

Département de Mathématiques

1ère Année Master EDP et A.Numérique

PV DE NOTE


Matière: Introduction aux EDP

N°	Matricule	Nom	Prénoms	C.C	Exam	Consult.	Signature	Ratt
01	19/3604166 4	AOUISSI	SIFEDDINE	09,00	04,00			
02	19/3603461 3	BACIL	MAYSSA	09,25	06,25			
03	15/3604990 8	BOUGATEF	AHLEM					
04	12/6010501	BOULFOUL	Khelil					
05	16/3604630 2	BOUNEFLA	LINA					
06	18/3604351 7	CHEDDADI	SAMIHA	09,75	05,75			
07	16/3604730 0	DEBABGHA	Abdetouab					
08	17/3604384 9	DJEDAIDIA	HALIMA	09,00	05,00			
09	17/3604338 7	FASSI	NARIMANE					
10	19/3603579 9	GHELLAB	AMIRA	12,50	08,50			
11	19/3603378 7	LAFIFI	MANAR	14,00	10,75			
12	19/3603595 1	LARIBI	NADA	13,50	17,50			
13	19/3603657 3	LELLOUCHE	SAMAH	11,75	07,50			
14	19/3603356 8	MENAI	CHAYMA	11,00	10,00			
15	15/3605421 9	OULED-DIAF	RANIA					
16	19/3604054 1	TALBI	AYA	12,00	08,00			

Nom, prénom et signature chargé TD

Nom, prénom et signature chargé de Cours

Mme Aououi  
Fatime



Ex: ① Equation des ondes:

Master 1

EDP  
S1

$$a) \begin{cases} U_{tt} = c^2 U_{xx} + h(x,t) \\ U(x,0) = f(x), \quad U_t(x,0) = g(x) \end{cases}$$

la solution de d'Alembert est donnée par:

$$U(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [f(x+ct) + f(x-ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} g(y) dy + \frac{1}{2c} \int_0^t \int_{x-c(t-s)}^{x+c(t-s)} h(y,s) dy ds$$

2pts

b) la résolution du Problème suivant:

$$\begin{cases} U_{tt} = 4 U_{xx} + t \sin x \\ U(x,0) = \operatorname{ch} x, \quad U_t(x,0) = \operatorname{sh} x \end{cases}$$

$c=2$ ,  $h(x,t) = t \sin x$ ,  $f(x) = \operatorname{ch}(x)$ ,  $g(x) = \operatorname{sh}(x)$ .

$$U(x,t) = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 \quad I_1 = \frac{1}{2} [\operatorname{ch}(x+2t) + \operatorname{ch}(x-2t)]$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{4} \int_{x-2t}^{x+2t} \operatorname{sh}(y) dy = \frac{1}{4} [\operatorname{ch}(y)]_{x-2t}^{x+2t} = \frac{1}{4} [\operatorname{ch}(x+2t) - \operatorname{ch}(x-2t)]$$

$$I_3 = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \int_0^t \int_{x-2t+2s}^{x+2t-2s} s \sin y dy ds \right] = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^t s [-\cos y]_{x-2t+2s}^{x+2t-2s} ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^t (-s \cos(x+2t-2s) + s \cos(x-2t+2s)) ds$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left[ \int_0^t -s \cos(x+2t-2s) ds + \int_0^t s \cos(x-2t+2s) ds \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{s}{2} \sin(x+2t-2s) \Big|_0^t + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \sin(x+2t-2s) ds \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{s}{2} \sin(x-2t+2s) \Big|_0^t - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \sin(x-2t+2s) ds \right]$$

$$\frac{t}{8} \sin x + \frac{1}{8} \int_0^t \sin(x+2t-2s) ds$$

$$\frac{t}{8} \sin x - \frac{1}{8} \int_0^t \sin(x-2t+2s) ds$$

avec :

$$U(x,t) = \frac{3}{4} \operatorname{ch}(x+2t) + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{ch}(x-2t) + \frac{t}{4} \sin x + \frac{1}{8} \cos x - \frac{1}{16} (\cos(x+2t) + \cos(x-2t))$$

4pts

a) Equation de la chaleur:

$$\begin{cases} U_t = c^2 U_{xx} + f(x,t) \\ U(x,0) = \phi(x) \end{cases}$$

la solution est :

$$U(x,t) = \frac{1}{2c\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \phi(z) e^{-\frac{(x-z)^2}{4c^2 t}} dz + \int_0^t \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{f(z,\tau)}{2c\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} e^{-\frac{(x-z)^2}{4c^2(t-\tau)}} dz \cdot d\tau$$

