

Devoir 2009 - 2010.

Exo 1 :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{R}_2[X] &= \left\{ P(X) = a1 + bX + cX^2, (a, b, c) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \right\} \\ &= \text{e.v. de dim 3} \\ &\text{engendr  par } \{1, X, X^2\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi(P, Q) = P(1).Q(1) + P'(1).Q'(1) + P''(1).Q''(1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(P_1 + \lambda P_2, Q) = \varphi(P_1, Q) + \lambda \varphi(P_2, Q) \\ \varphi(P, Q) = \varphi(Q, P) \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi$ est bilin. sym.

② matrice de φ dans $\mathcal{B} = \{1, X, X^2\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} P(X) &= a1 + bX + cX^2 \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}_{\mathcal{B}} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q(X) = \tilde{a}1 + \tilde{b}X + \tilde{c}X^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{a} \\ \tilde{b} \\ \tilde{c} \end{bmatrix}_{\mathcal{B}}$$

$$\varphi(P, Q) = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \end{bmatrix} \cdot \left[\begin{array}{c|c} & \\ \hline & A_{\varphi} \\ \hline & \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{a} \\ \tilde{b} \\ \tilde{c} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\varphi(1, 1) = a_{11} = 1$$

$$\varphi(1, X) = a_{12} = 1$$

$$\varphi(1, X^2) = a_{13} = 1$$

$$\varphi(X, X) = a_{22} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

(on trouve 2)

$$\Psi(X, X) = a_{22} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\Psi(X, X^2) = a_{23} = 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$\Psi(X^2, X^2) = a_{33} = 1 + 4 + 4 = 9$$

$$\left(A_p \right)_B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Psi(X, Y) = x_1 y_2 + 2 x_1 y_3 + x_1 y_1 + \dots$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

g) Ψ produit scalaire = reste à montrer la def. pos. de Ψ .

$\Leftrightarrow$ def pos. de A_p .

$$A_p = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\leadsto$ valeurs p.p.s de A_p

$\leadsto$ sat facto en somme de carrés de Ψ

$$\begin{vmatrix} (1-\lambda) & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & (2-\lambda) & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & (9-\lambda) \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(2-\lambda)(9-\lambda) + 6 - (2-\lambda) - 9(1-\lambda) - (9-\lambda)$$

$$((2-\lambda)(9-\lambda) = 18 - 11\lambda + \lambda^2)$$

$$= \cancel{18} - 11\lambda + \lambda^2 - \cancel{18\lambda} + 11\lambda^2 - \lambda^3 + 6 - 2 + \lambda - 9 + 9\lambda$$

$$= 4 - 18\lambda + 12\lambda^2 - \lambda^3 = D(\lambda) \quad \text{!! racines !!}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \forall \lambda \leq 0, \quad D(\lambda) = 4 > 0 \\ \quad \quad \quad -18\lambda \geq 0 \\ \quad \quad \quad +12\lambda^2 \geq 0 \\ \quad \quad \quad -\lambda^3 \geq 0 \end{array} \right) \geq 4 > 0 \quad \text{N.p.}$$

Donc les n.l.p. sont nées toutes > 0

$$P(x) = a + bx + cx^2.$$

$$\bullet \varphi(P, P) = \underbrace{(a+b+c)^2}_{\geq 0} + \underbrace{(b+2c)^2}_{\geq 0} + \underbrace{4c^2}_{\geq 0}$$

≥ 0 - et c'est nul ssi

$$\begin{cases} a+b+c = 0 \\ b+2c = 0 \\ 2c = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} a=0 \\ b=0 \\ c=0 \end{matrix}$$

ca'd $P=0$.

donc φ est def. positive -

4) $\{1, x, x^2\}$ base orthogonale pour le produit scalaire φ ?

non ! car A_φ non diagonale

5) Gram-Schmidt sur $\{1, x, x^2\}$ avec le prod scal φ .

