

TAMTAM «Tendances dans les Applications Mathématiques en Tunisie, Algérie et Maroc» est un colloque maghrébin, organisé tous les deux ans, à tour de rôle, en Tunisie, en Algérie et au Maroc. Après Rabat (2003), Tunis (2005), Alger (2007), Kénitra (2009), Sousse (2011), Alger (2013), Tanger (2015) et Hammamet (2017). La 9^{ème} édition se déroulera du 23 au 27 février 2019 à Tlemcen- Algérie sous la présidence d'honneur du Professeur Boucherit Kebir, Recteur de l'Université de Tlemcen.



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TAMTAM
2019

9^{ème} édition du colloque Tendances dans les Applications Mathématiques en Tunisie Algérie et Maroc

Tlemcen
ALGÉRIE



UNIVERSITÉ ABOU BEKR BLEKAÏD - TLEMCCEN
 FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES
 DÉPARTEMENT DE MATHÉMATIQUES
 LABORATOIRE D'ANALYSE NON LINÉAIRE &
 MATHÉMATIQUES APPLIQUÉES



9^{ème} édition du colloque

Tendances dans les Applications Mathématiques
 en Tunisie Algérie et Maroc

23-27 février 2019
 Tlemcen, ALGERIE

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**9^{ème} édition du colloque Tendances dans les Applications Mathématiques en Tunisie, Algérie et Maroc (TAMTAM2019)
23-27 février 2019, Tlemcen, ALGERIE**

Page d'accueil web :
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I. Tutoriels



Introduction aux équations à retard

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Résumé

Ce cours est une introduction aux équations à retard en dimension finie. L'objectif est de se familiariser à la fois avec les modèles à retard et aussi avec les outils mathématiques qui permettent de les étudier. Le cours s'articule en cinq chapitres.

I - Origine des équations à retard

On commencera par indiquer quelques équations à retard connues en automatique, théorie du contrôle, dynamique de populations, propagation d'une maladie contagieuse, dynamique cellulaire

- Modèle logistique
- Modèles proie-prédateur de Volterra
- Modèle de type Lotka-Von Foerster
- Equation de Glass-Mackey

II - Classification des équations à retard

Définition générale, espace fonctionnel, équation linéaire, non-linéaire, équation différentielle fonctionnelle, retard infini, dépendant du temps, de l'état

III - Théorie élémentaire des équations à retard

Problème de Cauchy, théorèmes d'existence dans le cas lipschitzien, cas localement lipschitzien et cas continue. Questions de compacité et de différentiabilité par rapport à la condition initiale, équation variationnelle et équation linéarisée Equations linéaires, semi-groupe solution, générateur, solution fondamentale, équation caractéristique Equation à retard scalaire (transformé de Laplace, solutions périodiques, oscillations)

IV - Formule de variation de la constante et décomposition spectrale

Formule de variation de la constante, décomposition spectrale, variété stable, instable et centre, principe de réduction

V- Stabilité, bifurcation et comportement asymptotique

Stabilité des solutions stationnaires (équation caractéristique, fonction de Lyapunov), Bifurcation de Hopf (changement de stabilité et solutions périodiques).

Existence globale pour des systèmes de réaction-diffusion avec contrôle de la masse : un panorama général

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Résumé

Les systèmes de réaction-diffusion ont connu ces dix dernières années un net regain d'intérêt du fait que ces systèmes apparaissent dans de nombreux modèles en biologie, en chimie, en biochimie, en dynamique des populations et en sciences de l'environnement en général.

Ces systèmes sont des modèles mathématiques pour l'évolution de phénomènes où se combinent à la fois de la diffusion spatiale et des réactions de type (bio-)chimiques.

Deux propriétés apparaissent naturellement dans la plupart de ces modèles :

(P) : la positivité des solutions est préservée au cours du temps ;

(M) : la masse totale des composants est contrôlée (voire préservée) pour tout temps.

On peut penser que (P) et (M) garantissent l'existence globale en temps. Mais, il s'avère que la réponse n'est pas si simple. En particulier, des explosions dans L^∞ peuvent apparaître en temps fini si bien qu'on doit abandonner l'idée de trouver des solutions globales classiques et s'intéresser à la recherche de solutions globales faibles qui peuvent sortir de L^∞ de temps en temps, mais qui continuent à exister.

Dans ce cours, nous allons tout d'abord donner un *panorama général* des systèmes vérifiant (P) et (M). Ensuite, nous présentons les techniques essentielles utilisées. Enfin, nous mentionnons quelques nouveaux résultats ainsi que quelques problèmes ouverts.

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Différentes approches pour la résolution de problèmes anisotropes

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Résumé

Quelques équations des biomathématiques

Les équations de la physique mathématique sont nombreuses et servent de principes de base la physique. La plus connue est bien entendu le Principe Fondamental de la Dynamique qui s'exprime par les équations de Newton. Les équations de Navier-Stokes, Maxwell, Boltzmann ou Schroedinger illustrent les principes fondamentaux de la physique des fluides, de l'électromagnétisme, des gaz dilués ou de la mécanique quantique.

Avec quelques équations, qui portent elles-aussi des noms reconnus, nous allons illustrer plusieurs sujets issus des sciences du vivant : écologie, propagation d'épidémies, neurosciences, mouvement de cellules, croissance des tissus vivants.

II. Conférences plénières

Ingénierie concourante en optimisation de forme multi-disciplinaire

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En bureau d'études, les problèmes d'optimisation que soulèvent les concepteurs de systèmes complexes sont par nature multicritères. Par exemple, en optimisation de forme aérodynamique pour la conception d'avions commerciaux, on s'intéresse simultanément au critère de portance dans les phases critiques du décollage ou de l'atterrissage, au critère de traînée en régime de croisière, qui affecte la consommation et le rayon d'action, ainsi qu'à d'autres critères liés à la stabilité ou la manoeuvrabilité de l'engin, et à des critères de fabrication, etc. Par conséquent, l'évaluation de tels critères exige, dans les modèles de haut niveau, la simulation numérique efficace de plusieurs écoulements par les techniques d'approximation des équations de la mécanique des fluides, typiquement par volumes finis. Enfin, l'aérodynamique est généralement couplée à d'autres disciplines, le calcul des structures, l'acoustique, la thermique, etc, ce qui pose des problèmes difficiles de couplage en optimisation multidisciplinaire. Mais le couplage multidisciplinaire en optimisation peut également revêtir une autre forme : dans le cas de deux, ou plusieurs disciplines soumises à un jeu commun de paramètres de conception, comment optimiser ces paramètres pour prendre en compte *concouramment* de critères antagonistes issus de ces disciplines? On se focalise plus particulièrement sur ce type de problématique, quelquefois référée sous le terme d'*ingénierie concourante*

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Introduction aux équations à retard

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Résumé

Ce cours est une introduction aux équations à retard en dimension finie. L'objectif est de se familiariser à la fois avec les modèles à retard et aussi avec les outils mathématiques qui permettent de les étudier. Le cours s'articule en cinq chapitres.

I - Origine des équations à retard

On commencera par indiquer quelques équations à retard connues en automatique, théorie du contrôle, dynamique de populations, propagation d'une maladie contagieuse, dynamique cellulaire

- Modèle logistique
- Modèles proie-prédateur de Volterra
- Modèle de type Lotka-Von Foerster
- Equation de Glass-Mackey

II - Classification des équations à retard

Définition générale, espace fonctionnel, équation linéaire, non-linéaire, équation différentielle fonctionnelle, retard infini, dépendant du temps, de l'état

III - Théorie élémentaire des équations à retard

Problème de Cauchy, théorèmes d'existence dans le cas lipschitzien, cas localement lipschitzien et cas continue. Questions de compacité et de différentiabilité par rapport à la condition initiale, équation variationnelle et équation linéarisée Equations linéaires, semi-groupe solution, générateur, solution fondamentale, équation caractéristique Equation à retard scalaire (transformé de Laplace, solutions périodiques, oscillations)

IV - Formule de variation de la constante et décomposition spectrale

Formule de variation de la constante, décomposition spectrale, variété stable, instable et centre, principe de réduction

V- Stabilité, bifurcation et comportement asymptotique

Stabilité des solutions stationnaires (équation caractéristique, fonction de Lyapunov), Bifurcation de Hopf (changement de stabilité et solutions périodiques).



Sur un algorithme d'approximation de fonctions avec une précision totale en présence de discontinuités

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Résumé

Notre objectif est:

- Concevoir un algorithme centré qui atteint une précision totale proche des discontinuités.
- Nous pouvons atteindre notre objectif en utilisant les polynômes de Newton et en corrigeant les différences divisées lorsque le stencil traverse une discontinuité.
- Une technique similaire a été utilisée dans d'autres contextes. Par exemple, dans la discrétisation des équations de Navier-Stokes.

Space-Time Fractional Diffusion Problems and Nonlocal Initial Conditions

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-

1 Abstract

Fractional diffusion equations are abstract partial differential equations that involve fractional derivatives in space and/or time. They are useful to model anomalous diffusion, where a plume of particles spreads in a different manner than the classical diffusion equation predicts. These diffusions occur in spatially disordered systems, porous and fractal media, turbulent flows and plasmas, stock price movements. In this paper we discuss the existence and uniqueness of solutions of a class of nonlinear space-time fractional diffusion equations subject to an initial condition of integral type. More specifically we consider the following space-time diffusion equation

$$D_t^\alpha u + (-\Delta)^s u = f(x, t, u), \quad x \in \Omega, \quad t \in (0, T],$$

subject to the boundary condition

$$u(x, t) = 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega, \quad t \in [0, T],$$

and the nonlocal initial condition of the form

$$u(x, 0) = \int_0^T g(x, t, u(x, t)) dt.$$

Here Ω is an open bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^N , $T > 0$, $D_t^\alpha u$ denotes the Caputo fractional derivative of a function u with respect to the time variable. The functions f and g satisfy some conditions that will be specified later. Our approach shall rely on fixed point theorems.



Différentes approches pour la résolution de problèmes anisotropes

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Abstract.

We are interested in the design of parallel numerical schemes for linear systems. We give an effective solution to this problem in the following case: the matrix A of the linear system is the product of p nonsingular matrices A_i^m with specific shape: $A_i = I - h_i X$ for a fixed matrix X and real numbers h_i . Although having a special form, these matrices A_i arise frequently in the discretization of evolutionary Partial Differential Equations. For example, one step of the implicit Euler scheme for the evolution equation $u' = Xu$ reads $(I - hX)u^{n+1} = u^n$. Iterating m times such a scheme leads to a linear system $Au^{n+m} = u^n$. The idea is to express A^{-1} as a linear combination of elementary matrices A_i^{-1} (or more generally in term of matrices A_i^k). Hence the solution of the linear system with matrix A is a linear combination of the solutions of linear systems with matrices A_i (or A_i^k). These systems are then solved simultaneously on different processors allowing parallelization in time of the numerical scheme.

Joint work with F. Hecht (Sorbonne Université, France), A. Loumi (Université de Chlef, Algérie), Ph. Parnaudeau (Cnrs, Poitiers, France).



Pulses et ondes pour des systèmes de réaction-diffusion en coagulation sanguine

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Résumé

On considère des systèmes de réaction-diffusion décrivant des phénomènes de coagulation sanguine. La phase de croissance du caillot sur le bord endommagé d'un vaisseau peut être décrite par une onde progressive solution du système considéré. On étudie l'existence de solutions stationnaires de type pulse pour ces systèmes. La motivation est l'étude de l'initiation de la propagation de l'onde.



Différentes approches pour la résolution de problèmes anisotropes

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Résumé

Trois problèmes anisotropes sont présentés, avec pour but de démontrer l'existence de solution. Le premier problème fait intervenir un terme singulier, nous utiliserons alors une technique d'approximation pour le traiter. Le deuxième problème met en compétition deux non linéarités, dont une singulière, nous utiliserons une variante du théorème du point fixe pour le résoudre. Le troisième problème fait intervenir un problème doublement anisotrope et un second membre changeant de signe, nous ferons usage d'une technique variationnelle pour démontrer l'existence de solutions.



Variations autour du théorème de Hartogs

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Résumé

On expliquera dans un premier temps le théorème de prolongement de Hartogs classique sur \mathbb{C}^2 puis les variantes algébrique et analytique rigide. On abordera ensuite la problématique du prolongement des revêtements étales dans le cadre algébrique et le théorème de pureté de Zariski-Nagata puis on énoncera notre résultat de pureté dans le cas analytique rigide ainsi que les éléments de la preuve qui suit fidèlement celle de Grothendieck dans le cas algébrique (SGA2 Exposé X).



Path-dependent stochastic control and stochastic differential games

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Abstract

Backward SDEs are well known to serve as HJB equation for path-dependent stochastic control problem with fixed diffusion coefficient. We provide recent results on the extension to the context of drift and diffusion control. In particular, these results are crucial for a class of stochastic differential games, with possible mean field interaction, and for an extended version of the planning problem in mean field games.



Différentes approches pour la résolution de problèmes anisotropes

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Résumé

Quelques équations des biomathématiques

Les équations de la physique mathématique sont nombreuses et servent de principes de base la physique. La plus connue est bien entendu le Principe Fondamental de la Dynamique qui s'exprime par les équations de Newton. Les équations de Navier-Stokes, Maxwell, Boltzmann ou Schroedinger illustrent les principes fondamentaux de la physique des fluides, de l'électromagnétisme, des gaz dilués ou de la mécanique quantique.

Avec quelques équations, qui portent elles-aussi des noms reconnus, nous allons illustrer plusieurs sujets issus des sciences du vivant : écologie, propagation d'épidémies, neurosciences, mouvement de cellules, croissance des tissus vivants.

III. Communications orales

Companion sequences associated to the r -Fibonacci sequence and their q -analogue

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Résumé : In this talk, we propose the q -analogue of the r -Lucas polynomials of type s , we extend the unified approach of Carlitz and Cigler for the r -Lucas polynomials

Mots-Clefs : Fibonacci sequence, companion sequence, q -binomial coefficient, q -calculus.

1 Introduction

For any integer $r \geq 1$, the r -Fibonacci bivariate polynomial sequence $(U_n^{(r)}(x, y))_n$ is defined by the following recursion

$$\begin{cases} U_0^{(r)} = 0, U_k^{(r)} = x^{k-1}, (1 \leq k \leq r), \\ U_{n+1}^{(r)} = xU_n^{(r)} + yU_{n-r}^{(r)}, (n \geq r). \end{cases}$$

For $n \geq 0$, we have

$$U_{n+1}^{(r)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/(r+1) \rfloor} \binom{n \nabla rk}{k} x^{n-(r+1)k} y^k. \quad (1)$$

In [1], Belbachir et al. give a generalized q -analogue of r -Fibonacci polynomials $\mathbf{U}_{n+1}^{(r)}(z, m)$, which is a unified approach of Carlitz and Cigler ones [4]. They define

$$\mathbf{U}_{n+1}^{(r)}(z, m) := \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/(r+1) \rfloor} q^{\binom{k+1}{2} + m\binom{k}{2}} \left[\begin{matrix} n \nabla rk \\ k \end{matrix} \right]_q z^k, \quad (2)$$

with $\mathbf{U}_0^{(r)}(z, m) = 0$.

Where

$$[n]_q := 1 + q + \dots + q^{n-1}, \quad [n]_q! := [1]_q [2]_q \dots [n]_q,$$

and

$$\left[\begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right]_q = \frac{[n]_q!}{[k]_q! [n \nabla k]_q!}.$$

These polynomials satisfy the following recurrences

$$\mathbf{U}_{n+1}^{(r)}(z, m) = \mathbf{U}_n^{(r)}(qz, m) + qz \mathbf{U}_{n-r}^{(r)}(zq^{m+1}, m), \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{U}_{n+1}^{(r)}(z, m) = \mathbf{U}_n^{(r)}(z, m) + q^{n-r} z \mathbf{U}_{n-r}^{(r)}(zq^{m-r}, m). \quad (4)$$

2 The companion sequences associated to the r -Fibonacci sequence

The companion sequences family of $(U_n^{(r)})$ is defined for integers s ($1 \leq s \leq r$) by the following recursion

$$\begin{cases} V_0^{(r,s)} = s + 1, & V_k^{(r)} = x^k, \quad (1 \leq k \leq r), \\ V_{n+1}^{(r,s)} = xV_n^{(r,s)} + yV_{n-r}^{(r,s)} & (n \geq r). \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

The sequence $(V_n^{(r,s)})$ is called r -Lucas sequence of type s .

The following theorem gives us an explicit formulation for $V_n^{(r,s)}$ in terms of s and $U_n^{(r)}$.

Theorem 1 *Let r and s be nonnegative integers such that $1 \leq s \leq r$, and x, y are elements of an unitary ring \mathcal{A} . We suppose that y is reversible in \mathcal{A} , we have for $n \geq r$,*

$$V_n^{(r,s)} = U_{n+1}^{(r)} + syU_{n-r}^{(r)}, \quad (6)$$

also, we get the explicit form, for $n \geq 1$,

$$V_n^{(r,s)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/(r+1) \rfloor} \frac{n \nabla (r \nabla s)k}{n \nabla rk} \binom{n \nabla rk}{k} x^{n-(r+1)k} y^k. \quad (7)$$

3 The q -analogue of the sequence $(V_n^{(r,s)})$

We propose a q -analogue of the r -Lucas polynomials of type s , inspired by the explicit formula of the sequence $(V_n^{(r,s)})_{n \geq 0}$ given by Relation (6) in Theorem 1.

Definition 1 *For nonnegative integers r, s such that $1 \leq s \leq r$, we call the q -analogue of the r -Lucas polynomials of type s of first kind and of second kind respectively, the polynomials defined, for $n \geq 0$, by*

$$\mathbf{V}_n^{(r,s)}(z, m) := \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/(r+1) \rfloor} q^{(m+1)\binom{k}{2}} \left[\begin{matrix} n \nabla rk \\ k \end{matrix} \right]_q (1 + s \frac{[k]_q}{[n \nabla rk]_q}) z^k, \quad (8)$$

$$\mathbb{V}_n^{(r,s)}(z, m) := \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/(r+1) \rfloor} q^{(k+1)+m\binom{k}{2}} \left[\begin{matrix} n \nabla rk \\ k \end{matrix} \right]_q (1 + sq^{(n-(r+1)k)} \frac{[k]_q}{[n \nabla rk]_q}) z^k, \quad (9)$$

with $\mathbf{V}_0^{(r,s)}(z, m) = \mathbb{V}_0^{(r,s)}(z, m) = s + 1$.

Theorem 2 *For nonnegative integers r, s , the polynomials $\mathbf{V}_n^{(r,s)}(z, m)$ and $\mathbb{V}_n^{(r,s)}(z, m)$ satisfy the following recurrences*

$$\mathbf{V}_n^{(r,s)}(z, m) = (1 + s) \mathbf{U}_{n+1}^{(r)}(z/q, m) \nabla s \mathbf{U}_n^{(r)}(z, m), \quad (10)$$

$$\mathbb{V}_n^{(r,s)}(z, m) = (1 + s) \mathbf{U}_{n+1}^{(r)}(z, m) \nabla s \mathbf{U}_n^{(r)}(z, m). \quad (11)$$

Corollary 3 *For nonnegative integers r, s such that $1 \leq s \leq r$, the polynomials $\mathbf{V}_n^{(r,s)}$ and $\mathbb{V}_n^{(r,s)}$ satisfy the following recurrences*

$$\mathbf{V}_{n+1}^{(r,s)}(z, m) = \mathbf{V}_n^{(r,s)}(qz, m) + qz \mathbf{V}_{n-r}^{(r,s)}(zq^{m+1}, m), \quad (12)$$

$$\mathbb{V}_{n+1}^{(r,s)}(z, m) = \mathbb{V}_n^{(r,s)}(z, m) + q^{n-r} z \mathbb{V}_{n-r}^{(r,s)}(zq^{m-r}, m), \quad (13)$$

with initials $\mathbf{V}_0^{(r,s)} = \mathbb{V}_0^{(r,s)} = s + 1$.



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Asymptotic Almost Periodic Solutions for Cohen-Grossberg Neural Networks

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Résumé : In this paper, we propose a class of Cohen-Grossberg neural networks (CGNNs) with delays. It is well known that time delays external can derail the stability of a given dynamical system and a fortiori in neural networks. Hence, in this paper, by designing a novel and adequate Lyapunov functional and using an appropriate fixed point theorem we derive several sufficient conditions for the existence, uniqueness and global exponential stability of considered model. Moreover a numerical example is given in order to illustrate the effectiveness of our theoretical results.

Mots-Clefs : Asymptotic almost periodic solutions, global exponential stability, Cohen-Grossberg neural networks, Banach fixed point theorem.

1 Introduction

In the past decades, different classes Cohen-Grossberg neural networks (CGNNs) have been intensively studied due to their promising potential applications in classification, parallel computation, associative memory and optimization problems since Cohen and Grossberg proposed the following model in 1983 [4]

$$\frac{dx_i}{dt} = \nabla a_i(x_i)[b_i(x_i) \nabla \sum_{j=1}^n t_{ij} f_j(x_j) \nabla I_i].$$

where $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, n is the number of neurons in the networks, $x_i(t)$ denotes the neuron state variable; $a_i(\cdot)$ is an amplification function, $b_i(\cdot)$ denotes an behaved function; $(t_{ij})_{n \times n}$ is the connection weight matrix, which denotes how the neurons are connected in the network; the activation function is $f_j(x)$, and I_i is the external input. Obviously, CGNN includes many famous networks and systems such as Hopfield-type neural networks and Lotka-Volterra ecological system, and so on. In such applications, it is important to ensure the stability of the designed neural networks. the dynamic behaviors of CGNNs, then the analysis of the dynamic behaviors is a prerequisite step for practical design of this kind of neural networks since the success of these applications relies on understanding the underlying dynamical behavior of the model. That is why, there have been extensive results on the problem of dynamic analysis for CGNNs: We propose a class of Cohen-Grossberg neural networks as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} x_i'(t) &= \nabla a_i(x_i(t))[b_i(x_i(t)) \nabla \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij}(t) f_j(x_j(t) \nabla \tau_{ij}(t))] \\ &\nabla \int_{-\infty}^t K_i(t \nabla s) g_i(x_i(s)) ds \nabla J_i(t), \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, n corresponds to the number of units in neural networks; $x_i(t)$ corresponds to the state of the i th unit at time t ; $a_i(x_i(t))$ represents an amplification function at time t ; $b_i(\cdot)$

represents a behaved function; ; $c_{ij}(t)$ presents the strength of connectivity between cells i and j at time t , f_j , g_j , h_j are the activation functions; $\tau_{ij}(\cdot) \geq 0$ is the time varying delay caused during the switching and transmission processes; K_i is the delay Kernel function, $J_i(t)$ denotes external input to the i th neuron at time t .

The initial value of (1) is the following:

$$x_i(s) = \varphi(s), \quad s \in (\nabla\infty, 0]. \quad (2)$$

The asymptotically almost periodic functions were first introduced by Fréchet [3], it has important applications in the qualitative theory of differential equations. The remaining parts of this paper is organized as follows. In the first section, we introduce some assumptions, definitions and preliminary lemmas, which will be used throughout the paper. In the section 2 and 3, we present the existence, the uniqueness and the global exponential stability. In the last section, we are given two exemples to demonstrate our criteria.

2 Conclusion

By applying the Banach fixed point theorem and the Lyapunov functional method, some sufficient conditions are obtained to ensure the existence, uniqueness, and exponential stability of asymptotic almost periodic solutions of system (1). The results have an important role in the design and applications of CGNNs. Moreover, an example is given to demonstrate the effectiveness of the obtained results.

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Encrypted Network Traffic Identification: LDA-KNN Approach

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Résumé : In this paper, a new encrypted traffic classification model is suggested to automatically recognize activities on the internet. This study, not only provides basic technical support for network management, but also allows network security enhancement. In other words, the proposed method LDA-KNN combines linear discriminant analysis (LDA) for the feature extraction and the dimension reduction with k-nearest neighbor (KNN) allowing to better discrimination between the classes of activities. The results show that the classification has better performance than the previous ones, which demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Mots-Clefs : Encrypted traffic, LDA, KNN, classification.

1 Introduction

Needless to say, the Internet, as a flawless accessible support, is an inevitable part of people's lives. However, to preserve its resources, security is required. In this context, the characterization of network traffic [3] is one major challenge in the security framework. The constant evolution, the generation of new services and applications, as well as the development of encrypted communications make it a difficult task. In addition, virtual private networks (VPNs) are keys technology used in the various privacy protection tools [1]. They became notably popular for their efficiency with circumventing censorship on the internet which has been closely linked to the Dark Web world [2].

2 Linear Discriminant Analysis

Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) is a linear transformation technique, most commonly used as dimensionality reduction technique in the pre-processing step for pattern-classification applications. The goal is to project a dataset onto a lower-dimensional space with good class-separability in order to avoid overfitting and reduce computational costs.

3 K Nearest Neighbors

Nearest Neighbors is one of the Predictive Modeling algorithms, particularly in classification predictive problems. The latter is based on a similarity measure (e.g., distance functions). With the Case being assigned to the class, most common algorithms, including K nearest neighbors are measured by a distance function. A case is classified by a majority vote of its neighbors.

Even with such simplicity, it can give highly competitive results. Accordingly, it does not need to learn complex mathematical equations. Only availability of the following is required in the Dataset:

- A way to calculate distance.
- A hypothetical realization that the data, that are close to each other, are similar and far apart, are not the same.

4 Simulation Results and Assesment

In this paper, we focus on the characterization of VPN traffic when given a traffic flow i.e., once a VPN traffic has been detected, we aim to identify the sort of applications. Our main goal in fact is to classify traffic into different types. Furthermore, to correspond to the 7 different types of encrypted traffic captured, the dataset usually contains 14 different labels. They are namely VoIP, browsing, chat, mail, file transfer, P2P and streaming along with 7 different types of VPN traffic captured namely: VPN-VoIP, VPN-browsing, VPN-chat, VPN-mail, VPN-file transfer, VPN-P2P and VPN-streaming. To achieve this, we make use of KNN, one of the well-known machine learning techniques.

The KNN Classification is proceeded into two phases; namely training and test. During the training phase, the distribution of features with corresponding classes is learned by the algorithm. This learned model is applied to a test set (not previously seen) during the classification (training) phase.

Our proposed encrypted traffic classification method can leave out traditional steps such as; Pre-processing, features' extraction and selection which are commonly used in conventional divide-and-conquer method. Instead, it uses LDA to automatically learn more representative features of encrypted traffic. The experiment results indicate better performance than the state-of-the-art method. Figure 1 shows the precision as well as the recall comparison of 14 classes of encrypted traffic. As illustrated in Figure 1, our approach (Model 1) performed better in terms of precision and recall than Model 2 [1], which in turn, provide better performance than both C4.5 [2] and KNN [2].

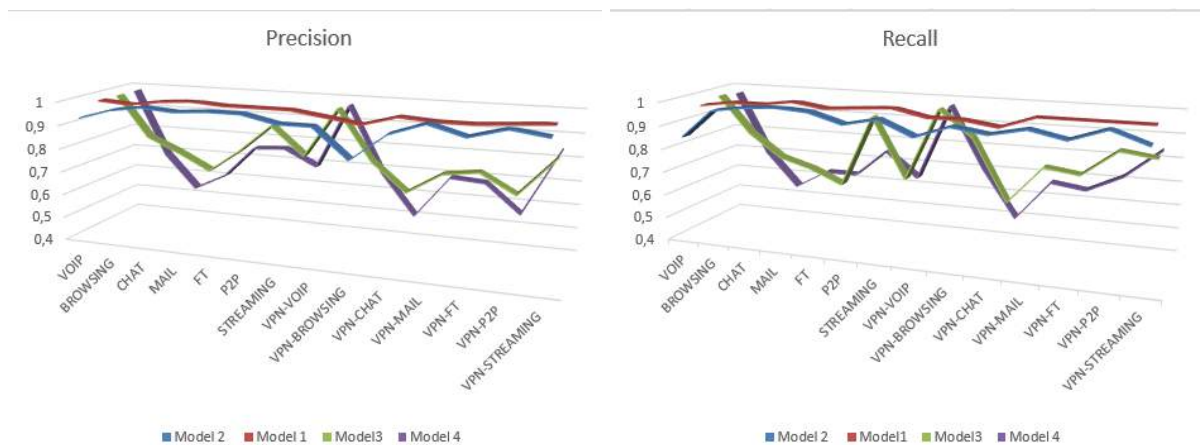


Figure 1: Precision and Recall of traffic characterization.

5 Conclusion

Experiments results show that the LDA-KNN algorithm detects VPN traffic with an accuracy exceeding 98%. Accordingly, our approach outperforms all of the proposed classification methods on UNB ISCX VPN-nonVPN dataset. Henceforth, selecting characteristics extracted from network traffic and reduce computing cost as well as training time, ultimately leading to more accurate traffic classification. In the future, we intend to pursue further research using the above method.

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Mathematical analysis of cochlear pressure in micromechanical model

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Résumé : Hearing loss can be caused by an increase of pressure in the structure of cochlea. In reality, the structure of the cochlea is very complicated, mathematical models are proposed in order to understanding the cochlear function. In the latest searches, numerical simulations remains a very important tool in the study of the mathematical problems of the cochlea. In this present paper, we developped a mathematical model in order to establish the relationship between the fluid pressure and the amplitude of displacement of Basilar Membrane in micromechanical model including the feed-forward/feed-backward mechanisms of the outer hair cell force amplification. the results of this study can be useful for understanding cochlear dysfunction of the ear in active model.

Mots-Clefs : mathematical model, hearing loss, numerical simulations, pressure.

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Existence and computation of Z-equilibria in Bi-matrix Games with Uncertain payoffs

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Résumé : The concept of Z-equilibrium has been introduced by Zhuk-ovskii (1985) for games in normal form. This concept is always Pareto optimal and individually rational for the players. Moreover, Pareto optimal Nash equilibria are Z-equilibria. We consider a bi-matrix game whose payoffs are uncertain variables. By appropriate ranking criteria of Liu uncertainty theory, we introduce concepts of equilibrium based on Z-equilibrium for such games. We provide sufficient conditions for the existence of our concepts. Using mathematical programming, we present a procedure for their computation. Numerical example is provided for illustration.

Mots-Clefs : Bi-matrix Game, Pareto Optimal, Uncertainty Theory, Z-equilibrium

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Existence And Uniqueness of Solutions For BSDEs Associated To Jump Markov Process With Locally Lipschitz Coefficient

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Résumé : In this study, we consider a class of backward SDE driven by jump Markov process . Existence and uniqueness result to this kind of equations is obtained in locally Lipschitz case, in order to treat this case, we approximate the initial problem by constructing a convenient sequence of globally Lipschitz BSDEs having the existence and the uniqueness propriety, then, by passing to the limites, we show the existence and uniqueness of solution to the initial problem.

Mots-Clefs : Backward stochastic differential equations, jump Markov process.

1 Preliminaries

Throughout this work, the real positive number T stands for horizon, and (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) stands for a complete probability space. We define (Γ, \mathcal{E}) as a measurable space such that \mathcal{E} contains all one-point sets, and X as a normal jump Markov process. We denote by \mathbb{F}^t the filtration $(\mathcal{F}_{[t,s]})_{s \in [t, \infty[}$, such that $(\mathcal{F}_{[t,s]})_{s \in [t, \infty[}$ is the right-continuous increasing family of \mathcal{F} , we assume that $\mathbb{F}^t = \sigma(X_r, r \leq s) \vee \mathcal{N}$, where \mathcal{N} is the totality of P -null sets.

Let \mathcal{P} be the predictable σ -algebra, and $Prog$ be the progressive σ -algebra on $\Omega \times [0, \infty[$.

We define a transition measure $v(t, x, A)$, $t \in [0, T]$, $x \in \Gamma$, $A \in \Gamma$ from $[0, \infty) \times \Gamma$ to Γ , which is called rate measure.

Let $p(dt dy)$ be a random measure . The dual predictable projection \tilde{p} of p has the following explicit expression $\tilde{p}(dt dy) = v(t, X_t, dy)dt$, noting that $q(dr dy) := p(dr dy) - v(r, X_r, dy)dr$ is a martingale

Throughout this work we will use the following spaces

- $\mathcal{L}^m(p)$, $m \in [1, \infty[$ the space of real function $W_s(\omega, y)$ defined on $\Omega \times [t, \infty[\times \Gamma$, and $\mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{E}$ -measurable such that

$$\mathbb{E} \int_t^T \int_{\Gamma} |W_s(y)|^m p(ds dy) = \mathbb{E} \int_t^T \int_{\Gamma} |W_s(y)|^m v(s, X_s, dy)ds < \infty.$$

- \mathcal{B} the space of processes (Y, Z) on $[t, T]$ such that

$$\|(Y, Z)\|_{\mathcal{B}}^2 := \mathbb{E} \int_s^T |Y_r|^2 dr + \mathbb{E} \int_s^T \int_{\Gamma} |Z_r(y)|^2 v(r, X_r, dy)dr < \infty.$$

We consider the following backward stochastic differential equation driven by a Markov jump processes.

$$Y_s = h(X_T) + \int_s^T f(r, X_r, Y_r, Z_r(\cdot)) dr - \int_s^T \int Z_r(y) q(dr dy), \quad s \in [t, T]. \quad (1)$$

Where f is the generator and $h(X_T)$ the terminal condition. Our objective is to find a solution to this equation that means: find the unknown Y, Z .

2 BSDE with locally Lipschitz coefficients

We fix a deterministic terminal $T > 0$ and we require some regularity assumption on the coefficients. These conditions are gathered and listed in the following basic assumptions:

H_{2.1}. f is continuous in (y, z) for almost all (t, ω) .

H_{2.2}. There exists $\lambda > 0$ and $\alpha \in]0, 1[$ such that

$$|f(s, x, y, z, v(\cdot))| \leq \lambda \left[1 + |y|^\alpha + \left(\int |z(y)|^2 v(s, X_s, dy) \right)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \right].$$

H_{2.3}. For every $M \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists a constant $L_M > 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} & |f(s, x, y, z(\cdot)) - f(s, x, \acute{y}, \acute{z}(\cdot))| \\ & \leq L_M \left[(|y - \acute{y}|) + \left(\int |z(y) - \acute{z}(y)|^2 v(s, X_s, dy) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right], \text{P-a.s. } \forall t \in [0, T], \end{aligned}$$

and $\forall y, \acute{y}, z, \acute{z}$ such that $|y| < M, |\acute{y}| < M, \|z(\cdot)\| < M, \|\acute{z}(\cdot)\| < M$. Let $\mathcal{H}_{2,\alpha}$ be the subset of those processes f which satisfy **(H_{2.2})** and **(H_{2.3})**.

2.1 The main result

Theorem Let $f \in \mathcal{H}_{2,\alpha}$, and $h(X_T)$ be a final condition \mathcal{E} -measurable and $\mathbb{E}|h(X_T)|^2 < \infty$. Then equation BSDE (1) has a unique solution if $L_M \leq L + \sqrt{\log M}$, where L is some positive constant.