Resolution du Probleme suivant:

$$\begin{cases} U_t = U_{xx} + e^{-t} \cos x, & f(x,t) = e^{-t} \cos x \\ U(x,0) = \phi(x) = \cos x, & c=1 \end{cases}$$

$$U(x,t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos(z) \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-z)^2}{4t}} dz + \int_0^t \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\tau} \cos z e^{-\frac{(x-z)^2}{4(t-\tau)}} dz \cdot d\tau$$

$$U(x,t) = I_1 + I_2 \quad (\text{page 86})$$

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos(z) e^{-\frac{(x-z)^2}{4t}} dz$$

soit:  $\beta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}$ ,  $\alpha = x-z \Rightarrow z = x-\alpha$  et  $dz = -d\alpha$ .

il devient:

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos(x-\alpha) e^{-\beta^2 \alpha^2} d\alpha$$

$$I_1 = \frac{\cos x}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos \alpha e^{-\beta^2 \alpha^2} d\alpha + \frac{\sin x}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin \alpha e^{-\beta^2 \alpha^2} d\alpha$$

$$= \frac{\cos x}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \cdot I(\beta) + \frac{\sin x}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \cdot J(\beta)$$

avec  $I(\beta) = 2\sqrt{\pi} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{4\beta^2}}$  (exercice de TD)

$$I_1 = \frac{\cos x}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \cdot 2\sqrt{\pi} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{4\beta^2}} = e^{-t} \cos x$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^t \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\tau} \cos z}{2\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-z)^2}{4(t-\tau)}} dz d\tau$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^t F(x,\tau) d\tau$$

dans la fonction  $F(x,\tau)$  on pose:

$$\alpha = x-z, \quad z = x-\alpha, \quad dz = -d\alpha$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t-\tau}}, \quad e^{-\frac{(x-z)^2}{4(t-\tau)}} = e^{-\beta^2 \alpha^2}$$

$$F(x,\tau) = \frac{e^{-\tau}}{2\sqrt{(t-\tau)\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos(x-\alpha) e^{-\beta^2 \alpha^2} d\alpha$$

avec la m<sup>me</sup> maniere:

$$F(x,\tau) = \frac{e^{-\tau} \cos x}{2\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} I(\beta) + \frac{e^{-\tau} \sin x}{2\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} J(\beta)$$

les m<sup>es</sup> calculs

$$F(x,\tau) = e^{-\tau} \cos x$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^t e^{-\tau} \cos x d\tau = \cos x \int_0^t e^{-\tau} d\tau =$$

$$I_2 = t e^{-t} \cos x$$

$$U(x,t) = I_1 + I_2 = e^{-t} \cos x + t e^{-t} \cos x$$

$$U(x,t) = (1+t) e^{-t} \cos x$$

4pts

(voir aussi le polytype p 87)

Si  $\lambda > 0$ ,  $A = \mu^2$

$$X(x) = A \cos(\mu x) + B \sin(\mu x)$$

$$X'(x) = -\mu A \sin(\mu x) + \mu B \cos(\mu x)$$

$$X'(0) = \mu B = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0.$$

$$X(x) = A \cos(\mu x)$$

$$X'(x) = -\mu A \sin(\mu x)$$

$$X'(\pi) = 0 = -\mu A \sin(\mu \pi)$$

et il faut que  $A \neq 0$   
pour ne pas avoir une solution  
triviale une autre fois

$$\mu \pi = n \pi \Rightarrow \boxed{\mu = n}$$

$$X_n(x) = A_n \cos nx$$

cherchons  $Y(y)$ ?  $Y'' - \lambda Y = 0$ .

$$\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow Y'' = 0 \Rightarrow Y(y) = A_0 y + B_0$$

$$\lambda > 0, \lambda = n^2, Y_n(y) = A'_n e^{ny} + B'_n e^{-ny}$$

Solution générale de l'EDP: d'après le Théorème de la superposition:

$$U(x,y) = X_0(x) \cdot Y_0(y) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n(x) \cdot Y_n(y)$$

$$(X_0(x) = B_0; Y_0(y) = A_0 y + B_0) \quad X_0 \cdot Y_0 = A_0 y + B_0$$

$$U(x,y) = A_0 y + B_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A''_n e^{ny} + B''_n e^{-ny}) \cos(nx)$$

d'après:  
les solutions particulières:  $y=0, y=\pi$ .