$\varphi(1, 1) = 1$. donc 1 est déjà normé pour φ . $\rightarrow P_0 = 1$

$$\varphi(1, x) = 1 \rightarrow Q_1 = x - \varphi(x, 1) \cdot 1 = x - 1$$

$$\|Q_1\|_\varphi^2 = \varphi(Q_1, Q_1) = 1 \rightarrow P_1 = x - 1$$

$$\varphi(1, x^2) = 1$$

$$\varphi(x-1, x^2) = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_2 &= x^2 - 1 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot (x-1) \\ &= x^2 - 1 - 2x + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= X^2 - 2X + 1 = (X-1)^2$$

$$\varphi(Q_2, Q_2) = \|Q_2\|_p^2 = 4.$$

$$P_2 = \frac{(X-1)^2}{2}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & -3 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\det(A) = 0$
 $\ker(A) \neq \{0\}.$

① non injective car $\text{col.3} = 3 \times \text{col.1}$.
 $\Leftrightarrow$ il y a un noyau $\Leftrightarrow \det(A) = 0$

② $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 1 = 1 \neq 0$. donc $\text{rang } A \geq 2$. et $= 2$ car $\dim(\ker A) \geq 1$.

③ Tjs vrai de ce cas des matrices symétriques.

④ non diagonalisable car la matrice A est sym et diag. dans une base orthonormée de v.p.

⑤ oui $\uparrow$

⑥ NON car il y a un noyau :

$$\exists u / Au = 0. \quad u^T A u = u^T 0 = 0$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Exo 3 =

$$l = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + \beta\sqrt{\theta} \\ \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} e^{-\delta(P-P_0)}$$

ex - $l = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + \beta \sqrt{\theta} \end{pmatrix} e^{\uparrow}$

$\uparrow$ $\uparrow$ $\uparrow$
 (?) (?) connu

observés (θ_i, p_i, l_i) $i=1 \dots m$, modèle = $L(\theta, p, \alpha, \beta, \gamma)$
 est lin. en α, β .

PB on souhaite minimiser: $\sum_{k=1}^m (l_k - L(\theta_k, p_k, \alpha, \beta, \gamma))^2$
 $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

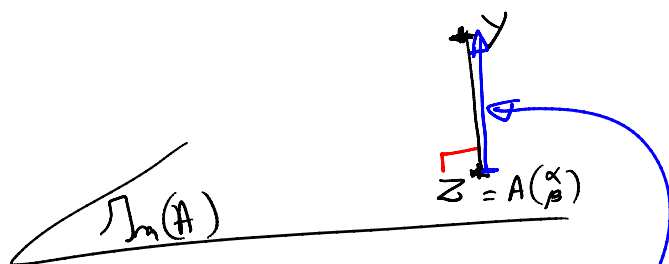
car d. Min (α, β)

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} l_1 \\ \vdots \\ l_m \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} e^{-\gamma(p_1-p_0)} \sqrt{\theta_1} e^{-\gamma(p_1-p_0)} \\ \vdots \\ e^{-\gamma(p_m-p_0)} \sqrt{\theta_m} e^{-\gamma(p_m-p_0)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} \right\|_2^2$$

Min (α, β)

$$\left\| Y - \underbrace{A}_{\mathbb{R}^{m \times 2}} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} \right\|_2^2$$

②.



caractériser de la solution:

$(Y - Z) \perp \text{Im}(A)$

càd que $(Y - Z) \in \text{Ker}(A^T)$.

càd $A^T (Y - A \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}) = 0$.

$$A^T Y = A^T A \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T Y$$

$\downarrow$
 sous réserve que $\text{rang}(A) \geq 2$

$\text{Im}(A)^\perp = \text{Ker}(A^T)$

$$\text{Im}(A)^\perp = \text{Ker}(A^T).$$

② $(Y-Z) \perp \text{Im}(A)$ càd que $\forall v \in \text{Im}(A)$

$$(v, Y-Z)_2 = v^T (Y-Z) = 0.$$

mais $v \in \text{Im}(A)$ revient à dire que $v = Au$

et donc on veut que $\forall u \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$(Au)^T (Y-Z) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall u \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad u^T A^T (Y-Z) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall u \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad (u, A^T(Y-Z)) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{A^T(Y-Z) = 0}.$$

$$(\Leftrightarrow (Y-Z) \in \text{Ker}(A^T) -)$$

③ - le modèle est non linéaire en γ !