2.2 Ideas of proof

First, we approximate the intial problem by constructing a convenient sequence of globally Lipschitz BSDEs having the existence and the uniqueness propriety. Then, we show, by passing to the limites, the existence and uniqueness of solution to the initial problem.

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Extension de la suite de Fibonacci bi-périodique

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Résumé : Dans ce travail on présentera une extension de la suite de Fibonacci bi-périodique, sa suite compagnon et des propriétés combinatoires. On donnera des résultats sur les sommes des suites de Jacobsthal et Jacobsthal-Lucas

Mots-Clefs : Suite de Fibonacci; Suite bi-périodique; Suite de Jacobsthal; Suite de Jacobsthal-Lucas.

1 Introduction

Edson et Yayenie [2] ont introduit, pour $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^*$, la suite de Fibonacci bi-périodique d'ordre 2; pour $F_0 = 0, F_1 = 1$,

$$F_n = \begin{cases} aF_{n|1} + F_{n|2} & \text{si } n \equiv 0 \pmod{2}, \\ bF_{n|1} + F_{n|2} & \text{si } n \equiv 1 \pmod{2}. \end{cases} \quad n \geq 2$$

Bilgici [1] a introduit sa compagnon, la suite de Lucas bi-périodique d'ordre 2, pour $n \geq 2$ et $L_0 = 2, L_1 = a$,

$$L_n = \begin{cases} bL_{n|1} + L_{n|2} & \text{si } n \equiv 0 \pmod{2}, \\ aL_{n|1} + L_{n|2} & \text{si } n \equiv 1 \pmod{2}. \end{cases}$$

Dans notre travail, nous considérerons l'extension suivante:

2 Extension de la suite de Fibonacci bi-périodique d'ordre 2

Bilgici a considéré les conditions initiales $L_0 = \frac{d+1}{d}, L_1 = a$, nous proposons de faire l'étude pour $L_0 = 2, L_1 = a$. On définit une extension de la suite de Fibonacci bi-périodique d'ordre 2:

Definition 1 Soient $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}^*$, $n \geq 2$ pour $L_0 = 2, L_1 = a$

$$L_n = \begin{cases} bL_{n|1} + dL_{n|2} & \text{si } n \equiv 0 \pmod{2}, \\ aL_{n|1} + cL_{n|2} & \text{si } n \equiv 1 \pmod{2}. \end{cases}$$

Cette suite vérifie la relation de récurrence:

$$L_k = (ab + c + d)L_{k|2} \nabla cdL_{k|4}, \quad k \geq 4.$$

Sa fonction génératrice est:

$$G(x) = \frac{2 + ax \nabla (ab + 2c)x^2 + adx^3}{1 \nabla (ab + c + d)x^2 + cdx^4}.$$

D'autres expressions combinatoires seront développées.

3 Identités combinatoires de la suite de Jacobsthal bi-périodique

La suite bi-périodique de Jacobsthal définie pour $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^*$, $n \geq 2$ avec les valeurs initiales $\hat{j}_0 = 0$, $\hat{j}_1 = 1$

$$\hat{j}_n = \begin{cases} a\hat{j}_{n-1} + 2\hat{j}_{n-2} & \text{si } n \equiv 0 \pmod{2}, \\ b\hat{j}_{n-1} + 2\hat{j}_{n-2} & \text{si } n \equiv 1 \pmod{2}. \end{cases}$$

est introduite en littérature en 2016 par Uygun et Owusu [4] et en 2017 ils ont défini sa suite compagnon bi-périodique de Jacobsthal-Lucas [5], pour $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^*$, $n \geq 2$ comme suit:

$$C_n = \begin{cases} bC_{n-1} + 2C_{n-2} & \text{si } n \equiv 0 \pmod{2}, \\ aC_{n-1} + 2C_{n-2} & \text{si } n \equiv 1 \pmod{2}, \end{cases}$$

avec les valeurs initiales $C_0 = 2$, $C_1 = a$. Nous montrerons que cette suite vérifie l'identité de Catalan donnée dans le théorème suivant:

Theorem 1 Pour n et r , deux entiers, on a

$$\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\xi(n+r)} C_{n-r} C_{n+r} \nabla \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\xi(n)} C_n^2 = \frac{(\nabla 2)^{n-r}}{(ab)^r} (\alpha^r \nabla \beta^r)^2.$$

Pour $r = 1$, on obtient l'identité de Cassini pour la suite bi-périodique de Jacobsthal-Lucas:

Corollary 2

$$\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\xi(n+1)} C_{n-1} C_{n+1} \nabla \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\xi(n)} C_n^2 = (\nabla 2)^{n-1} (ab + 8).$$

4 Conclusion

En se basant sur le travail fait par Elif Tan dans [3], on donnera des résultats similaires pour les suites bi-périodiques de Jacobsthal et sa compagnon Jacobsthal-Lucas.

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Contrôle optimal non linéaire de l'angle d'inclinaison d'une fusée

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Résumé : Dans ce travail, nous avons modélisé le problème de temps minimal d'une fusée à masse variable et une poussée limitée qui se déplace avec un mouvement non-rectiligne. Le problème obtenu est un problème de contrôle optimal non-linéaire à deux variables de contrôle, à savoir la poussée de la fusée ainsi que son angle d'inclinaison. Le problème résultant de la modélisation est résolu numériquement en utilisant la méthode du tir qui est basée sur le principe du maximum de Pontryagin. Finalement, nous présentons quelques résultats de simulation numériques qui mettent en évidence la précision et la rapidité de la méthode du tir.

Mots-Clefs : contrôle optimal, poussée, principe de maximum de Pontryagin, méthode de tir.

1 Introduction

Le contrôle optimal est un domaine très important en mathématiques appliquées. En effet, de nombreux problèmes pratiques peuvent être modélisés comme des problèmes de contrôle optimal. La théorie du contrôle optimal est appliquée avec succès dans de nombreux domaines, à savoir en mécanique, génie électrique, chimie, biologie, l'aérospatial et l'aéronautique, la robotique, l'agriculture, etc.[1, 2, 3]. Cet article est organisé comme suit: dans la deuxième section, nous allons donner le modèle mathématique du problème. Dans la troisième section, nous allons présenter les résultats numériques obtenus avec la méthode du tir. Finalement, dans la dernière section, nous clôturons cet article et nous donnons quelques perspectives de recherche.

2 Position du problème

Considérons une fusée à masse variable $m(t)$, $t \in [0, T]$ où T représente le temps final. À l'instant $t \in [0, T]$, on note $x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t))$ la position de la fusée, $v(t) = (v_1(t), v_2(t))$ sa vitesse, $\theta(t)$ son angle d'inclinaison (angle de gîte) et $u(t)$ sa poussée. Pour simplifier, on a négligé les forces aérodynamiques et on a supposé que l'accélération de la pesanteur g est constante ($g = 9.8066 m.s^{-2}$). L'objectif est donc de déterminer le temps minimal permettant à la fusée de se déplacer d'un point initial donné vers une cible bien déterminée. Autrement dit, on considère le problème de minimisation du temps final d'une fusée avec une masse variable se déplaçant avec un mouvement non-rectiligne d'un point initial à un point final. En utilisant les lois physiques

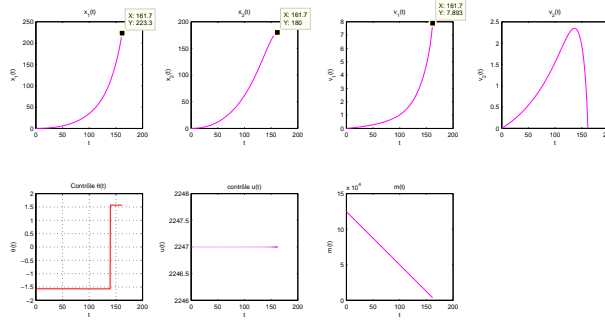


Figure 1: Résultats obtenus par la méthode de tir

de la quantité du mouvement, on obtient le problème du contrôle optimal suivant [3]:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Minimiser } J(u, \theta, T) = T, \\ \dot{x}_1(t) = v_1(t), \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = v_2(t), \\ \dot{v}_1(t) = \frac{u(t)}{m(t)} \cos(\theta(t)), \\ \dot{v}_2(t) = \frac{u(t)}{m(t)} \sin(\theta(t)) \nabla g, \\ \dot{m}(t) = \nabla b u(t), \\ x_1(0) = x_{10}, x_2(0) = x_{20}, v_1(0) = v_{10}, v_2(0) = v_{20}, m(0) = m_0, \\ x_2(T) = x_{2f}, v_1(T) = v_{1f}, v_2(T) = v_{2f}, \\ \theta(t) \in \mathbb{R}, 0 \leq u(t) \leq u_{\max}, t \in [0, T], T \text{ libre}, \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

où $u(t)$ et $\theta(t)$, $t \in [0, T]$ sont les variables de contrôle (les commandes) avec $0 \leq u(t) \leq u_{\max}$ et $\theta(t) \in \mathbb{R}$. On désire déplacer la fusée du point initial $x(0)$ à la cible terminale $x_2(T) = x_{2f}$, avec $v_1(T) = v_{1f}$.

3 Résolution numérique du problème de temps minimal

En utilisant la méthode du tir, on a obtenu les résultats montrés dans la figure 1.

Ces résultats montrent que le temps minimal est 161.7s et la durée de la méthode de tir est 11.62s.

4 Conclusion

Dans ce travail, nous avons formulé un problème pratique issu du domaine de l'aérospatial par un problème de contrôle optimal non-linéaire à deux variables de contrôle. Pour résoudre le modèle obtenu, nous avons utilisé la méthode du tir. Dans le futur, nous allons nous intéressés au problème de la maximisation de la masse finale d'un véhicule aérospatial qui effectue un transfert orbital.

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Sur les modèles espace d'états périodiques à changement de régimes markovien

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Résumé : Ce travail est dévoué à l'étude des modèles espace d'états périodiques à changement de régimes Markovien. Notre but est d'établir un filtre adapté à ce nouveau modèle proposé, en s'appuyant sur les travaux de Kim (1994), Hamilton (1994), Kim et Nelson (1999) et Nagy et Suzdaleva (2013), et enfin, de proposer un algorithme permettant d'évaluer la fonction de vraisemblance du modèle et par la suite estimer ses paramètres inconnus.

Mots-Clefs : Modèle espace d'états, processus périodiquement corrélés, changement de régimes markovien

1 Introduction

Au cours des dernières décennies, il y a eu un intérêt croissant pour l'application des modèles espace d'états dans l'analyse des séries temporelles (cf. Harvey, 1989; West et Harrison, 1997; Kim et Nelson, 1999; Durbin et Koopman, 2001; Douc, Moulines et Stoffer, 2014). Ils peuvent être utilisés afin de réduire la complexité des problèmes liés à l'analyse de certains modèles des séries chronologiques. En effet, ils peuvent en particulier, être exploités dans le problème de l'estimation des paramètres par la méthode du maximum de vraisemblance (e.g. Harvey, 1989; Stoffer et Wall, 1991), dans l'estimation des données manquantes (e.g. Stoffer et Wall, 1991), dans l'estimation des erreurs de prédiction conditionnelles et dans la détermination des régions de prévision pour les observations futures de la série (e.g. Wall et Stoffer, 2002; Rodriguez et Ruiz, 2009). En outre, ils ont une structure probabiliste puissante, offrant un outil flexible pour un champ d'application très vaste. Ces modèles peuvent être utilisés, non seulement, pour modéliser des séries temporelles univariées ou multivariées, mais aussi, en présence de non stationnarité, de changements structurels ou de périodicité. En effet, les modèles espace d'états ont été largement utilisés pour décrire de nombreuses séries présentant différentes dynamiques, rencontrées dans divers domaines, tels que l'économie (cf. Harvey et Todd, 1983; Kitagawa et Gersch, 1984, Shumway et Stoffer, 1982), la médecine (Jones, 1984) et dans d'autres domaines.

Par ailleurs, les modèles espace d'états et les modèles à changement de régimes Markovien ne sont pas nouveaux dans les littératures statistiques et économétriques. Cependant, le nombre croissant d'articles publiés qui les employaient démontre leur utilité et leur large applicabilité. La combinaison des modèles espace d'états avec les chaînes de Markov, pour faire l'inférence statistique sur l'instant et la nature des changements de régime, n'est pas trivial. Cela devient clair quand nous pensons que le nombre de régimes ainsi que les instants des changements de régimes sont inconnus, et donc, l'estimation de ces modèles nécessite la connaissance de toute la trajectoire des régimes. Bien que les modèles qui intègrent à la fois les variables d'état et le

changement de régime aient de nombreuses applications potentielles évidentes, leur estimation a posé de sérieux obstacles calculatoires. Cependant, face à ces difficultés, Kim (1994) a développé un algorithme pour faire l'inférence sur la variable d'état inobservable et évaluer la fonction de vraisemblance afin d'estimer les paramètres d'un modèle espace d'états à changement de régimes. Récemment, Nagy and Suzdaleva (2013) ont proposé un autre algorithme pour estimer la variable d'état.

Ce travail, est consacré à l'étude des modèles espace d'états à coefficients périodiques dans le temps et à changement de régimes markovien. Nous allons, donc, présenter la définition de ces modèles. Par la suite, nous dérivons un filtre adéquat permettant d'estimer le vecteur d'état inobservable, en se basant sur les travaux de Hamilton (1994), Kim et Nelson (1999) Chen et Tsay (2011) et Nagy et Suzdaleva (2013). Enfin, ce travail sera conclu par un algorithme qui permet d'évaluer la fonction de vraisemblance du modèle afin d'estimer les paramètres inconnus.

2 Définitions et notations

Le modèle espace d'état à coefficients périodiques et à changement de régimes markovien, que nous proposons, est défini par les équations suivantes

$$y_t = C_t(\Delta_t)x_t + H_t(\Delta_t)z_t + u_t, \quad (1)$$

$$x_t = A_t(\Delta_t)x_{t-1} + v_t, \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_t \\ v_t \end{pmatrix} \sim \mathcal{N} \left(0, \begin{pmatrix} R_t(\Delta_t) & 0 \\ 0 & Q_t(\Delta_t) \end{pmatrix} \right), \quad (3)$$

où y_t un vecteur d'observations de dimension $N \times 1$, et x_t est un vecteur de de variables inobservables de dimension $M \times 1$. Les matrices aléatoires $C_t(\Delta_t)$, $H_t(\Delta_t)$, $A_t(\Delta_t)$, $R_t(\Delta_t)$ et $Q_t(\Delta_t)$ sont de dimensions $N \times M$, $N \times K$, $M \times M$, $N \times N$ et $M \times M$ respectivement. Ces matrices sont des fonctions périodiques dans le temps de période S et dépendent d'une chaîne de Markov (Δ_t) .

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kernel estimation in a local scale regression model for truncated data

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Résumé : In this paper, we introduce a new nonparametric estimator of the conditional distribution function in a local scale regression model for left truncated data and we establish some asymptotic properties.

Mots-Clefs : Asymptotic properties, Conditional quantile function, Local scale regression, Truncated data.

1 Introduction

Let (X_i, Y_i, T_i) , $1 \leq i \leq N$, be a vector of independent and identically distributed (iid) random variable (rv), where Y is a variable of interest, T is a variable of left truncation and X is a covariate, with distribution function (df) F , G and V respectively. We suppose that (X, Y) is independent of T .

In the random left-truncation model (RLT), we observe (X_i, Y_i, T_i) only if $Y_i \geq T_i$, whereas neither is observed if $Y_i < T_i$ ($i = 1, \dots, N$) with N is the sample size (N is deterministic and unknown). Without possible confusion, we still denote (X_i, Y_i, T_i) ($1 \leq i \leq n$), $n \leq N$ (n is random and known) the actually observed rv.

Let $\alpha = \mathbb{P}(T \leq Y)$, be the probability of observing at least one pair of (X, Y, T) .

The LT model has been studied by many authors, we mention mainly [3] and [5].

We consider the following regression model:

$$Y = m(X) + \sigma(X)\varepsilon \quad (1)$$

Where $m(X)$ and $\sigma(X)$ are some unknown location and scale functions respectively and ε is the random error term with mean 0 and variance σ^2 , independent of X .

2 Nonparametric estimators

Our goal is to estimate the conditional distribution $F(y | x)$ under model (1). We have

$$F(y | x) = \mathbb{P}(Y \leq y | X = x) = \frac{F_1(x, y)}{v(x)}$$

Where $F_1(.,.)$ is the first derivative with respect to x of the joint df of (X, Y) , and v is the density of the covariate.

Lemdani, Ould-Said and Poulin (2009) [2] proposed a kernel estimator of $F(\cdot|\cdot)$ defined by

$$\tilde{F}(y|x) = \frac{F_{1,n}(x,y)}{v_n(x)} = \frac{\frac{\alpha_n}{na_n} \sum_{i=1}^n G_n^{-1}(Y_i) k\left(\frac{x-X_i}{a_n}\right) K_0\left(\frac{y-Y_i}{b_n}\right)}{\frac{\alpha_n}{na_n} \sum_{i=1}^n G_n^{-1}(Y_i) k\left(\frac{x-X_i}{a_n}\right)} \quad (2)$$

k is a density function (kernel), K_0 is df and a_n, b_n are bandwidths towards 0 when $n \rightarrow \infty$, α_n is the He and Yang (1989) [1] estimator of α , and G_n is the Lynden-Bell (1971) [3] estimator of G .

In the case of $a_n = b_n = h_n$, X in R^d and under some assumptions on the bandwidths, the kernel, the joint and marginal densities, Lemdani and all (2009) have established the following result :

$$\sup_{x \in \Omega} \sup_{a \leq y \leq b} |\tilde{F}(y|x) \nabla F(y|x)| = O\left(\max\left\{\sqrt{\frac{\log n}{nh_n^d}}, h_n^2\right\}\right) \quad \mathbf{P} \nabla a.s \text{ when } n \rightarrow \infty$$

and they studied its asymptotic normality.

3 Main Results

We consider a L-functional type estimators of m and σ , as follows

$$m(x) = \int_0^1 F^{-1}(s|x) J(s) ds, \quad \sigma^2(x) = \int_0^1 F^{-1}(s|x)^2 J(s) ds \nabla m^2(x) \quad (3)$$

Where $F^{-1}(s|x) = \inf\{y : F(y|x) \geq s\}$ is the quantile function of Y given x , $J(\cdot)$ is the score function satisfied $\int_0^1 J(s) ds = 1$. Remark that

$$F(y|x) = \mathbb{P}\left(\varepsilon \leq \frac{y \nabla m(X)}{\sigma(X)} \mid X = x\right) = F_e\left(\frac{y \nabla m(x)}{\sigma(x)}\right)$$

with F_e is the distribution function of ε . The method proposed in this paper consist in first estimating the conditional distribution $F(y|x)$ by (2) and F_e by the Lynden-Bell estimator then we plug-in the obtained estimators in (3) (See Van Keilegom (1999) [4]).

Under some regular assumptions on the bandwidths, the kernel, the joint and marginal densities, the score function, the position and the scale functions, we establish some asymptotic properties of our estimator.

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Sensitivity Analysis of the M/M/1 Retrial Queue with Working Vacations and Vacation Interruption

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Résumé : This paper proposes a methodology, based on the use of a Taylor series expansion, for incorporating epistemic uncertainties in computing performance measures of retrial queueing models. Specifically, we investigate the M/M/1 retrial queue with finite size orbit, working vacation interruption and classical retrial policy. The sensitivity analysis of the performance measures of the studied model is also provided. This analysis includes the estimation of the expected value and the variance of the performance measures associated with the studied queueing model. The efficiency of the proposed algorithm is assessed on several numerical examples.

Mots-Clefs : Retrial queues, Taylor-series expansions, Parameter uncertainty, Sobol's indices, Monte Carlo simulation

1 Introduction

We study the numerical assessment of performance measures of the M/M/1 retrial queue with working vacations, vacation interruption and finite orbit size, with an emphasis on sensitivity analysis where we try to determine the parameters that contribute most to the variability of the stationary distribution. In order to propagate the epistemic uncertainty of the input parameter, the stationary distribution needs to be related to the input parameters in a functional form. Thus, we consider the stationary distribution of the queue-length in the queueing system as a transformation of a random variable, and then we propose a numerical approach based on Taylor-series expansion [1] for propagating uncertainty in input-output models of our queueing model. In this regard, we estimate the mean and the variance of the stationary distribution and others performance measures. To illustrate the accuracy of the proposed methods, we compare the numerical results with those obtained from the Monte Carlo simulations.

2 Sensitivity analysis

In this section, we investigate the stationary distribution responses to perturbations or variations in the model parameters. For that consider the stationary distribution π as a function of its parameters. In writing $\pi(\beta)$, where β is a vector of the parameters model. Let

$$\begin{aligned} \pi : \mathbb{R}^5 &\nabla \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \beta &\nabla \rightarrow \pi(\beta), \end{aligned}$$

Parameter	Sensitivity indices	π_0	π_1	π_2	π_3
λ	\widehat{S}_1	0.68061135	0.52164340	0.34131130	0.59689328
μ	\widehat{S}_2	0.24721318	0.42827306	0.05991802	0.36817127
α	\widehat{S}_3	0.02630868	0.02147546	0.01593228	0.02281345
θ	\widehat{S}_4	0.00777603	0.00161156	0.00582336	0.00349712
η	\widehat{S}_5	0.00461687	0.00545275	0.03291048	0.00293839

Table 1: Values of the first-order sensitivity indices for each component of the stationary distribution corresponding to each input model parameter uniformly distributed obtained by Monte Carlo simulation for a size sample $n = 1000$ and number of replications $m = 100$.

where $\beta = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5) = (\lambda, \mu, \alpha, \theta, \eta)$. The sensitivity index expressing the sensitivity of the stationary distribution π to each parameter β_i is defined by:

$$S_i = \frac{\text{Var}(\mathbb{E}(\pi|\beta_i))}{\text{Var}(\pi)}.$$

This index is called first-order sensitivity index of Sobol [3]. It quantifies the sensitivity of the stationary distribution π to the parameter β_i , or the part of the variance of π due to the variable β_i . Noting that, more the index is elevated (close to 1), more the variable will have importance. the results are summarize in the table (1)

3 Taylor series expansion approach

In this section, we propose a framework which involves the use of Taylor series expansions to propagate the input-parameter uncertainty in the components of the Markov chain stationary distribution. Let $X = \{X_n : n \geq 0\}$ be a discrete-time ergodic Markov chain on a finite state space $S = \{0, 1, \dots, N \nabla 1\}$. In this analysis, we will consider the stationary distribution π as a function of some parameter θ of P . More precisely, we are interested in obtaining the stationary distribution $\pi(\theta)$ as a polynomial in the parameter θ . Then the stationary distribution π can be assessed as a function of θ , by using the following Taylor series expansion:

$$\pi(\theta + \Delta) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\Delta^n}{n!} \pi^{(n)}(\theta), \quad (1)$$

where $\pi^{(n)}(\theta)$ denotes the n -th order derivative of the stationary distribution π with respect to the parameter θ . This derivative is given in terms of the fundamental matrix $Z(\theta)$ defined by the following recursive formula [4]:

$$\pi^{(n)}(\theta) = \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{m} \pi^{(m)}(\theta) P^{(n-1-m)}(\theta) Z(\theta), \quad (2)$$

4 Expected performance measures

in table (2) and (3), we give some performance measures of our system calculated with Taylor series and compared to Monte Carlo simulation:



Expectation	$\pi_0(\lambda)$	$\pi_1(\lambda)$	$\pi_2(\lambda)$	$\pi_3(\lambda)$
Taylor series	0.32926800	0.27860623	0.21894155	0.17358693
Simulation	0.31418486	0.28321207	0.22522091	0.17738215

Table 2: Expectation value of π_i , $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$: Taylor approximation versus Monte Carlo simulations results for $\varepsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$.

Performance measures	\bar{L}	\bar{W}
Taylor series	1.23725014	1.49713284
Simulation	1.26580036	1.53874654

Table 3: Performance measures: Taylor-approximation versus Monte Carlo simulation results for $\varepsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$.

5 Conclusion

In this paper we have analyzed the propagation of the epistemic-uncertainty in a single server retrieval queue with working vacations, vacation interruption and finite orbit capacity under the classical retrial policy. Using an analytical method, based on Taylor-series expansions, we have estimated the stationary distribution of the considered queueing model, where we have considered the uncertainty related to the most influential parameters of the model, while characterizing its expectation value and its variance. Some important performance measures of the queueing model such as the mean system length and the mean waiting time of an arbitrary customer are evaluated under the epistemic-uncertainty in the input model parameter. Several numerical results have been presented and compared to the corresponding Monte Carlo simulations ones. In the near future, we aim at extending the approach to multiple parameter perturbation. Our methodology is also suitable for analyzing more complex systems such as stochastic networks.

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Stability in nonlinear delay Levin-Nohel integro-differential equations

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Résumé : In this paper, we use a Banach fixed point theorem to obtain stability results of the zero solution of a nonlinear Levin-Nohel integro-differential equations with functional delay. The obtained theorems improve previous results due to Burton [2], Becker and Burton [1] and Jin and Luo [4] and Dung [3].

Mots-Clefs : Fixed points, Stability, Integro-differential equations, Variable delays.

1 Introduction

In this study, we consider the nonlinear integro-differential equation with variable delay

$$x'(t) = \nabla \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t a(t,s) g(x(s)) ds, \quad (1)$$

with the initial condition $x(t) = \psi(t)$ for $t \in [m(0), 0]$, where $m(0) = \inf \{t \nabla \tau(t), t \geq 0\}$, the delay $\tau : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ is continuous with $t \nabla \tau(t) \rightarrow \infty$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$ and the kernel $a : [m(0), +\infty) \times [m(0), +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous. We investigate stability and asymptotic stability of the zero solution of (1). We will establish necessary and sufficient conditions for all solutions of (1) to converge to zero.

2 Stability of the zero solution

Define the space

$$S_\psi := \{\varphi \in C([m(0), \infty), \mathbb{R}) : \varphi(t) = \psi(t) \text{ for } t \in [m(0), 0] \text{ and } |\varphi(t)| \leq l\}. \quad (2)$$

Endowed with the supremum norm $\|\cdot\|$, that is, for $\phi \in S_\psi$,

$$\|\phi\| := \sup\{|\phi(t)| : t \in [m(0), \infty)\}.$$

In other words, we carry out our investigations in the complete metric space (S_ψ, d) where d is supremum metric

$$d(x, y) := \sup_{t \geq m(0)} |x(t) \nabla y(t)| = \|x \nabla y\|, \quad \text{for } x, y \in S_\psi,$$

and define the operator \mathcal{P} on S_ψ by $\psi(t)$ for $t \in [m(0), 0]$ and

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{P}\varphi)(t) &= \psi(0) e^{-\int_0^t A(z) dz} \\ &\quad \nabla \int_0^t e^{-\int_s^t A(z) dz} \int_{s-\tau(s)}^s a(s, u) \left[\int_u^s \left[\int_{v-\tau(v)}^v a(v, r) g(\varphi(r)) dr \right] dv \right] duds \\ &\quad + \int_0^t e^{-\int_s^t A(z) dz} \int_{s-\tau(s)}^s a(s, u) (\varphi(u) \nabla g(\varphi(u))) duds. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Theorem 1 Assume there exists a constant $l > 0$ such that g satisfies a Lipschitz condition on $[\nabla l, l]$ and let L be the Lipschitz constant for both $g(x)$ and $x \nabla g(x)$ on $[\nabla l, l]$. Then there is a metric d_h for S_ψ such that (S_ψ, d_h) is complete and \mathcal{P} is a contraction on (S_ψ, d_h) if \mathcal{P} maps S_ψ into itself.

Theorem 2 Assume that,

(i) there exists a constant $l > 0$ such that g satisfies a Lipschitz condition on $[\nabla l, l]$ and let L be the Lipschitz constant for both $g(x)$ and $x \nabla g(x)$ on $[\nabla l, l]$,

(ii) g is odd and strictly increasing on $[\nabla l, l]$,

(iii) $x \nabla g(x)$ is non-decreasing on $[0, l]$,

(iv) there exists an $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ such that, for $t \geq 0$

$$\int_0^t e^{-\int_s^t A(u) du} \int_{s-\tau(s)}^s a(s, u) \left[\int_u^s \left[\int_{v-\tau(v)}^v a(v, r) dr \right] dv \right] duds \leq \alpha. \quad (4)$$

Then a $\delta \in (0, l)$ exists such that for each initial continuous function $\psi : [m(0), 0] \rightarrow (\nabla\delta, \delta)$, there is a unique continuous function $x : [m(0), \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with $x(t) = \psi(t)$ on $[m(0), 0]$, which is a solution of (1) on $[0, \infty)$. Moreover, x is bounded by l on $[m(0), \infty)$. Furthermore, the zero solution of (1) is stable at $t = 0$.

3 Asymptotic stability

Theorem 3 Suppose all of the conditions in Theorems 2 hold. Furthermore, suppose g is continuously differentiable on $[\nabla l, l]$ and $g'(0) \neq 0$. Then the zero solution of (1) is asymptotically stable if and only if

$$\int_0^t A(z) dz \rightarrow \infty, \text{ as } t \rightarrow \infty. \quad (5)$$

Remark 1 Obviously, if $g(x) = x$, Theorem 3 reduces Corollary 3.1 in [3].

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Nonlinear parabolic system involving potential term and nonlinear gradient term

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Résumé : In this talk, we analyze the existence of solutions to the nonlinear parabolic system:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u_t = \Delta u + v^q + f & \text{in } \Omega_T = \Omega \times (0, T), \\ v_t = \Delta v + |\nabla u|^p + g & \text{in } \Omega_T = \Omega \times (0, T), \\ u = v = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma_T = \partial\Omega \times (0, T), \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x), v(x, 0) = v_0(x) & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u, v \geq 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \end{array} \right.$$

where Ω is a bounded domain of \mathbb{R}^N and $p, q \geq 1$. The data f, g are nonnegative measurable functions with additional condition, and $(u_0, v_0) \in L^{m_1}(\Omega) \times L^{\sigma_1}(\Omega)$ where $m_1, \sigma_1 \geq 1$ verifies certain hypotheses. To simplify the presentation of our result we will consider separately two main cases:

- The case $u_0 \equiv v_0 \equiv 0$, under suitable hypotheses on f and g , we are able to show the existence of a solution. We are able to show that the condition are optimal in some concrete cases.
- The case $f \equiv g \equiv 0$, here according to additional hypotheses on (u_0, v_0) and using a suitable auxiliary problems, we will deduce the existence of solution taking into consideration the first case.

Mots-Clefs : Elliptic System, nonlinear gradient terms, Bi-Laplacian operator

1 Introduction

This talk has for objective the paper cited as [1]

The main goal of this talk is to consider the following nonlinear system

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u_t = \Delta u + v^q + f & \text{in } \Omega_T = \Omega \times (0, T), \\ v_t = \Delta v + |\nabla u|^p + g & \text{in } \Omega_T = \Omega \times (0, T), \\ u = v = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma_T = \partial\Omega \times (0, T), \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x), v(x, 0) = v_0(x) & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u, v \geq 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \end{array} \right. \quad (1.1)$$

where Ω is a bounded domain of \mathbb{R}^N and $p, q \geq 1$. Here (f, g) and (u_0, v_0) are nonnegative data under suitable hypotheses that we will specific later. Our objective is to find natural relation between p, q and the regularity of the data in order to get the existence of a solution to system (1.1).

Our main contribution is to get the existence of solution for all p, q under natural condition on the data.

To simplify the presentation of our result, we will consider separately two cases:

In the first case, we suppose that $(u_0, v_0) = (0, 0)$, the model under consideration will be the following

$$\begin{cases} u_t = \Delta u + v^q + f & \text{in } \Omega_T = \Omega \times (0, T), \\ v_t = \Delta v + |\nabla u|^p + g & \text{in } \Omega_T = \Omega \times (0, T), \\ u = v = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma_T = \partial\Omega \times (0, T), \\ u(x, 0) = 0, v(x, 0) = 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u, v \geq 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \end{cases}$$

here using regularity arguments and a suitable fixed point Theorem we get the existence of a solution in a suitable Parabolic-Sobolev space.

In the second part of the paper we will treat the system

$$\begin{cases} u_t = \Delta u + v^q & \text{in } \Omega_T, \\ v_t = \Delta v + |\nabla u|^p & \text{in } \Omega_T, \\ u = v = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma_T, \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x), v(x, 0) = v_0(x) & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u, v \geq 0 & \text{in } \Omega. \end{cases}$$

Taking into consideration the first case, and modulo a change of function, we will prove that the previous system has solution under suitable hypotheses on (u_0, v_0) .

2 Existence Result

2.1 First case: $u_0 = v_0 = 0$

The main system is the following

$$\begin{cases} u_t - \Delta u = v^q + f & \text{in } \Omega_T, \\ v_t - \Delta v = |\nabla u|^p + g & \text{in } \Omega_T, \\ u = v = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma_T, \\ u(x, 0) = v(x, 0) = 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u, v \geq 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

where Ω is a bounded domain of \mathbb{R}^N and $p, q > 1$. f, g are nonnegative measurable functions with additional hypotheses.

Theorem 2.1 *Assume that $p, q > 1$. Suppose that $(f, g) \in L^m(\Omega_T) \times L^\sigma(\Omega_T)$ where $(m, \sigma) \in (1, +\infty)^2$ satisfies one of the following conditions*

$$\begin{cases} m, \sigma \in (1, N+2), \\ p\sigma < \bar{\theta} = \frac{m(N+2)}{N+2-m}, \\ qm < \frac{(N+1)(N+2)\sigma}{N(N+2-\sigma)} \end{cases} \quad (2.3)$$

or

$$\sigma \geq N+2 \text{ and } m > \frac{(N+2)p\sigma}{N+2+p\sigma}. \quad (2.4)$$



or

$$m \geq N + 2 \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma > \frac{qmN(N + 2)}{(N + 2)(N + 1) + Nqm}, \quad (2.5)$$

then the system (2.4) has a nonnegative solution (u, v) . Moreover $(u, v) \in V_0^{1,\theta}(\Omega) \times V_0^{1,r}(\Omega)$ for all $\theta < \frac{m(N + 2)}{N + 2 - m}$ and $r < \frac{(N + 2)\sigma}{N + 2 - \sigma}$.

2.2 The second case $(f, g) = (0, 0)$ and $(u_0, v_0) \neq (0, 0)$.

In this subsection, we suppose that $f = g = 0$, and $(u_0, v_0) \in L^{m_1}(\Omega) \times L^{\sigma_1}(\Omega)$, where $m_1, \sigma_1 \geq 1$, then the system (1.1) is reduced to the following one

$$\begin{cases} u_t = \Delta u + v^q & \text{in } \Omega_T, \\ v_t = \Delta v + |\nabla u|^p & \text{in } \Omega_T, \\ u = v = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma_T, \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x), v(x, 0) = v_0(x) & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u, v \geq 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \end{cases} \quad (2.6)$$

The main existence result in this case is the following.

Theorem 2.2 Assume that $(u_0, v_0) \in L^{m_1}(\Omega_T) \times L^{\sigma_1}(\Omega_T)$ where $m_1, \sigma_1 \in [1, N + 2)$. Let $p, q > 1$ be such that

$$\begin{cases} q < \frac{\sigma_1(N + 2m_1)}{m_1N}, \\ p < \frac{m_1(N + \sigma_1 + 1)}{N + m_1}, \end{cases} \quad (2.7)$$

then the system (2.8) has a nonnegative solution (u, v) such that $(u, v) \in V_0^{1,\theta}(\Omega) \times V_0^{1,r}(\Omega)$ for all $\theta < \frac{m_1(N + 1) - m_1\sigma_1}{N - m_1}$ and $r < \frac{m_1(N + 1) - m_1\sigma_1}{N - m_1}$.

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Solving Fractional-Order Duffing-Van der Pol oscillator Equations using Reproducing Kernel Hilbert Space Method

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Abstract : In this paper, we present an algorithm of the reproducing kernel Hilbert space method to obtain approximate solutions for fractional-order Duffing-van der Pol oscillator Equations. The fractional derivative is described in the Caputo sense. The method will increase the intervals of convergence for the series solution. Numerical examples are used to illustrate the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Key words : Duffing-Van der Pol oscillator Equation, Fractional differential equations, Reproducing Kernel Hilbert Space Method, Numerical solution.

1 Introduction

The fractional calculus is a generalization of classical integer order ordinary differential equations. In recent years there has been a considerable interest in fractional derivative in numerical analysis and different areas of fluid flow, mechanics, viscoelasticity, biology, physics, engineering and other applications.

The Duffing-van der Pol oscillator equations have been solved by variational iteration method, homotopy perturbation method, Adomian decomposition method, Runge-Kutta method. But most fractional-order Duffing-van der Pol oscillator equations do not have exact solutions, so numerical techniques are used to solve such equations, for example the Bernoulli wavelets collocation method is used to give an approximate solution to many types of problems. Fractional-order Duffing-van der Pol oscillator equation is obtained by replacing the second time derivative term in the corresponding Duffing-van der Pol oscillator by a fractional derivative of order α ($1 < \alpha \leq 2$).

In this work, we will generalize the idea of the reproducing kernel Hilbert space method (RKHS) to provide a numerical solution for fractional-order Duffing-van der Pol oscillator equations. Let us consider the following Duffing-Van der Pol oscillator equation of fractional order:

$$\begin{aligned} D^\alpha x(t) \nabla \mu(1 \nabla x^2(t))x'(t) + ax(t) + bx^3(t) &= g(f, \omega, t) \quad 0 \leq t < 1, \quad 1 < \alpha \leq 2, \\ x(0) = \lambda_0, \quad x'(0) &= \lambda_1. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where D^α denotes the Caputo fractional derivative of order α , x stands for the displacement from the equilibrium position, f is the forcing strength and $\mu > 0$ is the damping parameter of the system. $g(f, \omega, t)$ represents the periodic driving function of time, where ω is the angular frequency of the driving force.

2 The Algorithm

After homogenizing the initial conditions. We apply the operator J^α , to both sides of (1) we get

$$y(t) = G(t), \quad (2)$$

Let $L : W_2^3[0, 1] \rightarrow W_2^1[0, 1]$ such that $Ly(t) = y(t)$. Let $\{t_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ be a countable dense set in $[0, 1]$. Put $\varphi_i(t) = R_{t_i}(t)$ and $\psi_i(t) = L^* \varphi_i(t)$, where L^* is the adjoint operator of L . The orthonormal system $\{\bar{\psi}_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ of $W_2^3[0, 1]$ can be derived from the Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization process of $\{\psi_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$:

$$\bar{\psi}_i(t) = \sum_{k=1}^i \beta_{ik} \psi_k(t), \quad \beta_{ii} > 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (3)$$

Theorem 1 *If $\{t_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ is dense on $[0, 1]$, then $\{\psi_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ is the complete system of $W_2^3[0, 1]$.*

Theorem 2 *if $\{t_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ is dense on $[0, 1]$ and the solution is unique on $W_2^3[0, 1]$, then the solution of (1) is given by*

$$x(t) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^\infty \sum_{k=1}^i \beta_{ik} G(t_k) \bar{\psi}_i(t) \right) + (\lambda_1 t + \lambda_0). \quad (4)$$

Note that $W_2^3[a, b]$ is a Hilbert space, it is clear that $\sum_{i=1}^\infty \sum_{k=1}^i (\beta_{ik} G(x_k)) + \delta x + (\gamma \nabla a \delta) < \infty$.

3 Numerical Examples and Graphical Results

In this section, we propose few numerical simulations of two examples to demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed algorithm as an approximate tool for solving fractional-order Duffing-van der Pol oscillator equations, we apply the proposed algorithm, the reproducing kernel Hilbert space, to two Duffing-van der Pol oscillator equations.

4 Conclusion

In this study, an iterative method was applied to solve fractional-order Duffing-van der Pol oscillator equations. We demonstrate the ability of RKHS method to approximate the solutions of Fractional DVP oscillator equations. The approximate solutions obtained by this method are both uniformly convergent. Two numerical procedures are proposed for numerical evaluation of fractional order derivative.

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Ateliers à cheminements multiples avec des agents compétitifs

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Résumé : Dans ce travail, nous nous intéressons à un problème d'ordonnement multi-agents de type job shop à deux agents sur deux machines, ce problème est NP-difficile. Nous présentons la complexité de certains cas particuliers de ce problème, un modèle mathématique et un algorithme de résolution exacte en utilisant une méthode par séparation et évaluation et des méthodes approchées.

Mots-Clefs : Job Shop, Flow Shop, Multi-agent, makespan, total completion time

1 Introduction

Un problème d'ordonnement consiste à exécuter un ensemble de tâches sur un ensemble de ressources dont le but est d'optimiser un ou plusieurs objectifs. Dans ce qui suit nous considérons le problème d'ordonnement de type multi-agent dans un atelier à cheminements multiples (job shop).

Une attention croissante a été accordée à ce problème ces dernières années. Il est caractérisé par un ensemble d'agents, dont chacun possède un ensemble de tâches à exécuter sur un ensemble de machines, tout en optimisant son objectif personnel qui dépend de la date de fin de traitement de ses tâches.

Le problème d'ordonnement d'ateliers de type multi-agents a été introduit par [1]. Les auteurs de cet article ont pris en considération le cas où l'atelier est de type Flow Shop constitué de deux machines et de deux agents, chaque agent a un sous-ensemble de tâches à traiter et un objectif à minimiser. Ce problème a été montré NP-difficile dans le cas où l'objectif est le makespan pour chaque agent.

Dans notre cas, on considère deux agents notés A et B , et deux machines notées M_1 et M_2 , chaque tâche a au plus deux opérations dont l'ordre est fixé, cet ordre peut être différent. Chaque agent possède un ensemble de tâches noté : $J_X = \{J_1^X, J_2^X, \dots, J_{n_X}^X\}$, et chaque tâche possède un temps de traitement p_{ij}^X pour $i = 1, \dots, n$ et $j = 1, 2$ et une fonction objectif f^X qui dépend complètement de fin de traitement de son propre ensemble de tâches $X = A, B$. On note l'objectif du premier agent par f^A et celui du deuxième agent par f^B . Nous avons montré que certains sous problèmes sont NP-difficiles.

2 Les principaux résultats

Soit un problème de job shop avec deux machines et deux agents, les deux opérations d'une tâche ont le même temps de traitement sur les deux machines, on veut minimiser le makespan de l'agent A sachant que la valeur de makespan de l'agent B ne dépasse pas Q . On note ce problème $J2|p_{ij} = p_j|C_{max}^A : C_{max}^B \leq Q$

Theorem 1 $J2|p_{ij} = p_j|C_{max}^A : C_{max}^B \leq Q$ est NP-difficile.

Si la fonction objectif de l'agent B est la somme des dates de fin de traitement de ses tâches, le problème sera noté alors : $J2|p_{ij} = p_j|C_{max}^A : \sum_i C_i^B \leq Q$

Theorem 2 $J2|p_{ij} = p_j|C_{max}^A : \sum_i C_i^B \leq Q$ est NP-difficile.

Dans le but de trouver une solution optimale, on a proposé un modèle mathématique basé sur des variables bivalentes déterminant la séquence d'affectation des opérations des tâches sur les machines, un algorithme de type séparation & évaluation contenant des bornes inférieures ainsi qu'une borne supérieure obtenue par une heuristique.

3 Conclusion

Le problème d'ordonnancement multi-agents de type job shop à deux agents sur deux machines est NP-difficile. Nous avons présenté la complexité de certains cas particuliers de ce problème ainsi qu'un modèle mathématique, un algorithme de type séparation & évaluation ont été proposés. Comme perspective nous pouvons considérer de développer d'autres méthodes de résolution et d'étudier d'autres types d'ateliers.

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Composite Asymptotic Approximation for Some Singular Perturbation Problems

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Résumé : The rate of asymptotic convergence in [1] is obtained and showed far away from the boundary layers. In the present work we will give an equivalent asymptotic expansion of the boundary layer functions to get a composite development on the whole domain for the same type of problems.

Mots-Clefs : Anisotropic, singular perturbations, boundary layers, correctors.

Position of the problem

Let Ω be a bounded open cylinder in \mathbb{R}^n , i.e. we take

$$\Omega = (\nabla 1, 1)^2 \times \omega_2,$$

where ω_2 is a bounded Lipschitz domain of \mathbb{R}^n . We denote by $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) = (X_1, X_2)$ the point of \mathbb{R}^n where

$$X_1 = (x_1, x_2), \quad X_2 = (x_3, \dots, x_n).$$

With this notation we set

$$\nabla u = (\partial_{x_1} u, \dots, \partial_{x_n} u)^T = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla_{X_1} u \\ \nabla_{X_2} u \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let $A = (a_{ij}(x))$ be a $n \times n$ matrix such that

$$a_{ij} \in L^\infty(\Omega), \quad \forall i, j = 1, \dots, n \quad (1)$$

and for some constant $\lambda > 0$, it satisfies the ellipticity condition

$$A\zeta \cdot \zeta \geq \lambda |\zeta|^2 \quad \forall \zeta \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad \text{a.e. on } \Omega. \quad (2)$$

We then define for $\varepsilon > 0$, the perturbed matrix and gradient, i.e.

$$A_\varepsilon = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon^2 A_{11} & \varepsilon A_{12} \\ \varepsilon A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \nabla_\varepsilon u = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon \nabla_{X_1} u \\ \nabla_{X_2} u \end{pmatrix}.$$

Therefore we have, for a.e. $x \in \Omega$ and every $\zeta \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$A_\varepsilon \zeta \cdot \zeta = A_{\zeta_\varepsilon} \cdot \zeta_\varepsilon \geq \lambda |\zeta_\varepsilon|^2 = \lambda \left\{ \varepsilon^2 |\bar{\zeta}_1|^2 + |\bar{\zeta}_2|^2 \right\},$$

where we set $\zeta = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\zeta}_1 \\ \bar{\zeta}_2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\bar{\zeta}_1 = (\zeta_1, \zeta_2)^T$, $\bar{\zeta}_2 = (\zeta_3, \dots, \zeta_n)^T$ and $\zeta_\varepsilon = (\varepsilon \bar{\zeta}_1, \bar{\zeta}_2)^T$. Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned} A_\varepsilon \zeta \cdot \zeta &\geq \lambda (\varepsilon^2 \wedge 1) |\zeta|^2 & \forall \zeta \in \mathbb{R}^n, & \text{a.e. on } \Omega, \\ A_{22} \bar{\zeta}_2 \cdot \bar{\zeta}_2 &\geq \lambda |\bar{\zeta}_2|^2 & \forall \bar{\zeta}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{n-2}, & \text{a.e. on } \Omega. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

It follows that A_ε and A_{22} are positive definite matrices. For a function

$$f \in L^2(\Omega), \quad (4)$$

we can ensure the existence and the uniqueness of a weak solution u_ε to

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \nabla \cdot A_\varepsilon \nabla u_\varepsilon = f & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u_\varepsilon = 0 & \text{on } \partial \Omega. \end{cases}$$

As it is shown in [3] that the limit u_0 of u_ε is the unique solution, for a.e. $X_1 \in (\nabla 1, 1)^2$, to the following lower dimension problem

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \nabla_{X_2} \cdot A_{22} \nabla_{X_2} u_0(X_1, \cdot) = f(X_1, \cdot) & \text{in } \omega_2, \\ u_0(X_1, \cdot) = 0 & \text{on } \partial \omega_2, \end{cases}$$

Note that X_1 here plays a parameter role and the existence and the uniqueness of u_0 , in the Sobolev space $H_0^1(\omega_2)$, is followed from the Lax–Milgram theorem, since for a.e. $X_1 \in (\nabla 1, 1)^2$, $f(X_1, \cdot) \in L^2(\omega_2)$ and we have (3).

The convergences of u_ε and $\nabla_{X_2} u_\varepsilon$ hold on the whole domain Ω with respect to the L^2 -norm. However, the convergence $u_\varepsilon \rightarrow u_0$ ceases to be hold in ∇_ε -norm except if $u_0 \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ which is not the case in general because of the occurring boundary layer near $\left\{ \partial (\nabla 1, 1)^2 \right\} \times \omega_2$. Nevertheless, if u_0 is smooth (belongs to $H^1(\Omega)$) we recover the convergence for the ∇_ε -norm or even for the H^1 -norm but for regions located far away from the boundary layer $\left\{ \partial (\nabla 1, 1)^2 \right\} \times \omega_2$.

In this work, we focus our study near the boundary layers to get a complete description of the asymptotic behaviour of the solution u_ε on the whole domain Ω . This leads to introduce the boundary layer functions, i.e. we look for a function θ_ε , simply defined, such that

$$u_\varepsilon \nabla \theta_\varepsilon \rightarrow u_0 \quad \text{for the } \nabla_\varepsilon\text{-norm on the whole domain } \Omega.$$

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Compétition dans le chémostat avec inhibiteur létal externe

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Résumé : On considère un modèle de compétition dans le chémostat entre deux espèces en présence d'un inhibiteur létal externe. Des conditions nécessaires et suffisantes pour l'existence et la stabilité des points d'équilibre sont données. Moyennant le diagramme opératoire, le comportement asymptotique du modèle par rapport à ces paramètres opératoires est décrit. Enfin, des simulations numériques sont proposées pour illustrer les résultats mathématiques.

Mots-Clefs : Chémostat, inhibition, stability, operating diagram.

1 Introduction

Un chémostat est un type particulier de bioréacteur qui permet de faire croître une population de micro-organismes sur certains substrats, tout en conservant des conditions environnantes. Il est utilisé pour la production de la masse cellulaire elle-même, pour l'extraction et la dégradation de certains polluants dans un milieu liquide, pour la production de substances organiques résultant de l'activité métabolique. Dans ce travail nous étudierons un modèle de compétition entre deux espèces de micro-organismes dans le chémostat introduit par Hsu, Li and Waltman [1, 2], avec inhibiteur externe (n'est pas produit par l'une des espèces), et qui est létal pour l'un compétiteurs.

2 Le modèle

Le modèle s'écrit

$$\begin{cases} S' &= (S^0 - S)D - f_1(S)\frac{x}{\beta_1} - f_2(S)\frac{y}{\beta_2} \\ x' &= [f_1(S) - D - \gamma p]x \\ y' &= [f_2(S) - D]y \\ p' &= (p^0 - p)D - g(p)y \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

où S est la concentration du substrat, x et y la concentrations des compétiteurs, p la concentration de l'inhibiteur externe, S^0 : concentration du substrat à l'entrée du chémostat, p^0 la concentration de l'inhibiteur à l'entrée du chémostat, D : taux de dilution, β_i , $i = 1, 2$ la coefficients de rendement de x et y , respectivement, f_i , $i = 1, 2$ le taux de croissance de x et y , respectivement, g le taux d'absorption de l'inhibiteur externe par y , γ : constante de proportionnalité de l'interaction entre x et l'inhibiteur. Ce modèle ont été étudié par [1] avec

$$f_1(S) = \frac{m_1 S}{K_1 + S}, \quad f_2(S) = \frac{m_2 S}{K_2 + S}, \quad g(p) = \frac{\delta p}{K + p} \quad (2)$$

Dans ce travail nous supposons que

(H1) Pour $i = 1, 2$, $f_i(0) = 0$ et $f'_i(S) > 0$ pour tout $S > 0$.

(H2) $g(0) = 0$ et $g'(p) > 0$ pour tout $p > 0$.

Les points d'équilibre sont calculés, et les conditions de existence et stabilité sont données, le diagramme opératoire est construit en fixant l'un des paramètres opératoires (par exemple D), et représenter les régions d'existence et de stabilité des équilibres dans le plan (p^0, S^0) . Enfin, des simulations numériques sont proposées avec les valeurs des paramètres de [1] pour illustrer les résultats mathématiques.

3 Conclusion

1. Nous avons généralisé les résultats de Hsu & Waltman en utilisant des fonctions de croissance monotones.
2. Nous avons étudié les bifurcations selon le taux de dilution, la concentration du substrat à l'entrée du chimostat et la concentration de l'inhibiteur.

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Récolte optimale et stabilité d'un modèle proie-prédateur

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Résumé : Dans cet exposé, nous étudions le comportement asymptotique d'un modèle proie-prédateur en supposant que seuls les proies sont soumises à la pêche. En posant des conditions sur les paramètres, on aboutit au modèle simplifié. Pour ce modèle, on étudie la permanence et la stabilité (locale et globale) des points d'équilibre. Puis l'existence de l'équilibre bio-économique et aussi la stratégie de récolte optimale en utilisant le PMP.

Mots-Clefs : modèle proie-prédateur, équilibre bio-économique, PMP.

1 Introduction

L'objectif est d'étudier le comportement asymptotique du système suivant

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = -\min\left(\frac{bx(t)}{y(t)+D}, \gamma\right) y(t) + ax\left(1 - \frac{x}{K}\right) - qEx, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -dy(t) + e \min\left(\frac{bx(t)}{y(t)+D}, \gamma\right) y(t), \end{cases}$$

où E est l'effort de pêche et q le coefficient de capturabilité.

On aboutit au modèle simplifié donné par

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = ax\left(1 - \frac{x}{K}\right) - \frac{bxy}{y+D} - qEx, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -dy + \frac{ebxy}{y+D}. \end{cases}$$

2 points d'équilibre et leurs stabilités

- L'équilibre trivial: $P^0 = (0, 0)$ qui est un point selle.
- L'équilibre sans prédateur: $P^1 = \left(\frac{K}{a}(a - qE), 0\right)$, qui est stable ssi: $E < \frac{a}{q} \sum - \frac{dD}{ebK}$.
- L'équilibre intérieur $P^* = (x^*, y^*) = \left(\frac{d}{eb}(y^* + D), \frac{1}{2}(B + \sqrt{B^2 - 4C})\right)$, avec

$$B = 2D - \frac{ebK(-b + a - qE)}{ad}, \quad C = D^2 - \frac{ebKD(a - qE)}{ad}.$$

L'équilibre est positif, provenant

$$0 < E < \frac{a}{q} \left(1 - \frac{dD}{ebK} \right).$$

L'équilibre intérieur s'il existe est globalement asymptotiquement stable.

3 Équilibre bioéconomique

L'équilibre bionomique $[x_\infty, y_\infty, E_\infty]$ est la solution des équations simultanées suivantes:

$$\begin{aligned} a \left(1 - \frac{x}{K} \right) - \frac{by}{y+D} - qE &= 0, \\ -d + \frac{ebx}{y+D} &= 0, \\ \pi = (pqx - c)E &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

4 Stratégie de récolte optimale

Le hamiltonien $H = H(x, y, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, E)$ pour ce problème de contrôle est

$$H = e^{\delta t} \left\{ (pqx - c)E + \lambda_1 \left(ax \left(1 - \frac{x}{K} \right) - \frac{bxy}{y+D} - qEx \right) \right\} + \lambda_2 \left(-dy + \frac{ebxy}{y+D} \right),$$

où λ_1 et λ_2 sont les variables adjointes.

Par le PMP, nous obtenons la solution optimale (x_δ, y_δ) et les efforts de récolte optimale $E_{1\delta}$ et $E_{2\delta}$.

5 Conclusion

Pour ce modèle, la persistance de l'espèce dépend de deux facteurs. Le premier est biologique et concerne le taux de prédation b et le second est lié à l'exploitation et aux mécanismes qui réduisent l'effort de pêche. L'écosystème est souvent altéré par les activités humaines. Nous avons analysé la stratégie de pêche qui aboutit à maximiser le profit et ne conduit pas à l'extinction. Nous avons obtenu la stratégie de pêche optimale en utilisant le principe du maximum de Pontryagin.

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Exact controllability of the wave equation with dynamical boundary conditions

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Résumé : This work focus on the controllability of the wave equation coupled with dynamical Ventcel boundary condition. In order to solve this problem, we combine Hilbert Uniqueness Method of Lions with some techniques of nonharmonic analysis. In fact, we develop a new generalization of Ingham theorem that enables us to prove an observability inequality.

Mots-Clefs : Controllability, dynamical Ventcel condition, wave equation.

1 Introduction

We deal with the linear wave equation supplied with mixed boundary conditions: Dirichlet condition on one part of the boundary and Ventcel dynamical condition on the other part. More precisely,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} v'' \nabla \Delta v = 0 & \text{in } \Omega \times (0, T), \\ v'' \nabla \Delta_T v + \partial_\nu v = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma_V \times (0, T), \\ v = w_1 & \text{on } \Gamma_1 \times (0, T), \\ v = w_2 & \text{on } \Gamma_2 \times (0, T), \\ v = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma_3 \times (0, T), \\ v(0, l_2, t) = w_S(t), v(l_1, l_2, t) = 0 & t \in (0, T), \\ v(x, 0) = v_0(x), v'(x, 0) = v_1(x), & x \in \Omega, \\ v(x, 0) = v_2(x), v'(x, 0) = v_3(x), & x \in \Gamma_V \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

where $\Omega = (0, l_1) \times (0, l_2)$, $l_1, l_2 > 0$ and $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \Gamma_3, \Gamma_V$ are the following portions of the boundary Γ

$$\{0\} \times (0, l_2), (0, l_1) \times \{0\}, \{l_1\} \times (0, l_2), (0, l_1) \times \{l_2\}.$$

Moreover, Δ_T, ∇_T and ∂_ν denote, respectively, the tangential laplacien, the tangential gradient and the normal derivative on Γ .

We seek to establish the exact controllability of this system which, due to the time reversibility of the wave equation, is equivalent to the null controllability. This amounts to showing the existence of control functions w_1, w_2, w_S such that for any given initial data v_0, v_1, v_2, v_3 (in suitable Hilbert spaces) we have

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v(x, T) = v'(x, T) = 0 \text{ in } \Omega, \\ v(x, T) = v'(x, T) = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma_V. \end{array} \right. \quad (2)$$

We introduce Hilbert spaces

$\mathcal{Y} = \{(u_1, u_2) \in H_{\Gamma_D}^1(\Omega) \times H_0^1(\Gamma_V); u_2 = u_1|_{\Gamma_V}\}$ where $\Gamma_D = \Gamma \setminus \Gamma_V$ and $\mathcal{Y}' =$ dual space of \mathcal{Y} .

In fact, we are able to prove the following result

Theorem 1 *Let $(v_0, v_2) \in L^2(\Omega) \times L^2(\Gamma_V)$, $(v_1, v_3) \in \mathcal{Y}'$. Then, there exist $T_0 > 0$ and control functions (w_1, w_2, w_S) of minimal norm in $L^2(0, T; L^2(\Gamma_1) \times L^2(\Gamma_2) \times \mathbb{R})$ such that for $T > T_0$ the solution $(v, v|_{\Gamma_V})$ to (1) reaches its equilibrium state (2) in time T .*

2 Proof of theorem 1

According to Hilbert uniqueness method of J.-L. Lions [2], the controllability of system (1) is equivalent to the observability of the associated homogeneous system

$$\begin{cases} u'' \nabla \Delta u = 0 & \text{in } \Omega \times (0, T), \\ u'' \nabla \Delta_T u + \partial_\nu u = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma_V \times (0, T), \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma_D \times (0, T), \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x), u'(x, 0) = u_2(x), & x \in \Omega, \\ u(x, 0) = u_1(x), u'(x, 0) = u_3(x), & x \in \Gamma_V. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

To establish the observability of system (3), we shall use some ideas of nonharmonic analysis. The existing Ingham theorems have proven useless in our situation, we provide a new suitable variant.

Theorem 2 *Let $(\omega_l)_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty}$ be a sequence of real numbers. Given $(p_l)_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} \subset \mathbb{C}$, we assume the following partial gap condition: there exist $\gamma, \eta > 0$ such that for $l, l' \in \mathbb{Z}$ we have*

$$|\omega_l \nabla \omega_{l'}| \geq \gamma |l \nabla l'| \text{ whenever } \max(|p_l|, |p_{l'}|) \geq \eta.$$

Then, for $T > \frac{2\pi}{\gamma}$ we get

$$\int_0^T \left| \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} \alpha_l e^{i\omega_l t} \right|^2 dt \geq \frac{2T}{\pi} \left(\sum_{|p_l| \geq \eta} |\alpha_k|^2 \nabla \left(\frac{2\pi}{T\gamma} \right)^2 \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} |\alpha_l|^2 \right), \quad (4)$$

for all square summable sequences $(\alpha_l)_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty}$ of complex numbers.

This result together with a careful study of the spectral properties of the solution $u(x, t)$ to (3) yield the following estimation :

Theorem 3 *Given $(u_0, u_0|_{\Gamma_V}) \in \mathcal{Y}$, $(u_2, u_3) \in L^2(\Omega) \times L^2(\Gamma_V)$. Then, there exists $T_0 = 2(\sqrt{2} + 1)\sqrt{l_1^2 + 4l_2^2}$, $c > 0$ such that for $T > T_0$ we have*

$$(\|\nabla u_0\|_\Omega^2 + \|u_2\|_\Omega^2 + \|\nabla_T u_0\|_{\Gamma_V}^2 + \|u_3\|_{\Gamma_V}^2) \leq c \int_0^T \int_{\Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2} |\partial_\nu u(x, t)|^2 d\Gamma dt + \int_0^T |\partial_\tau u(0, l_2, t)|^2 dt$$

where τ denotes the unit tangent vector at $(0, l_2)$, oriented outside of Γ_V .

3 Conclusion

Unlike previous results in the literature, we have been able to show, via the approach of Ingham's theorems, that system (1) can be driven to equilibrium through Dirichlet action only.

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New exponential inequalities for widely orthant dependent random variables, application to hazard estimator.

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Résumé : Exponential inequalities have been an important tool in probability and statistics. Version of Bernstein type inequalities have proved for independent and for some dependence structure. We prove a new exponential inequality for the distributions of sums of widely orthant dependent (WOD, in short) random variables, and obtain complete convergence for kernel estimators of density and hazard functions, under some suitable conditions.

Mots-Clefs : widely orthant dependent, kernel estimators of density, hazard function, complete convergence, Exponential inequalities

1 Introduction and model

Hazard estimation is quite an important problem in several fields of applied statistics (medicine, econometric, seismic risk, reliability, etc.). Nonparametric estimation of hazard function started with Watson and Leadbetter (1964) who introduced the kernel estimator, and from that time on, a lot of papers on this topic have come out in the nonparametric literature. The estimation of the hazard function, in the nonparametric case, has been widely studied in the literature when the variables are of finite dimensions.

Let $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ be a sequence of WOD random variables with an unknown marginal probability density function $f(x)$ and distribution function $F(x)$. Assume that $K(x)$ is a known kernel function, the kernel estimate of $f(x)$ and the empirical distribution function of $F(x)$ are given by

$$\hat{f}_n(x) = \frac{1}{nh_n} \sum_{i=1}^n K\left(\frac{x - X_i}{h_n}\right), \quad F_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{I}(X_i < x), \quad (1)$$

where $\{h_n, n \geq 1\}$ is a sequence of positive bandwidths tending to zero as $n \rightarrow +\infty$, and $\mathbb{I}(\cdot)$ is the indicator of the event specified in the parentheses. Denote the hazard rate of distribution $F(x)$ by $H(x) = f(x)/(1 - F(x))$, and it can be estimated by

$$\hat{H}_n(x) = \frac{\hat{f}_n(x)}{1 - F_n(x)}. \quad (2)$$

By definition, r.v.s $\{X_i, i \geq 1\}$, are said to be widely upper orthant dependent (WUOD) if for each $n \geq 1$, there exists a positive number $g_U(n)$ such that, for all $x_i \in (\nabla\infty, +\infty), i = 1, \dots, n$

$$\mathbb{P}(X_1 > x_1, X_2 > x_2, \dots, X_n > x_n) \leq g_U(n) \prod_{i=1}^n \mathbb{P}(X_i > x_i); \quad (3)$$

they are said to be widely lower orthant dependent (WLOD) if for each $n \geq 1$, there exists some finite positive number $g_L(n)$ such that, for all $x_i \in (\nabla\infty, +\infty), i = 1, \dots, n$,

$$\mathbb{P}(X_1 \leq x_1, X_2 \leq x_2, \dots, X_n \leq x_n) \leq g_U(n) \prod_{i=1}^n \mathbb{P}(X_i \leq x_i); \quad (4)$$

and they are said to be widely orthant dependent (WOD) if they are both WUOD and WLOD. WUOD, WLOD and WOD r.v.s. are called by a joint name widely dependent r.v.s. and $g_U(n), g_L(n), n \geq 1$ are called dominating coefficients. Clearly, we have $g_U(n) \geq 1, g_L(n) \geq 1, n \geq 2$, and $g_U(1) = g_L(1) = 1$.

2 Main Results : Complete Convergence of hazard estimator for WOD

Assumptions:

(H₁) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} K(u)du = 1, \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} uK(u)du = 0, \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u^2K(u)du < \infty, K(u) \in L_1$;

(H₂) The bandwidths h_n satisfy that $h_n \downarrow 0$ and $nh_n \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Now we state our main results as follows.

Theorem. Suppose that (H₁)-(H₂) hold. Let $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ be a sequence of strictly stationary WOD random variables with $g(n) = O(n^\delta)$ for some $\delta \geq 0$. Suppose that kernel $K(\cdot)$ is a bounded monotone density function and the bandwidth $h_n = O(n^{1/5} \log^{1/5} n)$. If there exists a point x_0 such that $F(x_0) < 1$, for all $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ and for all $p > 1$, then for any $x_0 \in C^2(f)$ and $x \leq x_0$,

$$|\hat{H}_n(x) \nabla H(x)| = O((\log n / (nh_n))^{1/p(1+\alpha)}), \text{ completely.} \quad (5)$$

Lemma 1 Let $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ be a sequence of WOD random variables with $\mathbb{E}X_n = 0$ for each $n \geq 1$. If there exists a sequence of positive numbers $\{a_n, n \geq 1\}$ such that $|X_i| \leq a_i$ for each $i \geq 1$, then for any $\lambda > 0$ and $0 < \alpha \leq 1$,

$$\mathbb{E} \exp \left\{ \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right\} \leq g(n) \exp \left\{ \lambda^{1+\alpha} \exp \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n e^{2\lambda a_i} \mathbb{E}X_i^2 \right\} \right\}. \quad (6)$$

3 Conclusion

The exponential inequality for the partial sums $\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i \nabla \mathbb{E}X_i)$ plays an important role in various proofs of limit theorems. The main purpose of the paper is to present some probability inequalities for WOD random variables. As applications, we will give some complete convergence for kernel estimators of density and hazard functions under WOD random variables condition.

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L^∞ -asymptotic behavior for a finite element approximation in parabolic quasi variational inequality with nonlinear source terms

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Résumé : This contribution deals with the numerical analysis for a parabolic variational inequalities with nonlinear source terms. An existence and uniqueness of their solution is provided based on Banach's fixed point theorem. Furthermore an optimally $L^\infty \nabla$ asymptotic behavior is proved using Euler time scheme combined with the finite element spatial approximation with respect to sub-solutions concept.

Mots-Clefs : parabolic variational inequality, subsolution concept, finite element, $L^\infty \nabla$ error estimate.

1 Introduction

In our contribution in the conference, we consider the following parabolic variational inequality: find $u(t, x)$ such that $u \in L^2 \sum T; H_0^1(\Omega)$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \in L^2 \sum T; L^2(\Omega)$, and satisfies for all $t \in (0, T)$

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}, v \nabla u \right) + a(u, v \nabla u) \geq (f(u), v \nabla u), v \in H_0^1(\Omega), \\ u \leq M(u), v \leq M(u), \\ u(x, 0) = u_0, \text{ in } \Omega, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where Ω is a bounded convex domain in \mathbb{R}^d , $d \geq 1$, with smooth boundary $\partial\Omega$, $(., .)$ is the inner product in $L^2(\Omega)$, and $a(., .)$ is a continuous and noncoercive bilinear form defined as:

$$a(u, v) = \int_{\Omega} \left(\sum_{j,k=1}^d a_{jk}(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_k} + \sum_{k=1}^d b_k(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_k} v + a_0(x) uv \right) dx \quad (2)$$

with $a_{jk}(x)$, $b_j(x)$ and $a_0(x) \in C^2(\bar{\Omega})$, $x \in \bar{\Omega}$, $1 \leq j, k \leq d$ are sufficiently smooth coefficients and satisfy the following conditions:

$$\begin{cases} a_{jk}(x) = a_{kj}(x), \text{ symmetrical condition} \\ a_0(x) \geq \beta > 0, \beta \text{ is a constant} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

and for each $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and for almost every $x \in \Omega$, $d \geq 1$; $\exists \alpha_0 > 0$, such that

$$\sum_{j,k=1}^d a_{jk}(x) \xi_j \xi_k \geq \alpha_0 |\xi|^2. \quad (4)$$

Let us also assume that $f(\cdot)$ is a Lipschitz continuous nondecreasing nonlinear source term on \mathbb{R} ; that is

$$|f(x) \nabla f(y)| \leq \alpha, \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R} \quad (5)$$

with α satisfying

$$\alpha < \beta, \quad (6)$$

where β is a constant defined in (1.3).

and M is an operator defined by

$$Mu = L + \psi(u), \quad (13)$$

with $L > 0$ and $\psi(u)$ is a continuous operator from $L^\infty(\Omega)$ into itself satisfying the following assumptions:

1. $\psi(u) \leq \psi(\tilde{u})$ whenever $u \leq \tilde{u}$, a.e: in Ω ,
2. $\psi(u + \gamma) \leq u + \gamma, \gamma \geq 0$.

In the stationary case, M. Boulbrachen in [2] (see also [4]) studied the same problem and presented a study of the complete numerical analysis; his approach is based on the discrete $L^\infty \nabla$ stability property with respect to the right-hand side in linear elliptic variational and quasi-variational inequalities.

The aim of the present contribution is to study the corresponding evolution case and to obtain a quasi-optimal $L^\infty \nabla$ asymptotic behavior for a finite element approximation to parabolic variational inequalities.

