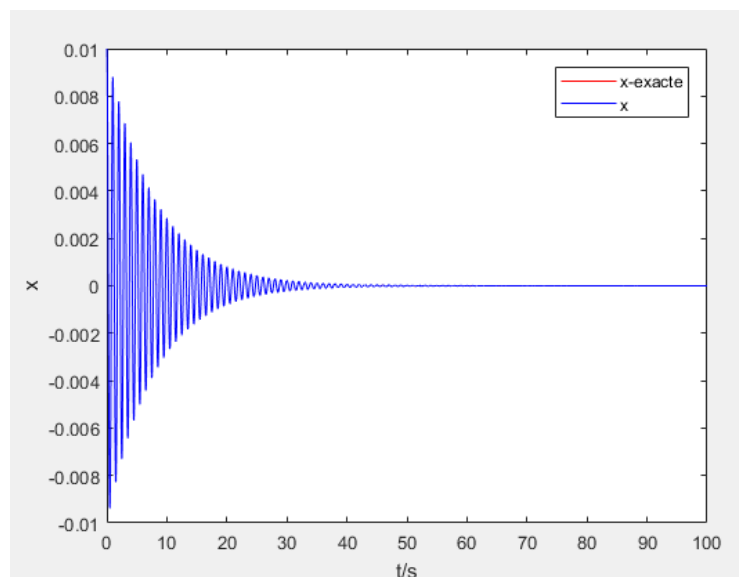
```



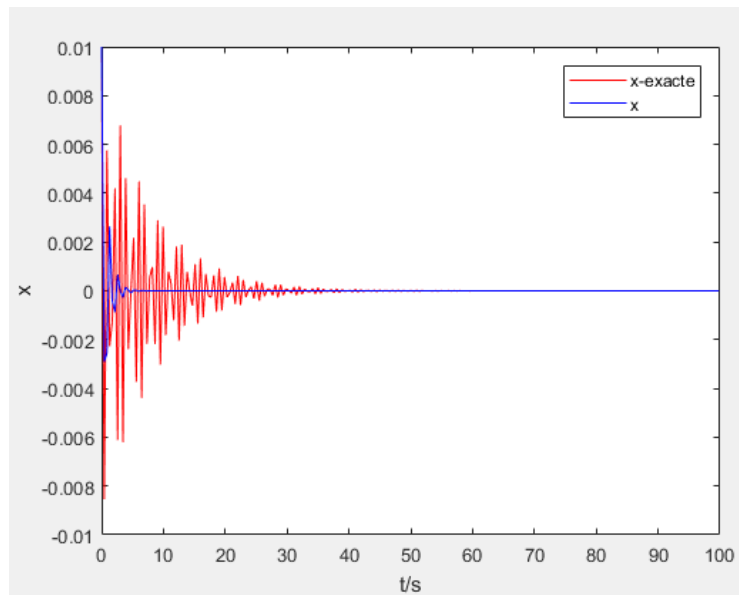
Il converge toujours, donc il n'a pas de temps de critique.

1.3

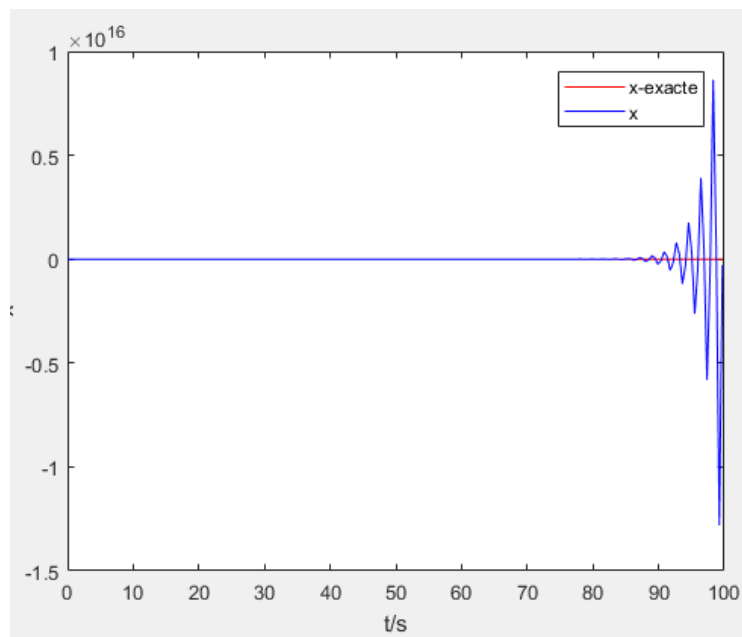
On choisit $h=0.04$, et on peut voir que la solution est comme ça et il est très précis :



On choisit $h=0.96$, et on peut voir que la solution est comme ça, il n'est pas très précis mais il converge quand même :



On choisit $h=1.04$, et on peut voir que la solution est comme ça, il diverge :



1.3b

Le pas de temps critique est environ 1.013-1.014

Etude d'un double pendule avec l'hypothèse des petits mouvements

1.1

On suppose $M = ma^2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ et $N = mga \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ et $V = F_0 \sin(wt) \begin{bmatrix} a \\ a/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$
et $q = [\theta_1; \theta_2]$.

Alors on a $Mq'' + Nq = V$

Alors on a

$A = [\text{eye}(2) - \Delta t^2/2 * \text{inv}(M) * N, \quad \text{eye}(2) * \Delta t;$
 $\quad -\Delta t * \text{inv}(M) * N + \Delta t^3/4 * (\text{inv}(M) * N)^2, \quad \text{eye}(2) - \Delta t^2/2 * \text{inv}(M) * N];$

$E = [\Delta t/2 * \text{inv}(M) * V;$
 $\quad \Delta t * \text{inv}(M) * V - \Delta t^2/4 * \text{inv}(M) * N * \text{inv}(M) * V];$

On a $q_{j+1} = A * q_j + E$

1.3

$m * a^2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} * q''(0) + m * g * a \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} * q(0) = F_0 * \sin(wt) * \begin{bmatrix} a \\ a/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix};$

1.4

$q_{j+1} = q_j + \Delta t * q'_j + \Delta t^2/2 * q''_j;$
 $m * a^2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} * q''_j + m * g * a \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} * q_j = F_0 * \sin(wt) * \begin{bmatrix} a \\ a/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix};$
 $q'_{j+1} = q'_j + \Delta t/2 * q''_j + \Delta t/2 * q''_{j+1};$

1.5

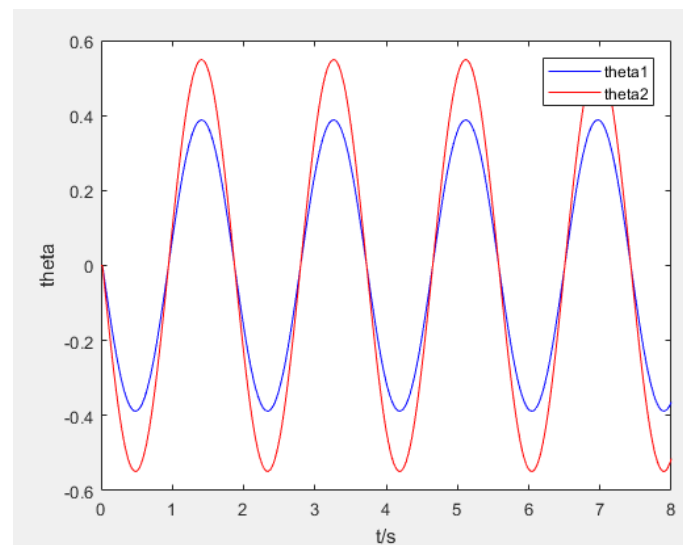
```
clear;
m=2; a=0.5; g=9.81; F0=20; w=2*pi;
T0=8; delta_t=0.02; gamma=0.5; beta=0;
theta10=0; theta20=0; dtheta10=-1.31519275; dtheta20=-1.85996342;
t = 0:delta_t:T0;

U(1,1)=theta10;
U(2,1)=theta20;
U(3,1)=dtheta10;
U(4,1)=dtheta20;
M=m*a^2*[2 1;1 1];
N=m*g*a*[2 0;0 1];
V0=F0*sin(w*0).*[a;a/sqrt(2)];
U(5:6,1)=inv(M)*(V0-N*[theta10;theta20]);
for n=1:length(t)-1
    t_cur=t(n+1);
    V=F0*sin(w*t_cur).*[a;a/sqrt(2)];
    E=[delta_t/2*inv(M)*V;
        delta_t*inv(M)*V-delta_t^2/4*inv(M)*N*inv(M)*V];
    A=[eye(2)-delta_t^2/2*inv(M)*N, eye(2)*delta_t;
        -delta_t*inv(M)*N+delta_t^3/4*(inv(M)*N)^2, eye(2)-
        delta_t^2/2*inv(M)*N];
```

```

for j = 1:length(t)-1
    U(1:4,j+1)=A*U(1:4,j)+E;
    U(5:6,j+1)=inv(M)*(V-N*[U(1,j);U(2,j)]);
end
end
plot(t,U(1,:), 'b');
hold on
plot(t,U(2,:), 'r');
xlabel('t/s');
ylabel('theta');
legend('theta1', 'theta2');

```



valeur=U(:,[1 2 3 26])

valeur =

0	-0.0263	-0.0525	-0.3852
0	-0.0372	-0.0742	-0.5447
-1.3152	-1.3122	-1.3031	0.1635
-1.8600	-1.8557	-1.8429	0.2312
0	-0.0000	0.3023	4.4541
0	-0.0000	0.4275	6.2990

2.1

On suppose $M = ma^2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ et $N = mga \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ et $V = F_0 \sin(\omega t) \begin{bmatrix} a \\ a/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$
et $q = [\theta_1; \theta_2]$.

Alors on a $Mq'' + Nq = V$

Alors on a

$S = [\text{eye}(2) + 1/4 \cdot dt^2 \cdot \text{inv}(B) \cdot C];$

```
P = [S,      zeros(2) ;
      zeros(2), eye(2)  ];
```

```
Q=[eye(2)-1/4*delta_t^2*inv(M)*N,      eye(2)*delta_t ;
   -1/2*delta_t*inv(M)*N*(eye(2)+inv(S))-1/4*delta_t^2*inv(S)*inv(M)*N,      eye(2)-
   1/2*delta_t^2*inv(M)*N*inv(S) ];
```

```
R=[1/2*delta_t^2*inv(M)*V ;
   delta_t*inv(M)*V-1/4*delta_t^3*inv(M)*N*inv(S)*inv(M)*V];
```

Alors on a $P \cdot q_{j+1} = Q \cdot q_j + R$

Donc $A = \text{inv}(F) \cdot G$;

2.3

$m a^2 [2, 1; 1, 1] \cdot q''(0) + m g a [2, 0; 0, 1] \cdot q(0) = F_0 \sin(0) \cdot [a; a/\sqrt{2}]$;

2.4

$q_{j+1} = q_j + \Delta t \cdot q'_j + \Delta t^2/4 \cdot q''_j + \Delta t^2/4 \cdot q''_{j+1}$;

$m a^2 [2, 1; 1, 1] \cdot q''_j + m g a [2, 0; 0, 1] \cdot q_j = F_0 \sin(wt) \cdot [a; a/\sqrt{2}]$;

$q'_{j+1} = q'_j + \Delta t/2 \cdot q''_j + \Delta t/2 \cdot q''_{j+1}$;

2.5

