

#Exemples commandes

```
import numpy as np
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
from scipy.integrate import solve_ivp
```

#Stabilité différence finie, Δx est le coeff de diffusion

```
if dt < dx**2/(2*Dx):
```

```
    print("OK, schéma numérique stable en x.")
```

#Exemple Euler

```
def forward_euler(f, u0, T, N):
```

```
    #Solve  $u' = f(t, u)$ ,  $u(0) = u_0$ , with n steps until  $t = T$ .
```

```
    t = np.zeros(N + 1)
```

```
    u = np.zeros(N + 1) #  $u[n]$  is the solution at time  $t[n]$ 
```

```
    u[0] = u0
```

```
    dt = T / N
```

```
    for n in range(N):
```

```
        t[n + 1] = t[n] + dt
```

```
        u[n + 1] = u[n] + dt * f(t[n], u[n])
```

```
    return t, u
```

#Exemple : implémentation de l'équation différentielle $f'(u) = u$, avec $u(0) = 1$, sur un temps $t = 4$.

#On s'attend bien sûr à une croissance exponentielle

```
def f(t, u):
```

```
    return u
```

```
u0 = 1
```

```
T = 4
```

```
N = 30
```

```
t, u = forward_euler(f, u0, T, N)
```

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
```

```
ax.plot(t, u)
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
#Exemple de résolution d'un système EDO avec solve_ivp
```

```
def dA(Ca, t):
```

```
    return -k1*Ca*Cb + km1*Cc
```

```
def dB(Ca, Cb, Cc, t):
```

```
    return -k1*Ca*Cb + km1*Cc
```

```
def dD(Cc, Cd, t):
```

```
    return -k2*Cc*Cd
```

```
def dE(Ca, Cb, Cd, t):
```

```
    return k1*Ca*Cb/(1+km1/(k2*Cd))
```

```
def Cc(Ca, Cb, Cd):
```

```
    return k1*Ca*Cb/(km1 + k2*Cd)
```

```
k1 = 2
```

```
km1 = 1
```

```
k2 = 0.5
```

```
Ca0 = 5
```

```
Cb0 = 2
```

```
Cd0 = 1
```

```
Ce0 = 0
```

```
n = 10
```

```
from scipy.integrate import solve_ivp
```

```
def rhs(t, C):
```

```
    return [-k1*C[0]*C[1] + km1*Cc(C[0],C[1],C[2]), -k1*C[0]*C[1] + km1*Cc(C[0],C[1],C[2]), -  
k2*Cc(C[0],C[1],C[2])*C[2], k1*C[0]*C[1]/(1+km1/(k2*C[2]))]
```

```
#Résolution du système EDO ; t_eval est une option qui permet d'ajouter des points de temps -->  
lissage
```

```
res = solve_ivp(rhs, (0, 1), [Ca0, Cb0, Cd0, Ce0], t_eval = np.linspace(0, 1))
```

```
#Résolution de la concentration en C, qui dépend de Ca, Cb et Cd
```

```
ConcC = []
```

```
for i in range(len(res.t)):
```

```
    ConcC.append(Cc(res.y.T[i,0],res.y.T[i,1],res.y.T[i,2]))
```

```
#Légendes et axes
```

```
ax.set_title("pH = {}".format(pH_list[cpt]))
```

```
ax.set_xlabel('Temps (s)')
```

```
ax.set_ylabel('Concentration (mol/L)')
```

```
ax.plot(res[cpt].t, res[cpt].y.T)
```