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Finite time blow-up for fractional temporal Shrödinger equations and systems on the Heisenberg group

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Résumé : We establish a sufficient conditions for the nonexistence of global weak solution to the nonlinear schrödinger equation and system on the Heisenberg group. Our method of proof is based on the test function method.

Mots-Clefs : Blow-up; Weak solution; Caputo fractional derivative ; Shrödinger equations.

1 Introduction

The main purpose of this paper is to present results concerning the local nonexistence of solutions for the following nonlinear time fractional schrödinger equation posed in Heisenberg group:

$$i^\alpha \overset{C}{D}_t^\alpha u + \Delta_{\mathbb{H}} u = \lambda |u|^p + \mu a(\eta) \cdot \nabla_{\mathbb{H}} |u|^q \quad (1)$$

equipped with the initial data:

$$u(\eta, 0) = g(\eta) \quad (2)$$

where $u(\eta, t)$ is a complex-valued function, $\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}$ is the Kohn Laplace operator on the $(2N + 1)$ -dimensional Heisenberg group, $0 < \alpha < 1$, i^α is the principal value of i^α , $\overset{C}{D}_t^\alpha$ is the Caputo fractional derivative of order α , $\lambda = \lambda_1 + i\lambda_2$, $(\lambda_1; \lambda_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 - \{(0; 0)\}$, $\mu = \mu_1 + i\mu_2$, $(\mu_1; \mu_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $p > q > 1$, the symbol $\nabla_{\mathbb{H}}$ denote the gradient over \mathbb{H} , $a(\eta) = (A_1(\eta); A_2(\eta); \dots; A_N(\eta)) \in \mathbb{R}^N$ is a given vector function, assumed to satisfy

$$|a(T^{\frac{Q\alpha}{2}} \tilde{\eta})| \simeq T^\nu; \quad |\operatorname{div}_{\mathbb{H}}(a(T^{\frac{Q\alpha}{2}} \tilde{\eta}))| \simeq T^\tau \quad (3)$$

, $a(\eta) \cdot \nabla_{\mathbb{H}} |u|^q$ is the scalar product of $a(\eta)$ and $\nabla_{\mathbb{H}} |u|^q$ and $g(\eta) = g_1(\eta) + ig_2(\eta)$, $(g_1(\eta); g_2(\eta)) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $g \in L^1(\mathbb{H})$

Our method of proof relies on a method due to Baras and Pierre [2]; it had been remained dormant until Zhang [3], [4], [5] revived it. Later, this method has been successfully applied in a great number of situations by Mitidieri and Pohozaev [1].

2 Main results

Theorem 1 Let $p > q > 1$ and $g \in L^1(\mathbb{H})$. Suppose that one of the following cases holds:
(I)

$$\lambda_1 \int_{\mathbb{H}} G_1(\alpha; g(\eta)) d\eta > 0 \quad (4)$$

and $\mu_1 = 0$; $1 < p < 1 + \frac{1}{N+1}$
or $\mu_1 \neq 0$; $N < -2 + p$ $\min \left\{ \frac{1}{p-1}; \frac{\tau}{\alpha(p-q)}; \frac{\alpha|2\nu}{2\alpha(p-q)} \right\}$
(II)

$$\lambda_2 \int_{\mathbb{H}} G_2(\alpha; g(\eta)) d\eta > 0 \quad (5)$$

and $\mu_2 = 0$; $1 < p < 1 + \frac{1}{N+1}$
or $\mu_2 \neq 0$; $N < -2 + p$ $\min \left\{ \frac{1}{p-1}; \frac{\tau}{\alpha(p-q)}; \frac{\alpha|2\nu}{2\alpha(p-q)} \right\}$
Then the problem (1)-(2) admits no global weak solution.

3 Conclusion

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CUMULATIVE DENSITY FOR ASSOCIATED RANDOM PROCESSES CONTAMINATED BY ADDITIVE NOISE

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Résumé : We consider the deconvolving estimation of the cumulative density function $F(x)$ of X based on n observations of the convolution model $Y=X + \varepsilon$, where X and ε are the independent unobservable random variables, ε is measurement error with a known density function. For a sequence of the positively associated random variables which are strictly stationary, and by assuming the tail of the characteristic function of ε behaves the ordinary smooth, the precise asymptotic expressions and the mean-square estimation error are obtained

Mots-Clefs : deconvolving estimate, quadratic-mean convergenc, positively associated

1 Introduction

We consider the problem of estimating the cumulative density function through the underlying process $\{X_i\}_{i=1}^{+\infty}$, which assumed strictly stationary and positively associated, we consider the case where the observations are corrupted by additive noise. Suppose that we have n observations of the process $\{Y_i\}$ such that $Y_i \triangleq X_i + \varepsilon_i$.

The main task is to estimate nonparametrically the cdf $F(x)$ of X , such $f(x)$ its corresponding density function that is assumed to exists, the noise process $\{\varepsilon_i\}$ consists of independent and identically distributed (i.i.d.) random variables, independent of the process $\{X_i\}$, with known density function $r(x)$. Let $g(x)$ be the probability density function of the random variables Y which is represented as the convolution between $f(x)$ and $r(x)$

2 deconvolution

Related works on the deconvolution problem of the cdf include: Fan (1991)[2] considered the estimate based on integration of the density deconvolution estimator. It was shown there that under a tail condition on F the estimator achieves optimal rates of convergence provided that the errors are supersmooth. Zhang (1990)[3] studied a estimator based on integration of the density estimator in the density deconvolution problem under moment conditions on F .

3 Noise Distributions

The objective of this presentation is to study the cdf estimator and derive the rates of convergence under different assumptions on the characteristic function ϕ_r of $\{\varepsilon\}_{i=1}^{+\infty}$, the following two cases are usually distinguished:

- ϕ_r decays algebraically at infinity

$$|t|^\beta |\phi_r(t)| \xrightarrow{|t| \rightarrow +\infty} B_1 \text{ for some } \beta > 0 \text{ and } B_1 > 0$$

in this case the tail called ordinary smooth.

- ϕ_r decays exponentially fast at infinity

$$B_1 e^{-m|t|^\alpha} |t|^\beta \leq |\phi_r(t)| \leq B_2 e^{-m|t|^\alpha} |t|^\beta \text{ for some } \beta, \alpha, m \text{ real, and positive constants } B_j.$$

4 Estimation

Firstly we denote by $\phi_g(t)$, $\phi_f(t)$, and $\phi_r(t)$ the characteristics functions corresponding to $g(y)$, $f(x)$, and $r(x)$ respectively. We choose the kernel $k(\cdot)$ as a bounded even probability density function, and $\phi_k(\cdot)$ its corresponding characteristic function, and $\{h_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ is a bandwidth sequence of positive number converging to 0. we follow the same procedure as in (Masry 1991[1]), we have an classic kernel type expression of $\hat{f}_n(x)$, given by $\hat{f}_n(x) = \frac{1}{nh_n} \sum_{j=1}^n w_h \left(\frac{Y_j - x}{h_n} \right)$ where $w_h(s) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{its} \frac{\phi_k(ht)}{\phi_r(t)} dt$ and if we consider $H_h(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x w_h(s) ds$ then the estimator of the cdf (cumulative density function) is

$$\hat{F}_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n H_h \left(\frac{Y_j - x}{h_n} \right) \quad (1)$$

5 Conclusion

Assume that the kernel $k(\cdot)$ satisfies some conditions, we also assume that $F(t) \in C_2(\mathbb{R})$ then we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (h_n)^{-2} \text{bias} [\hat{F}_n(x)] = \frac{1}{2} F''(x) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} s^2 k(s) ds.$$

We remark that the bias of the estimator $\hat{F}_n(x)$ based on n observations of convolution model is the same of that when no observations noise are present, and it converges to zero in the both cases.

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Approximate controllability for nonlinear systems in arbitrary Banach spaces

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Résumé : In this paper, we present sufficient conditions for null controllability for nonlinear control systems. To this aim, we first prove a result for nonlinear evolution under constraint. We introduce a notion of quasi-tangency of a multi-valued map at a given point of the graph. Thus, we extend some previous notions and results proposed in the autonomous case. As application, we gave some weak conditions for which solutions of a control system can approximate any solution of the relaxed one.

Mots-Clefs : control systems, null controllability, differential inclusion under constraint

1 Introduction

We consider the nonlinear control system

$$y'(t) \in Ay(t) + F(t, y(t)), \quad (1)$$

where X is a real separable Banach space with a norm $\|\cdot\|$, $A : D(A) \subset X \rightsquigarrow X$ is an m -dissipative set-valued operator, and $F : I \times X \rightsquigarrow X$ is a given set-valued map where $I = [a, b) \subset \mathbb{R}$ with $b \leq +\infty$.

We recall that the control system (??) is a convenient tool to investigate, for instance the nonlinear control system

$$y'(t) = Ay(t) + f(t, y(t), u(t)), \quad u \in U(t, y) \quad (2)$$

where $U : I \times X \rightsquigarrow X$ is a set-valued map of controls which depends on the time and the space. If we set $F(t, y) = f(t, y, U(t, y))$ then (??) can be reduced to the system (??).

We analyze the null-controllability property of (??) under Petrov-like condition. We recall that null-controllability means that it is possible to steer a dynamic system from an arbitrary initial state to the origin using the set of admissible controls whereas for the approximate null-controllability, the dynamic can be only approximately steered to the origin.

As application, we prove a relaxation theorem stating that, under weak conditions, each solution of the relaxed control system can be approximated by a solution of the relaxed one at any given precision.

2 Main result

We recall the following.

Definition 1 *The control system (??) is said to be null-controllable on $[t_0, T] \subset I$ if for each $x \in \overline{D(A)}$ there exists a solution $y : [t_0, T] \rightarrow \overline{D(A)}$ of (??) with $y(t_0) = x$ and $y(T) = 0$.*

It is said to be approximate-null controllable on $[t_0, T] \subset I$ if for each $x \in \overline{D(A)}$ and every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists a solution $y_\epsilon : [t_0, T] \rightarrow \overline{D(A)}$ of (??) with $y_\epsilon(t_0) = x$ and $\|y_\epsilon(T)\| \leq \epsilon$.

The following assumptions are needed.

(H1) For each $x \in \overline{D(A)}$, the set-valued map $F(\cdot, x)$ is measurable.

(H2) There exists $k \in L^1(I; \mathbb{R}_+)$ such that $F(t, \cdot)$ is $k(t)$ -Lipshitz on X , i.e.,

$$F(t, y) \subset F(t, z) + k(t)\|y \nabla z\| \mathbb{B}, \quad \forall y, z \in X, \text{ for a.e. } t \in I. \quad (3)$$

We now present the main result of the paper.

Theorem 1 *Let X be a Banach space and let $A : D(A) \subset X \rightarrow X$ be an m -dissipative operator satisfying $0 \in D(A)$ and $0 \in A0$. Assume that F satisfies (H2) and there exists $r \in L^1(I, \mathbb{R}_+)$ such that*

$$\inf_{v \in F(t,0)} [x, v]_+ \leq \nabla r(t) \quad (4)$$

for every $x \in X \nabla \{0\}$, for a.e. $t \in I$. Then every $x_0 \in \overline{D(A)} \nabla \{0\}$ is approximate null-controllable with respect to (??).

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Restauration d'images par Équations Différentielles Stochastiques

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Résumé : Dans ce travail, on aborde le problème de la restauration d'images par une approche basée sur les équations différentielles stochastiques (EDS) avec réflexion. Afin de résoudre l'EDS, nous considérons un schéma d'Euler modifié avec un temps d'arrêt aléatoire et un paramètre de diffusion dépendant de la géométrie des images. Les termes *drift* et de diffusion sont formulés afin d'exprimer le concept de la diffusion anisotrope par les EDS. Les résultats numériques de l'algorithme proposé sont très compétitifs par rapport à d'autres méthodes basées sur des EDS ou des équations aux dérivées partielles (EDPs).

Mots-Clefs : Equations Différentielles Stochastiques, Restauration d'Images

1 Modèle mathématique

L'objectif principal des algorithmes de restauration d'images est de réduire des perturbations tout en préservant au mieux ses éléments significatifs. Dans ce travail, on propose un modèle basé sur les EDS pour restaurer une image contenant des textures avec des structures géométriques complexes.

Soit D un domaine borné convexe de \mathbb{R}^2 , $u : \bar{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ l'image originale. Si on suppose que l'image observée $u_0 = u + \eta$, où η représente un bruit. Le modèle général de l'EDS avec réflexion est donné par

$$\begin{cases} dX_t = \mu(X_t)dt + \sigma(X_t)dW_t + N_D(X_t)dt, t \in [0, T] \\ X(0, x, y) = X_0 \in \bar{D} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

où $X_t = \{X_1(t), X_2(t)\}$ et W_t sont respectivement le processus de diffusion et le mouvement Brownien. Le terme N_D est la normale à ∂D qui force les trajectoires de X_t à rester dans le domaine de l'image. L'image restaurée sera donc déterminée par l'espérance

$$u(x, y) = E[u_0(X_T)] = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M u_0(X_T(w_i)), \quad (2)$$

où $X_T(w)$ est l'approximation de la trajectoire du processus stochastique X et M est le nombre d'itérations de la méthode de Monte-Carlo [3].

Dans ce contexte, Borkowski et *al.* [3] ont utilisé un *drift* nul avec une matrice de diffusion définie par

$$\sigma(X_t) = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla(1 \nabla c) \frac{(G_\gamma * u_0)_y(X_t)}{|\nabla(G_\gamma * u_0)(X_t)|} & c \frac{(G_\gamma * u_0)_x(X_t)}{|\nabla(G_\gamma * u_0)(X_t)|} \\ (1 \nabla c) \frac{(G_\gamma * u_0)_x(X_t)}{|\nabla(G_\gamma * u_0)(X_t)|} & c \frac{(G_\gamma * u_0)_y(X_t)}{|\nabla(G_\gamma * u_0)(X_t)|} \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

où le terme $G_\gamma * u_0$ désigne la convolution de l'image par un noyau gaussien d'écart-type γ pour rendre les estimations insensibles au bruit. Le paramètre c est donné par

$$c = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{si } |\nabla(G_\gamma * u_0)(X_t)| \leq d \\ c = 1, & \text{sinon} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

avec d un paramètre qui détermine la direction des trajectoires de X_t . A ce stade, le fait d'imposer un *drift* nul a empêché le déplacement des pixels dans les zones homogènes.

Pour surmonter ce problème, Barbu et al. [2] ont proposé ce modèle avec $\sigma(X_t) = Id$ et le *drift* donné par

$$\mu(X_t) = (\nabla e^{|\alpha_1(X_1(t)^2 + X_2(t)^2)}, \nabla e^{|\alpha_2(X_1(t)^2 + X_2(t)^2)})^T, \quad \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \geq 0 \quad (5)$$

L'inconvénient de leur alternative est la non-prise en compte des structures géométriques, aboutissant à un lissage homogène.

Pour y remédier, on propose le modèle (1) avec une matrice de diffusion semblable à (3) et le terme de *drift* $\mu(X_t) = C(X_t)(\nabla v_y, v_x)^T$ avec

$$C(X_t) = \frac{2^{|t|}}{|\nabla v|} (\sin(2\theta)(v_{xx} \nabla v_{yy}) \nabla \cos(2\theta) 2v_{xy}) \quad (6)$$

où $\theta = \arctan(\frac{v_y}{v_x})$ est l'angle entre la normale aux lignes de niveau et l'axe des abscisses à chaque pixel (x, y) .

2 Résultats et commentaires

	Alvarez L. et al.		Barbu T. et al.		Borkowski D. et al.		Model Proposé	
Variance	PSNR	SSIM	PSNR	SSIM	PSNR	SSIM	PSNR	SSIM
0.01	35.70	0.98	30.96	0.86	36.58	0.96	38.60	0.96
0.03	31.66	0.94	28.19	0.73	32.48	0.90	33.13	0.90
0.05	28.70	0.91	26.33	0.66	28.82	0.84	29.21	0.84
0.1	23.88	0.77	23.04	0.56	23.52	0.71	23.54	0.71

Tableau 1. Comparaison des méthodes pour différentes variances de bruit

Dans ce travail, on a proposé une approche de débruitage d'image basée sur une EDS avec réflexion. Les termes de *drift* et de diffusion ont été choisis afin de s'adapter au mieux à la complexité des structures contenues dans l'image. Le schéma d'Euler modifié à temps d'arrêt aléatoire a permis non seulement de contourner des trajectoires non recevables mais aussi de réduire le temps de calcul par la méthode de Monte Carlo. Les résultats expérimentaux obtenus ont confirmé l'efficacité de l'algorithme proposé et ont démontré sa compétitivité en terme d'indices de qualité par rapport à d'autres algorithmes de restauration d'image [1], [2] et [3](voir Tableau 1).

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On the exact number of monotone solutions of a simplified Budyko climate model and their different stability.

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Résumé : We consider a simplified version of the Budyko diffusive energy balance climate model. We obtain the exact number of monotone stationary solutions of the associated discontinuous nonlinear elliptic with absorption. We show that the bifurcation curve, in terms of the solar constant parameter, is S-shaped. We prove the instability of the decreasing part and the stability of the increasing part of the bifurcation curve. In terms of the Budyko climate problem the above results lead to an important qualitative information which is far to be evident and which seems to be new in the mathematical literature on climate models. We prove that if the solar constant is represented by $\lambda \in (\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$, for suitable $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2$, then there are exactly two stationary solutions giving rise to a free boundary (i.e. generating two symmetric polar ice caps: North and South ones) and a third solution corresponding to a totally ice covered Earth. Moreover, we prove that the solution with smaller polar ice caps is stable and the one with bigger ice caps is unstable.

Mots-Clefs : Nonlinear eigenvalue problem, discontinuous nonlinearity, S-shaped bifurcation curve, stability, free boundary, energy balance, Budyko climate model.

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Alzheimer: Analyse mathématique d'un modèle de Prions

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Résumé : Dans ce travail on propose un modèle qui prend en compte les interactions entre les oligomères $A\beta$ et les prions, on fait une analyse mathématique globale du modèle.

Mots-Clefs : Modèle de prion, équation différentielle à retard

1 Introduction

La maladie d'Alzheimer est une maladie neurodégénérative incurable du tissu cérébral qui entraîne la perte progressive et irréversible des fonctions mentales et notamment de la mémoire. C'est la cause la plus fréquente de démence chez l'être humain. Elle fut initialement décrite par le médecin allemand Alois Alzheimer en 1906.

La maladie d'Alzheimer (AD) est caractérisée par la formation de plaques amyloïdes. Les plaques amyloïdes, ou plaques séniles sont de petits dépôts denses d'une protéine, la beta-amyloïde ($A\beta$). Celle-ci est chimiquement adhésive et s'agglutine progressivement pour former les plaques.

La beta-amyloïde provient d'une protéine plus grosse (appelée APP) présente dans la membrane entourant les cellules nerveuses saines.

Il existe une multitude d'articles qui traitent spécifiquement de la modélisation de l'évolution de la maladie d'Alzheimer. On citera à titre d'exemple [1],[2].

En 2014, [1] ont proposé un modèle in vivo qui prend pour la première fois en compte les prions dans l'évolution de la maladie d'Alzheimer. Leur modèle comprend 4 espèces:

1. concentration des oligomères $A\beta$
2. concentration des prions PrPc
3. concentration des complexes formés par la liaison d'un oligomère et d'un prion
4. La quatrième équation décrit la densité de la plaque insoluble $A\beta$

2 Résultats principaux

Le but de ce modèle est de tenter de décrire les interactions entre les oligomères $A\beta$ et les prions.

Un prion sain peu se lier avec un oligomère $A\beta$ avec un taux de liaison noté par $\delta > 0$ pour former un complexe dont la concentration est notée $C(t)$.

Après un temps incompressible $\tau \geq 0$, le complexe peut se désunir avec un taux de désunion noté $\delta_\tau > 0$

Après s'être lié à un oligomère $A\beta$, le prion sain PrPc se transforme en prion pathogène PrPsc. L'oligomère libéré après la désunion du complexe peut se lier encore avec d'autres prions PrPc.

La concentration d'oligomère $A\beta$ est noté $U(t)$ celle des prions sains $P(t)$

On fait l'hypothèse d'une source constante d'oligomères et de prions notée respectivement $S > 0$ et $a > 0$

On note par γ le taux de dégradation des oligomères.

On obtient ainsi un système de deux équations différentielles à retard :

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}(t) = S - \gamma U(t) - \delta P(t)U(t) + \delta_\tau P(t - \tau)U(t - \tau) \\ \dot{P}(t) = a - \delta P(t)U(t) \end{cases} \quad t \in [\tau, +\infty) \quad (1)$$

Pour $t \in [0, \tau)$, le modèle est décrit avec les mêmes équations sans le retard, car les prions et les oligomères ne sont pas libérés du complexe durant les premières τ unités de temps.

Le système (1) admet un point d'équilibre unique:

$$(U^*, P^*) = \left(\frac{1}{\gamma\delta} [\delta S - \delta a + a\delta_\tau], \frac{a\gamma}{\delta S - \delta a + a\delta_\tau} \right)$$

L'unique point d'équilibre (U^*, P^*) est localement asymptotiquement stable.

3 Conclusion

On a présenté un modèle qui décrit le processus d'interaction entre les oligomères $A\beta$ et les prions PrPc. Ce modèle nous permet de trouver un unique équilibre localement asymptotiquement stable.

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Nonlinear fractional elliptic problem with singular term at the boundary

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Résumé : Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be a bounded regular domain of \mathbb{R}^N and $N > 2s$. We consider

$$(P) \begin{cases} (-\Delta)^s u = \frac{u^q}{d^{2s}} & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u > 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega, \end{cases}$$

where $0 < q \leq 2^* - 1$, $0 < s < 1$ and $d(x) = \text{dist}(x, \partial\Omega)$. The main goal of this paper is to analyze the existence of solution to problem (P) according to the value of s and q .

Mots-Clefs : Hardy inequality, Nonlinear elliptic problems, singular weight.

1 Introduction and main results

In this paper we deal with the following problem

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta)^s u = \frac{u^q}{d^{2s}} & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u > 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where Ω is a bounded regular domain in \mathbb{R}^N , $\frac{0}{2} < s < 1$, $q \geq 0$ and $d(x) = \text{dist}(x, \partial\Omega)$.

Notice that, for $0 < s < 1$, the fractional Laplacian $(-\Delta)^s$ is given by

$$(-\Delta)^s u(x) := a_{N,s} \text{P.V.} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{u(x) - u(y)}{|x - y|^{N+2s}} dy, \quad s \in (0, 1), \quad (2)$$

where

$$a_{N,s} := 2^{2s} |\pi|^{\frac{N}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{N+2s}{2})}{|\Gamma(-s)|}$$

is the normalization constant such that the identity

$$(-\Delta)^s u = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(|\xi|^{2s} \mathcal{F}u), \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}^N, \quad s \in (0, 1), \quad u \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^N),$$

holds, where $\mathcal{F}u$ denotes the Fourier transform of u and $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ the Schwartz class of tempered functions.

The problem (1) is related to the following Hardy inequality, proved in [3], see also [4, 5] and the references therein. More precisely, it is well known that if there exists $x_0 \in \partial\Omega$ such that

$\partial\Omega \cap B(x_0, r) \in \mathcal{C}^1$ and $s \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1)$, then there exists a positive constant $C \equiv C(\Omega, N, s)$ such that for all $\phi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$,

$$\iint_{D_\Omega} \frac{|\phi(x) - \phi(y)|^2}{|x - y|^{N+2s}} dx dy \geq C \int_\Omega \frac{\phi^2}{d^{2s}} dx. \quad (3)$$

where

$$D_\Omega \equiv \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \sum \Omega \times \mathcal{C}\Omega).$$

In the case where Ω is a convex domain, then the constant C does not depend on Ω and it is given by

$$K_{N,s} = \frac{2^{1+2s} \pi^{\frac{N-2}{2}} \Gamma(1-s) \Gamma^2(s + \frac{2}{2})}{s \Gamma(\frac{N+2s}{2})}$$

We refer to [5] and the references therein for more details about the Hardy inequality.

For $q = 1$, if $C(\Omega, N, s) < K(N, s)$, then $C(\Omega, N, s) < K(N, s)$ is achieved and then problem (1) has a positive solution u .

The main result when $q < 1$ is the following theorem.

Theorem 1.1 *Assume that $0 < s < 1$, then for all $q \in (0, 1)$, the problem (1) has a solution in a suitable sense given below, moreover $u(x) \geq Cd^s(x)$ in Ω .*

In the case $1 < q \leq 2^*$ and $s \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1)$, we will show the existence of an energy solution. Taking into consideration the nonlocal nature of the operator, the proofs are more complicated than the local case, and fine computations are needed in order to get compactness results and a priori estimates. Notice that the hypothesis $s \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ is needed since we will use systematically the Hardy inequality and some Liouville type results that hold for $s \geq \frac{1}{2}$. Here we are able to show the next existence result.

Theorem 1.2 *Assume that $\frac{1}{2} \leq s < 1$, then*

1. *If $1 < q < 2_s^* - 1$, the problem (1) has a bounded positive solution $u \in H_0^s(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$.*
2. *If $q = 2^* - 1$ and $\Omega = B_R(0)$, the problem (1) has a bounded radial positive solution $u \in H_0^s(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$*

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Etude de l'agrégation de phytoplanctons par l'approximation par moments spatiaux d'un Modèle Individu-Centré (IBM)

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Résumé : Ce travail vise à étudier le phénomène d'agrégation dans une population marine de phytoplanctons, en analysant sa dynamique et sa structure spatiale à travers un modèle de moments spatiaux, correspondant à un système dynamique d'équations intégrodifférentielles, développé à partir d'un modèle individu-centré du phytoplancton (IBM). Cet IBM est construit sur la base de processus stochastiques décrivant le branchement (division cellulaire ou mort) sous l'effet d'une compétition locale au niveau de la division; et le mouvement en tenant compte de la dispersion aléatoire et des interactions spatiales entre les cellules de phytoplanctons dues à leurs capacités chemosensorielles.

Mots-Clefs : Modèle Individu-Centré (IBM), Méthode des Moments Spatiaux, Équations intégrodifférentielles, discrétisation spatiale et temporelle.

1 Introduction

Les écosystèmes aquatiques et plus précisément planctoniques sont des systèmes particulièrement complexes, leur milieu est constamment en mouvement (hydrodynamique). Un nombre important de facteurs biologiques et environnementaux, influencent leurs dynamiques et peuvent agir à différentes échelles. Donc, pour une bonne description de la dynamique de la population de phytoplancton et une meilleure compréhension des interactions et des mécanismes qui la gouvernent, il est utile dans notre étude de passer de l'échelle de l'individu à l'échelle de la population, en développant dans un premier temps un modèle individu-centré qui va être une généralisation du modèle IBM d'El Saadi (El Saadi 2004, El Saadi et Arino 2006, El Saadi et Bah 2006, 2007) dans lequel, nous introduisons le processus de compétition sur les ressources nutritives dans le branchement, et en prenant en considération dans le processus de mouvement les interactions entre les cellules de phytoplancton relatives à leurs capacités chemosensorielles. Dans un temps second, nous approximations par la méthode des moments spatiaux le modèle individu-centré construit afin d'analyser la dynamique et le comportement de cette population de phytoplancton.

2 Modèle Individu-Centré

Nous décrivons un Modèle Individu-Centré (IBM) pour une population de cellules de phytoplanctons, appelée agents, en mouvement, qui se reproduisent et qui meurent. En introduisant un effet de compétition dans le processus de division d'une cellule de phytoplancton. On suppose que la structure spatiale des cellules de phytoplanctons, change dans le temps à travers trois (03) processus stochastiques: le processus de division, le processus de mort et enfin le processus de mobilité des cellules.

3 Les moments spatiaux

L'approximation basée sur les moments aide à la compréhension des événements, en essayant de décrire la structure spatiale par des statistiques résumant ses principales caractéristiques et décrivant la dynamique de la population. Ces statistiques sont le premier, le second et le troisième moment spatial.

4 Le modèle dynamique des moments spatiaux

Le modèle dynamique des moments spatiaux est un système d'équations intégro-différentielles dépendant de la distance ξ (séparant les individus d'une paire) et du temps t . Ce système est obtenu à partir des processus stochastiques de division, de mort et de mobilité (Bolker & Pacala 1997; Dieckmann and Law 2000). La résolution du modèle dynamique des moments spatiaux est basée sur les méthodes numériques. Pour la discrétisation spatiale on applique la formule des trapèzes et pour la discrétisation temporelle on utilise la méthode d'Euler explicite.

5 Les résultats des simulations

Nous exposerons les différents résultats obtenus et nous analyserons les effets de la diffusion cellulaire et de la compétition sur la dynamique et la structure spatiale des cellules de phytoplancton.

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Grossissement des filtrations browniennes

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Résumé : Dans cet exposé, nous donnons notre résultat principal concernant le grossissement des filtrations browniennes, i.e., si $\mathbb{F} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{G} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{H}$ (où le symbole (\hookrightarrow) désigne la propriété d'immersion), et si \mathbb{F} et \mathbb{H} sont des filtrations browniennes et si \mathbb{G} est le grossissement progressif de \mathbb{F} avec un temps honnête τ qui évite tous les \mathbb{F} -temps d'arrêt, alors \mathbb{G} est faiblement brownienne.

Mots-Clefs : Filtrations faiblement et fortement browniennes, grossissement de filtrations, immersion, temps honnêtes.

1 Définitions

Soit $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, \mathbb{F} = (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}, \mathbb{P})$ un espace probabilisé filtré satisfaisant les conditions habituelles.

On rappelle les notions suivantes.

Propriété de représentation prévisible (PRP) ([7], Définition 4.1.) Une martingale locale X adaptée à une filtration \mathbb{F} est dite à la \mathbb{F} -propriété de représentation prévisible (PRP), si pour toute \mathbb{F} -martingale locale M , il existe une constante c et un processus unique \mathbb{F} -prévisible H satisfaisant $\int_0^t H_s^2 d\langle X \rangle_s < \infty$ tels que:

$$M_t = c + \int_0^t H_s dX_s, \quad t \geq 0.$$

Filtrations faiblement et fortement browniennes ([1], p. 241.)

- Une filtration \mathbb{F} est dite *faiblement brownienne* si \mathcal{F}_0 est \mathbb{P} -p.s triviale et s'il existe un \mathbb{F} -mouvement brownien B qui a la PRP par rapport à \mathbb{F} .
- Une filtration \mathbb{F} est dite *fortement brownienne* ou seulement *brownienne* si \mathcal{F}_0 est \mathbb{P} -p.s triviale et s'il existe un \mathbb{F} -mouvement brownien B tel que $\mathcal{F}_t = \mathcal{F}_t^B, \forall t$.

Grossissement progressif ([6], p. 34.) Une filtration $\mathbb{G} = (\mathcal{G}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ qui satisfait les conditions habituelles est dite un *grossissement progressif* de \mathbb{F} associée à un temps aléatoire τ si elle est la plus petite filtration contenant \mathbb{F} et faisant de τ un \mathbb{G} -temps d'arrêt telle que:

$$\mathcal{G}_t = \bigcap_{\varepsilon > 0} (\mathcal{F}_{t+\varepsilon} \vee \sigma(\tau \wedge (t + \varepsilon))).$$

Immersion de filtrations. Soient \mathbb{F} et \mathbb{G} deux filtrations dans le même espace probabilisé $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, \mathbb{P})$. La filtration \mathbb{F} est dite *immergée* dans \mathbb{G} et on écrit $\mathbb{F} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{G}$, si \mathbb{F} est incluse dans \mathbb{G} , i.e., $\mathcal{F}_t \subset \mathcal{G}_t$, pour tout $t \geq 0$ et toute \mathbb{F} -martingale est une \mathbb{G} -martingale ([5]). Cela est également appelé l'hypothèse (H) par Brémaud et Yor ([3]) qui est définie comme:

(H) Toute \mathbb{F} -martingale de carré intégrable est une \mathbb{G} -martingale.

Temps honnête ([4], p. 72.) Une variable aléatoire positive τ définie dans un espace probabilisé filtré $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{P})$ est dite *\mathbb{F} -temps honnête*, si pour tout $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$, il existe une variable aléatoire \mathcal{F}_t -mesurable τ_t telle que $\tau = \tau_t$ sur $\{\tau \leq t\}$.

2 Résultat principal

Notre résultat principal est le suivant.

Proposition 1 ([2], Proposition 4.1.) *Si $\mathbb{F} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{G} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{H}$, où \mathbb{F} et \mathbb{H} sont des filtrations browniennes, et si \mathbb{G} est le grossissement progressif de \mathbb{F} avec un temps honnête τ qui évite tous les \mathbb{F} -temps d'arrêt, alors \mathbb{G} est faiblement brownienne.*

3 Conclusion

Nous avons donné un résultat principal sur le grossissement progressif des filtrations browniennes avec un temps honnête utilisant la propriété de représentation prévisible et l'immersion. Nous essaierons d'utiliser les transformations browniennes et la propriété d'immersion pour rendre la filtration \mathbb{G} de notre résultat principal une filtration brownienne.

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Forward-Backward Stochastic Differential Equations

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Abstracte : In this paper we are interested by the result of F. Delarue[2] that is the study of the existence and uniqueness of solution of coupled forward-backward stochastic differential equations with non-degeneracy of the diffusion matrix and boundedness of the coefficients as functions of x as main assumptions. Then the existence and uniqueness of such system in the G-framework.

keywords : FBSDE, Existence and uniqueness and G-Brownian motion.

1 Introduction

In 1973, Bismut[1] introduce a new notion named Backward stochastic differential equation (BSDE, for short) who had define it as the adjoint equation of the forward stochastic differential equation(FSDE, for short) in the Pontryagin maximum principle where this two equation form a system named decoupled forward-backward stochastic differential equation (FBSDE, for short), which was the burn of the theory of FBSDE.

Then in 1993, Antonelli gave the start of the coupled FBSDE by proving the existence and uniqueness of this system in small time duration. This theory developed very quickly and had given a rise to some other problems that are interesting in their own, and in 1997 Peng[4] had introduced a new theory named the theory of g-expectation, in this frame work he had construct the so called G-Brownian motion, where by the time a stochastic analysis had been studied[5].

2 Preliminaries

At first, a brief idea about the FSDE will be mentioned. Then we move to introduce the theory of BSDE, which was introduce by Bismut[1] in the linear case and its first result in the non-linear case has been established by Pardoux and Peng[3] in 1990. We are interested by the study of BSDE of the following form:

$$dY_s = \nabla f(s, X_s, Y_s, Z_s)ds + Z_s dB_s, \quad s \in [t, T], \quad Y_T = \xi,$$

where the random variable ξ is the terminal condition.

3 FBSDE

Let for $(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^d$, $X^{t,x}$ be the solution of the forward stochastic differential equation

$$\begin{cases} dX_s = b(t, X_s^{t,x})ds + \sigma(s, X_s^{t,x})dW_s, \\ \nabla dY_s^{t,x} = f(s, X_s^{t,x}, Y_s^{t,x}, Z_s^{t,x})ds - \nabla Z_s^{t,x} dW_s, \\ Y_T^{t,x} = g(X_T^{t,x}), \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} t \leq s \leq T, \\ X_t^{t,x} = x. \end{matrix}$$

Where an n -dimensional standard Brownian motion $(W_t)_{t \geq 0}$, $X_s^{t,x} \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $Y_s^{t,x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $Z_s^{t,x} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $b : \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, $\sigma : \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{d \times n}$, $f : \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ and $g : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$.