```
clear;
```

```
m=2; a=0.5; g=9.81; F0=20; w=2*pi;
```

```
T0=8; delta_t=0.02; gamma=0.5; beta=0;
```

```
theta10=0; theta20=0; dtheta10=-1.31519275; dtheta20=-1.85996342;
```

```
t = 0:delta_t:T0;
```

```
U(1,1)=theta10;
```

```
U(2,1)=theta20;
```

```
U(3,1)=dtheta10;
```

```
U(4,1)=dtheta20;
```

```
M=m*a^2*[2 1;1 1];
```

```
N=m*g*a*[2 0;0 1];
```

```
V0=F0*sin(w*0).*[a;a/sqrt(2)];
```

```
U(5:6,1)=inv(M)*(V0-N*[theta10;theta20]);
```

```
S=[eye(2)+1/4*delta_t^2*inv(M)*N];
```

```
P=[S zeros(2) ; zeros(2) eye(2)];
```

```
Q=[eye(2)-1/4*delta_t^2*inv(M)*N, eye(2)*delta_t;
```

```
   -1/2*delta_t*inv(M)*N*(eye(2)+inv(S))-
```

```
   1/4*delta_t^2*inv(S)*inv(M)*N, eye(2)-
```

```
   1/2*delta_t^2*inv(M)*N*inv(S)];
```

```
A=inv(P)*Q;
```

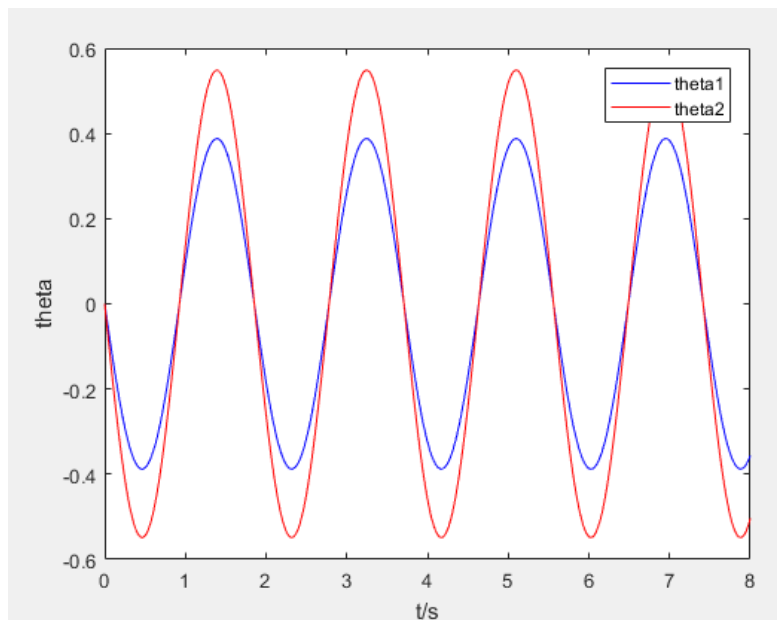
```
for n=1:length(t)-1
```

