



$$\text{La surface Total} = \text{Trap} = \sum_{K=1}^{N-1} S_K = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + \dots + S_{N-2} + S_{N-1}$$

$$S_1 = \frac{H}{2} \cdot (Y_1 + Y_2); \quad S_2 = \frac{H}{2} \cdot (Y_2 + Y_3); \quad S_3 = \frac{H}{2} \cdot (Y_3 + Y_4); \quad S_{N-2} = \frac{H}{2} \cdot (Y_{N-2} + Y_{N-1}); \quad S_{N-1} = \frac{H}{2} \cdot (Y_{N-1} + Y_N)$$

$$\text{Trap} = \int_{x_1}^{x_N} f(x).dx = \frac{H}{2} (y(1) + y(N) + 2 \cdot (y(2) + y(3) + \dots + y(N-1))) = \frac{H}{2} \left( y(1) + y(N) + 2 \cdot \sum_{K=2}^{N-1} y(k) \right)$$

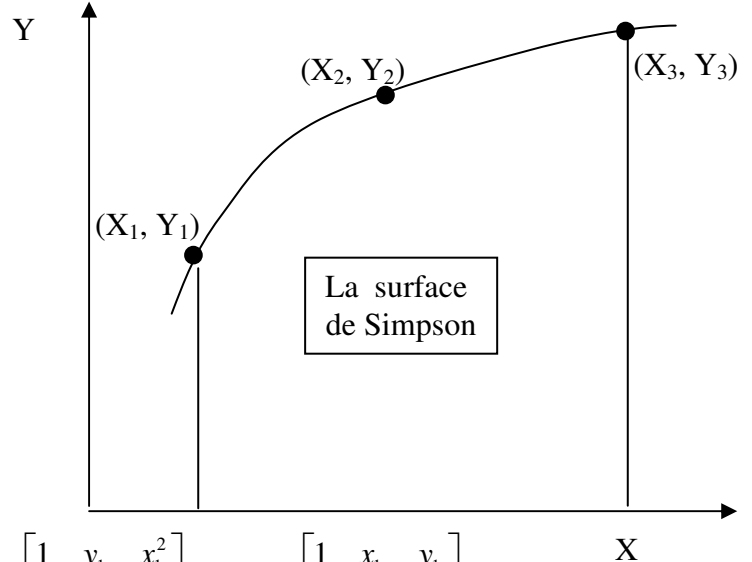
➤ **La méthode Simpson:**

En interpolant  $f(x)$  par un polynôme de degré 2 entre 3 points  $(x_1, y_1)$ ,  $(x_2, y_2)$  et  $(x_3, y_3)$ :

$$f(x) = C_1 + C_2 \cdot x + C_3 \cdot x^2$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x_1) = y_1 = C_1 + C_2 \cdot x_1 + C_3 \cdot x_1^2 \\ f(x_2) = y_2 = C_1 + C_2 \cdot x_2 + C_3 \cdot x_2^2 \\ f(x_3) = y_3 = C_1 + C_2 \cdot x_3 + C_3 \cdot x_3^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 \\ 1 & x_3 & x_3^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix}$$



La solution du système est :