The study of the previous system in small time duration as well as an arbitrary large time is the objective of this section.

4 G-FBSDE

In this section we present our result for FBSDE driven by G-Brownian motion. Our system is of the form:

$$\begin{cases} dX_s = b(s, X_s, Y_s, Z_s)ds + \sigma(s, X_s, Y_s)dB_s + h_{ij}(s, X_s, Y_s, Z_s)d\langle B^i, B^j \rangle_s, \\ dY_s = \nabla f(s, X_s, Y_s, Z_s, M_s)ds + \nabla g_{ij}(s, X_s, Y_s, Z_s)d\langle B^i, B^j \rangle_s + Z_s dB_s + dM_s, \quad s \in [t, T], \\ X_t = x, \quad Y_T = \Phi(X_T), \quad M_t = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

(X, Y, Z, M) is the solution of our FBSDE where X, Y, Z are a square integrable adapted processes and M is a decreasing G-martingale, and the initial value $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is a given vector, B is a d -dimensional G-Brownian motion, $\langle B \rangle$ its quadratic variation.

5 Conclusion

The extensive study of FBSDE was used to develop and solve many problems we set among them, stochastic optimal control, partial differential equations theory and mathematical finance. The usefulness of this theory makes it develops continuously so that in our days many authors study it the FBSDE driven by other processes like Levy process, the fractional Brownian motion, G-Brownian motion and others which are also useful in the applications.

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Controllability results of Fractional Semilinear Differential Inclusions with Nonlocal Conditions

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Résumé : In this work, we prove the controllability results of mild solutions defined on a real compact interval for a nonlocal fractional semilinear differential inclusions in a separable real Banach space $(E, |\cdot|)$. We consider the case when the linear part is the infinitesimal generator of a C_0 -semigroup. This results is obtained by using the various approaches of fixed point theorem for set-valued maps, fractional calculus and Semigroup theory.

Mots-Clefs : Controllability, Semilinear differential inclusions, Fractional calculus, Semigroups, Fixed point theorem.

Introduction

In this present papers, we will study the controllability results of fractional semilinear differential inclusions in real Banach space with nonlocal condition of the forme:

$${}^c D^\alpha y(t) \in Ay(t) + F(t, y(t)) + (\mathfrak{B}u)(t), t \in J := [0, b] \quad (1)$$

$$y(0) + g(y) = y_0, \quad (2)$$

where ${}^c D^\alpha$ is the caputo fractional derivative of order $\alpha \in]0, 1[$, The nonlinear map $F : J \times E \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(E)$ is a multi-valued map with convex and compact values, $A : D(A) \subset E \rightarrow E$ is the infinitesimal generator of a C_0 -semigroups $\{T(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ in the real separable Banach space $(E, |\cdot|)$, $y_0 \in E$, and $g : C(J, E) \rightarrow E$ is continuous function. Finally the control function $u(\cdot)$ is given in $L^2(J, U)$, a Banach space of admissible control functions with U as a Banach space and \mathfrak{B} is a bounded linear operator from U to E .

1 Controllability results

Definition 1.1 A function $y \in C(J, E)$ is called a mild solution of (1) – (2) if $y(0) + g(y) = y_0$ and there exists $v \in L^1(J, E)$ such that $v(t) \in F(t, y(t))$ and

$$y(t) = M_\alpha(t)[y_0 - g(y)] + \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} N_\alpha(t-s)[v(s) + (\mathfrak{B}u)(s)] ds, t \in [0, b],$$

where

$$M_\alpha(t) = \int_0^\infty \xi_\alpha(\theta) T(t^\alpha \theta) d\theta, \quad N_\alpha(t) = \alpha \int_0^\infty \theta \xi_\alpha(\theta) T(t^\alpha \theta) d\theta,$$

and

$$\xi_\alpha(\theta) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \theta^{-1-(\frac{1}{\alpha})} w_\alpha(\theta^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}}) \text{ where } w_\alpha(\theta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \theta^{-\alpha n-1} \frac{\Gamma(n\alpha + 1)}{n!} \sin(n\pi\alpha).$$

ξ_α is a probability density function defined on $]0, \infty[$, that is

$$\xi_\alpha(\theta) \geq 0, \theta \in]0, \infty[\quad \text{and} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \xi_\alpha(\theta) d\theta = 1.$$

Definition 1.2 The system (1) – (2) is said to be nonlocally controllable on J , if for every $y_0, y_1 \in E$ there exists a control $u \in L^2(J, U)$, such that the mild solution $y(\cdot)$ of (1) – (2) satisfies $y(b) = y_1 - g(y)$.

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On the GJMS eigenvalues

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Résumé : In this paper, we define the first and the second eigenvalues of the GJMS (Graham-Jenne-Mason-Sparling) operator on compact Einstein manifold with positive scalar curvature. We show the attainability of the corresponding eigenvalues by generalized metrics.

Mots-Clefs : GJMS operator, eigenvalues, generalized metric.

1 Introduction

Let (M, g) be a compact Riemannian manifold of dimension $n \geq 3$, and let k be an integer such that $1 \leq k \leq \frac{n}{2}$ for n even. In 1992, Graham-Jenne-Mason-Sparling defined a family of conformally invariant differential operators (GJMS operators for short). The construction of these operators is based on the ambient metric of Fefferman-Graham (see [GR92]). More precisely, for any Riemannian metric g on M , there exists a differential operator

$$P_g : C^\infty(M) \rightarrow C^\infty(M),$$

such that for all $u \in C^\infty(M)$, the GJMS operator P_g is given by :

$$P_g u = \Delta_g^k u + \text{lot}$$

where $\Delta_g = \nabla \text{div}_g(\nabla)$ is the Laplace-Beltrami operator, and *lot* denotes differential terms of lower order. For more details, we refer to [FR10].

The purpose of this work is to study the first and the second GJMS eigenvalues on compact Einstein manifold with positive scalar curvature. For more details on similar work, we refer the reader to [BB10].

2 Some GJMS properties

1. For any conformal metric, $\bar{g} = \varphi^{\frac{N-2}{k}} g$ with $n \neq 2k$, $\varphi \in C^\infty(M)$, $\varphi > 0$ and $N = \frac{2n}{n-2k}$ where the number N is the critical exponent of the Sobolev embedding $H_k^2(M) \subset L^N(M)$, the operator P_g is conformally invariant in the following sense:
for all $u \in C^\infty(M)$, we have

$$P_g(u\varphi) = \varphi^{N-1} P_{\bar{g}}(u),$$

By taking $u \equiv 1$, we get

$$\frac{n-2k}{2} Q_{\bar{g}} = P_{\bar{g}}(1).$$

Hence

$$P_g(\varphi) = \frac{n \nabla^{2k}}{2} Q_{\bar{g}} \varphi^{N|1}.$$

The quantity Q_g can be seen as the analogue of the scalar curvature for the conformal Laplacian and is called the Q -curvature. When $k = 1$, P_g it is exactly the Yamabe operator and the Q -curvature is the scalar curvature (up to a constant), and when $k = 2$, P_g is the Paneitz-Branson operator.

3 Variational characterization of the p^{th} eigenvalue

For any generalized metric $\bar{g} = u^{\frac{N-2}{k}} g$, the p^{th} eigenvalue $\lambda_p(\bar{g})$ of P_g is characterized by (see [BB10]):

$$\lambda_p(\bar{g}) = \inf_{V \in Gr_p^u(H_k^2(M))} \sup_{v \in V \setminus \{0\}} \frac{\int_M v P_g v dv_g}{\int_M u^{N|2} v^2 dv_g}, \quad p \in \mathbb{N}^*.$$

Where $Gr_p^u(H_k^2(M))$ is the set of all p -dimensional subspaces ($p \geq 1$) of $H_k^2(M)$.

4 The first eigenvalue

Theorem 1 For any generalized metric $\bar{g} = u^{\frac{N-2}{k}} g$, there exists a non trivial function v in $H_k^2(M)$ such that in the weak sense, v satisfies :

$$P_g(v) = \lambda_{1,\bar{g}} u^{N|2} v \quad \text{and} \quad \int_M u^{N|2} v^2 dv_g = 1$$

where $\lambda_{1,\bar{g}}$ is the first eigenvalue of P_g for the metric \bar{g} . In other words, the first eigenvalue of P_g is attained by v .

5 Conclusion

If $u \in C_+^\infty(M)$, the solution of equation (1), $v \in C^{2k}(M)$, and we can show that the equation (1) has a positive solution. Moreover by the same way if we let u and v are two functions as in the theorem, then there exists a fonction w in $H_k^2(M)$ solution in the weak sense of the equation

$$P_g(w) = \lambda_{2,\bar{g}} u^{N|2} w,$$

such that $\int_M u^{N|2} w^2 dv_g = 1$ and $\int_M u^{N|2} w v dv_g = 0$.

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Analyse Mathématique d'un modèle structuré en âge sur la leucémie

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Résumé : Dans ce travail, nous considérons un modèle mathématique décrivant la dynamique de la population de cellules souches hématopoïétiques dans la leucémie myéloïde chronique (LMC). Nous étudions l'existence et la stabilité des états d'équilibre. Nous donnons quelques simulations pour illustrer nos résultats.

Mots-Clefs : Cellules souches hématopoïétiques, LMC, EDP, modèle structuré en âge

1 Introduction

L'objet de notre étude est l'analyse mathématique du processus de production des cellules sanguines. Ce travail présente un cas d'étude de la dynamique des populations, la population prise en compte ici est celle des cellules souches hématopoïétiques de la moelle osseuse. La modélisation est effectuée grâce à un système d'équations aux dérivées partielles non-linéaires (EDP). Le dysfonctionnement de l'hématopoïèse génère des maladies du sang comme le cas de la leucémie myéloïde chronique (LMC) qui est un cancer du sang caractérisé par une prolifération excessive de certaines cellules sanguines.

2 Modèle proposé

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial a} = \mu_1(a)u_1(t, a), \quad (t, a) \in (0, T) \times (0, A), \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial a} = \mu_2(a)u_2(t, a), \quad (t, a) \in (0, T) \times (0, A), \\ u_1(t, 0) = \int_0^A \phi_1 \left(a, \int_0^A k_1(u_1(t, a) + u_2(t, a)) da \right) u_1(t, a) da, \quad t \in [0, T], \\ u_2(t, 0) = \int_0^A \phi_2 \left(a, \int_0^A k_2(u_1(t, a) + \alpha u_2(t, a)) da \right) u_2(t, a) da, \quad t \in [0, T], \\ u_1(0, a) = \varphi_1(a), \quad a \in [0, A], \\ u_2(0, a) = \varphi_2(a), \quad a \in [0, A], \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

où $u_1(t, a)$ et $u_2(t, a)$ indiquent respectivement, la taille des cellules souches normales et leucémiques, à l'instant $t \in (0, T)$ et l'âge $a \in (0, A)$. Les interactions entre les différents types de cellules souches hématopoïétiques sont considérées dans les conditions aux bords. En utilisant la fonctionnelle de Hill, l'homéostasie des cellules souches normales et leucémiques est obtenue respectivement par les fonctions ϕ_i , ($i = 1, 2$), décrivant les interactions entre les cellules souches. Nous avons:

$$\phi_1 \left(a, \int_0^A k_1(u_1(t, a) + u_2(t, a)) da \right) = \frac{\phi_{1,0}(a)\theta^n}{\theta^n + \left(\int_0^A k_1(u_1(t, a) + u_2(t, a)) da \right)^n}, \quad (2)$$

et

$$\phi_2 \left(a, \int_0^A k_2(u_1(t, a) + \alpha u_2(t, a)) da \right) = \frac{\phi_{2,0}(a)\theta^n}{\theta^n + \left(\int_0^A k_2(u_1(t, a) + \alpha u_2(t, a)) da \right)^n}, \quad (3)$$

où $\phi_{i,0}$ ($i = 1, 2$) désignent respectivement les taux de division des cellules souches normales et leucémiques, les k_i ($i = 1, 2$) désignent les coefficients d'interaction. La compétition entre les deux types de cellules (cellules souches normales et leucémiques) est différente et s'exprime par le paramètre α avec des valeurs dans $(0, 1)$. Le paramètre θ simule l'effet d'encombrement. Les taux de mortalité des cellules souches normales et leucémiques sont respectivement notés $\mu_1(a)$ et $\mu_2(a)$. Le flux des cellules filles est décrit par les conditions aux bords

$$\begin{cases} u_1(t, 0) = \int_0^A \phi_1 \left(a, \int_0^A k_1(u_1(t, a) + u_2(t, a)) da \right) u_1(t, a) da, & t \in [0, T], \\ u_2(t, 0) = \int_0^A \phi_2 \left(a, \int_0^A k_2(u_1(t, a) + \alpha u_2(t, a)) da \right) u_2(t, a) da, & t \in [0, T]. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

Les conditions initiales sont

$$u_1(0, a) = \varphi_1(a), \quad u_2(0, a) = \varphi_2(a), \quad a \in [0, A]. \quad (5)$$

En considérant le modèle mathématique ci-dessus. Nous étudions l'existence des états d'équilibre et leur stabilité. Ensuite nous donnons quelques simulations pour illustrer nos résultats.

3 Simulation mathématiques

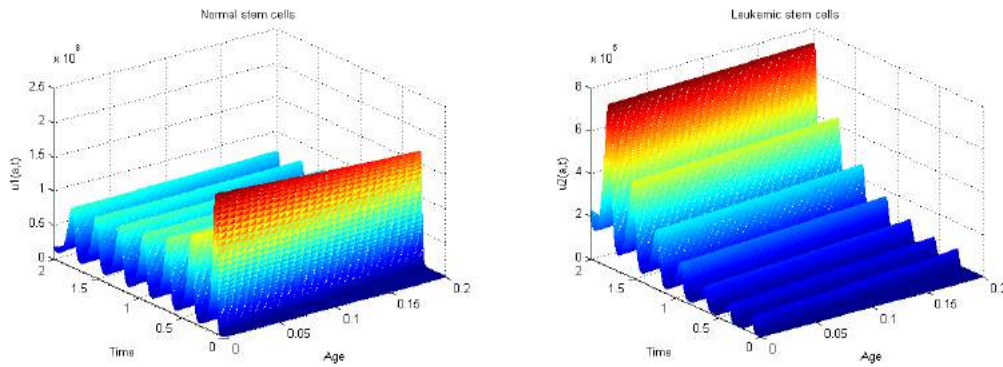


Table 1: Simulations des cellules souches normales et leucémiques pour les paramètres: $\phi_{1,0}(a) = 3.9 \times \exp(-a)$; $\phi_{2,0}(a) = 4 \times \exp(-a)$; $\mu_1 = 0.025$; $\mu_2 = 0.003$; $\theta = 1,62 \times 10^8$; $\alpha = 0.4$; $n = 2$; $k_1 = 1$; $k_2 = 2$; $c_1 = 3.9$; $c_2 = 4$. Nous avons $\mathcal{R}_1 = 3.8049 > 1$, $\mathcal{R}_2 = 3.988 > 1$, $\mathcal{R}_2^* = 12.2195$ et $\mathcal{R}_2^{**} = 2.7951$. Alors $\mathcal{R}_2 < \mathcal{R}_2^*$ et $\mathcal{R}_2 > \mathcal{R}_2^{**}$, ce qui signifie que les états d'équilibre sont dans la zone IV, ainsi u^0 est instable, u^c est instable, u^p est stable et u^b est stable, suivant les théorèmes.

4 Conclusion

Les résultats trouvés dans ce travail concernent les relations entre le taux de reproduction net des cellules normales et celui des cellules leucémiques permettant le passage de la stabilité à l'instabilité et inversement.

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Le modèle mathématique de la leucémie myeloïde chronique

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Résumé : Dans ce travail, nous proposons un modèle mathématique sur la maladie de la leucémie plus général que celui de F. Michor, plus précisément nous considérons un système d'équations différentielles décrivant l'évolution des cellules souches normales cancéreuses et cancéreuses résistantes, ainsi que les cellules différencielles normales, cancéreuses et cancéreuses résistantes avec un traitement à l'aide de l'Imatinib. Nous déterminons les équilibres du système et nous étudions leurs stabilités locales et globales.

Mots-Clefs : modélisation, cellules cancéreuses, stabilité locale

Existence and Multiplicity for a nonlocal doubly critical problem in the whole space

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Résumé : We study the existence/nonexistence and multiplicity of solutions of a perturbed doubly critical problem related to the fractional laplacean. The main difficulty of this problem is caused by the fractional laplacean operator and the presence of the Hardy potential and Sobolev critical power. Another main difficulty is caused by the fact that the equation is expressed in the whole space \mathbb{R}^N , where a loss of compactness result, therefore we'll use a nonlocal concentration compactness. This work is a collaboration with A.Attar, E.H.Laamri.

Mots-Clefs : nonlocal problem, fractional laplacean, fractional concentration compactness principle.

1 Introduction and main results

In the local case, the authors in [1] studied the following problem

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = \frac{(l + h(x))}{|x|^2} u + k(x) u^{2^*-1} & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N, \\ u > 0, \text{ and } u \in \mathcal{D}^{1,2}(\mathbb{R}^N). \end{cases}$$

Under some "natural" conditions on the data h, k and using the celebrated concentration-compactness argument of P.L.Lions, the existence and multiplicity of positive solutions was shown.

It is worth to mention that a Pohozaev type identity implies the nonexistence if the data h, k satisfies some shape type conditions.

The objectif of this communication is to present some recent works about the following non local problem:

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta)^s u = \frac{l + h(x)}{|x|^{2s}} u + k(x) u^{2_s^*-1} & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N, \\ u > 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \\ u \in \mathcal{D}^{s,2}(\mathbb{R}^N), \end{cases}$$

here $2_s^* = \frac{2N}{N-2s}$ denotes the critical Sobolev exponent and

$$(-\Delta)^s u(x) = a_{N,s} \text{ P.V. } \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{u(x) - u(y)}{|x - y|^{N+2s}} dy.$$

Where l is positive and h, k are suitable measurable functions. Under suitable conditions on h and k and using variational argument, we will show existence and multiplicity of positive solutions to the previous problem.

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Estimation of the precision matrix of mixtures of Wishart distributions under Efron-Morris type losses

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Résumé : In this note, we consider estimation of the precision matrix Σ^{-1} of a scale mixture of Wishart matrices under Efron-Morris type losses $\text{Tr}[\{\hat{\Sigma}^{-1} \nabla \Sigma^{-1}\}^2 S^k]$ for $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, where S is the sample matrix. We provide estimators improving on the standard estimators of the form $a S^+$ where a is a positive constant. Here, when S is invertible, S^+ is the inverse S^{-1} of S and, when S is singular, S^+ is the Moore-Penrose inverse of S .

Mots-Clefs : Scale mixtures of normals, scale mixtures of Wishart, Stein-Haff type identity.

1 Introduction

Consider the mixture distributional model

$$\begin{cases} S | V \sim \mathcal{W}_p(n, V \Sigma) \\ V \sim \mathcal{H}(\cdot) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where $\mathcal{W}_p(n, V \Sigma)$ denotes the Wishart distribution with n degrees of freedom and covariance matrix $V \Sigma$ and where $\mathcal{H}(\cdot)$ is a distribution on \mathbb{R}_+ . Note that $\tilde{S} = S/V \sim \mathcal{W}_p(n, \Sigma)$.

We deal with estimation of the precision matrix Σ^{-1} under the risks given by

$$R_k(\Sigma^{-1}, \hat{\Sigma}^{-1}) = E[\text{Tr}\{\{\hat{\Sigma}^{-1} \nabla \Sigma^{-1}\}^2 S^k\}], \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (2)$$

where E denotes the expectation with respect to the model in (1) and, for any matrix A , $\text{Tr}(A)$ denotes its trace.

Our development is structured as follows. In Section 2, we consider alternative estimators of Σ^{-1} and we express the risk difference between these estimators and the standard estimators $a S^+$. In Section 3, we give dominance results for Dey type estimators. Conclusions are stated in Section 4.

2 Competitive estimators

We propose alternative estimators of the form

$$\hat{\Sigma}_{a,c}^{-1} = a S^+ + c S G(S) \quad (3)$$

where c is a constant and $G(S)$ is a homogeneous matrix function of degree α . To develop the risk difference between any alternative estimator in (3) and $a S^+$, we need the so-called Stein-Haff identity for the Wishart distribution $\mathcal{W}_p(n, \Sigma)$, derived by Fourdrinier, Haddouche and Mezoued [2].

Lemma 1 (Stein-Haff type identity) *Let \tilde{S} a $p * p$ matrix having a Wishart distribution as in (2). For any $p \times p$ matrix function $G(\tilde{S})$ which is weakly differentiable with respect to \tilde{S} . We have*

$$E[\text{Tr}\{\Sigma^{-1} \tilde{S} G(\tilde{S})\}] = E[\text{Tr}\{(n \nabla (n \wedge p) \nabla 1) \tilde{S}^+ \tilde{S} G(\tilde{S})\}] + 2 \tilde{S}^+ \tilde{S} D_{\tilde{S}} \{G^{\top}(\tilde{S}) \tilde{S}\}]$$

with $n \wedge p = \min(n, p)$ and where the Haff differential operator D_S for a matrix S is defined by $D_S = (1/2 (1 + \delta_{ij}) \partial / \partial S_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq p}$.

Thanks to Lemma 1, the risk difference between $\hat{\Sigma}_{a,c}^{-1} = a S^+ + c S G(S)$ and $\hat{\Sigma}_a^{-1} = a S^+$ is

$$E[c^2 \mu_{k+2\alpha+2} \text{Tr}\{\tilde{S}^{k+2} G^2(\tilde{S})\}] + 2c(a \mu_{k+\alpha} \nabla \mu_{k+\alpha+1} (n \nabla (n \wedge p) \nabla 1)) \text{Tr}\{\tilde{S}^+ \tilde{S}^{k+1} G(\tilde{S})\} \\ \nabla 4c \mu_{k+\alpha+1} \text{Tr}\{\tilde{S}^+ \tilde{S} D_{\tilde{S}} \{G^{\top}(\tilde{S}) \tilde{S}^{k+1}\}\}], \quad (4)$$

where, for any $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$, $\mu_{\beta} = E[V^{\beta}]$ is the moment of order β of V . Hence, a sufficient condition for $\hat{\Sigma}_{a,c}^{-1}$ to improve on $\hat{\Sigma}_a^{-1}$ is that the integrand term in (4) is non positive.

3 Dey type estimators

We consider Dey type estimators of the form $\hat{\Sigma}_{a,c}^{-1} = a S^+ + c S / \text{Tr}\{S^2\}$. The above sufficient domination condition of $\hat{\Sigma}_{a,c}^{-1}$ over $\hat{\Sigma}_a^{-1}$ is as follows.

When S is invertible,

$$k = 0 : 0 \leq c \leq 2 \left(\frac{\mu_{-1}}{\mu_{-2}} (np \nabla 4) \nabla ap \right) \text{ or } 2 \left(ap \nabla \frac{\mu_{-1}}{\mu_{-2}} (np \nabla 4) \right) \leq c \leq 0; \\ k \geq 1 : 0 \leq c \leq \frac{\mu_{k-1}}{\mu_{k-2}} 2 [(n + p + 2k \nabla 1) n^{1-k/2} \nabla 4] \nabla 2a .$$

When S is noninvertible,

$$k = 0 : 0 \leq c \leq \frac{\mu_{-1}}{\mu_{-2}} 2 (np \nabla 4) \nabla 2a \quad \text{or} \quad 2a \nabla \frac{\mu_{-1}}{\mu_{-2}} 2 (np \nabla 4) \leq c \leq 0; \\ k = 1 : 0 \leq c \leq \frac{2(p + n + 2) n^{1/2}}{\mu_{-1}} \nabla 2a; \\ k \geq 2 : 0 \leq c \leq \frac{\mu_{k-1}}{\mu_{k-2}} 2 [(p + n + 2k) n^{1-k/2} \nabla 5] \nabla 2a .$$

4 Concluding remark

Model in (1) contains the Wishart distributions and provides a wide distributional framework for which we develop improved estimators of the precision matrix through an unbiased estimator of risk difference in (4), and under a large class of data-based losses (based on the sample covariance matrix S). Note that our approach unifies the cases where S invertible and S is singular.

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Uniform non-squareness, property (β) and extremes points of the Besicovitch-Orlicz space of almost periodic functions

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Résumé : In this paper we characterize the uniformly non-square, the property (β) and extremes points of the Besicovitch-Orlicz space of almost periodic functions.

Mots-Clefs : Besicovitch-Orlicz space, almost periodic function, property (β) , uniform non-squareness, extreme points, strict convexity.

1 Introduction

In [1], R.C.James introduced the notion of uniform non-squareness. Namely, a Banach space $(E, \|\cdot\|)$ is called to be uniformly non-square when there is $\delta > 0$ such that for any x, y in the unit sphere of E we have $\|x + y\| \leq 2(1 - \delta)$ or $\|x - y\| \leq 2(1 - \delta)$. It was proved that uniformly non-square Banach spaces have the fixed point property (see [2]).

A Banach space $(E, \|\cdot\|)$ is said to have the fixed point property (f.p.p) when for any nonempty, closed, bounded and convex subset A of E and any non expansive mapping $P : A \rightarrow A$ satisfying $\|P(x) - P(y)\| \leq \|x - y\|$ for any $x, y \in A$, has a fixed point $z \in A$.

In the same purpose, S.Rolewicz in [5] was the first who introduced the metric property called (β) –property. In [3], this notion was reformulated in a more convenient form, more precisely : A Banach space $(E, \|\cdot\|)$ is said to have the property (β) when, for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that for each $x \in B(E)$ and each sequence $\{x_n\} \subset B(E)$ with $sep(\{x_n\}) \geq \varepsilon$, there is an index k for which $\|\frac{1}{2}(x + x_k)\| \leq 1 - \delta$, where $sep(\{x_n\}) = \inf\{\|x_n - x_m\|, n \neq m\}$.

If a Banach space E has the property (β) then it is reflexive and both E and E^* have the fixed point property.

In this work, we characterize the uniformly non-square and the property (β) of Besicovitch-Orlicz space of almost periodic functions $B^\phi a.p.(\mathbb{R})$ equipped with Orlicz norm and, we investigate which boundary points in the closed unit ball of $B^\phi a.p.(\mathbb{R})$ are extremes points. Sufficient conditions for the strict convexity of this space equipped with the Luxemburg norm are also given.

Let us recall that a point $x \in S(E)$ is said to be an extreme point of $B(E)$ if it can not be written as the arithmetic mean $\frac{1}{2}(y + z)$ of two distinct points $y, z \in S(E)$.

2 The Besicovitch-Orlicz space of almost periodic functions.

Let $M(\mathbb{R})$ be the set of all real Lebesgue measurable functions, μ the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R} and $\phi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ an Orlicz function i.e. it is even, convex, $\phi(0) = 0$, $\phi(u) > 0$ iff $u \neq 0$ and $\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\phi(u)}{u} = 0$, $\lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\phi(u)}{u} = +\infty$.

The function ϕ satisfies the Δ_2 -condition if there exist a constant $k > 2$ and $u_0 \geq 0$ for which

$$\phi(2u) \leq k\phi(u), \quad \forall u \geq u_0.$$

The functional, $\rho_{B^\phi} : M(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$, $\rho_{B^\phi}(f) = \overline{\lim}_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^{+T} \phi(|f(t)|) d\mu$

is a pseudomodular (see [4]). Its associated modular space is

$$B^\phi(\mathbb{R}) = \{f \in M(\mathbb{R}), \rho_{B^\phi}(\lambda f) < +\infty, \text{ for some } \lambda > 0\}$$

This space is endowed with the Luxemburg norm (see [4])

$$\|f\|_{B^\phi} = \inf \left\{ k > 0, \rho_{B^\phi} \left(\frac{f}{k} \right) \leq 1 \right\}$$

Let now \mathcal{A} be the linear set of all generalized trigonometric polynomials. The Besicovitch-Orlicz space of almost periodic functions denoted by $B^\phi a.p.(\mathbb{R})$ is

$$B^\phi a.p.(\mathbb{R}) = \left\{ f \in B^\phi(\mathbb{R}), \exists (P_n)_{n \geq 1} \subset \mathcal{A}, \text{ s.t. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|f - P_n\|_{B^\phi} = 0 \right\}$$

The Orlicz pseudonorm in $B^\phi a.p.(\mathbb{R})$ is defined by

$$\|f\|_{B^\phi}^o = \sup \left\{ \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^{+T} |f(t)g(t)| d\mu, g \in B^\psi a.p.(\mathbb{R}), \rho_{B^\psi}(g) \leq 1 \right\},$$

where

$$\psi(y) = \sup \{x|y| - \phi(x), x \geq 0\}, \forall y \in \mathbb{R}$$

the Young conjugate of ϕ .

3 Results

Theorem 1 *The space $B^\phi a.p.(\mathbb{R})$ equipped with the Orlicz norm*

1. *is uniformly non-square if and only if both the functions ϕ and its Young's conjugate ψ satisfy the Δ_2 -condition.*
2. *has the property (β) if and only if ϕ is uniformly convex and satisfies the Δ_2 -condition.*

Theorem 2 *Let $f \in \mathbf{SB}^\phi a.p.(\mathbb{R})$ such that $\bar{\mu}_B(f^{-1}([a, b])) = 0$ for any structural affine interval $[a, b]$ of ϕ . Then $f \in \text{Extr} \sum \sum_{a.p}^\phi(\mathbb{R})$ if and only if $\mu(\{t \in \mathbb{R}, f(t) \notin S_\phi\}) = 0$*

We recall that an interval $[a, b]$ is called a structural affine interval of an Orlicz function ϕ , provided that ϕ is affine on $[a, b]$ and it is not affine on either $[a - \varepsilon, b]$ or $[a, b + \varepsilon]$ for any $\varepsilon > 0$.

If $\{[a_i, b_i]\}_i$ denotes the structural affine intervals of ϕ , then $S_\phi = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left[\bigcup_i [a_i, b_i] \right]$ is the set of strictly convex points of ϕ .

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Existence and uniqueness of nonlinear fractional nabla difference systems

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Résumé : In this paper, we give sufficient conditions to guarantee the global existence and the uniqueness of solutions of nonlinear fractional nabla difference systems.

Mots-Clefs : Fractional order, nabla difference, fixed point, global existence, uniqueness.

1 Introduction

We concentrate on the global existence and the uniqueness of the solutions for the nonlinear nabla fractional difference system

$$\begin{cases} \nabla_{|_1}^\alpha [u(t) \nabla g(t, u(t))] = f(t, u(t)), & t \in \mathbb{N}_1, \\ \nabla_{|_1}^{(1|\alpha)} u(t)|_{t=0} = u(0) = c, & 0 < \alpha < 1, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where $\nabla_{|_1}^\alpha$ is the Riemann-Liouville type fractional difference operators, $\mathbb{N}_t = \{t, t+1, t+2, \dots\}$, $u : \mathbb{N}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $c \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is a constant, $f : \mathbb{N}_0 \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous in u , $g : \mathbb{N}_0 \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is Lipschitz continuous in u . That is, there is a positive constant $L_g \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$\|g(t, u(t)) \nabla g(t, v(t))\| \leq L_g \|u(t) \nabla v(t)\|, \quad g(t, 0) = 0. \quad (2)$$

The purpose of this paper is to use Krasnoselskii's fixed point theorem, discrete Arzela-Ascoli's theorem and generalized Banach fixed point theorem to show the global existence and the uniqueness of solutions for (1).

2 Existence and uniqueness

In this section we prove existence and uniqueness theorems to (1).

Let $u : \mathbb{N}_0 \nabla \rightarrow \ell^\infty$ and $f, g : \mathbb{N}_0 \times \ell^\infty \nabla \rightarrow \ell^\infty$. $u = \{u(t)\}_{t=0}^\infty \in \ell^\infty$ is any solution of the initial value problem (1) if and only if

$$u(t) = \frac{(t+1)^{\overline{\alpha|1}}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} [c \nabla g(0, c)] + g(t, u(t)) + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \sum_{s=1}^t (t \nabla \rho(s))^{\overline{\alpha|1}} f(s, u(s)), \quad t \in \mathbb{N}_0. \quad (3)$$

Define the operators

$$Tu(t) = \frac{(t+1)^{\overline{\alpha|1}}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} [c \nabla g(0, c)] + g(t, u(t)) + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \sum_{s=1}^t (t \nabla \rho(s))^{\overline{\alpha|1}} f(s, u(s)), \quad t \in \mathbb{N}_0, \quad (4)$$

$$Au(t) = \frac{(t+1)^{\overline{\alpha-1}}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} [c \nabla g(0, c)] + g(t, u(t)), \quad t \in \mathbb{N}_0, \quad (5)$$

and

$$Bu(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \sum_{s=1}^t (t \nabla \rho(s))^{\overline{\alpha-1}} f(s, u(s)), \quad t \in \mathbb{N}_0. \quad (6)$$

It is evident from (3)-(4) that u is a fixed point of T if and only if u is a solution of (1). First we use Krasnoselskii's fixed point theorem (Theorem ??) to establish global existence of solutions of (1).

Theorem 1 (Global Existence) *Assume that (2) holds and there exist constants $\beta_1 \in [\alpha, 1)$ and $L_1 \geq 0$ such that*

$$\|f(t, u(t))\| \leq L_1 t^{\overline{\beta_1}}, \quad t \in \mathbb{N}_1, \quad (7)$$

then the initial value problem (1) has at least one bounded solution in ℓ^∞ .

Theorem 2 (Global Existence) *Assume that (2) holds and there exist constants $\beta_2 \in [\alpha, 1)$ and $L_2 \geq 0$ such that*

$$\|f(t, u(t))\| \leq L_2 t^{\overline{\beta_2}} \|u(t)\|, \quad t \in \mathbb{N}_1, \quad (8)$$

then the initial value problem (1) has at least one bounded solution in ℓ^∞ provided that

$$L_g + L_2 \Gamma(1 \nabla \beta_2) < 1. \quad (9)$$

Theorem 3 (Global Uniqueness) *Assume that (2) holds and there exist constants $\gamma \in [\alpha, 1)$ and $M \geq 0$ such that*

$$\|f(t, u) \nabla f(t, v)\|_\infty \leq t^{\overline{\gamma}} M \|u \nabla v\|_\infty, \quad t \in \mathbb{N}_1, \quad (10)$$

for any pair of elements u and v in ℓ^∞ . Then the initial value problems (1) has unique bounded solution in ℓ^∞ provided that $\rho = L_g + M \Gamma(1 \nabla \gamma) < 1$.

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Convergence complète des suites de variables aléatoires LNQD, application au modèles autorégressifs d'ordre 1

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Résumé : In this work, a new concentration inequality and complete convergence of weighted sums for arrays of row-wise linearly negative quadrant dependent (*LNQD*, in short) random variables has been established, we also obtained a result dealing with complete convergence of first-order autoregressive processes with identically distributed *LNQD* innovations.