```
    t_cur=t(n+1);
```

```

V=F0*sin(w*t_cur).*[a;a/sqrt(2)];
R=[1/2*delta_t^2*inv(M)*V ;
   delta_t*inv(M)*V-1/4*delta_t^3*inv(M)*N*inv(S)*inv(M)*V];
for j = 1:length(t)-1
    U(1:4,j+1)=A*U(1:4,j)+inv(P)*R;
    U(5:6,j+1)=inv(M)*(V-N*[U(1,j);U(2,j)]);
end
end
plot(t,U(1,:), 'b');
hold on
plot(t,U(2,:), 'r');
xlabel('t/s');
ylabel('theta');
legend('theta1', 'theta2');
valeur = U(:, [1 2 3 26])

```



valeur=U(:, [1 2 3 26])

valeur =

0	-0.0263	-0.0524	-0.3850
0	-0.0372	-0.0741	-0.5444
-1.3152	-1.3122	-1.3031	0.1622
-1.8600	-1.8557	-1.8429	0.2294
0	-0.0000	0.3020	4.4518
0	-0.0000	0.4270	6.2957

Etude d'un oscillateur non linéaire à un degré de liberté

1.1

$$\begin{aligned}q_{j+1} &= q_j + \Delta t q'_j + \Delta t^2/2 q''_j \\ q''_{j+1} &= -w_0^2 q_j (1 + a q_{j+1}^2) \\ q'_{j+1} &= q'_j + \Delta t/2 q''_j + \Delta t/2 q''_{j+1}\end{aligned}$$

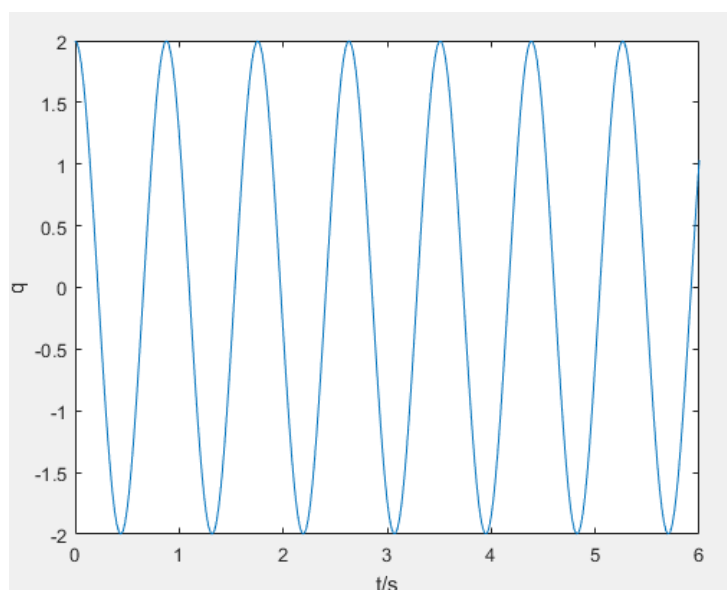
1.2

Le code est :

```
clear;
a = 0.1;
w0 = 2*pi;
T0 = 6;
delta_t = 0.01;
t = 0:delta_t:T0;
q(1) = 2;
q_prime(1) = 0;
q_prime_prime(1) = -w0^2*(1+a*2^2);
for j=1:length(t)-1
    q(j+1) = q(j)+delta_t*q_prime(j)+delta_t^2/2*q_prime_prime(j);
    q_prime_prime(j+1) = -w0*w0*q(j+1)*(1+a*q(j+1)^2);
    q_prime(j+1) =
q_prime(j)+delta_t/2*q_prime_prime(j)+delta_t/2*q_prime_prime(j+1);
end
plot(t,q)
xlabel('t/s');
ylabel('q');
```

1.3

la solution numérique est comme :



$q(0) = 2$
 $q(\Delta t) = 1.9779$
 $q(2\Delta t) = 1.9123$
 $q(T_0) = 1.0329$

2.1

Il faut minimiser le résidu qui est $= \text{abs}((q''^*) + w_0^2(q^*)(1 + a(q^*)^2))$;

2.2

$f(q''_{j+1}, q^*_{j+1}) = (q''_{j+1}) + w_0^2(q^*_{j+1})(1 + a(q^*_{j+1})^2)$;
 $\Delta q''_{j+1} = -f(q''_{j+1}, q^*_{j+1}) / (df/dq''_{j+1} + df/dq^*_{j+1} \beta \Delta t^2)$;
 $q''_{j+1} = q''_{j+1} + \Delta q''_{j+1}$;

2.3

Le code est comme :