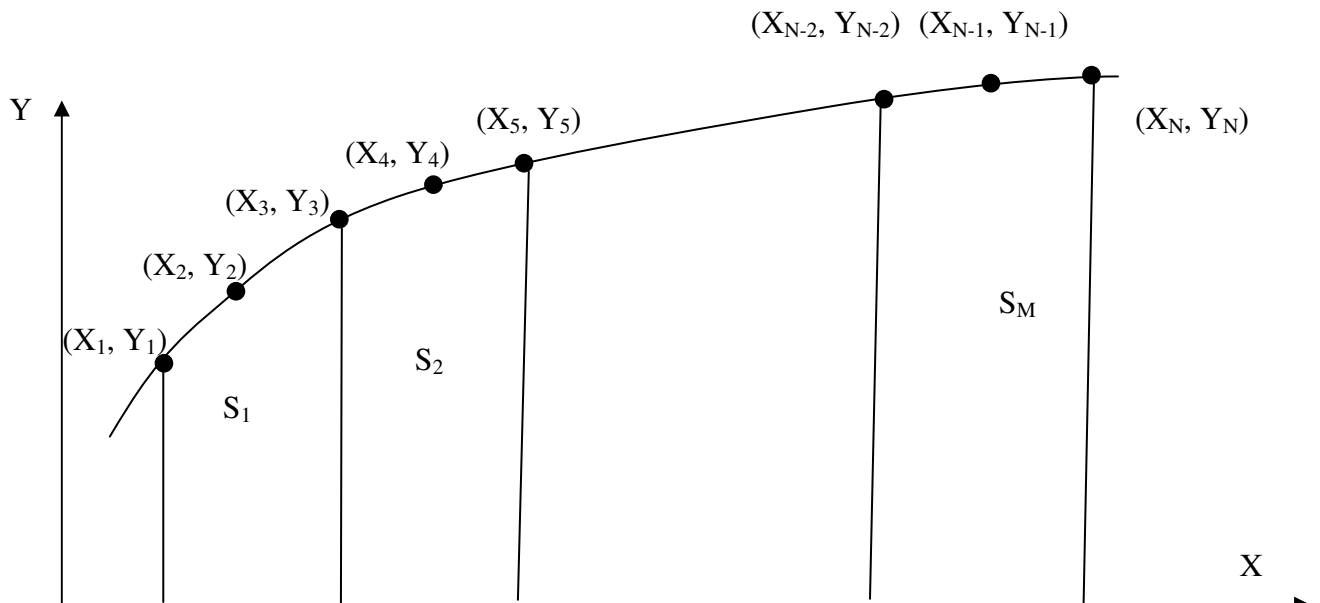
$$C_1 = \frac{\Delta_{C1}}{\Delta}; \quad C_2 = \frac{\Delta_{C2}}{\Delta}; \quad C_3 = \frac{\Delta_{C3}}{\Delta}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 \\ 1 & x_3 & x_3^2 \end{bmatrix}; \quad \Delta_{C1} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & x_1 & x_1^2 \\ y_2 & x_2 & x_2^2 \\ y_3 & x_3 & x_3^2 \end{bmatrix}; \quad \Delta_{C2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & y_1 & x_1^2 \\ 1 & y_2 & x_2^2 \\ 1 & y_3 & x_3^2 \end{bmatrix}; \quad \Delta_{C3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & y_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 \\ 1 & x_3 & y_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{La surface} = \int_{x_1}^{x_3} f(x).dx = \int_{x_1}^{x_3} (C_1 + C_2 \cdot x + C_3 \cdot x^2).dx = \left( C_1 \cdot x + C_2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + C_3 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{x_1}^{x_3} = \frac{H}{3} \cdot (Y_1 + 4 \cdot Y_2 + Y_3)$$

On note :  $x_2 - x_1 = x_3 - x_2 = H$  et  $x_3 - x_1 = 2.H$

➤ **La méthode Simpson généralise :**



**Remarque :** Dans la méthode de Simpson,  $N$  est un Nombre impair ( $N=2.M+1$ ). Donc  $M = (N-1)/2$

$$\text{La surface Total} = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + \dots + S_{M-1} + S_M$$

$$S_1 = \frac{H}{3} \cdot (Y_1 + 4Y_2 + Y_3) \quad ; \quad S_2 = \frac{H}{3} \cdot (Y_3 + 4Y_4 + Y_5) \quad ; \quad S_3 = \frac{H}{3} \cdot (Y_5 + 4Y_6 + Y_7) \quad ;$$

$$S_{M-1} = \frac{H}{3} \cdot (Y_{2M-3} + 4Y_{2M-2} + Y_{2M-1}) \quad ; \quad S_M = \frac{H}{3} \cdot (Y_{2M-1} + 4Y_{2M} + Y_{2M+1})$$

K	1	2	3					2M-1	2M	2M+1
X(k)	X(1)	X(2)	X(3)					X(2M-1)	X(2M)	X(2M+1)
Y(k)	Y(1)	Y(2)	Y(3)					Y(2M-1)	Y(2M)	Y(2M+1)

$$Simp = \int_{x_1}^{x_N} f(x).dx = \frac{H}{3} \left( y(1) + y(N) + 4 \cdot (y_{(2)} + y_{(4)} + \dots + y_{(2M)}) + 2 \cdot (y_{(3)} + y_{(5)} + \dots + y_{(2M-1)}) \right)$$

$$Simp = \frac{H}{3} \left( y(1) + y(N) + 4 \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{K=2}^{2M} y(k)}_{K \text{ paire}} + 2 \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{K=3}^{2M-1} y(k)}_{K \text{ impaire}} \right)$$

**Exercice 1** Calcul intégrale  $\int_1^4 \frac{dx}{x} = ?$

Solution exacte  $\int_1^4 \frac{dx}{x} = Ln(x)|_1^4 = Ln(4) - Ln(1) = 1.3863$

On veut comparer avec les méthodes numériques

➤ Trapèze et Simpson

On a:  $F(x) = \frac{1}{x} \longrightarrow \mathbf{f=@(x) 1./x ;}$

et  $x \rightarrow [A, B] = [1, 4] ; \quad N = 3 ; \quad H = \frac{B-A}{N-1} = 1.5$