Mots-Clefs : Autoregressive process, complete convergence, *LNQD* sequence, weighted sums.

1 Introduction

The concept of complete convergence of a sequence of random variables was introduced by [1] as follows. A sequence $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ of random variables converges completely to the constant C if $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(|X_n - C| > \varepsilon) < \infty$ for all $\varepsilon > 0$. By the Borel-Cantelli lemma, this implies $X_n \rightarrow C$ almost surely (a.s.), and the converse implication is true if the $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$ are independent. [1] proved that the sequence of arithmetic means of independent and identically distributed (i.i.d.) random variables converges completely to the expected value if the variance of the summands is finite. [2] proved the converse. The [2], [1] result may be formulated as follows. This result has been generalized and extended in several directions and carefully studied by many authors. The following lemmas play an essential role in our main result.

2 Main results

Theorem 1 Let $\{X_{ni}, 1 \leq i \leq n, n \geq 1\}$ be a sequence of row-wise identically distributed *LNQD* random variables and $\{X_{p,ni}, 1 \leq i \leq n, n \geq 1\}$, $p = 2, 3$, be defined by:

$$\begin{aligned} X_{1,ni} &= \nabla a_n \mathbb{I}_{\{X_{ni} < -a_n\}} + X_{ni} \mathbb{I}_{\{|X_{ni}| \leq a_n\}} + a_n \mathbb{I}_{\{X_{ni} > a_n\}}, \\ X_{2,ni} &= (X_{ni} - a_n) \mathbb{I}_{\{X_{ni} > a_n\}}, \quad X_{3,ni} = (X_{ni} + a_n) \mathbb{I}_{\{X_{ni} < -a_n\}}. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Assume that there exists a $\tau > 0$ satisfying $\sup_{|\mu| \leq \tau} \mathbb{E}(e^{\mu X_{11}}) \leq A_\tau < \infty$, where A_τ is a positive constant depending only on τ , $\sum_{i=1}^n b_{ni}^2 = O((\log n)^{-1})$.

Then for any $\varepsilon > 0$ and $\mu \in (0, \tau]$,

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\left| \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ni} (X_{p,ni} \nabla \mathbb{E} X_{p,ni}) \right| \geq \varepsilon \right) \leq \Phi(\mu, \varepsilon, \tau, a) \frac{1}{n^{a/2} \log n}, \quad p = 2, 3. \quad (2)$$

Where $\Phi(\mu, \varepsilon, \tau, a) = \frac{2^{a+1} a^a e^{-a} D D' A_\tau}{\mu^{2+a} K_1^a (\mathbb{E}(X_{11})^2)^{a/2} \varepsilon^2}$, choosing $a > 2$

Theorem 2 Let $\{X_{ni}, 1 \leq i \leq n, n \geq 1\}$ be an array of row-wise identically distributed LNQD random variables such that $\mathbb{E} X_{ni} = 0$ satisfying $\mathbb{E} |X_{11}|^{\gamma+1} < \infty$ for some $\gamma \geq 1$. Assume that $\{b_{ni}, 1 \leq i \leq n, n \geq 1\}$ is an array of constants satisfying

$$\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |b_{ni}| = O(c_n^{-\delta}), \quad 0 < c_n \uparrow \infty, \quad \text{for all any } \delta > 0 \text{ and } a_n c_n^{-\delta} \leq 1, \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n b_{ni}^2 = O\left(\frac{1}{\log n}\right).$$

Then $\sum_{i=1}^n b_{ni} X_{ni}$ converges completely to zero.

3 Applications to the results to AR(1) model

The basic object of this section is applying the results to first-order autoregressive processes (AR(1)).

We consider an autoregressive time series of first order AR(1) defined by

$$X_{n+1} = \theta X_n + \zeta_{n+1}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (4)$$

where $\{\zeta_n, n \geq 0\}$ is a sequence of identically distributed LNQD random variables with $\zeta_0 = X_0 = 0$, $0 < \mathbb{E} \zeta_k^4 < \infty$, $k = 1, 2, \dots$ and where θ is a parameter with $|\theta| < 1$. Here, we can rewrite X_{n+1} in (4) as follows:

$$X_{n+1} = \theta^{n+1} X_0 + \theta^n \zeta_1 + \theta^{n-1} \zeta_2 + \dots + \zeta_{n+1}. \quad (5)$$

Theorem 3 If $\{\zeta_n, n \geq 1\}$ is a sequence of identically distributed LNQD random variables such that $|\zeta_1|^4 < \alpha$, then for any $R > 0$ real, $\tilde{\varepsilon} > \frac{\mathbb{E} \zeta_1^2}{R^2}$ and $0 < \beta < \frac{\alpha}{e^\alpha \nabla \alpha \nabla 1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P} \left(\left| \sum_{j=1}^n (\zeta_j^2 \nabla \mathbb{E} \zeta_j^2) \right| \geq (R^2 \tilde{\varepsilon} \nabla \mathbb{E} \zeta_1^2) n \right) &\leq 2 \exp \left\{ \nabla \beta \frac{(R^2 \tilde{\varepsilon} \nabla \mathbb{E} \zeta_1^2)^2 n}{36} \right\} \\ &+ 2 \frac{\tilde{\Phi}(\tilde{\varepsilon}, \tau, a)}{n^{a/2+1}} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Where $\tilde{\Phi}(\tilde{\varepsilon}, \tau, a) = 9 \frac{2^{a+1} a^a e^{-a} D D' A_\tau}{\mu^{a+2} K_1^a (\mathbb{E} \zeta_1^4)^{a/2} (R^2 \tilde{\varepsilon} \nabla \mathbb{E} \zeta_1^2)^2}$

Corollary 4 The sequence $(\hat{\theta}_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ completely converges to the parameter θ of the first-order autoregressive process.



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Commande optimale pour un modèle d'irrigation

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Mots-Clefs : Commande optimale, principe du maximum de Pontryagin généralisé, contrainte d'état

La planification des systèmes d'irrigation est le processus de détermination de la quantité d'eau utilisée dans l'irrigation de cultures durant la saison de production. Plusieurs modèles d'irrigation ont été posés et étudiés dans le but de définir des stratégies optimales pour répondre à divers critères de rendement. La plupart des approches faites ne reposent pas sur une étude analytique des propriétés théoriques de la solution optimale. Le modèle qu'on propose est basé sur la simplification d'un modèle d'irrigation existant [2] afin d'établir une étude analytique sur la stratégie optimale. Le modèle proposé est défini comme suit

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{S} &= k_1 \left(\nabla \varphi(t) K_S(S) \nabla (1 - \nabla \varphi(t)) K_R(S) + k_2 u(t) \right) \\ \dot{B} &= k_3 \varphi(t) K_S(S)\end{aligned}$$

avec condition initiale (date de semis)

$$S(0) = 1 \quad \text{et} \quad B(0) = 0$$

Les variables d'état étant l'humidité du sol et la biomasse produite (notées S et B respectivement). Le contrôle (noté u) représente le débit d'eau entrant.

Hypothèse 1. K_S et K_R sont des fonctions non décroissantes linéaires par morceaux et Lipschitz continues définies de $[0, 1]$ à valeurs dans $[0, 1]$, valant 0 en $S = 0$ et 1 en $S = 1$. De plus il existe $S^* \in (0, 1)$ tel que

$$K_S(S) = 1, \quad S \in [S^*, 1]; \quad K_S(S) < 1, \quad S \in [0, S^*)$$

K_S et K_R représentent respectivement la transpiration et l'évaporation des cultures.

Hypothèse 2. φ est une fonction de classe C^1 croissante de $[0, T]$ dans $[0, 1]$.

Hypothèse 3. k_1, k_2, k_3 sont des paramètres positifs avec

$$k_2 > 1.$$

Le but, sous ces hypothèses, est de minimiser la quantité d'eau utilisée $\int_0^T u(t) dt$ pour l'irrigation des cultures sous une contrainte de production de biomasse au moment de la récolte $B(T) \geq \bar{B}$. Pour ce problème particulier on donne une condition suffisante sur la cible qui garantit que toute solution optimale ne sature pas la contrainte d'état.

Pour notre étude, on s'intéresse à analyser les solutions potentiellement optimales en fonction de la contrainte de cible avant d'appliquer le principe de maximum de Pontryagin généralisé [1] et d'étudier le cas des arcs singuliers où on montre qu'une stratégie avec arc singulier (dénomé SOS pour Saturated One Shot) peut être mieux qu'un simple contrôle bang bang (dénomé OS pour One Shot) tel qu'il est couramment utilisé.

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Stability analysis of predator prey systems by using the extending fractional Routh-Hurwitz criterion

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Résumé : The Routh-Hurwitz stability criterion is a useful tool for investigating the stability of linear and non linear ordinary differential equations. Recently this criterion has been generalized to fractional equations of order $\alpha \in [0; 1)$. In this work we attempt to extend it to fractional equations of order $\alpha \in [0; 2)$.

Mots-Clefs : Fractional derivative , Routh-Hurwitz criterion , Asymptotic stability.

1 Introduction

The Routh-Hurwitz criterion is a useful algebraic method that provides information about the stability of linear systems without involving root solving. For a linear system having the characteristic polynomial as

$$P(\lambda) = \lambda^n + a_1\lambda^{n-1} + a_2\lambda^{n-2} + \dots + a_n, \quad (1)$$

where all the coefficients a_i are real constants, for $i = 1, \dots, n$, define the n Hurwitz matrices using the coefficients a_i of the characteristic polynomial:

$$H_1 = (a_1), H_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & 1 \\ a_3 & a_2 \end{pmatrix}, H_3 = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & 1 & 0 \\ a_3 & a_2 & a_1 \\ a_5 & a_4 & a_3 \end{pmatrix}, \dots$$

where $a_j = 0$ if $j > n$. All of the roots of the polynomial $P(\lambda)$ have negative real part iff the determinants of all Hurwitz matrices are positive ($\det H_j > 0$, $j = 1, \dots, n$).

Some fractional-order Routh-Hurwitz conditions are offered for a fractional system of order $\alpha \in [0, 1)$. In this work we will extend the Fractional-order Routh-Hurwitz conditions for an order $\alpha \in [0; 2)$.

2 Principal results

As is known, there are many different definitions of the fractional derivative. In this paper, we use the Caputo definition of fractional derivative, it's given by:

$${}_0D_t^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(m - \alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{m - \alpha - 1} f^{(m)}(\tau) d\tau. \quad (2)$$

Where, m is the first integer greater than α , and $\Gamma(\cdot)$ is the Gamma function. Consider the system :

$${}_0D_t^\alpha x(t) = f(x(t)), \quad \alpha \in [0, 2) \quad (3)$$

Where $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

The characteristic equation of the Jacobian matrix of (??) evaluated at any fixed point can be written as (??), where all the coefficients in (??) are real. Using the Matignon's results(see [?]), the equilibrium solution of (??) is locally asymptotically stable if the following conditions are satisfied:

$$|\arg(\lambda)| > \frac{\alpha\pi}{2}, \quad (4)$$

Proposition 1

For $n = 2$ the necessary and sufficient conditions for every $\alpha \in [0, 2[$ to have (??) satisfied are

$$a_2 > 0 \text{ and } a_1 > -2\sqrt{a_2} \cos(\alpha \frac{\pi}{2}). \quad (5)$$

Proposition 2

For $n = 3$ and $\alpha \in [0, 2)$. If $D(P) < 0$. Then, the necessary and sufficient conditions to have (??) satisfied are

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_3 > 0 \\ \frac{2}{\pi} \tan^{-1}(-3\sqrt{3} \frac{u-v}{3(u+v)+2a_1}) > \alpha \end{array} \right.$$

where

$$u = \sqrt[3]{\frac{-q + \sqrt{\frac{4}{27}p^3 + q^2}}{2}} \text{ and } v = \sqrt[3]{\frac{-q - \sqrt{\frac{4}{27}p^3 + q^2}}{2}} \quad (6)$$

with

$$p = a_2 - \frac{a_1^2}{3} \text{ and } q = \frac{a_1}{27}(2a_1^2 - 9a_2) + a_3. \quad (7)$$

3 Conclusion

The Routh-Hurwitz conditions have been extended in this work to fractional system of order $\alpha \in [0, 2)$. In order to illustrate the results, the proposed conditions have been applied to some systems. Finally some numerical simulations are given to confirm the theoretical results.

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Oscillation de la pluie dans un modèle mathématique de l'orage

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Résumé : On considère un système d'équations intégro-différentielles modélisant l'écoulement ascendant de l'air humide avec la condensation de la vapeur d'eau. Dans le résultat du calcul on trouve l'oscillation de la vitesse de l'écoulement et de la quantité de l'eau liquide contenue dans l'air. On démontre aussi l'existence et l'unicité de la solution de l'équation de l'état hydrostatique de l'air humide.

Mots-Clefs : Équation intégro-différentielle, oscillation, mouvement de l'air, condensation de la vapeur d'eau

1 Introduction

Nous allons présenter le résultat obtenu essentiellement dans [3]. Plus précisément, on considère un système d'équations intégro-différentielles modélisant l'écoulement ascendant de l'air humide avec la condensation de la vapeur d'eau, analogue à celui de [1], mais corrigé pour être plus conforme aux conditions naturelles. Le résultat du calcul numérique de ce modèle montre une oscillation de la solution, qui peut s'amplifier, peut s'amortir ou peut être essentiellement stable.

2 Modèle mathématique d'un orage

Le mouvement de l'air humide dans une "cheminée" de section $S(z)$ peut être décrit par le système d'équations

$$S(z) \frac{\partial \varrho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(S(z)\varrho v) = -S(z)H_{tr}, \quad (1)$$

$$\varrho \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) = -R_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\varrho T) - g[\Sigma + \varrho], \quad (2)$$

$$\varrho c_v \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) - R_1 T \left(\frac{\partial \varrho}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial \varrho}{\partial z} \right) = (R_1 T + L_{tr})H_{tr}, \quad (3)$$

où g est l'accélération de pesanteur, c_v la chaleur spécifique, L_{tr} la chaleur latente, H_{tr} la quantité de condensation et Σ la quantité de l'eau liquide contenue dans l'air. Les fonctions v , ϱ , T représentent la vitesse verticale, la densité et la température.

3 Équation de l'état hydrostatique d'un air humide

Nous considérons aussi le système d'équations de l'état hydrostatique d'un air humide

$$\varrho c_v \frac{dT}{dz} - R_1 T \frac{d\varrho}{dz} = \vartheta \left(R_1 T + L_{tr} \right) \left(\bar{\pi}_{vs}(T) \frac{d}{dz} \log \varrho - \frac{d}{dz} \bar{\pi}_{vs}(T) \right), \quad (4)$$

$$R_1 \frac{d}{dz} (\varrho T) = -g\varrho. \quad (5)$$

Nous démontrons l'existence et l'unicité de la solution (ϱ, T) de (4)–(5). Cette solution est utilisée pour définir les conditions aux limites pour (1)–(3).

4 Résultat du calcul numérique

Nous montrons le résultat du calcul de la solution du système d'équations (1)–(3) effectué par la méthode de différences finies. Le résultat montre des aspects très curieux: oscillation de la solution. Selon les conditions de la hauteur de la “chminée” et de la température sur le fond de la “chminée”, l'oscillation s'amortit, s'amplifie ou reste essentiellement stable. On constate aussi le décalage de l'oscillation de la vitesse de l'écoulement et de celle de la quantité de l'eau liquide contenue dans l'air. On peut interpréter ce phénomène comme suit: l'écoulement ascendant de l'air humide produit l'eau liquide, qui s'accumule dans l'air, et, quand leur masse devient grande, ceci freine l'ascension de l'air; la diminution de la vitesse ascendante de l'air implique la diminution de la production des gouttelettes d'eau et des morceaux de glace; à cause de la chute de l'eau liquide et donc la diminution de leur masse dans l'air consente à l'air de reprendre son ascension plus rapide et l'air peut recommencer le même cycle de phénomènes.

5 Comparaison avec l'équation intégrô-différentielle de Volterra

Nous présentons aussi la comparaison du comportement de la solution avec l'équation intégrô-différentielle de Volterra ayant la forme

$$y'(t) = -a \int_0^t \exp\left(-\frac{\pi(t-s)^2}{4b^2}\right) (y(s) - c) ds + d. \quad (6)$$

Selon le choix des paramètres a, b, c, d on trouve l'oscillation de la solution $y(t)$ qui s'amortit, s'amplifie ou reste essentiellement stable de manière similaire à l'oscillation de la vitesse de l'écoulement et de celle de la quantité de l'eau liquide contenue dans l'air, solution du système d'équations (1)–(3).

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NUMERICAL STUDY OF BLOW-UP IN SOLUTIONS TO GENERALIZED TWO DIMENSIONAL BENJAMIN-ONO EQUATIONS

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Résumé : We present a numerical study of solutions to the generalized two dimensional Benjamin-Ono equations with critical and supercritical nonlinearity for localized initial data.

$$(u_t + u^n u_x + H u_{xx})_x + \lambda u_{yy} = 0$$

where H is the Hilbert transform and where $\lambda = 1$ (KPII-BO) or $\lambda = -1$ (KPI-BO).
In the cases with blow-up, we use a dynamic rescaling to identify the type of the singularity and we present a discussion of the observed blow-up scenarios.

Mots-Clefs : blow-up, Benjamin-Ono equation, Fourier spectral method.

1 Introduction

The Benjamin-Ono (BO) is a classical example of completely integrable one-dimensional equations, maybe not so well-known as the Korteweg de Vries or the cubic nonlinear Schrödinger equations though. A striking fact is that a complete rigorous resolution of the Cauchy problem by IST techniques is still incomplete for the BO equations for arbitrary large initial data. On the other hand, this problem can be solved by "PDE" techniques, for arbitrary initial data in relatively big spaces but no general result on the long time behavior of "large" solutions is known with the notable exception of stability issues of solitons and multisolitons.

The Benjamin-Ono (BO) equation is the model of dispersive long wave motion in a weakly nonlinear two-fluid system, where the interface is subject to capillarity and bottom fluid is infinitely deep, It has a $2 + 1$ dimensional generalization for essentially one-dimensional wave phenomena with weak transverse effects, the two dimensional Benjamin-Ono (KP-BO) equations. In this work we first review the known mathematical results concerning the two dimensional Benjamin-Ono equations, we also show the theoretical result of stability of solitary wave solutions to these equations, then we present a numerical study of solutions to the generalized two dimensional Benjamin-Ono equations with critical and supercritical nonlinearity for localized initial data with a single minimum and single maximum. In the cases with blow-up, we use a dynamic rescaling to identify the type of the singularity.

2 The $2 + 1$ dimensional generalized Benjamin-Ono equation

In this section we review the known mathematical results concerning the $2 + 1$ dimensional generalized Benjamin-Ono equations and we also show the theoretical result of stability of solitary wave solutions to these equations.

3 Numerical methods.

In this section we present the numerical methods to be used in this work to integrate the gKP-BO equations. The main tool will be a direct integration of the equations with a Fourier spectral method for the spatial coordinates, and a fourth order exponential time differencing (ETD) scheme for the time integration. We also discuss a dynamic rescaling of the equation in order to study blow-up cases in more detail.

4 The L_2 critical case $n = \frac{4}{5}$ and the supercritical case $n = 1$.

We consider the L_2 critical case $n = \frac{4}{5}$ and discuss various examples. In the cases with blow-up, we try to identify the type of the singularity. The same analysis is performed in this section for the case $n = 1$ as an example for a supercritical situation.

5 Conclusion.

In this work we have numerically solved the Cauchy problem for the gKP-BO equations for smooth localized initial data with a single minimum and single maximum. The results can be summarized in the following:

Consider the Cauchy problem for the gKP-BO equations with initial data u_0 with a single global minimum or a single global maximum. Then

*For $n < \frac{4}{5}$, the solution is smooth for all t .

*For $n = 1$, the solution is smooth for KPII-BO equation and blow-up in finite time for KPI-BO.

*For $n > 1$, there is a blow-up for both KPI-BO and KPII-BO equation.

An important open question is the condition on the initial data to lead to blow-up. It is unclear whether the relevant quantity is simply the energy, or whether this is related to the mass and energy of solitons in the cases where these exist.

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Mixture Stochastic Volatility Model : Application to Exchange Rate Modeling

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Résumé : The main objective of this paper is to propose a new class of Mixture Stochastic Volatility models that constitute another class of nonlinear time series models of the conditional variance, which is more flexible than the SV models. An estimation method based on the Expectation-Maximization (EM) algorithm and particle filters is proposed. The performance of this algorithm is shown via a simulation studies and this Mixture Stochastic Volatility models are fitted to the daily Euro/Dinar Algerian (EUR/DZD) exchange log-return series.

Mots-Clefs : Stochastic volatility model, Mixture models, State space models, Particle Filters and Smoothers.

1 Introduction

Modeling and forecasting volatility in financial markets (time series) have attracted a great interest in financial and economic literature. Two prominent classes of models, *ARCH* (and its generalization, *GARCH*) and stochastic volatility (*SV*), have emerged as the dominant approaches for modeling financial volatility. The general comparison of the performance of the *SV* models and that of *ARCH/GARCH* is not simple because they came from different ideas so they represent different models. In various empirical studies it has been shown that the *SV* model provides a basis for more accurate forecasts of volatility than those provided by *GARCH* (1,1) models (Pulgarin, 2001; Shephard, 1996; Kim et al., 1998; Taylor, 1994; Ghysels et al., 1996; and Daniélsson, 1998). Furthermore, *SV* models have a closer connection with financial economics theory (Carnero et al., 2004; Malmsten Teräsvirta, 2004).

Various extensions of the basic *SV* and basic *ARCH* have been proposed in the economic literature in order to explain some common features characterizing financial time series such as change in regime, high kurtosis, asymmetry, heavy-tailed errors, periodicity in stochastic conditional variance and multimodality of the marginal distribution. Wong and Li (2001) proposed to add more flexibility to the Mixture Autoregressive model *MAR* (Wong and Li, 2000) by introducing Mixture Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedastic model (*MAR-ARCH*). This new mixture class has dominated the modeling of time series in the last two decades. Several extensions of the mixture of *ARCH* models (Wong and Li, 2001) have been proposed in time series literature, in particular the economic series (Mixture *GARCH* models, Zhang and al., 2006; Mixture multivariate *GARCH*, Bauwens and al., 2007; mixture *VAR* models, Fong and al., 2007; threshold mixture *GARCH*, Giannikis and al., 2008; and others). However, Compared to the mixture *ARCH* literature, the literature on mixture *SV* is more limited. Some models

have been proposed where normal mixture models are introduced as an observation error (Kim and Stoffer, 2008; Xu and Knight, 2013).

Modeling exchange rate volatility has important implications in a range of areas in macroeconomics and finance, it has received great attention in the volatility modeling literature. Several contributions have introduced flexibility in the *GARCH* and *SV* models. Alexander and Lazar (2006) developed normal mixture *GARCH* models to capture the dynamics of three US dollar foreign exchange rates (British pound, euro and Japanese yen). Bauwens and al. (2006) modeled the exchange rate of the Norwegian Krone/Euro. Chan and al. (2009) used *MARCH* models to model the Australian interest rate swap market. Hamdi and Souam (2013, 2017) proposed mixture periodic *GARCH* to model the spot rates of the Algerian dinar against Euro and U.S. dollar. Kim and Stoffer (2008) developed normal mixture *SV* model, and used it to model the pound/dollar daily exchange rates.

The main objective of this paper is to propose a new class of Mixture Stochastic Volatility models that constitute another class of nonlinear time series models of the conditional variance, which is more flexible than the *SV* models. This generalization of *SV* models consists of a mixture of *KSV*-components, and which may be defined through the conditional distribution of the underlying process, given *K* parallel volatility. This approach is motivated by the belief that the changes in variance are caused by economic and political conditions, and volatility cannot be predicted accurately only on past returns, unlike the case of *ARCH/GARCH* models family. In the other hand, this formulation can capture several stylized facts characterizing financial series, in particular multimodality of the marginal distribution. So, the class of *SV* models has been regarded as a promising alternative to the *MARCH*-type models.

We note here that *M-SV* models can be expressed as state space models. Particle filters are Sequential Monte Carlo methods which can be applied to the general state space models. We describe an estimation methodology based on the particle filters and smoothers combined with *EM* algorithm to evaluate the complete likelihood function (Kim and Stoffer, 2008; Boussaha and Hamdi, 2017; Boussaha and al., 2018). The performance of this algorithm is shown via simulation studies and this Mixture Stochastic Volatility models are fitted to the daily Euro/Dinar Algerian (*EUR/DZD*) exchange log-return series provided by the Bank of Algeria, through which we demonstrate the usefulness of the *M-SV* formulation.

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Darboux Problem for Fractional Partial Differential Equations in Fréchet Spaces

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Résumé : We provide some existence results for the Darboux problem of partial fractional differential equations by applying a generalization of the classical Darbo fixed point theorem for Fréchet spaces associated with the concept of measure of noncompactness.

Mots-Clefs : Darboux problem; Caputo fractional order derivative; measure of noncompactness; Fréchet spaces.

1 Introduction

we discuss the existence of solutions for the following fractional partial differential equations

$$({}^c D_0^r u)(t, x) = f(t, x, u), \text{ if } (t, x) \in J := [0, +\infty) \times [0, b], \quad (1)$$

$$u(t, 0) = \phi(t), \text{ if } t \in [0, +\infty), \quad (2)$$

$$u(0, x) = \varphi(x), \text{ if } x \in [0, b], \quad (3)$$

where $b > 0$, ${}^c D_0^r$ is the standard Caputo's fractional derivative of order $r = (r_1, r_2) \in (0, 1] \times (0, 1]$, $f : [0, +\infty) \times [0, b] \times E \rightarrow E$ is a given function $\psi : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow E$, $\varphi : [0, b] \rightarrow E$ are given absolutely continuous functions with $\phi(0) = \varphi(0)$.

We initiate the existence of solutions for Darboux problem with an application of a generalization of the classical Darbo fixed point theorem, and the concept of measure of noncompactness in Fréchet spaces.

2 Preliminaries

Lemma 1 [1] *If Y is a bounded subset of Fréchet space X , then for each $\epsilon > 0$, there is a sequence $\{y_k\}_{k=1}^\infty \subset Y$ such that*

$$\mu_n(Y) \leq 2\mu_n(\{y_k\}_{k=1}^\infty) + \epsilon; \text{ for } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

Lemma 2 [5] *If $\{u_k\}_{k=1}^\infty \subset L^1(J)$ is uniformly integrable, then $\mu_n(\{u_k\}_{k=1}^\infty)$ is measurable and for $n \in \mathbb{N}$,*

$$\mu_n \left(\left\{ \int_0^t \int_0^x u_k(s, y) dy ds \right\}_{k=1}^\infty \right) \leq 2 \int_0^t \int_0^x \mu_n(\{u_k(s, y)\}_{k=1}^\infty) dy ds.$$

for each $t \in [0, n]$.

Lemma 3 [4] Let Ω be a nonempty subset of a Fréchet space X , and let $A : \Omega \rightarrow X$ be a continuous operator which transforms bounded subsets of Ω onto bounded ones. One says that A satisfies the Darbo condition with constants $(k_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ with respect to the family of measures of noncompactness $\{\mu_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, if

$$\mu_n(A(B)) \leq k_n \mu_n(B),$$

for each bounded set $B \subset \Omega$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$. If $k_n < 1; n \in \mathbb{N}$ then A is called a contraction with respect to $\{\mu_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$

In the sequel, we will make use of the following generalization of the classical Darbo fixed point theorem for Fréchet spaces.

Theorem 4 [2, 3] Let Ω be a nonempty, bounded, closed and convex subset of a Fréchet space X , and let $V : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ be a continuous mapping. Suppose that V is a contraction with respect to the family of measures of noncompactness $\{\mu_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$. Then V has at least one fixed point in the set Ω .

3 Main Results

Proof. Define the operator $A : C(\mathbb{R}_+ \times [0, b], E) \nabla \rightarrow C(\mathbb{R}_+ \times [0, b], E)$:

$$\begin{aligned} (Au)(t, x) &= z(t, x) + \frac{1}{\Gamma(r_1)\Gamma(r_2)} \\ &\times \int_0^t \int_0^x (t \nabla s)^{r_1-1} (x \nabla \tau)^{r_2-1} f(s, \tau, u) d\tau ds. \end{aligned}$$

Clearly, the fixed points of the operator A are solutions of the problem (1)-(3).

Step1. $A : B_{R_n} \nabla \rightarrow B_{R_n}$ is continuous.

Step2. $A(B_{R_n})$ is bounded

Step3. For each subset D of B_{R_n} , $\mu_n(A(D)) \leq l_n \mu_n(D)$.

As a consequence of Step 1 to 3 and condition (4) with Theorem 4, we can conclude that A has at least one fixed point which is a solution of problem (1)-(3).

4 An example

We consider the following fractional order partial hyperbolic differential equations of the form:

$${}^c D_0^r(u(t, x)) = \frac{1}{8e^{t+x+3}} \frac{|u(t, x)|}{(1 + |u(t, x)|)}, \quad \text{if } (t, x) \in [0, +\infty) \times [0, 1], \quad (4)$$

$$u(t, 0) = t, \quad \text{if } t \in [0, +\infty), \quad (5)$$

$$u(0, x) = x^2, \quad \text{if } x \in [0, 1] \quad (6)$$

We have

$$f(t, x, u_{t,x}) = \frac{1}{8e^{t+x+3}} \frac{|u(t, x)|}{(1 + |u(t, x)|)}, \quad (t, x) \in [0, +\infty) \times [0, 1],$$



Hence (a_2) is satisfied with

$$p(t, x) = \frac{1}{8e^{t+x+3}} \quad \text{and} \quad q(t, x) = \frac{2}{8e^{t+x+3}}$$

where the conditions $(a_1), (a_4)$ are satisfied with $n \in [0, +\infty)$ and $b = 1$, we obtained

$$\frac{4n^{r_1} b^{r_2} p^*}{\Gamma(r_1 + 1)\Gamma(r_2 + 1)} < 1$$

which is satisfied for each $(r_1, r_2) \in (0, 1] \times (0, 1]$. Consequently, Theorem ?? implies that problem (4)-(6) has at least one solution.

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On Stability for Some Switched Dynamical Systems

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Résumé : In this paper, we deal with a kind of neutral stochastic delay systems (NSDSs) with Markovian switching and Levy noise. By using the generalized Itô formula and by virtue of the M-matrix theory, we present sufficient conditions to assure exponential stability in p th moment. We also give an example that illustrates our results.

Mots-Clefs : Exponential stability, stochastic system, Markovian switching and Levy Noise.

1 Introduction

Neutral stochastic delay systems (NSDSs) play an important role in various fields such as population dynamics, distributed networks and chemical process control [8, 9]. To describe the random failures and abrupt change or sudden disturbances arising in many physical systems, Markov chain and jump-diffusion systems are the most appropriate answers to the description. The so-called a Markovian switching system is a kind of hybrid systems that contain two components representing the state and the mode (i. e., jump parameter). It is well known that one of the subjects under scrutiny is the stability of stochastic systems [10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16]. Moreover, time delay that usually appears in systems, is often the cause of instability. Stability of stochastic systems with delay was dealt with for instance in [3, 4, 5, 6, 7], just to list a brief account of recent contributions.

In [7], Xie and Zhang have studied asymptotic boundedness and exponential stability in p th moment when $p \geq 2$, for stochastic neutral differential equations with time-variable delay and Markovian switching. In [4], the authors have considered the problem of p th moment exponential stability when $p > 0$, for stochastic delayed hybrid systems with a Levy noise. By virtue of the M-matrix theory, they have proposed sufficient conditions to guarantee exponential stability in p th moment for $p \geq 2$.

In [6], Li and Deng have focused in their work on neutral stochastic hybrid systems with a Levy noise and constant delay. They have investigated the almost sure stability with general

decay rate by introducing a kind of ψ -function, including the almost sure exponential stability by taking $\psi(t) = e^t$, ($t > 0$) and the almost sure polynomial stability. Note that, we are curious to have generalize stability from the constant delay case to the time-varying delay one, that not easy to conduct. In [3], without setting that the derivative of the time-varying delay is less than one, Chen, Shi and Lim present conditions for exponential stability in p th ($p \geq 1$) moment and the almost sure exponential stability for neutral stochastic time-varying delay systems with Markovian switching. They have applied the generalized integral inequality and the nonnegative local martingale convergence theorem.

The main contribution of this paper is giving conditions to assure existence and uniqueness of global solutions and the p th moment exponential stability for neutral stochastic time-varying delay systems with Markovian switching and Levy noise. By the Lyapunov function technique for $p \geq 1$ and by the M-matrix approach for $p \geq 3$, we extend the work of Chen, Shi and Lim in [3] to the case of Levy noise. We also generalize the paper of Li and Deng in [6] to the case with time-varying delay. Here we only consider exponential stability in p th moment.

The content of this paper is organized as follows. Section 1 gives the model and several preliminary results. Section 2 proves the main result of existence and uniqueness of global solutions and conditions for exponential stability in p th moment. Section 3 presents an example to verify the effectiveness of our work.

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Functional characterizations of trace spaces in Lipschitz domains

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Abstract : *Using a factorization theorem of Douglas, we prove functional characterizations of trace spaces $H^s(\partial\Omega)$ involving a family of positive self-adjoint operators. Our method is based on the use of a suitable operator by taking the trace on the boundary $\partial\Omega$ of a bounded Lipschitz domain $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and applying Moore-Penrose pseudo-inverse properties together with a special inner product on $H^1(\Omega)$. Moreover, generalized results of the Moore-Penrose pseudo-inverse are also established.*

Key word: Lipschitz domains, trace spaces, trace operators and Moore-Penrose inverse.

Asymptotic stability of Asymptotically $w\nabla$ Periodic Solution of Recurrent Neural Networks with Mixed Delays under Activation Functions Hölder Continuous

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Résumé : Using the Banach fixed point theorem and the w -periodic limit functions, we establish some results regarding the existence and uniqueness of asymptotically w -periodic solution of *RNNs* with mixed delays. Further, by constructing a suitable Lyapunov, sufficient conditions are obtained for the asymptotical stability of the above model when the activation functions are Hölder Continuous.

Mots-Clefs : Asymptotically w -periodic function, recurrent neural network, Banach fixed point theorem, w -periodic limit functions, asymptotic stability.

1 Introduction

The model of the delayed neural network considered in this paper is described by the following integro-differential equations

$$\begin{aligned}
 x'_i(t) = & \nabla a_i x_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n (c_{ij}(t) f_j(x_j(t)) + d_{ij}(t) g_j(x_j(t \nabla \tau))) \\
 & + \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij}(t) \int_{-\infty}^t k_{ij}(t \nabla s) h_j(x_j(s)) ds + J_i(t), \quad 1 \leq i \leq n, t > 0.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1}$$

with initial condition $x_i(s) = \phi(s)$ with $\phi(t) = (\phi_1(t), \phi_2(t), \dots, \phi_n(t))^t \in C([\nabla \infty, 0], \mathbb{R})$

n is the number of neurons in the neural network, $x_j(t)$ the state of the i th neuron at time t . f_j , g_j and h_j are the activation functions of j th neuron. $c_{ij}(t)$, $d_{ij}(t)$, $p_{ij}(t)$ indicate the connection weights, the discretely delayed connection weights, and the distributively delayed connection weights between i th neuron and j th neuron at time t . $J_i(t)$: the external bias on i th neuron. a_i : the rate with which the i th neuron will reset its potential to the resting state and τ is the constant discrete time delay.