```

clear;
a = 0.1;
w0 = 2*pi;
gamma=0.5;
beta=0.25;
T0=6;
delta_t=0.02;
t = 0:delta_t:T0;

q(1) = 2;
q_prime(1) = 0;
q_prime_prime(1) = -w0^2*(1+a*q(1)^2);
E_sur_m(1) = 1/2*q_prime(1)^2+1/2*w0^2*q(1)^2+1/4*w0^2*a*q(1)^4;
e = 0.0001;

for j=1:length(t)-1
    q_prime_prime(j+1)=0;
    q_prime(j+1)=q_prime(j)+delta_t*(1-gamma)*q_prime_prime(j);
    q(j+1)=q(j)+delta_t*q_prime(j)+delta_t^2*(0.5-
beta)*q_prime_prime(j);
    residu=abs(q_prime_prime(j+1)+w0^2*q(j+1)*(1+a*(q(j+1))^2));
    while residu>=e
        f=q_prime_prime(j+1)+w0^2*q(j+1)*(1+a*(q(j+1))^2);
        delta_d2q=-f/(1+beta*delta_t^2*(w0^2+3*w0^2*a*(q(j+1))^2));
        delta_q=beta*delta_t^2*delta_d2q;
        delta_dq=gamma*delta_t*delta_d2q;
        q(j+1)=q(j+1)+delta_q;
        q_prime(j+1)=q_prime(j+1)+delta_dq;
        q_prime_prime(j+1)=q_prime_prime(j+1)+delta_d2q;
    end
end

```

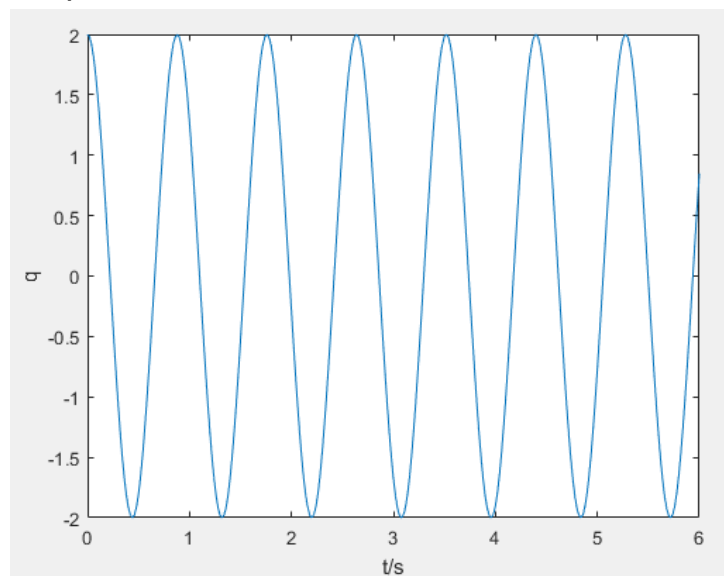
```