K	1	2	3	$Trap = \frac{H}{2} [y_1 + y_3 + 2 \cdot (y_2)]$ $Simp = \frac{H}{3} [y_1 + y_3 + 4 \cdot (y_2)]$
X(K)	1	2.5	4	
Y(K)	1	0.4	0.25	

trap = 1.5375
simp = 1.4250
Exact = 1.3863

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$x \rightarrow [A, B] = [1, 4] ; \quad N = 5 ; \quad H = \frac{B-A}{N-1} = 0.75$

K	1	2	3	4	5	$Trap = \frac{H}{2} [y_1 + y_5 + 2 \cdot (y_2 + y_3 + y_4)]$ $Simp = \frac{H}{3} [y_1 + y_5 + 4 \cdot (y_2 + y_4) + 2 \cdot (y_3)]$
X(k)	1	1.75	2.5	3.25	4	
Y(k)	1	0.571	0.4	0.308	0.25	

Trap = 1.4281
Simp = 1.3916
Exact = 1.3863

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$x \rightarrow [A, B] = [1, 4] ; \quad N = 9 ; \quad H = \frac{B-A}{N-1} = 0.375$

K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	$Trap = \frac{H}{2} [y_1 + y_9 + 2 \cdot (y_2 + y_3 + y_4 + y_5 + y_6 + y_7 + y_8)]$ $Simp = \frac{H}{3} [y_1 + y_9 + 4 \cdot (y_2 + y_4 + y_6 + y_8) + 2 \cdot (y_3 + y_5 + y_7)]$
X(k)	1	1.375	1.75	2.125	2.5	2.875	3.25	3.625	4	
Y(k)	1	0.727	0.571	0.471	0.4	0.348	0.308	0.276	0.25	

trap = 1.3971
simp = 1.3868
Exact = 1.3863

La méthode Simpson plus exacte que la méthode trapèze

```

clc ; clear all
f=@(x) 1./x ;
a=1 ; b=4 ; n=9 ; m=(n-1)/2; h=(b-a)/(n-1);
fprintf('      X      Y=f(X)\n')
for k=1:n
x(k)=a+(k-1)*h ;
y(k)=f(x(k)) ;
fprintf('%10.3f %10.3f\n',x(k),y(k))
end
trap=h*(y(1)+y(n)+2*sum(y(2:n-1)))/2
simp=h*(y(1)+y(n)+4*sum(y(2:2:m))+2*sum(y(3:2:2*m-1)))/3
syms x ;
exact =vpa(int(f,x,a,b),10)

```

### exercice 2

Calculez l'intégrale

$$\int_0^2 \exp(x^2).dx = 16.453 \text{ (Calculer par langage Matlab)}$$

On a :  $F(x) = \exp(x^2)$   $\longrightarrow$  **f=@(x) exp(x.^2) ;**

$$x \rightarrow [A, B] = [0, 2]; \quad N = 3; \quad H = \frac{B-A}{N-1} = 1$$

K	1	2	3	$Trap = \frac{H}{2} [y_1 + y_3 + 2.(y_2)]$ $Simp = \frac{H}{3} [y_1 + y_3 + 4.(y_2)]$
X(K)	0	1	2	
Y(K)	1	2.718	54.598	

TRAP= 30.517  
SIMP= 22.157  
EXACT= 16.453

$$x \rightarrow [A, B] = [0, 2]; \quad N = 5; \quad H = \frac{B-A}{N-1} = 0.5$$

K	1	2	3	4	5
X(K)	0	0.5	1	1.5	2
Y(K)	1	1.284	2.718	9.488	54.598
$Trap = \frac{H}{2} [y_1 + y_5 + 2.(y_2 + y_3 + y_4)]$					
$Simp = \frac{H}{3} [y_1 + y_5 + 4.(y_2 + y_4) + 2.(y_3)]$					

TRAP= 20.645  
SIMP= 17.354  
EXACT= 16.453

$$x \rightarrow [A, B] = [0, 2]; \quad N = 9; \quad H = \frac{B-A}{N-1} = 0.25$$

K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
X(K)	0	0.25	0.5	0.75	1	1.25	1.5	1.75	2
Y(K)	1	1.064	1.284	1.755	2.718	4.771	9.488	21.381	54.598
$Trap = \frac{H}{2} [y_1 + y_9 + 2.(y_2 + y_3 + y_4 + y_5 + y_6 + y_7 + y_8)]$									
$Simp = \frac{H}{3} [y_1 + y_9 + 4.(y_2 + y_4 + y_6 + y_8) + 2.(y_3 + y_5 + y_7)]$									

TRAP= 17.565  
SIMP= 16.539  
EXACT= 16.453