$$\theta_1, p_{11} \quad l_{11} = (\alpha + \beta \sqrt{\theta_1}) e^{-\gamma(p_{11} - p_0)}$$

$$\theta_1, p_{12} \quad l_{12} = (\alpha + \beta \sqrt{\theta_1}) e^{-\gamma(p_{12} - p_0)}$$

$$\theta_2, p_{21} \quad l_{21} \quad \frac{l_{11}}{l_{12}} = e^{-\gamma(p_{11} - p_{12})}$$

$$\theta_2, p_{22} \quad l_{22}$$

$$\ln \left(\frac{l_{11}}{l_{12}} \right) = -\gamma(p_{11} - p_{12})$$

ln. en γ .

}
(et on repart pour)

(et on repart pour
un ordre carré h.h.)

$$\underline{4)} - \textcircled{a} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi_h(x) = \sinh(\sqrt{\lambda_h}(x-a)) \\ \lambda_h = \frac{h^2 \pi^2}{(b-a)^2} \end{array} \right.$$

soient:
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\phi_h'' = \lambda_h \phi_h \\ \phi_h(a) = \phi_h(b) = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} -u'' + k_0^2 u = f. \\ (A + k_0^2 I)u = f. \end{array} \right.$$

$$Au = \lambda u$$

$$(A + \alpha I)u = \lambda u + \alpha u = (\lambda + \alpha)u$$

$$\underline{2)} \quad \int_a^b -u''(x) v(x) dx = \int_a^b u(x) (-v''(x)) dx$$

2 I.P.P et les l.p. qui satisfont

$$\text{car } u(a) = u(b) = 0$$

$$\text{et } v(a) = v(b) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda_h \phi_h, \phi_j)_{L^2(a,b)} &= (-\phi_h'', \phi_j)_{L^2(a,b)} \\ &= (\phi_h, -\phi_j'')_{L^2(a,b)} \\ &= (\phi_h, \lambda_j \phi_j)_{L^2(a,b)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{d'où } \lambda_h (\phi_h, \phi_j)_{L^2} = \lambda_j (\phi_h, \phi_j)_{L^2}$$

$$\text{si } \lambda_h \neq \lambda_j \quad \text{alors } \text{on a } (\phi_h, \phi_j)_{L^2} = 0$$

$$\text{si } \lambda_k \neq \lambda_j \quad \text{alors} \quad \underbrace{(\phi_k, \phi_j)_{L^2}} = 0$$

③ (déjà vu :)

$$\phi_k \text{ vérifie : } -\phi_k'' = \lambda_k \phi_k$$

$$\text{donc } \underbrace{\phi_k'' + k_0^2 \phi_k}_{(\mu_k)} = -\lambda_k \phi_k + k_0^2 \phi_k = (k_0^2 - \lambda_k) \phi_k.$$

(μ_k)

④ $\tilde{f} = \text{proj } \perp \text{ de } f \text{ sur vect } \{\phi_1, \dots, \phi_N\} = V_N$

$$\begin{array}{c} \alpha f \\ \downarrow \\ \tilde{f} \end{array} \quad (f - \tilde{f}) \perp V_N.$$

car pour

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq k \leq N; (\phi_k, f - \tilde{f})_{L^2} = 0. \\ \text{avec } \tilde{f} = \sum_{k=1}^N \beta_k \phi_k \text{ car } \tilde{f} \in V_N \end{array} \right. \quad (?)$$

le système correspondant est donc :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} G \beta = F \\ G = \left[(\phi_k, \phi_j)_{L^2} \right]_{k,j} \\ \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_N \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^N \\ F = \left[(\phi_k, f)_{L^2(a,b)} \right]_{k=1}^N \end{array} \right.$$

mais la base est $\perp$ dans $L^2(a,b)$

G est diagonale :

$$G = \text{diag} \left(\|\phi_k\|_{L^2(a,b)}^2 \right)$$

$$\leadsto \left[\beta_k = \frac{(\phi_k, f)_{L^2(a,b)}}{(\phi_k, \phi_k)_{L^2(a,b)}} \right]_{k=1 \dots N.}$$