        residu=abs(q_prime_prime(j+1)+w0^2*q(j+1)*(1+a*(q(j+1))^2));
    end
    E_sur_m(j+1) = 1/2*q_prime(j+1)^2 + 1/2*w0^2*q(j+1)^2 +
    1/4*w0^2*a*q(j+1)^4;
end
plot(t,q)
q(1)
q(2)
q(3)
q(length(t))
xlabel('t/s');
ylabel('q');

```

2.4

La solution numérique est comme :



$$q(0) = 2$$

$$q(\Delta t) = 1.9781$$

$$q(2\Delta t) = 1.9131$$

$$q(T_0) = 0.8485$$

3.1

$$E = E_c + E_p = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{q}^2 + \frac{1}{2}kq^2 + \frac{1}{4}k_a q^4$$

$$E/m = \frac{1}{2}\dot{q}^2 + \frac{1}{2}w_0^2 q^2 + \frac{1}{4}w_0^2 a q^4$$

3.2

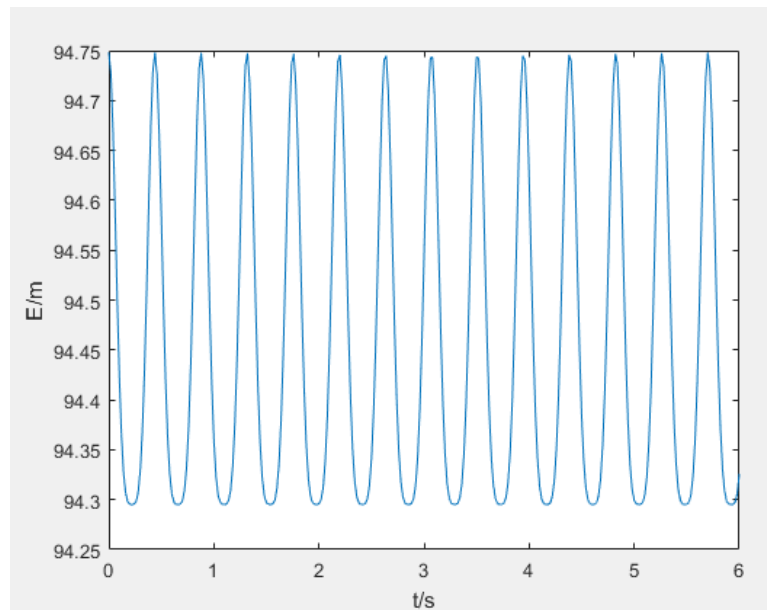
$$E_{\text{sur}_m}(1) = \frac{1}{2}\dot{q}_{\text{prime}}(1)^2 + \frac{1}{2}w_0^2 q(1)^2 + \frac{1}{4}w_0^2 a q(1)^4;$$

$$E_{\text{sur}_m}(j+1) =$$

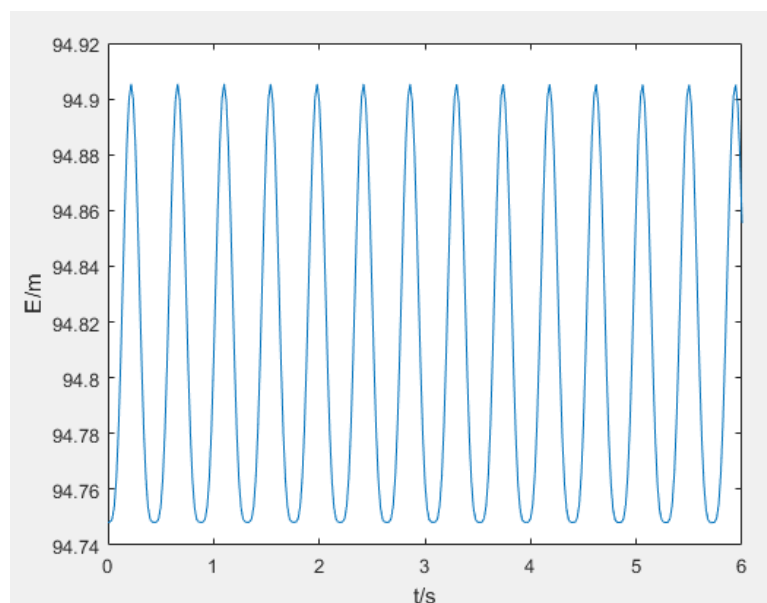
$$\frac{1}{2}\dot{q}_{\text{prime}}(j+1)^2 + \frac{1}{2}w_0^2 q(j+1)^2 + \frac{1}{4}w_0^2 a q(j+1)^4;$$

3.3

On prend $\Delta t = 0.02s$,
Pour le NEWMARK explicite, on a E/m est comme :



Pour le NEWMARK implicite, on a E/m est comme :



Normalement, l'énergie de ce modèle doit être constante, mais l'énergie des deux méthodes de NEWMARK oscille quand même, ce qui montre que ces deux méthodes ont encore une certaine erreur.