
Méthodes itératives

Correction de l'exercice 2 p. 23 (SCILAB) Pour résoudre $x^2 - a = 0$ par un point fixe différent de Newton, on définit la suite récurrente

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \mu(x_k^2 - a), \quad k \geq 0,$$

où $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ est un paramètre à choisir.

La fonction Scilab s'écrira (on a rajouté μ en paramètre)

```
function [x,iter]=PointFixeRacineCarree(a,x0,tol,mu)
  x=x0;
  erreur=1;
  iter=0;
  while (erreur>tol) & (iter<100)
    iter=iter+1;
    y=x-mu*(x^2-a);
    erreur=abs(y-x);
    x=y;
    //disp(x)
  end
endfunction
```

Elle donne les résultats suivants (convergence ou divergence selon les valeurs de x_0 ou μ).

```
-->Warning :redefining function: PointFixeRacineCarree
```

```
-->[x,iter]=PointFixeRacineCarree(4,3,0.0001,0.1)
```

```
iter =
```

```
17.
```

```
x =
```

```
2.0001157
```

```
-->[x,iter]=PointFixeRacineCarree(4,3,0.0001,-0.1)
```

```
iter =
```

```
16.
```

```
x =
```

```
Inf
```

```
-->[x,iter]=PointFixeRacineCarree(4,-3,0.0001,0.1)
```

```
iter =
```

```

    16.
x =

-Inf

-->[x,iter]=PointFixeRacineCarree(4,-3,0.0001,-0.1)
iter =

    17.
x =

- 2.0001157

-->[x,iter]=PointFixeRacineCarree(4,3,0.0001,0.2)
iter =

    2.
x =

    2.

-->[x,iter]=PointFixeRacineCarree(4,3,0.0001,0.15)
iter =

    10.
x =

    2.0000561

```

Exercice 4 p. 23 (SCILAB) Programme ordre_cv_ptfixes.sce

```

//ordres de convergence pour Newton et des methodes de point fixe
// pour la resolution de f(x)=0
clear
sol=3;
deff('y=f(x)', 'y=x.^2-sol^2') //definition de la fonction
//methode de Newton
K=25;//nombre maximal d'iterations
x0=6;
x=x0;y=x0;z=x0;
Tk=[];//initialisation du tableau des abscisses
Tx=[];//initialisation du tableau des ordonnees
Ty=[];
Tz=[];
for k=1:K
    x=x-f(x)/(2*x);//methode de Newton
    y=y-0.1*f(y);//un premier point fixe
    z=z-0.05*f(z);//un deuxieme point fixe
    Tk=[Tk k];

```

```

Tx=[Tx abs(x-sol)];
Ty=[Ty abs(y-sol)];
Tz=[Tz abs(z-sol)];
end
clf
plot2d(Tk', [Tx' Ty' Tz'], logflag='nl', leg='Newton@PF0.1@PF0.05')
xtitle('Methodes de Point fixe', 'k', 'erreur')

```

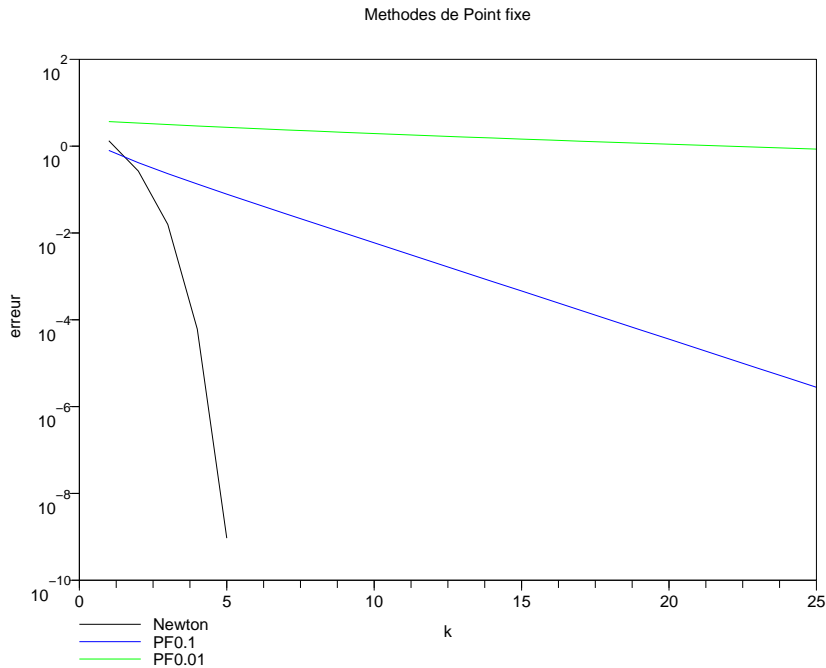


Figure 1: Exécution de ordre_cv_ptfixes.sce

Correction de l'exercice p. 23 (MAPLE)

NEWTON

```
> restart;with(linalg):
```

Warning, the protected names norm and trace have been redefined and unprotected

```
> g1:=(x,y)->x**2*y**2;
```

```

                2 2
          g1 := (x, y) -> x y
> f1:=(a,b)->eval(grad(g1(x,y),[x,y]),[x=a,y=b]);f1(x,y);
f1 := (a, b) -> eval(grad(g1(x, y), [x, y]), [x = a, y = b])
                [ 2 2 ]
                [2 x y , 2 x y]

```

```

> Df1:=(a,b)->eval(hessian(g1(x,y),[x,y]),[x=a,y=b]);Df1(x,y);
Df1 := (a, b) -> eval(hessian(g1(x, y), [x, y]), [x = a, y = b])
                [ 2 ]
                [2 y 4 x y]
                [ ]
                [ 2 ]

```

```

                                [4 x y 2 x ]
> Newton:=proc(f,Df,x0,kmax)
> local S,z,k,n;
> n:=nops(x0);
> z:=evalf(x0);
> S:=z;
> for k from 1 to kmax-1 do
> z:= evalf(evalm(z-inverse(Df(seq(z[i],i=1..n))&*f(seq(z[i],i=1..2)) ) ) ) ;
> S:=S,[seq(z[i],i=1..n)];
> od;
> RETURN(S);
> end:
> S:=Newton(f1,Df1,[1,2],10);
S := [1., 2.], [0.6666666666, 1.3333333333], [0.4444444444, 0.8888888885],

[0.2962962963, 0.5925925923], [0.1975308643, 0.3950617281],

[0.1316872429, 0.2633744854], [0.08779149525, 0.1755829902],

[0.05852766352, 0.1170553268], [0.03901844234, 0.07803688457],

[0.02601229486, 0.05202458972]

```