

EX01 (partie 01).

1) La méthode de Gauss:

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 9 & -3 & -3 & -3 \\ -3 & 10 & -4 & -4 \\ 3 & -4 & 18 & 18 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} L_1^{(0)} \\ L_2^{(0)} \\ L_3^{(0)} \end{array}$$

1<sup>er</sup> étape :  $\frac{1}{3} L_1^{(0)} + L_2^{(0)} \rightsquigarrow L_2^{(1)}$  (0,18)

$-\frac{1}{3} L_1^{(0)} + L_3^{(0)} \rightsquigarrow L_3^{(1)}$  (0,18)

on trouve :

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 9 & -3 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 9 & -5 & -5 \\ 0 & -3 & 19 & 19 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} L_1^{(1)} \\ L_2^{(1)} \\ L_3^{(1)} \end{array}$$

(0,18)

2<sup>es</sup> étape  $\frac{1}{3} L_2^{(1)} + L_3^{(1)} \rightsquigarrow L_3^{(2)}$  (0,18)

on trouve :

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 9 & -3 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 9 & -5 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{52}{3} & \frac{52}{3} \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} L_1^{(2)} \\ L_2^{(2)} \\ L_3^{(2)} \end{array}$$

(0,18)

par la méthode de remontée on obtient

$$\begin{cases} x_3 = 1 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

(0,18)

2)  $M_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  (0,15)

3)  $M_2 M_1 A = U = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 9 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{52}{3} \end{pmatrix}$  (0,18)

$A = (M_2 M_1)^{-1} U$  (0,18)

$L = (M_2 M_1)^{-1} = M_1^{-1} M_2^{-1}$  (0,18)

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} (0,15) \\ (0,15) \end{array}$$

ou  
 =  
 2<sup>e</sup> méthode:

$$A = LU = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} \end{pmatrix} \text{ (011)}$$

par identification

$$= \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ l_{21}u_{11} & l_{21}u_{12} + u_{22} & l_{21}u_{13} + u_{23} \\ l_{31}u_{11} & l_{31}u_{12} + l_{32}u_{22} & l_{31}u_{13} + l_{32}u_{23} + u_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{3} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (018)}, \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 9 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{52}{3} \end{pmatrix} \text{ (019)}$$

$$\det(A) = \det(LU) = \det(L) \times \det(U) = \text{ (015)}$$

$$= 1 \times 9 \times 9 \times \frac{52}{3} = 1404 \text{ (015)}$$

P2

$$1) \begin{cases} 9x_1 - 3x_2 - 3x_3 = -3 \\ -3x_1 + 10x_2 - 4x_3 = -4 \\ 3x_1 - 4x_2 + 18x_3 = 18 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{3}x_2 + \frac{1}{3}x_3 - \frac{1}{3} \\ x_2 = \frac{3}{10}x_1 + \frac{4}{10}x_3 - \frac{4}{10} \\ x_3 = -\frac{1}{6}x_1 + \frac{2}{9}x_2 + 1 \end{cases}$$

Jacobi

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{3}x_2^{(k)} + \frac{1}{3}x_3^{(k)} - \frac{1}{3} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{3}{10}x_1^{(k)} + \frac{4}{10}x_3^{(k)} - \frac{2}{5} \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{6}x_1^{(k)} + \frac{2}{9}x_2^{(k)} + 1 \end{cases}$$

G.S

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{3}x_2^{(k)} + \frac{1}{3}x_3^{(k)} - \frac{1}{3} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{3}{10}x_1^{(k+1)} + \frac{2}{5}x_3^{(k)} - \frac{2}{5} \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{6}x_1^{(k+1)} + \frac{2}{9}x_2^{(k+1)} + 1 \end{cases}$$

2) On a  $A$  est à D.S.D :  $|a_{11}| = 9 > |a_{12}| + |a_{13}| = 3 + 3 = 6$   
 $|a_{22}| = 10 > |a_{21}| + |a_{23}| = 3 + 4 = 7$   
 $|a_{33}| = 18 > |a_{31}| + |a_{32}| = 3 + 4 = 7$

donc les méthodes de Jacobi et G.S convergent.

$$B_J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{3}{10} & 0 & \frac{4}{10} \\ -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{2}{9} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|B_J\|_1 = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left( \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| \right) = \max \left( \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{9}, \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{10} \right)$$

$$= \max \left( \frac{28}{60}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{22}{30} \right) = \frac{22}{30} = 0,73$$

$$\|B_J\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left( \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| \right) = \max \left( \frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{10}, \frac{7}{18} \right) = 0,7$$

$$\rho(B_J) = \max |\lambda_i| \quad (0,18)$$

$$\det(B_J - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{3}{10} & -\lambda & \frac{4}{10} \\ -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{2}{9} & -\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\lambda^3 + \frac{12}{90} \lambda$$

$$= \lambda(-\lambda^2 + \frac{12}{90}) \quad (0,18)$$

$$\lambda = 0, \quad \lambda = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{15}} \quad (0,18)$$

$$\rho(B_J) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{15}} \quad (0,15)$$

4) Jacobi:  $k=0$   $\begin{cases} x_1^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{3} \\ x_2^{(1)} = -\frac{2}{5} \\ x_3^{(1)} = 1 \end{cases}, k=1$   $\begin{cases} x_1^{(2)} = -\frac{2}{15} \\ x_2^{(2)} = -\frac{1}{10} \\ x_3^{(2)} = \frac{29}{30} \end{cases}$  (0,15)

Gauss-Seidel:  $k=0$   $\begin{cases} x_1^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{3} \\ x_2^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{2} \\ x_3^{(1)} = \frac{17}{18} \end{cases}, k=1$   $\begin{cases} x_1^{(2)} = -\frac{5}{27} \\ x_2^{(2)} = \frac{7}{90} \\ x_3^{(2)} = \frac{821}{810} \end{cases}$  (0,15)

5) Jacobi:  $\|X_J^{(2)} - X\|_2 = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{15} \\ -\frac{1}{10} \\ \frac{29}{30} \end{pmatrix} \right\|_2 = \sqrt{\frac{4}{225} + \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{900}} = 0,16 \quad (0,15)$

6-5  $\|X_{GS} - X\|_2 = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{27} \\ -\frac{7}{90} \\ \frac{821}{810} \end{pmatrix} \right\|_2 = 0,2 \quad (0,15)$