

MAT-19961 Calcul matriciel en génie

Solutions - Devoir 4

1. Méthode de Jacobi

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & -6 & 10 \end{bmatrix}, D = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}, N = D - A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ -12 \\ -20 \end{bmatrix}$$

La récurrence s'écrit donc selon:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ -12 \\ -20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_1 = (-x_2 + x_3 + 12)/4$$

$$y_2 = (2x_1 - 12)/4$$

$$y_3 = (-2x_1 + 6x_2 - 20)/10$$

En posant $\mathbf{x}^{(0)} = \mathbf{0}$, on trouve $y_1 = 12/4 = 3$, $y_2 = 12/4 = 3$, $y_3 = -20/10 = -2$, i.e.

$$\mathbf{x}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

La seconde itération donne $y_1 = (-3 + (-2) + 12)/4 = 1.75$, $y_2 = -(-6 - 12)/4 = 4.5$,
 $y_3 = (-6 + 18 - 20)/10 = -0.8$, i.e.

$$\mathbf{x}^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1,75 \\ 4,5 \\ -0,8 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Méthode de Gauss-Seidel:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & -6 & 10 \end{bmatrix}, D = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & -6 & 10 \end{bmatrix}, N = D - A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ -12 \\ -20 \end{bmatrix}$$

La récurrence s'écrit donc selon:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & -6 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ -12 \\ -20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_1 = (-x_2 + x_3 + 12)/4$$

$$y_2 = (2y_1 + 12)/4$$

$$y_3 = (-2y_1 + 6y_2 - 20)/10$$

En posant $\mathbf{x}^{(0)} = \mathbf{0}$, on trouve $y_1 = 12/4 = 3$, $y_2 = (6 + 12)/4 = 4.5$, $y_3 = (-6 + 27 - 20)/10 = -0.1$, i.e.

$$\mathbf{x}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4,5 \\ 0,1 \end{bmatrix}$$

La seconde itération donne $y_1 = (-4.5 + 0.1 + 12)/4 = 1.9$, $y_2 = (9.8 + 12)/4 = 3.95$, $y_3 = (-3.8 + 23.7 - 20)/10 = -0.01$, i.e.

$$\mathbf{x}^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1,9 \\ 3,95 \\ -0,01 \end{bmatrix}$$

3.a) Méthode de Jacobi

```
>>A
```

```
A =
```

```

4      1      -1
2     -4       0
2     -6      10
```

```
>>b'
```

```
ans =
```

```
12     -12     -20
```

```
>>D=diag(diag(A))
```

```
D =
```

```
4    0    0
0   -4    0
0    0   10
```

```
>>N=D-A
```

```
N =
```

```
0    -1    1
-2    0    0
-2    6    0
```

```
>>x=[0 0 0]';
```

```
>>x=D\(N*x+b);x'
```

```
ans =
```

```
3    3    -2
```

```
>>x=D\(N*x+b);x'
```

```
ans =
```

```
1.7500    4.5000   -0.8000
```

```
>>x=D\(N*x+b);x'
```

```
ans =
```

```
1.6750    3.8750    0.3500
```

```
>>x=D\(N*x+b);x'
```

```
ans =
```

```
2.1187    3.8375   -0.0100
```

```
>>x=D\(N*x+b);x'
```

```
ans =
```

```
2.0381    4.0594   -0.1213
```

```
>>x=D\(N*x+b);x'
```

```
ans =  
    1.9548    4.0191    0.0280
```

```
>>x=D\ (N*x+b) ;x'
```

```
ans =  
    2.0022    3.9774    0.0205
```

```
>>x=D\ (N*x+b) ;x'
```

```
ans =  
    2.0108    4.0011   -0.0140
```

```
>>x=D\ (N*x+b) ;x'
```

```
ans =  
    1.9962    4.0054   -0.0015
```

```
>>x=D\ (N*x+b) ;x'
```

```
ans =  
    1.9983    3.9981    0.0040
```

```
>>x=D\ (N*x+b) ;x'
```

```
ans =  
    2.0015    3.9991   -0.0008
```

```
>>x=D\ (N*x+b) ;x'
```

```
ans =  
    2.0000    4.0007   -0.0008
```

```
>>x=D\ (N*x+b) ;x'
```

```
ans =  
    1.9996    4.0000    0.0004
```

```
>>x=D\(N*x+b);x'
ans =
    2.0001    3.9998    0.0001
```

3.b) Méthode de Gauss-Seidel

```
>>A
```

```
A =
     4     1    -1
     2    -4     0
     2    -6    10
```

```
>>b'
```

```
ans =
    12   -12   -20
```

```
>>M=tril(A)
```

```
M =
     4     0     0
     2    -4     0
     2    -6    10
```

```
>>N=M-A
```

```
N =
     0    -1     1
     0     0     0
     0     0     0
```

```
>>x=[0 0 0]';
```

```
>>x=M\(N*x+b);x'
```

```
ans =
    3.0000    4.5000    0.1000
```

```
>>x=M\(N*x+b);x'
```

```
ans =  
    1.9000    3.9500   -0.0100
```

```
>>x=M\(N*x+b);x'
```

```
ans =  
    2.0100    4.0050    0.0010
```

```
>>x=M\(N*x+b);x'
```

```
ans =  
    1.9990    3.9995   -0.0001
```

On constate que la méthode de Jacobi prend 13 itérations pour converger à 0.001 près, alors que la méthode de Gauss-Seidel ne prend que 4 itérations. La méthode de Gauss-Seidel est donc, dans ce cas-ci, plus de 3 fois plus rapide que la méthode de Jacobi.

7. Le script matlab suivant réalise ce qui est demandé.

```
a=0.5;  
w=2*pi;  
t=[0:0.01:10];  
y1=exp(-a*t).*sin(w*t);  
a=5.0;  
y2=exp(-a*t).*sin(w*t);  
plot(t,y1,t,y2);  
xlabel('t [sec]')  
ylabel('f(t)')  
title('Réponse 2e ordre')
```

Le script est sauvegardé dans le fichier dev4.m. Dans la fenêtre de commande Matlab, on fait simplement:

```
>>dev4
```

On obtient la figure suivante:

