

Examen Noël - PAM - MathsProblème 1

a) $y' = -\frac{y}{2x} + 5x + 3$ $s(1) = -2$ $R = \frac{x_f - x_i}{n} = \frac{1}{2}$

n	0	1	2
x	1	1,5	2
y	-2	$\frac{5}{2}$	$\frac{22}{3}$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + R$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + R \cdot F(x_n; y_n)$$

- $y_1 = -2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{-2}{2 \cdot 1} + 5 \cdot 1 + 3\right) = \frac{5}{2}$
- $y_2 = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\frac{5}{2}}{2 \cdot 1,5} + 5 \cdot 1,5 + 3\right) = \frac{22}{3}$

$$\boxed{s(2) \approx \frac{22}{3}} \quad \checkmark$$

b) $y' = -\frac{y}{2x} + 5x + 3$

- Équation homogène: $y' + \frac{y}{2x} = 0$

$$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -\frac{1}{2x} dx + c$$

$$\ln(y) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(x) + c$$

$$y_H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot c$$

- $y_{NH} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot c(x)$ ← Ansatz : on remplace y_{NH} dans l'ED

$$\Rightarrow c'(x) \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + c(x) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot c(x)}{2x} + 5x + 3$$

$$c'(x) = 5x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 3\sqrt{x}$$

$$\rightarrow c(x) = 5 \cdot \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 3 \cdot \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$c(x) = 2x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\rightarrow y_{NH} = 2x^2 + 2x$$

- solution générale: $y = y_{NH} + y_H$

$$\boxed{y = 2x(x+1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot c}$$

c) • solution particulière : $s(1) = -2$

$$-2 = 2 \cdot 1(1+1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} \cdot C$$

$$C = -2 - 4 = -6$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{s(x) = 2x(x+1) - \frac{6}{\sqrt{x}}} \quad \checkmark$$

d) • $s(1) = -2$

$$\bullet s\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} + 1\right) - \frac{6}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} \approx 2,6$$

$$\rightarrow s(1) < 0 \quad \text{et} \quad s\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) > 0 \quad : \quad s(1) \cdot s\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) < 0$$

$s(x)$ est une fonction continue donc elle admet un zéro entre $\left[1; \frac{3}{2}\right]$ *bien!* $\checkmark$

e) $s(x) = 2x(x+1) - \frac{6}{\sqrt{x}} \quad x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = \frac{3}{2}$

• itération 1 :

$$x_3 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = 1,25 \quad s(x_3) = 0,258 > 0$$

$$\rightarrow x_0 \in [1; 1,25]$$

• itération 2 :

$$x_4 = \frac{x_1 + x_3}{2} = 1,125 \quad s(x_4) = -0,876 < 0$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{x_0 \in [1,125; 1,25]} \quad \checkmark$$

f)
$$\begin{cases} x_0 = 1 \\ s(x) = 2x(x+1) - \frac{6}{\sqrt{x}} \\ s'(x) = 4x + 2 + \frac{6}{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}} \end{cases}$$

• itération 1 : $x_1 = x_0 - \frac{s(x_0)}{s'(x_0)}$

$$x_1 = 1 - \frac{-2}{9} = \frac{11}{9} \approx 1,222$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{x_1 \approx \frac{11}{9}} \quad \checkmark$$

Problème 2

Première partie

a) $y' = -\tan(x)y + 2x \cdot \sin(x) \cdot \cos(x)$ $s(0) = 2$ $R = \frac{x_f - x_i}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$
(j'ai admis que x est en radians)

n	0	1	2
x	0	0,5	1
y	2	2	1,664

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + R$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + R \cdot F(x_n; y_n)$$

- $y_1 = 2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-\tan(0) \cdot 2 + 0) = 2$

- $y_2 = 2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-\tan(0,5) \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot \sin(0,5) \cdot \cos(0,5)) = 1,664$

$s(1) \approx 1,664$

Ovi

b) $y' + \tan(x)y = 2x \cdot \sin(x) \cdot \cos(x)$

- équation homogène: $y' + \tan(x)y = 0$
 $\int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -\tan(x) dx + C$

$$\ln(y) = \ln(\cos(x)) + C$$

$$y_H = \cos(x) \cdot C$$

- Ansatz: $y_{xH} = \cos(x) \cdot c(x)$

$$\rightarrow c'(x) \cos(x) - \cancel{c(x) \sin(x)} + \frac{\sin(x)}{\cancel{\cos(x)}} \cos(x) c(x) = 2x \cdot \sin(x) \cdot \cos(x)$$

$$c'(x) = 2x \cdot \sin(x)$$

intégration par parties:

$$\rightarrow c(x) = \int 2x \cdot \sin(x)$$

$$c(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x) - \int f'(x) \cdot g(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = 2x & f'(x) = 2 \\ g(x) = -\cos(x) & g'(x) = \sin(x) \end{cases}$$

$$c(x) = -2x \cos(x) + \int 2 \cos(x) dx$$

$$c(x) = -2x \cos(x) + 2 \sin(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{xH} = -2x \cos^2(x) + 2 \cos(x) \sin(x)$$

- solution générale: $y = y_{xH} + y_H$

$y = -2x \cos^2(x) + 2 \cos(x) \sin(x) + \cos(x) \cdot C$

Ovi!

c) • solution particulière : $s(1) = -2$

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