2 Asymptotically $w\nabla$ periodic functions

The notion of asymptotically $w\nabla$ periodic was introduced by Henriquez [3]. After that W.Dimbour has investigated the asymptotically w -periodic solution for different classes of evolution differential equation via w -periodic limit functions in several works, see for example [1].

We denote by

$$C_0(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^n) = \{f \in BC(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^n) : \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |f(t)| = 0\}$$

$$P_w(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^n) = \{f \in BC(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^n) : f \text{ is } w \nabla \text{ periodic}\}$$

Definition 1 [1] Let be $w > 0$, a function $f \in BC(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^n)$ is said to be

1. asymptotically w -periodic (we write $f \in AP_w(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^n)$) if it can be expressed as

$$f = g + h, \quad \text{where } g \in P_w(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^n) \text{ and } h \in C_0(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

2. w -periodic limit ($f \in P_wL(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^n)$) if

$$g(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(t + nw) \text{ is well defined for each } t \in \mathbb{R}^+, \text{ where } n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

W.Dimbour in [1] has showed that if $f \in PL_w(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^n)$, i.e $g(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(t + nw)$ is well-defined for $t \in \mathbb{R}^+$, and $g(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(t + nw)$ uniformly for $t \in \mathbb{R}^+$ then $f \in AP_w(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^n)$.

3 Main results

We assume the following conditions:

(H1) For $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, f_j, g_j and $h_j : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, are Lipschitzians and limit w -periodic functions.

(H2) For all $1 \leq i, j \leq n$, the delayed kernels $k_{i,j} : [0, +\infty[\nabla \rightarrow [0, +\infty[$ are asymptotically w -periodic and there exist a nonnegative constants $k_{i,j}^+, \sigma$ such that :

$$|k_{i,j}(s)| \leq k_{i,j}^+ e^{-\sigma s} \text{ and } \int_0^{+\infty} k_{i,j}(s) ds = 1$$

(H3) we suppose that

$$r = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left(\frac{\sum_{j=1}^n (c_{ij} L_j^f + d_{ij} L_j^g + p_{ij} L_j^h)}{a_i} \right) < 1$$

Theorem 1 Suppose that (H₁) and (H₃) hold, then the system (1) has a unique asymptotically $w \nabla$ periodic in the region

$$B = B(\varphi_0, r) = \{ \varphi \in AP_w(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^n) : |\varphi \nabla \varphi_0| \leq \frac{r\beta}{1 \nabla r} \}$$

where

$$\varphi_0(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-(t-s)a_1} J_1(s) ds \\ \vdots \\ \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-(t-s)a_n} J_n(s) ds \end{pmatrix}^t$$

Theorem 2 Assume that for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, f_j, g_j , and h_j are Hölder continuous functions i.e $|f_j(x) \nabla f_j(y)| < L_j^f |x \nabla y|^{\alpha_j}$, $|g_j(x) \nabla g_j(y)| < L_j^g |x \nabla y|^{\alpha_j}$, and $|h_j(x) \nabla h_j(y)| < L_j^h |x \nabla y|^{\alpha_j}$ for $0 < \alpha_j < 1$. also (H₂) ∇ (H₃) hold, and

$$a_i \nabla \frac{\phi_i(t)}{p_j} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n (L_j^f c_{ij} + d_{ij} L_j^g + p_{ij} L_j^h) \right) > 0, \text{ with } \phi_i(t), p_j > 0 \quad (2)$$

$$a_i \nabla \frac{\phi_i(t)}{p_j} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n (L_j^f c_{ij} + d_{ij} L_j^g + p_{ij} L_j^h) \right) > \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{\phi_i(t)}{q_j} (L^f + j c_{ij} + L_j^g d_{ij} + p_{ij} L_j^h) \right) \quad (3)$$

then the solution of the system (1) is globally asymptotically stable.



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Generalized Birnbaum-Saunders kernels for hazard rate function estimation

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Résumé : We consider the nonparametric kernel method for the hazard rate function estimation. Since the hazard rate function is positively supported, we use the asymmetric kernels in order to avoid the problem of high bias in the boundary region. In this work, we consider the class of generalized Birnbaum-Saunders (GBS) kernels because of its flexibility. The asymptotic properties and optimal bandwidth are established for the proposed estimator. Finally we conduct simulation study for sample finite performance.

Mots-Clefs : Bandwidth, Hazard rate function, Kernel method, Nonparametric estimation.

1 Introduction

Let T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n be a random sample from a distribution with an unknown probability density function f , distribution function F and survival function R which are defined on $[0, \infty[$. The hazard rate function is defined as follows

$$\lambda(t) = \frac{f(t)}{1 - F(t)} = \frac{f(t)}{R(t)}, \quad t > 0$$

The hazard rate function is already studied using reciprocal inverse gaussian (RIG) and Weibull kernels, respectively by [2] and [3]. The aim of this work is to propose the kernel estimator for the hazard rate function using the GBS kernels family, which includes as particular cases, BS-classical (BS), BS-power-exponential (BS-PE) and BS-student-t (BS-t) kernels.

2 A short review on GBS kernels

The kernel estimator of the probability density function (pdf), based on GBS kernels is proposed in [1] and is given as follows

$$\hat{f}_{GBS}(t) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n K_{GBS(h^{\frac{1}{2}}, t, g)}(T_i) \quad (1)$$

where $K_{GBS(h^{\frac{1}{2}}, t, g)}$ is the GBS kernel given by

$$K_{GBS(h^{\frac{1}{2}}, t, g)}(y) = cg \left(\frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{y}{t} + \frac{t}{y} - 2 \right) \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{4h}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{yt}} + \sqrt{\frac{t}{y^3}} \right), \quad y > 0, h > 0, t > 0.$$

where h is the bandwidth, t is the target and g is the generator function; see [1] for more details.

3 Hazard rate function estimation using GBS kernels

The proposed kernel estimator for the hazard rate function estimation based on GBS kernels can be given by

$$\hat{\lambda}_{GBS}(t) = \frac{\hat{f}_{GBS}(t)}{\hat{R}_{GBS}(t)} = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n K_{GBS(h^{\frac{1}{2}}, t, g)}(T_i)}{1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \int_0^t K_{GBS(h^{\frac{1}{2}}, x, g)}(T_i) dx} \quad x > 0, t > 0.$$

where h is bandwidth parameter, such that $h = h(n) \rightarrow 0$ when $n \rightarrow \infty$.

3.1 Asymptotic properties and bandwidth choice

The bias and the variance of the kernel estimator of the hazard rate function using GBS kernels are given by

$$\begin{aligned} Bias(\hat{\lambda}_{GBS}(t)) &= \frac{hu_1(g)(tf'(t) + t^2 f''(t))}{R(t)} + o(h). \\ Var(\hat{\lambda}_{GBS}(t)) &= \frac{n^{-1} h^{\frac{1}{2}} c^2 t^{-1} f(t)}{c_g^2 R^2(t)} + o(n^{-1} h^{\frac{1}{2}}). \end{aligned}$$

The performance of the kernel method depends on the bandwidth h , which controls the smoothness of the estimator. The optimal bandwidth is given by minimizing the mean integrated squared error (MISE)

$$h = \left(\frac{c^2 \int_0^\infty t^{-1} f(t) dt}{c_g^2 u_1^2(g) \int_0^\infty (tf'(t) + t^2 f''(t))^2 dt} \right)^{\frac{2}{5}} n^{\frac{2}{5}}$$

4 Simulation study

In this section, we test the performance of the proposed GBS kernel estimator. We consider the Burr distribution with pdf given by

$$f(x) = \frac{3x^2}{(1+x^3)^2}.$$

We simulated data from Burr distribution and sample sizes $n = 250, 500$ using $N_{sim} = 100$ replications. We have examined performances of the propose estimator via $ISE = \frac{1}{N_{sim}} \int_0^\infty \{\hat{\lambda}_{GBS}(t) - \lambda(t)\}^2 dt$.

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Coupled reaction-diffusion and difference system of cell-cycle dynamics for hematopoiesis process with Dirichlet boundary conditions

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Résumé : This talk deals with a mathematical model describing the cell-cycle dynamics for hematopoietic stem cell population, taking into account their spatial distribution. The model is an age-structured reaction-diffusion system with Dirichlet boundary conditions. The method of characteristics reduces the system to a coupled reaction-diffusion equation and difference equation with nonlocal spatial term and time delay. We study the existence, uniqueness of the solution. We also investigate the global stability of the trivial steady state, and the existence and uniqueness of the positive one. The uniform persistence of the system, when the trivial steady state is unstable, is also proved. Joint work with Mostafa Adimy and Toshikazu Kuniya.

Mots-Clefs : Age-space-structured PDE, Reaction-diffusion system with delay, Dirichlet boundary condition and Cell population dynamics

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An inverse problem for the Laplace equation in a perturbed strip

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Résumé : This paper is concerned with the inverse problem of determining geometric shape of a part γ of the boundary of a perturbed strip Ω from a pair of Cauchy data of a harmonic function u in Ω . We study the direct problem by integral equation method. We seek the solution in the form of combined double- and single-layer potential. For the identification of γ we prove a uniqueness result, and we derive a system of nonlinear integral equations equivalent to our inverse problem. An inversion procedure based on Newton method is developed and used to study the stability of the inverse problem for various experimental configurations.

Mots-Clefs : Green function, Potential theory, Inverse Problem.

1 Introduction

We consider the perturbed strip $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ as follows:

$$\Omega = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 < y < 1 - h(x)\} \quad (1)$$

where $h : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is a continuous function which is a parametrization of a local perturbation of a strip $\Omega_0 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 < y < 1\}$. The boundary Γ of Ω is decomposed as $\Gamma = \Gamma_0 \cup \Gamma_1$ with $\Gamma_0 \cap \Gamma_1 = \emptyset$ and $\Gamma_1 = \Gamma_1^- \cup \gamma \cup \Gamma_1^+$ where γ is a portion of Γ_1 defined by the equation:

$$y = 1 - h(x), \quad x \in [-a, a].$$

We assume that $h \in C^2[-a, a]$, $h(x) = 0$ for $|x| \geq a$ and $0 \leq h(x) \leq h_0 < 1$.

For a given function $f \in H^{3/2}(\mathbb{R})$ consider the Dirichlet problem for the Laplace equation

$$\Delta u = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega \quad (2)$$

subject to the boundary condition

$$u = f \quad \text{on } \Gamma_0, \quad u = 0 \quad \text{on } \Gamma_1. \quad (3)$$

The inverse problem we are concerned with is: given the Cauchy data $f := u|_{\Gamma_0}$ and $g := \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}|_{\Gamma_0}$, determine the shape of the portion γ of the boundary.

This problem arises in electrostatic or thermal imaging methods, detecting a corrosion surface in nondestructive testing ([?]).

2 Direct problem

We will show that the direct problem (2)-(3) is well posed in the space $H^1(\Omega)$. For the representation of the solution we use potential method using the Green function of the unperturbed problem (posed in the strip $\Omega_0 = \mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$). This leads to the resolution of an integral equation posed on γ .

3 Inverse problem

Our approach for solving the inverse problem is based on a system of nonlinear and ill-posed integral equations. Then we obtain the system:

$$S(h)\psi = \frac{1}{2}q + D(h)q, \quad q(x) = u_0(x, 1 - h(x)) \quad (4)$$

$$\mathcal{H}'(h)q - \mathcal{H}(h)\psi = g \quad (5)$$

where $u_0(x, y)$, $(x, y) \in \Omega_0$, is the solution of the unperturbed problem. The system (??)-(??) is linear for ψ and nonlinear for h . Since the integral operators \mathcal{H}' and \mathcal{H} have weakly singular kernels, they are compact, and therefore the integral equation (??) is ill-posed and requires a regularization.

4 Iteration solution of the integral equations

We suggested the following iterative method (Newton type method) for approximately solving the system (??)-(??), (see [?]). It involves a partial linearization of the system with respect to the variable h the boundary parametrization of γ . Given an approximation h_0 , we first solve the linear equation

$$S(h_0)\psi = \frac{1}{2}q + D(h_0)q, \quad q = u_0 \circ h_0 \quad (6)$$

for ψ . Then, keeping ψ fixed, we replace (??) by the linearized equation

$$D\mathcal{H}'(h_0; \omega)q - D\mathcal{H}(h_0, \omega)\psi = -\mathcal{H}(h_0)\psi + \mathcal{H}'(h_0)q + g \quad (7)$$

which we have to solve for ω in order to improve an approximate boundary given by the parametrization h into the new approximation given by $h = h_0 + \omega$. The method consists in iterating this procedure.

5 Numerical examples

In this final section we present some numerical results to exhibit the accuracy and effectiveness of the reconstruction method as described in the previous section.

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Etude de vie accélérée d'un modèle à risques concurrents

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Résumé : Dans ce travail, on propose un nouveau modèle à temps de vie accéléré dont la distribution de base est un modèle à risque concurrents proposée par Bertholon (2001), et qui peut d'écrire aussi bien les pannes accidentelles que les pannes dues au vieillissement. Après la présentation du modèle AFT-B, nous nous sommes intéressés par l'estimation des paramètres inconnus du modèle dans le cas des données censurées.

Mots-Clefs : Données censurées, Modèle à temps de vie accéléré AFT, modèle à risque concurrents.

1 Introduction

De nos jours et vu le développement technologique, les auteurs ont proposé de nouveaux modèles de temps de vie accéléré AFT [Bagdonavicius et al. (2011), Ortega et al. (2009), Goual et al. (2014), Abd el monemg et al. (2017), Seddik-Ameur et al. (2018)]. Les modèles de durées de vie accélérée consistent à augmenter les temps de vie des produits par l'accélération des dégradations provoquant les défaillances. Ce type de modèle a des applications dans la fiabilité, l'analyse de survie, la biologie...etc.

L'objectif de notre travail est de construire un nouveau modèle de durée de vie accéléré basé sur un modèle à risques concurrents proposée en 2001 par Bertholon, aussi d'utiliser la méthode de maximum de vraisemblance pour l'estimation des paramètres dans le cas des données censurées.

2 Présentation du modèle

La loi exponentielle est certainement la plus utilisée pour modéliser des durées de vie de matériels ou bien des temps inter-défaillances de systèmes complexes. D'autres alternatives, notamment les lois Weibull, correspondent souvent mieux à la réalité, par exemple quand le matériel vieillit. En 2001, Bertholon a développé un modèle mettant en compétition différents risques de défaillance. Il a établi un modèle à risques concurrents composé d'une loi exponentielle qui représente les pannes accidentelles et d'une loi de Weibull qui représente le vieillissement. Ce modèle suppose un taux de défaillance constant au départ (qui traduit la cadence des défaillances accidentelles) puis l'apparition d'un taux de défaillance croissant (ce qui signifie le vieillissement). Une variable aléatoire T suivant le modèle à risques concurrents $B(\eta, \gamma, \beta)$ est définie par

$$T = \min(E, W)$$

où

$$E \rightsquigarrow \exp(\eta)$$

$$W \rightsquigarrow W(\gamma, \beta)$$

indépendamment l'une de l'autre.

3 Conclusion

Par ce travail, on a proposé une nouvelle distribution à temps de vie accéléré basé sur le modèle à risques concurrents proposé par Bertholon (AFT-B) dans le cas des données censurées. Après l'étude statistique du modèle proposé et malgré la complexité de cette distribution, nous avons pu mener à bout le calcul d'une estimation des paramètres et de la matrice d'information de Fisher.

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Soliton in Generalized Sobolev Space : Derrick's Problem with twice variable exponent

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Résumé : In this paper we study a class of Lorentz invariant nonlinear field equations in several space dimensions. The main purpose is to obtain soliton-like solutions with variable exponents. The fields are characterized by a topological invariant, which we call the charge. We prove the existence of a static solution which minimizes the energy among the configurations with nontrivial charge. Moreover, under some symmetry assumptions, we prove the existence of infinitely many solutions, which are constrained minima of the energy.

Mots-Clefs : Soliton, variable exponents

1 Introduction

A soliton is a solution of a field equation whose energy travels as a localized packet and which preserves its form under perturbations. Probably, the simplest equation which has soliton solutions is the sine-Gordon equation, $-\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} + \sin \psi = 0$, where $\psi = \psi(x, t)$ is a scalar field, x and t are real numbers representing, respectively, the space and the time variable. Derrick, in a celebrated paper [1], considers the more realistic three-space-dimension model,

$$-\Delta \psi + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} + V'(\psi) = 0, \quad (1)$$

Δ being the 3-dimensional Laplace operator and V' is the gradient of a nonnegative C^1 real function V . In [1] it is proved by a simple rescaling argument that (1) does not possess any nontrivial finite-energy static solution. Derrick proposed some possible ways out of this difficulty. The first proposal was to consider models which are the Euler-Lagrange equations of the action functional relative to the functional $S = \int \int \mathcal{L} dx dt$.

The Lorentz invariant Lagrangian density proposed in [1] has the form

$$\mathcal{L}(\psi) = -\sum \nabla \psi|^2 - |\psi_t|^2)^{\frac{p}{2}} - V(\psi), \quad p > 3. \quad (2)$$

However, Derrick does not continue his analysis and he concludes that a Lagrangian density of type (2) leads to a very complicated differential equation. He has yet to demonstrate either the existence or nonexistence of stable solutions. In this spirit, a considerable amount of work has been done by Benci and collaborators, and a model equation was proposed in [2]. The Lorentz invariant Lagrangian density proposed in [2] has the form $\rho = |\nabla \psi|^2 - |\psi_t|^2$; $\alpha(\rho) = a\rho + b|\rho|^{\frac{p}{2}}$, $p > n$,

$$\mathcal{L}(\psi, \rho) = -\frac{1}{2}\alpha(\rho) - V(\psi). \quad (3)$$

In the case where p is constant, various mathematical results (existence, multiplicity results, asymptotic behavior, . . .), have been obtained for different classes of solution models (see [2, 4, 5] and the references therein).

The study of partial differential equations with $p(x)$ -growth condition has received more and more attention in recent years. The specific attention accorded to such kinds of problems is due to applications in mathematical physics. More precisely, such an equation is used in electrorheological fluids [6] and in elastic mechanics [7]. They also have wide applications in different research fields.

The aim of this paper is to carry out an existence analysis of the finite-energy static solutions in more than one space dimension for a class of Lagrangian densities L which include (3) with variable exponents. In fact, this is an extension of the paper [3] under some symmetry assumptions.

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Nonconstant Periodic Solutions for Delay Differential Equations

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Résumé : Nous considérons une classe d'équations différentielles fonctionnelles du second ordre nonautonomes sous des conditions aux limites intégrales. En utilisant une approche variationnelle, nous prouvons l'existence d'au moins une solution périodique.

Mots-Clefs : Equation différentielle fonctionnelle, conditions aux limites intégrales, méthode variationnelle.

1 Introduction

Nous nous intéressons à l'équation différentielle fonctionnelle non autonome du second ordre suivante

$$u''(t-r) + f(t, u(t), u(t-r), u(t-2r)) = 0, \quad t \in I, \quad (1)$$

avec les conditions aux limites intégrales :

$$u(0) - u(2r) = u'(0) - u'(2r), \quad \int_0^{2r} u(t) dt = 0, \quad (2)$$

où $r > 0$ est une constante donnée, $I = [0, 2r]$ et $f : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ est une fonction de type L^∞ -Carathéodory, r -périodique en t . Les problèmes aux limites avec les conditions intégrales ont fait l'objet de plusieurs travaux ces dernières années [1]. En particulier, pour les problèmes aux limites de second ordre sans retard avec les conditions périodique-intégrales (voir [3]). D'un autre côté, l'utilisation des méthodes variationnelles pour étudier l'existence de solutions périodiques pour les équations différentielles fonctionnelles est plus difficile en raison de la structure de ces équations [2, 4]. Motivés par les travaux cités ci-dessus, notre but est de montrer l'existence des solutions pour le problème (1) – (2) avec moins d'hypothèses, en utilisant une approche variationnelle.

2 Préliminaires

Nous introduisons quelques notations utiles. Soit

$$H_{2r}^1 = \{u \in L^2([0, 2r], \mathbb{R}), u' \in L^2([0, 2r], \mathbb{R}), u(0) = u(2r)\},$$

équipé de la norme

$$\|u\|_{H_{2r}^1} = \left(\int_0^{2r} |u(t)|^2 dt + \int_0^{2r} |u'(t)|^2 dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Puisque nous nous intéressons à l'existence des solutions $2r$ -périodiques avec valeur moyenne nulle, considérons alors, le sous-espace E de H_{2r}^1 défini par:

$$E = H^+ = \left\{ u \in H_{2r}^1, \int_0^{2r} u(t) dt = 0 \right\},$$

équipé de la norme $\|u\| = \left(\int_0^{2r} |u'(t)|^2 dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ équivalente à la norme $\|\cdot\|_{H_{2r}^1}$.

3 Résultat principal

Le problème (1) – (2) est considéré sous les hypothèses suivantes :

(H1) $f(t, u_1, u_2, u_3)$ est une fonction de type L^∞ -Carathéodory, r -périodique en t . (H2) Il existe une fonction $F(t, v_1, v_2)$, r -périodique en t , de type L^∞ -Carathéodory, $F'_{v_1} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial v_1}$ et $F'_{v_2} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial v_2}$ existent et sont de type L^∞ -Carathéodory telles que

$$F'_{v_1}(t, u_2, u_3) + F'_{v_2}(t, u_1, u_2) = f(t, u_1, u_2, u_3).$$

(H3) $\lim_{|v|_1 \rightarrow \infty} \frac{F(t, v_1, v_2)}{|v|_1^2} = l < \frac{\pi^2}{4r^2}$, pour tout $t \in [0, r]$, où $|v|_1 = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2}$ et $v = (v_1, v_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$.

Theorem 1 *Supposons que (H1), (H2) et (H3) sont vérifiées. Alors le problème (1) – (2) admet au moins une solution faible.*

4 Formalisation variationnelle du problème

Le problème de l'existence de solutions de (1) – (2) se transforme en la recherche des points critiques de la fonction d'énergie $\phi : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ définie par

$$\phi(u) = \int_0^{2r} \frac{1}{2} |u'(t)|^2 dt - \int_0^{2r} F(t, u(t), u(t-r)) dt. \quad (3)$$

5 Conclusion

Sous certaines conditions raisonnables, nous établissons une structure variationnelle correspondante au problème (1) – (2) sur un espace de Sobolev approprié pour garantir l'existence d'au moins une solution $2r$ -périodique non constante pour (1) – (2) en utilisant une minimisation directe.

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Combinatoire sur les Hypercubes et les Hypergrilles

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Résumé : Nous présentons les hypercubes qui sont des classes de graphes particuliers, aussi que des plongements dans l'hypercube, ce sont les cubes de Fibonacci Γ_n . Nous définissons également la notion de configurations et nous donnons une extension aux cubes de Fibonacci. L'outil fondamental est l'invariant algébrique appelé hyperdéterminant et nous calculons donc l'hyperdéterminant associé aux hypercubes.

Mots-Clefs : hypercube, cubes de Fibonacci, cubes de Fibonacci généralisés, hyperdeterminant.

1 Introduction

L'hypercube est couramment introduit pour illustrer des algorithmes parallèles, et de nombreuses variantes ont été proposées, soit pour des cas pratiques liés à la construction de machines parallèles, soit comme objets théoriques [1].

Dans un hypercube Q_n chacun des 2^n sommets porte une étiquette de longueur n sur un alphabet $\{0, 1\}$, et deux sommets sont adjacents si leurs étiquettes ne diffèrent que d'un symbole.

Le cube de Fibonacci a été présenté dans [2] comme une nouvelle topologie d'interconnexion pour les multi-ordinateurs.

C'est un graphe biparti qui peut être intégré comme sous-graphe dans l'hypercube Q_n , et qui a des propriétés topologiques et énumératives intéressantes.

Definition 1 (3) Une chaîne de Fibonacci \mathcal{F}_n de longueur n est une chaîne binaire $b_1, b_2 \dots b_n$ avec $b_i b_{i+1} = 0$ pour $1 \leq i < n$.

Le cube de Fibonacci Γ_n ($n \geq 1$) est le sous-graphe de Q_n induit par les chaînes de Fibonacci de longueur n . Par convention, nous considérons également la chaîne vide et posons $\Gamma_0 = K_1$.

Dans notre travail, nous considérerons l'extension suivante:

2 Configurations

Comme on a précédemment posé $b_i b_{i+1} = 0$ pour $1 \leq i < n$ alors on interdit la séquence "11". "11" est considéré comme étant une configuration à interdire donc toute suite de bits ne contiendra pas cette configuration.

Une configuration est donc une sous séquence de bits de longueur q qui se suivent d'une suite de bits de longueur n , avec $q \leq n$.

Un sommet d'un hypercube est dit valable si son étiquette ne contient pas la configuration interdite et le cube associé est appelé: Cube de Fibonacci généralisé.

3 Hyperdéterminants

Après avoir défini ces objets mathématiques on s'intéresse alors au calcul d'hyperdéterminant associé dans des différentes situations: Cube de Fibonacci, Cube s-bonacci, Cube de Fibonacci généralisé à plusieurs configurations.

Definition 2 Dans une Hypergrille M_n chacun des p^n sommets porte une étiquette de longueur n sur un alphabet $\{0, \dots, p-1\}$, et deux sommets sont adjacents si leurs étiquettes ne diffèrent que d'une unité.

Pour une hypergrille de dimension 2, il s'agit de l'hypercube.

Le concept d'hyperdéterminant a été introduit par Cayley dans le milieu du 19^{eme} siècle comme une extension du classique déterminant, opérant sur des tenseurs (hypergrilles).[4]

Soit $M = \sum_{0 \leq i_0, i_1, \dots, i_{n-1} \leq p-1} m_{i_0, i_1, \dots, i_{n-1}}$ une p-Hypergrille d'ordre n .

L'hyperdéterminant de M noté : D_n^p est donné par la formule suivante :

$$D_n^p = \sum_{\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{n-1} \in \mathfrak{S}_p} \epsilon(\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_{n-1}) \prod_{i=0}^{p-1} a_{i, \sigma_1(i), \dots, \sigma_{n-1}(i)}. \quad (1)$$

On a donc implémenté un algorithme dans le langage JAVA pour le calcul d'hyperdéterminant des différents objets introduits.

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On central Fubini polynomials.

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Résumé : We introduce a new Fubini-type polynomials using Rota approach. Several identities and properties are established as generating functions, recurrences, explicit formulas, binomial convolution.

We derive, also, a beautiful asymptotic formula in terms of golden ratio using an analytic method.

Mots-Clefs : Fubini numbers and polynomials, central factorial numbers and polynomials, Fubini-like polynomials, difference operators, central difference.

1 Introduction

In 1975, Tanny, [5], introduce the Fubini polynomials (or ordered Bell polynomials) $F_n(x)$ as,

$$F_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n k! S(n, k) x^k, \quad (1)$$

where $S(n, k)$ are the Stirling numbers of the second kind.

Riordan, in his book [3], define the central factorial numbers of the second kind $T(n, k)$ as the coefficients of the expansion bellow,

$$x^n = \sum_{k=0}^n T(n, k) x^{[k]}, \quad (2)$$

where $x^{[n]}$ are the central factorials defined by Jordan [1] by,

$$x^{[n]} = x(x + n/2 - 1)(x + n/2 - 2) \cdots (x - n/2 + 1). \quad (3)$$

Let consider the linear operator \mathcal{Z} which transforms the central factorial as,

$$\mathcal{Z}(x^{[n]}) = n! x^n. \quad (4)$$

An application of operator \mathcal{Z} on Equation (2) gives,

Definition 1 The n th central factorial Fubini-like polynomial is given by,

$$\mathfrak{C}_n(x) := \mathcal{Z}(x^n) = \sum_{k=0}^n T(n, k) \mathcal{Z}(x^{[k]}) = \sum_{k=0}^n k! T(n, k) x^k. \quad (5)$$

Setting $x = 1$, we obtain the central factorial Fubini-like numbers,

$$\mathfrak{C}_n = \mathfrak{C}_n(1) := \sum_{k=0}^n k! T(n, k). \quad (6)$$

2 Main Results

We begin by establishing the exponential generating function of central factorial Fubini-like polynomials,

Theorem 1 *The polynomials $\mathfrak{C}_n(x)$ have the following exponential generating function*

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} \mathfrak{C}_n(x) \frac{t^n}{n!} = \frac{1}{1 - 2x \sinh(t/2)}. \quad (7)$$

In the second result we propose an explicit formulas for the central factorial Fubini-like polynomials in terms of Stirling numbers of the second kind,

Theorem 2 *The central factorial polynomials $\mathfrak{C}_n(x)$ satisfy,*

$$\mathfrak{C}_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k! x^k \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} \left(\frac{-k}{2}\right)^j S(n-j, k). \quad (8)$$

Now we deal with umbral representation of $\mathfrak{C}_n(x)$, in the following theorem we use the umbral notation $\mathfrak{C}_k \equiv \mathfrak{C}^k$,

Theorem 3 *Let n a non negative integer, for all real x we have*

$$\mathfrak{C}_n(x) = x [(\mathfrak{C}(x) + 1/2)^n - (\mathfrak{C}(x) - 1/2)^n]. \quad (9)$$

Finally we are interested to obtain an asymptotic formula behavior the central factorial Fubini-like numbers.

Theorem 4 *asymptotic behavior of the \mathfrak{C}_n is given by*

$$\mathfrak{C}_n \sim \Re \frac{n!}{2^{n\sqrt{5}}} \sum \log^{-n-1}(\phi) - (i\pi + \log(\phi - 1))^{-n-1}, \quad n \mapsto \infty \quad (10)$$

where ϕ is the Golden ratio.

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Age structured SIR epidemic model with general Lyapunov functional

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Résumé : The purpose of this work is to study the dynamics of a certain age structured epidemic model with a general class of nonlinear incidence rate, our aim is to investigate the following proposed model

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dS(t)}{dt} = A - \mu S(t) - f(S(t), J(t)), \\ \frac{\partial i(t, a)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial i(t, a)}{\partial a} = -(\mu + \theta(a))i(t, a), \\ i(t, 0) = f(S(t), J(t)) + k \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i(t, a)da + \delta R(t), \\ \frac{dR(t)}{dt} = (1 - k) \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i(t, a)da - (\mu + \delta)R(t), \\ J(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} \beta(a)i(t, a)da. \end{array} \right.$$

where $S(t)$, $i(t, a)$ and $R(t)$ denote the population of susceptible, infected with infection age a and removed individuals at time t , respectively. The function $\theta(a)$ is the age-dependent per-capita removal rate of infected individuals with age a . The parameters μ , δ and k are respectively the natural death rate, the relapse rate and the fraction at which removed individuals directly return to the infected class. The parameter A represents the entering flux into the target cells in class S . We are interested to prove the global asymptotic stability of equilibria depending only on the basic reproductive number \mathcal{R}_0 of model. The proof is based on constructing suitable Lyapunov functionals with some results on the compact attractor and the uniform persistence theory. The conclusion is that, if $\mathcal{R}_0 < 1$ the trivial equilibrium is globally asymptotically stable, whenever, if $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$; the only unique positive equilibrium is globally asymptotically stable. Several numerical simulations are given to illustrate our results.

Mots-Clefs : SIR epidemic model; infection age; persistence; Lyapunov function; global stability.

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Équation stochastique du modèle de proie-prédateur

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Résumé : On présente des résultats sur l'équation stochastique du modèle de proie-prédateur et ses variantes: existence et unicité de la solution de l'équation stochastique du modèle de proie-prédateur, mesure invariante pour cette équation, équation avec diffusion spatiale et sa mesure invariante, équation stochastique avec des pauses, solution périodique avec des périodes de vie passive.

Mots-Clefs : modèle de proie-prédateur, équation stochastique

1 Résultats fondamentaux

On considère d'abord l'équation stochastique du modèle de proie-prédateur de la forme

$$\begin{aligned}dX(t) &= [\alpha - \beta Y(t) - \mu X(t)]X(t)dt + X(t)\varrho dW, \\dY(t) &= [-\gamma + \delta X(t) - \nu Y(t)]Y(t)dt + Y(t)\sigma dW,\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

avec

$$\varrho = (\varrho_0, \varrho_1, 0), \quad \sigma = (\sigma_0, 0, \sigma_2), \quad W(t) = (W_0(t), W_1(t), W_2(t)).$$

On rappelle que l'existence et l'unicité de la solution de (1) ont été obtenues dans [1]; d'autre part, l'existence et l'unicité de la mesure invariante pour l'équation (1) ont été obtenues par Rudnicki [2].

2 Cas avec la diffusion spatiale

Nous nous intéressons aussi au modèle de la distribution spatiale de populations avec leur diffusion spatiale. Dans ce cas nous considérons par exemple le système d'équations stochastiques dans l'espace de Hilbert $L^2(D; \mathbf{R}^2)$

$$dX(t, \cdot) = [(\alpha - \beta Y(t, \cdot) - \mu X(t, \cdot))X(t, \cdot) + \kappa_1 \Delta X(t, \cdot)]dt + \varrho_1 X(t, \cdot)dW(t),\tag{2}$$

$$dY(t, \cdot) = [(-\gamma + \delta X(t, \cdot) - \nu Y(t, \cdot))Y(t, \cdot) + \kappa_2 \Delta Y(t, \cdot)]dt + \varrho_2 N_2(t, \cdot)dW(t),\tag{3}$$

avec la condition aux limites

$$\nabla X \cdot \vec{n} = \nabla Y \cdot \vec{n} = 0 \quad \text{sur } \partial D,\tag{4}$$

où \vec{n} désigne le vecteur normal à la frontière ∂D de D et $W(t)$ est un mouvement brownien à valeurs dans $L^2(D; \mathbf{R})$. Pour le système d'équations (2)–(3), l'existence et l'unicité de la solution ont été établies dans [3], tandis que l'existence d'une mesure invariante a été démontrée dans [4].