⑤ - $\tilde{u} = \sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_k \phi_k + q.$

$$\tilde{u}'' + k_0^2 \tilde{u} = \tilde{f}.$$

car. gme. : $\sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_k \phi_k'' + k_0^2 \sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_k \phi_k = \tilde{f}$

$$\rightarrow \left[\sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_k (k_0^2 - \lambda_k) \phi_k = \tilde{f} \right. \\ \left. = \sum_{k=1}^N \beta_k \phi_k \right]$$

⑥ donc $\forall k : \frac{\beta_k}{k_0^2 - \lambda_k} = \alpha_k$

⑦ $\omega? \xrightarrow{S_1} f$ ssi $k_0^2 - \lambda_k \neq 0$

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$

$\left(P_{V_N}^\perp u = \tilde{u} \right) \xrightarrow{S_0} \tilde{f} = P_{V_N}^\perp f.$

Verifions donc que $(u - \tilde{u}) \perp V_H$

c'est que $(\phi_h | u - \tilde{u})_{L^2} = 0, \forall h$

en effet
$$\lambda_h (\phi_h | u - \tilde{u})_{L^2} = (\lambda_h \phi_h, u - \tilde{u})_{L^2} = \underline{(-\phi_h'', u - \tilde{u})_{L^2}}$$

comme $u(a) = u(b) = 0$ et $\tilde{u}(a) = \tilde{u}(b) = 0$

$$\left(\tilde{u}(a) = \sum \alpha_h \underbrace{\phi_h(a)}_0 \right)$$

$$, = \underline{(\phi_h, -u'' + \tilde{u}'')}_{L^2}$$

$$u'' + k_0^2 u = f$$

$$\tilde{u}'' + k_0^2 \tilde{u} = \tilde{f}$$

$$\forall h, (\phi_h, f - \tilde{f})_{L^2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\phi_h, \underbrace{u'' - \tilde{u}''}_{-k_0^2(u - \tilde{u})} + k_0^2(u - \tilde{u}))_{L^2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\phi_h'', u - \tilde{u})_{L^2} + k_0^2 (\phi_h, u - \tilde{u})_{L^2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (k_0^2 - \lambda_h) (\phi_h, u - \tilde{u})_{L^2} = 0.$$

— si $\lambda_h \neq k_0^2$ — neet $\phi_h \perp u - \tilde{u}$

donc $\tilde{u} = \text{Proj}^\perp$ de u sur $V_H = \text{Vect}\{\phi_1, \dots, \phi_N\}$.

⑧. $k_0^2 = \lambda_m$ pour un indice donné.

neet on doit avoir $\beta_m = 0$ sinon pas de soln possible

... .. p. 11.

1. solution possible
 si jamais $\beta_m = 0$. on a une infinité
 de solutions, à une constante
 près selon ϕ_m

$$\alpha_m \cdot (\underbrace{k_0^2 - \lambda_m}_0) = \frac{\beta_0}{0}$$

↓
libre. non fixe

$$L : \begin{array}{ccc} L^2 & \longrightarrow & L^2 \\ u & \longmapsto & u'' + k_0^2 u = L \cdot u \end{array}$$

$$((L) = L^* \Leftrightarrow (Lu, v)_{L^2} = (u, Lv)_{L^2}) \quad \text{linéaire.}$$

• $L \cdot \phi_k = \mu_k \phi_k$. ϕ_k est v.p. de "L"
 associe à la val μ_k

$$\phi_k = \sin(\sqrt{\lambda_k} (x-a)) \quad (\overbrace{k_0^2 - \lambda_k})$$

avec $\lambda_k = \frac{k^2 \pi^2}{(b-a)^2}$

$$u(x) = \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} (x-a))$$

$-u'' = \lambda u$

$$\sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{b-a} (x-a)\right) = 0$$

en $x=a$
et $x=b$