

## Exam

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**Exercise 1** We aim at solving the standard ordinary differential equation

$$\begin{cases} y'(t) = f(t, y(t)), & (1a) \\ y(0) = 2. & (1b) \end{cases}$$

by means of different numerical schemes. We assume that  $f$  is smooth enough so that ODE (1) has a unique solution  $\hat{y} \in \mathcal{C}^2(0, 1)$  according to the Cauchy-Lipschitz theorem.

Let us define the time discretization through

$$t^n = (n-1)\Delta t, \quad 1 \leq n \leq N, \quad \Delta t = \frac{1}{N-1}. \quad (2)$$

for some  $N > 0$ . The numerical approximation of the solution to (1a) is denoted by  $(y_n)$ .

1. Let us introduce the 2-step Adams-Moulton scheme defined by

$$y_{n+2} - y_{n+1} = \Delta t \left( \frac{5}{12} f(t^{n+2}, y_{n+2}) + \frac{2}{3} f(t^{n+1}, y_{n+1}) - \frac{1}{12} f(t^n, y_n) \right). \quad (3)$$

- (a) Prove the consistency of Scheme (3).
- (b) Show that this scheme is stable.
- (c) Can you deduce that the scheme is convergent? Explain briefly what that means.
- (d) Determine the order of the scheme.
- (e) What is  $t^1$  equal to?  $t^2$ ?  $t^N$ ?
- (f) How many values do we need in order to initialize the sequence  $(y_n)$ ?
- (g) Given the order of the scheme, what seems to be the most relevant way to compute these initializing values?
- (h) Is this scheme implicit or explicit?

2. We take in this question  $f(t, z) = z$ .

- (a) What is the exact solution to ODE (1)?
- (b) Apply Scheme (3) to this case.
- (c) Show that for any  $N > 0$ , it is possible to compute  $y_n$  as a function of  $n$  and  $\Delta t$ .
- (d) Apply the 3rd-order Runge-Kutta scheme to the present case. The corresponding sequence will be denoted by  $(z_n)$ .
- (e) Compute  $z_n$  as a function of  $n$  and  $\Delta t$ .
- (f) Which scheme would you recommend: Adams-Moulton or Runge-Kutta? Justify your answer.

**Exercise 2**

1. Recall the statement of the Cholesky decomposition.
2. Write down a MATLAB function which provides the Cholesky decomposition of a given matrix  $A$ . The algorithm must be carefully designed.

3. Let  $A$  be the  $3 \times 3$  matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (a) Justify that matrix  $A$  has a Cholesky decomposition.
  - (b) Compute this decomposition.
4. What is the Cholesky decomposition useful for?
  5. Deduce the algorithm solving the linear system  $Ax = b$  for a given vector  $b$  when  $A$  satisfies the hypotheses of the Cholesky statement.