$$U(x,0) = 0 = B_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A''_n + B''_n) \cos nx = 0 \text{ dmc}$$

$$B_0 = 0, A''_n = -B''_n$$

$$U(x,y) = A_0 y + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2A''_n \operatorname{Sh}(ny) \cos nx$$

$$U(x,\pi) = 2x + \pi = \underbrace{A_0 \cdot \pi}_{A_0/2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{2A''_n \operatorname{Sh}(n\pi)}_{A_n} \cos(nx)$$

$$2x + \pi = A_0/2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos(nx)$$

Il reste à calculer les coefficients de Fourier:  $A_0$  et  $A_n$

$$A_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (2x + \pi) dx, \quad A_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (2x + \pi) \cos(nx) dx$$

$$A_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} [x^2 + \pi x]_0^{\pi} = 2\pi, \quad A_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{n} (2x + \pi) \sin nx \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{2}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi n^2} [\cos nx]_0^{\pi} = \frac{4}{\pi n^2} ((-1)^n - 1)$$

Exo: Soit l'EDP:  $-4x^2 u_{yy} + u_{xx} - \frac{1}{x} u_x + y u_y = 0$ . (E)

$a=1, b=0, c=-4x^2$ .  $b^2 - 4ac = 16x^2$ , donc l'équation est hyperbolique.

l'équation caractéristique:  $(\frac{dy}{dx})^2 - 4x^2 = 0$ , nous donne les deux courbes caractéristiques réelles:  $x^2 - y = c, x^2 + y = c$

Soit:  $\begin{cases} \zeta = x^2 - y \\ \eta = x^2 + y \end{cases}$  alors:

$\zeta$	$\zeta_x$	$\zeta_y$	$\zeta_{xy}$	$\zeta_{xx}$	$\zeta_{yy}$
$x^2 - y$	$2x$	$-1$	$0$	$2$	$0$
$\eta$	$\eta_x$	$\eta_y$	$\eta_{xy}$	$\eta_{xx}$	$\eta_{yy}$
$x^2 + y$	$2x$	$1$	$0$	$2$	$0$

$u = U_\zeta + U_\eta$

$u_x = 2x U_\zeta + 2x U_\eta$

$u_y = U_\zeta \eta_y + U_\eta \eta_y$

$u_y = U_\zeta - U_\eta$

$u_{xx} = 4x^2 U_{\zeta\zeta} + 8x^2 U_{\zeta\eta} + 4x^2 U_{\eta\eta} + 2U_\zeta + 2U_\eta$   
 $u_{yy} = U_{\zeta\zeta} - 2U_{\zeta\eta} + U_{\eta\eta}$

(3) pts.

L'équation (E) devient:  $16x^2 U_{\zeta\eta} + y U_\zeta - y U_\eta = 0$ .

Exo 3:  $\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0 \\ u_x(0,y) = u_x(\pi,y) = 0 \\ u(x,0) = 0, u(x,\pi) = 2x + \pi \end{cases}$

(5) pts.

$u(x,y) = X(x) \cdot Y(y)$

$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = Y \cdot X'' + X \cdot Y'' = 0$

$\frac{X \cdot X''}{X \cdot X} = -\frac{X \cdot Y''}{X \cdot Y} = -\lambda \Rightarrow$

$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \dots \textcircled{1} \\ Y'' - \lambda Y = 0 \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$

$u_x(0,y) = u_x(\pi,y) = 0 \Rightarrow X'(0) = X'(\pi) = 0$

$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X'(0) = X'(\pi) = 0 \end{cases}$

si  $\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow X''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow X(x) = Ax + B$

$X'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$ . donc  $X_0(x) = B_0$   
 constante arbitraire

$\textcircled{2}$  si  $\lambda < 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -\mu^2$   
 $X(x) = A e^{\mu x} + B e^{-\mu x}$

$X'(x) = A \mu e^{\mu x} - B \mu e^{-\mu x}$   
 $X'(0) = X'(\pi) = 0$   
 $X'(0) = A \mu - B \mu = 0$   
 $\mu \cdot (A - B) = 0, \mu \neq 0$   
 $A = B$   
 $X(x) = A \mu e^{\mu x} - A \mu e^{-\mu x}$   
 $X'(\pi) = A \mu 2 \operatorname{sh}(\mu \pi) = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow A = 0$ , comme  $\operatorname{sh}(\mu \pi) \neq 0$   
 $\Rightarrow X(x) = 0$ . S.T.