3 Solution périodique avec des périodes de vie passive

Plus récemment nous nous sommes intéressés à la solution périodique de l'équation stochastique avec des intervalles de pause (c'est-à-dire, avec des coefficients déterminés dans un temps précédent) [5] et, utilisant cette technique, nous avons démontré l'existence d'une solution périodique de l'équation stochastique du modèle de proie-prédateur avec des périodes de vie passive comme hibernation ([6]). Plus précisément nous considérons le système d'équations (1) où les coefficients sont des fonctions périodiques, c'est-à-dire on considère les fonctions $\alpha(t)$, $\beta(t)$, $\gamma(t)$, $\delta(t)$, $\mu(t)$, $\nu(t)$, $\varrho_0(t)$, $\varrho_1(t)$, $\sigma_0(t)$, $\sigma_2(t)$ périodiques en t qui vérifient entre autres l'inégalité

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \left[\alpha(t) - \frac{\varrho_0(t)^2 + \varrho_1(t)^2}{2} \right] dt \equiv c_1 > 0; \quad (5)$$

la condition (5) permet à la fonction $\alpha(t)$ d'être négative dans un intervalle de temps, ce qui signifie que la vie des proies est passive dans cet intervalle de temps. Sous la condition

$$-c_1 \inf_{0 \leq t \leq T} \frac{\nu(t)}{\beta(t)} < c_2 < c_1 \inf_{0 \leq t \leq T} \frac{\delta(t)}{\mu(t)} \quad (6)$$

avec

$$c_2 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \left[\gamma(t) + \frac{\sigma_0(t)^2 + \sigma_2(t)^2}{2} \right] dt,$$

on démontre l'existence d'une solution périodique. La démonstration se base sur l'analyse de la fonction de Khas'minskii ([7]) relative à cette équation, utilisant l'idée de [2]. Un des exemples intéressants d'un système de proie-prédateur avec une période de vie passive est celui de "boufaroua" et de coccinelle noire qui vivent sur les dattiers.

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Energy Decay for a degenerate wave equation under fractional derivative controls

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Résumé : We consider a one-dimensional degenerate wave equation with a boundary control condition of fractional derivative type. We show that the problem is not uniformly stable by a spectrum method and we study the polynomial stability using the semigroup theory of linear operators

Mots-Clefs : Degenerate wave equation, boundary dissipation of fractional derivative type, Polynomial stability, Bessel functions.

1 Introduction

We are concerned with the boundary stabilisation of convolution type for degenerate wave equation

$$(P) \quad \begin{cases} u_{tt}(x, t) \nabla (a(x)u_x(x, t))_x = 0 & \text{on } (0, 1) \times (0, +\infty) \\ \begin{cases} u(0, t) = 0, & 0 \leq \mu_a < 1 \\ (a(x)u_x)(0, t) = 0, & 1 \leq \mu_a < 2 \end{cases} & t \in (0, +\infty) \\ \beta u(1, t) + u_x(1, t) = \nabla \varrho \partial_t^{\alpha, \eta} u(1, t) & \text{in } t \in (0, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

where $\varrho > 0$, $\beta \geq 0$ and the coefficient a is a positive function on $]0, 1]$ but vanishes at zero. The degeneracy of the wave equation at $x = 0$ is measured by the parameter μ_a defined by:

$$\mu_a = \sup_{0 < x \leq 1} \frac{x|a'(x)|}{a(x)}$$

. The notation $\partial_t^{\alpha, \eta}$ stands for the generalized Caputo's fractional derivative of order α , ($0 < \alpha < 1$), with respect to the time variable. It is defined as follows

$$\partial_t^{\alpha, \eta} w(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1 - \alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \nabla s)^{-\alpha} e^{-\eta(t-s)} \frac{dw}{ds}(s) ds \quad \eta \geq 0.$$

The system is finally completed with initial conditions

$$u(x, 0) = u_0(x), \quad u_t(x, 0) = u_1(x). \quad \text{in } t \in (0, 1)$$

2 Global Existence

We give well-posedness results for problem (P) using semigroup theory. Let $U = (u, v, \phi)^T$, the problem (P) is equivalent to:

$$\begin{cases} U_t = \mathcal{A}U, \\ U(0) = (u_0, u_1, \phi_0) \end{cases}$$

where the operator \mathcal{A} is defined by

$$\mathcal{A} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ \phi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} v \\ (a(x)u_x)_x \\ \nabla(\xi^2 + \eta)\phi + v(1)\mu(\xi) \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

with domain:

$$D(\mathcal{A}) = \{U \in \mathcal{H} / \mathcal{A}U \in \mathcal{H}\} \quad (2)$$

where the energy space \mathcal{H} is defined as:

$$\mathcal{H} = H_*^1(0, 1) \times L^2(0, 1) \times L^2((\nabla^\infty, +\infty))$$

We have the following existence and uniqueness result.

Theorem 1 (Existence and uniqueness)

(1) If $U_0 \in D(\mathcal{A})$, then system (P) has a unique strong solution

$$U \in C^0(\mathbb{R}_+, D(\mathcal{A})) \cap C^1(\mathbb{R}_+, \mathcal{H}).$$

(2) If $U_0 \in \mathcal{H}$, then system (P) has a unique weak solution

$$U \in C^0(\mathbb{R}_+, \mathcal{H}).$$

3 Asymptotic Stability (for $\eta \neq 0$)

Theorem 2 The semigroup $S_{\mathcal{A}}(t)_{t \geq 0}$ is polynomially stable and

$$\|S_{\mathcal{A}}(t)U_0\|_{\mathcal{H}} \leq \frac{1}{t^{1/2(1-\alpha)}} \|U_0\|_{D(\mathcal{A})}.$$

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Stability of the Schrödinger equation with a nonlinear delay term in the internal feedback

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to study the stability of the Schrödinger equation with a nonlinear delay term in the internal feedback. Under suitable assumptions, we prove existence and uniqueness of the solution by the arguments of nonlinear semigroup theory. Moreover, we obtain uniform decay rates for the solution by adopting an approach that is based on certain integral inequalities for the energy functional and comparison theorem which relate the asymptomatic behaviour of the energy and of the solution to an appropriate nonlinear ordinary differential equation [2].

Keywords: Schrödinger equation, Nonlinear internal feedback, Time delay, Stabilization

1 Introduction

Let Ω be an open bounded domain of \mathbb{R}^n with sufficiently smooth boundary Γ . Let $\{\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2\}$ be a partition of Γ defined by

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_1 &= \{x \in \Gamma, m(x) \cdot \nu(x) > 0\} \\ \Gamma_2 &= \{x \in \Gamma, m(x) \cdot \nu(x) \leq 0\}\end{aligned}$$

where $\nu(\cdot)$ is the unit normal vector to Γ pointing towards the exterior of Ω , $m(x) = x - x_0$, x_0 is a fixed point in the exterior of Ω such that

$$\bar{\Gamma}_1 \cap \bar{\Gamma}_2 = \emptyset$$

In Ω , we consider the following system of Schrödinger equation with a delay term in the internal feedback:

$$\begin{cases} u_t(x, t) = i\Delta u(x, t) - a(x)\{\alpha_1 f(u(x, t)) - \alpha_2 g(u(x, t - \tau))\} & \text{in } \Omega \times (0; +\infty), \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x) & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u(x, t) = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma \times (0, +\infty), \\ u(x, t - \tau) = f_0(x, t - \tau) & \text{on } \Omega \times (0, \tau), \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where:

- α_1 and α_2 are positive constants.
- u_0, f_0 are the initial data which belong to an appropriate Hilbert space.

- $a(\cdot)$ is a function in $L^\infty(\Omega)$ such that $a(x) \geq 0$ a.e. in Ω and $a(x) > a_0 > 0$ a.e. in ω , where ω is an open neighbourhood of $\bar{\Gamma}_1$.
- f and g are of class $C(\mathbb{C})$.

In absence of delay (*i.e.* $\alpha_2 = 0$), stability problems for has been considered in [3] when f is linear whereas [1] treated the nonlinear case.

In [4], the authors examined examined the system (1) with f and g linear. They proved under the assumption

$$\alpha_1 > \alpha_2 \quad (2)$$

that the solution decays exponentially to zero in the energy space $L^2(\Omega)$. On the contrary, if (2) does not hold they constructed a sequence of delays for which the corresponding solution of (1) is unstable.

The main purpose of this paper is to study the asymptotic behaviour of the solutions of (1) in the case where both f and g are nonlinear. To this aim, we need to make the following assumptions.

(H-1)(i) f is a continuous complex-valued function with $f(0) = 0$.

$$(ii) \operatorname{Re}\langle f(z) - f(y), z - y \rangle \geq K|z - y|^2 \quad \forall z, y \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$(iii) \operatorname{Im}\{f(z)\bar{z}\} = 0.$$

Thus in particular for $y = 0$, we have from (ii) that $\operatorname{Re}\{f(z)\bar{z}\} \geq K|z|^2$ which implies in view of (iii) that $\operatorname{Re}\{f(z)\bar{z}\} = f(z)\bar{z} \geq K|z|^2$ and consequently $f(z)\bar{z} = |f(z)\bar{z}|$.

(H-2) There exists $c > 0$ such that

$$|f(z)| \leq c|z|, \text{ for } |z| \geq 1.$$

(H-3) g is a Lipschitz continuous, complex-valued function; $|g(z) - g(y)| \leq L_1|z - y|$ with $g(0) = 0$.

$$(H-4) \alpha_1 > \frac{\alpha_2 L_1}{K}.$$

2 Main results

Regarding the well-posedness of the solutions to the system (1), we have the following result.

Theorem 1 *Assume (H.1) - (H.4). Then, for each $(u_0, f_0) \in L^2(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega, L^2(0, 1))$, problem (1) has a unique solution $u \in C(0, \infty; L^2(\Omega))$.*

Moreover, if $u_0 \in H^2(\Omega) \cap H_0^1(\Omega)$ and $f_0 \in L^2(\Omega, H^1(0, 1))$ then the solution u is more regular $u \in C(0, \infty; H^2(\Omega) \cap H_0^1(\Omega)) \cap C^1(0, \infty; L^2(\Omega))$.

In order to state our stability result, we introduce as in [2] a real valued strictly increasing concave function $h(x)$ defined for $x \geq 0$ and satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} h(0) &= 0; \\ h(f(z)\bar{z}) &\geq |z| + |f(z)|^2 \quad \text{for } |z| \leq \delta; \\ &\text{for some } \delta > 0, z \in \mathbb{C} \end{aligned}$$

and we define the following functions:



•

$$\tilde{h}(x) = h\left(\frac{x}{\text{mes } \Omega_2}\right), x \geq 0,$$

where $\Omega_2 = \omega \times (0, T)$, T is a given constant and $\text{mes } \Omega_2$ is the measure of Ω_2 .

•

$$p(x) = (cI + \tilde{h})^{-1} Kx$$

where c and K are positive constants. Then p is a positive, continuous, strictly increasing function with $p(0) = 0$.

•

$$q(x) = x - (I + p)^{-1}(x), x > 0 \quad (3)$$

q is also a positive, continuous, strictly increasing function with $q(0) = 0$.

We define the energy of a solution of (1) by

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |u(x, t)|^2 dx + \frac{\mu}{2} \int_{\Omega} a(x) \int_0^1 |u(x, t - \tau\rho)|^2 d\rho dx$$

where

$$\tau\alpha_2 L_1 < \mu < 2\tau(K\alpha_1 - \frac{L_1\alpha_2}{2})$$

We have the following stability result for the system (1):

Theorem 2 Assume hypotheses (H.1)-(H.4). Let u be a solution to (1). Then for some $T_0 > 0$,

$$E(t) \leq S\left(\frac{t}{T_0} - 1\right)(E(0)) \text{ for } t > T_0,$$

where $S(t)$ is the solution (contraction semigroup) of the differential equation

$$\frac{d}{dt}S(t) + q(S(t)) = 0, S(0) = E(0)$$

where the function q is defined by (3) in which the constants c and K depend on $E(0)$, r , and $\text{mes } \Omega_2$

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Nonparametric Robust regression estimation for truncated and associated data: application

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Résumé : In this contribution we study the nonparametric M-estimator of the regression function in the left truncated model for associated data. Via simulations we illustrate that the M-estimator is more robust than the Nadaraya-Watson type estimator.

Mots-Clefs : Associated data, M estimator, truncated data.

1 Model and Main result

Let $(X_k, Y_k), 1 \leq k \leq N$ be a sequence of associated random vector, where X a random vector of covariates taking its values in \mathbb{R}^d with (df) V and continuous density v and Y be a real random variable (rv) of interest with distribution function (df) F and T be the truncation variable with continuous df G , defined on the same probability space (Ω, F, \mathbb{P}) . We assume that T and (X, Y) are independent.

Under random left-truncation model (RLTM), the lifetime Y and T are observable only when $Y \geq T$, and $n \leq N$. Let $\theta =: \mathbf{P}(Y \geq T)$ be the probability to observe Y .

Under RLTM, we denote by $m(x)$ (robust regression) the implicit solution with respect to s of

$$H(x, s) := \frac{1}{\theta} \mathbb{E}[\psi(Y_1 \nabla s) / X_1 = x] v(x) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$\psi(\cdot)$ is a bounded function.

The M-estimator of $m(x)$, denoted by $\hat{m}_n(x)$, is defined by the implicit solution w.r.t. s of

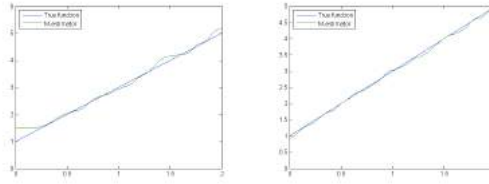
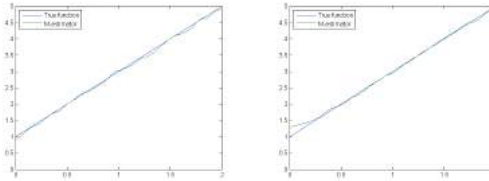
$$\hat{H}_n(x, s) := \frac{1}{nh_n^d} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{G_n(Y_i)} K_d \left(\frac{x \nabla X_i}{h_n} \right) \psi(Y_i \nabla s) = 0, \quad (2)$$

where: K_d is a kernel function on \mathbb{R}^d and h_n is a sequence of positive real numbers (called bandwidth) which goes to zero as n goes to infinity and $G_n(x)$ is the well known Lynden-Bell estimator of $G(x)$.

Theorem 1 *Under some regularity conditions*

$$\sup_{x \in D} |\hat{m}_n(x) \nabla m(x)| = O \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{\log n}{nh_n^d}} \vee \left(\frac{\log \log n}{n} \right)^\alpha \vee h_n^2 \right\} \text{ a.s. as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

where $0 < \alpha < \frac{\gamma}{2\gamma+9+3/2v}$ for any real $v > 0$ and for some positive constants γ .

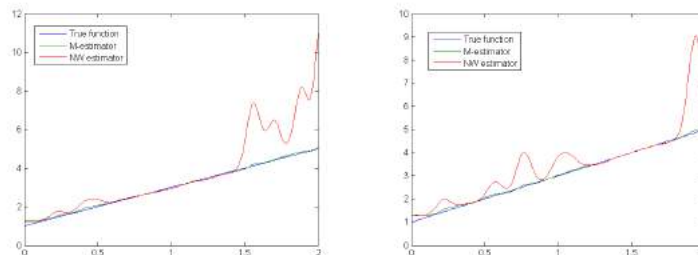
Figure 1: $\theta \approx 70\%$, $n = 100$ and $n = 1000$ respectively.Figure 2: $n = 500$, $\theta \approx 50\%$ and $\theta \approx 70\%$ respectively.

2 Simulation

Throughout this section we use a linear regression functions $m(x) = 2x + 1$. The aim of this simulation is twice. First, we focus on the performance of the estimator, for different values of n (the size of the observed finite sample) (Figure 1) and for different values of θ (Figure 2). In a second part, we examine the robustness of the estimator by comparing the robust regression to the classical one by introducing artificial outliers (MF) in the data (Figure 3). For that we need to calculate $\hat{m}_n(x)$ by choosing the score function $\psi(u) = \frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}$ (a bounded function) and $m_n^*(x)$ (Nadaraya Watson estimator) by using $\psi(u) = u$. For both estimators $\hat{m}_n(x)$ and $m_n^*(x)$, we choose $K_d(\cdot)$ the standard Gaussian kernel and $h_n = O\left(\left(\frac{\log n}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)$. We simulate the observations (X_i, Y_i, T_i) such that T_i has distribution $\xi(\lambda)$, where λ is adapted to obtain different values of θ . To insure the association effect, we simulate a sample W_i from standard normal distribution such that

$$\begin{cases} X_i = \exp(W(i \nabla 1)/2) \exp(W(i \nabla 2)/2), \\ Y_i = 2X_i + 1 + \varepsilon_i, \end{cases}$$

where ε_i are N i.i.d. $\rightarrow N(0, 0.22)$. Finally we keep the triplet (X_i, Y_i, T_i) such that $Y_i \geq T_i$, to obtain a sample of size n .

Figure 3: $n = 500$, $\theta \approx 70\%$, $MF = 10$ and $MF = 50$ respectively.



Optimal control law policy for maximising biogas production of anaerobic digesters.

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Résumé : This paper presents an optimal control law policy for maximizing biogas production of anaerobic digesters. Using a simple model of the anaerobic digestion process, the objective is to maximize the biogas production over a period of time T using the dilution rate as a control variable ($D(t)$). Depending on initial conditions and constraints on the actuator, the search for a solution to the optimal control problem reveals very different levels of difficulty. We consider here, the optimization problem in the case where $D_{min} \leq D(t) \leq D_{max}$ (Well-dimensioned-actuator-case or WDAC). This case was resolved in [1] using classical inequalities arguments. In the present paper, we first, give a proof of this result by using the Pontryagin Maximum Principle (PMP). Then, we establish new results about the admissibility of the singular arc of the optimal control when specific conditions on the initial conditions do not hold.

Mots-Clefs : Optimal control, PMP, biogas, maximization.

1 Introduction

Anaerobic digestion or methanization is a biological process in which organic compounds are transformed into carbon dioxide and methane (biogas) by micro organisms. The operation of such process poses however a number of practical problems since anaerobic digestion is a complex nonlinear system which is known to be unstable: an organic overload can destabilize the biological process and its restart needs long delays (over months). It is thus necessary to develop automatic systems to optimally manage such a process when dealing with disturbances or to optimize important steps as its operation during the starting period.

In the present work, we consider a single-step model of anaerobic digestion based on one biological reactor in which the substrate, denoted by s , is degraded into methane (CH_4) by a bacterial population x .

2 Model description and control problem

The mass balance model is the classical chemostat model which the dynamical equations are given by the following nonlinear system of ordinary differential equations:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} &= (\mu(s) \nabla D)x \\ \dot{s} &= D(s_{in} \nabla s) \nabla \mu(s)x \end{cases}$$

with the conditions $x(0) = 0$, $s(0) = 0$ and $D \in [D_{min}, D_{max}]$ is the dilution rate which is considered hereafter as the control variable. μ is the specific growth rate of microorganisms. We assume that the methane flow rate, Q_{CH_4} , is proportional to the microbial activity..

$$Q_{CH_4} = \mu(s)x$$

We are interested in maximizing Q_{CH_4} over a given time period T under the constraints $D_{min} \leq D(t) \leq D_{max}$ for a general class of kinetics. In other terms, we investigate the maximization of the functional $J(x(\cdot), s(\cdot), D(\cdot)) = \int_{t=0}^{t=T} \mu(s)x dt$. Actually, this general problem remains open. In [2], the problem of maximizing the biogas production over a given period of time has been investigated considering different possible disturbances (presence of an inhibitor or over/underloads). The singular arcs were calculated using the Maximum Principle of Pontryagin (**PMP**). It was proved that $x = x_*$, (where x_* is the maximum of the function $x \mapsto x\mu(s_{in} \nabla x)$), is not a singular arc in the general case. However, the optimal control synthesis was not given explicitly and no admissibility analysis was performed. Considering a limited class of initial conditions, *i.e.* $s_0 + x_0 = s_{in}$, [2] established that when the dilution rate allowing to attain the maximum gas flow rate at equilibrium $D_* = \mu(s_{in} \nabla x_*)$ is between the minimum value D_{min} and maximum value D_{max} , the optimal control consists in going towards the corresponding equilibrium point x_* , as fast as possible, using either D_{min} or D_{max} (depending on the position of x_0 with respect to x_*) and, if the equilibrium x_* is attained, then to switch to D_* , which maintains the solution at x_*). Because of the hypothesis $D_{min} \leq D_* \leq D_{max}$, this case was named ‘well-dimensioned-actuator-case’ or WDAC. The result was given and proven in [1].

3 Main results

In the present paper, we extend the results proposed in [1] with two consideration. First, we demonstrate this result using PMP. We give this new proof since the application of the PMP to the WDAC, for which optimal strategy design is quite intuitive and was established using classical inequalities arguments, will help us to understand the more intricate cases, whose optimal strategies can be obtained only by careful application of the PMP. Then, we establish new results about the admissibility of the singular arc of the optimal control when specific conditions on the initial conditions do not hold ($x_0 + s_0 = s_{in}$ not hold). Therefore, when $x(t)$ is measured, the optimal control becomes: D_{max} if $x(t) > x_*$, $\mu(s(t))$ if $x(t) = x_*$ and D_{min} if $x(t) < x_*$.

This control allows one to attain $x = x_*$ and to stay on it as long as the initial conditions are in the admissible region of the singular arc $x = x_*$. Indeed, to know if $x = x_*$ can be attained from an initial condition which does not satisfy $s_0 + x_0 = s_{in}$, we determine the admissible region of $x = x_*$, that is the set of initial conditions from which we can attain the singular arc while $D_{min} \leq D(t) \leq D_{max}$.

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Interface conditions for a metamaterial with strong spatial dispersion

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Résumé : In this work we aim to improve the description of light-matter interaction in optical metamaterials by going beyond local material laws. To be able to realistically discuss these artificial materials on physical grounds, we need to retain nonlocal effective material parameters. To this end, we rigorously derive (additional) interface conditions and study the dispersion relations.

Mots-Clefs : Metamaterials, interface conditions, nonlocal constitutive relation

Introduction and Methodology

Optical metamaterials are usually made of periodically arranged building blocks called meta atoms. These materials show interesting effects that cannot be observed in natural media, e.g., a negative index behavior or an artificial magnetic response. To be able to discuss these effects on physical grounds, it is a prime challenge to introduce and assign effective material parameters to a given metamaterial by assuming that their corresponding parameters are spatially independent. This step is called homogenization, in a physical sense.

Usually, local, effective material parameters are employed, but these turn out to be insufficient to realistically describe the metamaterial. That is an intrinsic problem of local constitutive relations and not just a technical question to retrieve the correct material parameters. Therefore, nonlocality can be modeled as follows

$$\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}', \omega) \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}', \omega) d\mathbf{r}',$$

where \mathbf{D} represents the induced electric displacement field, \mathbf{R} the response function of the material, and \mathbf{E} the electric field of light. The equation above shall be understood as follows. The electromagnetic response described by \mathbf{D} at a position \mathbf{r} is induced by an electric field \mathbf{E} at a distant position \mathbf{r}' ; this response is mediated by the response function \mathbf{R} that depends on both positions.

In this work, we consider Maxwell's equations with a nonlocal constitutive relation for the electric displacement \mathbf{D} as defined above. The major task consists of finding nonlocal response functions \mathbf{R} where we can calculate the dispersion relation, i.e., solve the wave equation and derive the interface conditions of an interface between a local medium and a nonlocal, homogenized, metamaterial. To this end, we start from an approximate response function, written in Fourier space. By inverse Fourier transform, we can remount to differential operators. This formulation helps to derive interface conditions through the weak formulation of the obtained model.

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Existence of positive solutions for a nonlinear third-order integral boundary value problem

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Résumé : Nous étudions l'existence et la multiplicité de solutions positives d'un problème aux limites non linéaire multi-point de quatrième ordre avec condition intégrale. L'outil principal est le théorème de point fixe de Krasnosel'skii sur les cônes.

Mots-Clefs : problème aux limites non linéaire, théorème du point fixe de Krasnosel'skii, multi-point, cône.

1 Introduction

L'étude des équations différentielles ordinaires se trouve à l'interface de nombreux problèmes scientifiques. En effet, la plupart des phénomènes de la physique ou des sciences de l'ingénieur sont non linéaires et une modélisation par des équations linéaires risque, dans certains cas, d'effacer des événements que les équations linéaires ne peuvent pas prendre en compte.

2 Préliminaires

Considérons le problème suivant :

$$u''''(t) + f(t, u(t)) = 0, \quad t \in (0, 1), \quad (1)$$

$$u'(0) = u'(1) = u''(0) = 0, \quad u(0) = \alpha \int_0^1 u(s) ds + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i u(\eta_i) \quad (2)$$

telle que

(C₁) $f \in C([0, \infty) \times [0, \infty), [0, \infty))$;

(C₂) $\alpha \geq 0, \beta_i \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq n$ et $0 < \eta_1 < \eta_2 < \dots < \eta_n < 1$.

(C₃) $(\alpha + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i) < 1$.

Lemme 1 Soit $k \neq 0$. Alors pour tout $y \in C[0, 1]$, le problème (1)-(2) admet une solution donnée par l'expression

$$u(t) = \int_0^1 H(t, s) u(s) ds,$$

telle que $H(t, s) : [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ est la fonction de Green définie par

$$H(t, s) = G(t, s) + \frac{\alpha}{k} \int_0^1 G(\tau, s) d\tau + \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i G(\eta_i, s) \quad (3)$$

et

$$G(t, s) = \frac{1}{6} \begin{cases} t^3(1 - \nabla s)^2 \nabla(t - \nabla s)^3, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1; \\ t^3(1 - \nabla s)^2, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1, \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

Lemme 2 $G(t, s)$ définie par (4) vérifie

- (i) $G(t, s) \geq 0$, pour tout $t, s \in [0, 1]$,
- (ii) Soit $\theta \in]0, \frac{1}{2}[$. Alors
 $\theta^3 e(s) \leq G(t, s) \leq e(s)$, pour tout $(t, s) \in [\theta, 1 \nabla \theta] \times [0, 1]$, telle que $e(s) = \frac{1}{6}s(1 \nabla s)^2$.

Soit $\theta \in]0, \frac{1}{2}[$, on définit le cône

$$K = \left\{ u \in C([0, 1], \mathbb{R}), u \geq 0 : \min_{t \in [\theta, 1-\theta]} u(t) \geq \theta^3 (1 \nabla 2\theta) \|u\| \right\},$$

Notation

$$f_0 = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \left\{ \min_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \frac{f(t, u)}{u} \right\}, \quad f^0 = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \left\{ \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \frac{f(t, u)}{u} \right\}$$

$$f_\infty = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \min_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \frac{f(t, u)}{u} \right\}, \quad f^\infty = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \frac{f(t, u)}{u} \right\}$$

3 Théorèmes d'existence

Supposons que l'une des hypothèses suivantes est satisfaite :

(H1) $f_0 = \infty$ et $f^\infty = 0$.

(H2) $f^0 = 0$ et $f_\infty = \infty$,

Alors, le problème (1)-(2) admet au moins une solution positive dans K .

4 Théorème de multiplicité

Supposons que les hypothèses suivantes sont satisfaites

(H3) $f_0 = f_\infty = \infty$.

(H4) Il exist $\rho_1 > 0$ et $M_1 \in (0, \Lambda_1]$ telle que $f(t, u) \leq M_1 \rho_1$, pour $u \in (0, \rho_1]$ et $t \in [0, 1]$.

Alors le problème (1),(2)admet au moins deux solutions positives u_1 et u_2 telle que

$$0 < \|u_1\| < \rho_1 < \|u_2\|.$$

.

5 Conclusion

L'existence des solutions de problème aux limites non linéaire multi-point est assurer par application de théorème de point fixe de Krasnosel'skii une seule fois par contre la mutiplicité est assurer par double application de théorème(appliquer le théorème deux fois) selon le choix des boules .

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Analysis of infinite-buffer Markovian feedback queue with vacations, waiting server and impatient customers.

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Abstract : This work concerns the analysis of a Markovian queueing system with Bernoulli feedback, single vacation, waiting server and impatient customers. The steady-state probabilities of the queueing model are obtained, using the probability generating function (PGF).

Keywords : Markovian queueing models, feedback, impatient customers, waiting server.

1 Introduction

Vacation queueing models with impatient customers play a powerful role in our day-to-day life as well as various congestion situations; web services and communication networks, call centers, post offices, banks, hospitals, etc. For this kind of models, we refer the readers to the monographs of Tian and Zhang [3], the papers of Altman and Yechiali [1], Yue et al. [4], Ammar [2], and references therein.

In this investigation, we consider a $M/M/1$ vacation queueing model with Bernoulli feedback, waiting server and reneging. Customers arrive into the system according to a Poisson process with arrival rate λ , and service time is assumed to be exponentially distributed with parameter μ . The service discipline is FCFS and there is infinite space for customers to wait. When the busy period is finished the server waits a random duration of time before beginning on a vacation. This waiting duration is exponentially distributed with parameter η . If the server comes back from a vacation to an empty system he waits passively the first arrival, then he begins service. Otherwise, if there are customers waiting in the queue at the end of a vacation, the server starts immediately a busy period. That is single vacation policy. The period of vacation has an exponential distribution with parameter γ . Whenever a customer arrives at the system and finds the server on vacation (respectively. busy), he activates an impatience timer T_0 (respectively. T_1), which is exponentially distributed with parameter ξ_0 (respectively. ξ_1). If the customer's service has not been completed before the impatience timer expires, the customer may abandon the queue. We suppose that the customers timers are independent and identically distributed random variables and independent of the number of waiting customers. After completion of each service, the customer can either leave the system definitively with probability β or return to the system and join the end of the queue with probability β' , where $\beta + \beta' = 1$.

2 Main result

Let $L(t)$ be the number of customers in the system at time t , and $J(t)$ denotes the state of the server at time t such that $J(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{when the server is in a busy period;} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

Clearly, the process $\{(L(t); J(t)); t \geq 0\}$ is a continuous-time Markov process with state space $\Omega = \{(j, n) : j = 0, 1, n = 0, 1, \dots\}$.

Let $P_{j,n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\{J(t) = j, L(t) = n\}$, $(j, n) \in \Omega$, denote the system state probabilities.

Theorem 1 *The steady-state probabilities are given by*

$$P_{0,.} = \left(\frac{\gamma \xi_0 + \delta_1 K_0(1)(1 \nabla \gamma)}{\gamma K_0(1)} \right) P_{0,0},$$

$$P_{1,.} = e^{\frac{\lambda}{\xi_1}} \left(\frac{\gamma(\beta\mu K_1(1) + \eta K_2(1) \nabla(\lambda + \eta) K_3(1))}{\xi_1(\lambda + \eta)} + \frac{(\beta\mu + \xi_1)(\beta\mu K_1(1) + \eta K_2(1))}{\xi_1(\lambda + \eta)} \left(\frac{\xi_0 \nabla \delta_1 K_0(1)}{\delta_2 K_0(1)} \right) \right) P_{0,0}.$$

Where

$$P_{0,0} = \left\{ e^{\frac{\lambda}{\xi_1}} \left[\left(\frac{\beta\mu}{\xi_1} K_1(1) + \frac{\eta}{\xi_1} K_2(1) \right) \left(\frac{\gamma}{\lambda + \eta} + \left(\frac{\beta\mu + \xi_1}{\lambda + \eta} \left(\frac{\xi_0 \nabla \delta_1 K_0(1)}{\delta_2 K_0(1)} \right) \right) \right) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \nabla \frac{\gamma}{\xi_1} K_3(1) \right] + \frac{\delta_1 \delta_2 K_0(1) + \delta_2 (\xi_0 \nabla \delta_1 K_0(1))}{\gamma \delta_2 K_0(1)} \right\}^{-1}.$$

With

$$K_0(z) = \int_0^z (1 \nabla s)^{\frac{\gamma}{\xi_0} - 1} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{\xi_0} s} ds, \quad K_1(z) = \int_0^z s^{-1} s^{\frac{\beta\mu}{\xi_1}} e^{-\frac{\lambda s}{\xi_1}} ds, \quad K_2(z) = \int_0^z (1 \nabla s)^{-1} s^{\frac{\beta\mu}{\xi_1}} e^{-\frac{\lambda s}{\xi_1}} ds,$$

$$K_3(z) = \int_0^z \left(1 \nabla \frac{K_0(s)}{K_0(1)} \right) s^{\frac{\beta\mu}{\xi_1}} (1 \nabla s)^{-\left(\frac{\gamma}{\xi_0} + 1\right)} e^{\left(\frac{\lambda}{\xi_0} - \frac{\lambda}{\xi_1}\right) s} ds, \quad \delta_1 = \frac{\gamma \eta}{\lambda + \eta}, \quad \delta_2 = \frac{\eta(\beta\mu + \xi_1)}{\lambda + \eta}.$$

3 Conclusion

We studied an $M/M/1$ Bernoulli feedback queueing system with single exponential vacation, waiting server and reneging, wherein the impatience timers of customers depend on the states of the server. The explicit expressions of the steady-state probabilities are obtained, using probability generating functions (PGFs).

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Mathematical Equations Retrieval from Natural Language in Medieval Arabic Algebra

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Résumé : Dans les mathématiques arabes médiévales, tous les problèmes et solutions mathématiques étaient exprimés par des mots et des phrases complètes en langage naturel, même les variables et leurs exposants ont été exprimés avec des mots spécifiques. Dans ce travail, nous explorons l'idée de générer automatiquement des équations symbolique moderne de l'algèbre rédigée en arabe dans les textes médiévaux. Dans ce cadre, nous proposons l'utilisation conjointe de techniques d'extraction d'information et de techniques TAL pour résoudre ce problème. Par ailleurs, nous utilisons les modèles neuronaux récurrents encodeur-décodeur Long short-term memory (LSTM), afin de tester leur efficacité et de tenter de les comparer.

Mots-Clefs : Équations Algébrique, Mathématiques Médiévales, Traitement Automatique des Langues (TAL), Réseaux de Neurones.

1 Introduction

L'évolution des signes et symboles mathématiques a eu rôle décisif dans le développement de la science et des mathématiques modernes. Dans les mathématiques arabes médiévales, tous les problèmes et leur solutions ont été exprimés à l'aide des mots spécifiques. La figure 1 montre une équation mathématique médiévale. Notez que les notations ne contiennent aucune ambiguïté et que, par conséquent, l'équation de la figure 1 a une traduction unique en notation mathématique moderne, donnant $\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 5x = 28$.

Pour faciliter la compréhension des mathématiques verbales médiévales, nous traduisons certains mots mathématiques arabes en symboles modernes (voir figure 2) [2], [3], [4].

”وكذلك لو قال : نصف مالٍ وخمسة أجزاره تعدل ثمانية وعشرين درهماً.... فتزيد أن تكمل مالك حتي يبلغ مالاً تاماً، وهو أن يضعفه. فاضعفه واضعف كل ما معك مما يعادله، فيكون مالاً و عشرة أجزاره يعدل....“

Figure 1: L'équation est mise en évidence dans ce problème algébrique donné par Muhammad ibn Mūsā Al-Khwārizmī, 9ème siècle [1].

Les mots arabes	Traduction mathématique
شيء (chose) ou جذر (racine)	\times
مال (une somme d'argent)	\times^2
كعب (cube)	\times^3
تعدل (l'égalité)	$=$

Figure 2: Le passage de la notation exponentielle moderne à la notation médiévale.

2 Méthodes

Après l'extraction des équations à partir du texte médiévale, nous résolvons le problème de séquence à séquence (Seq2seq) par utilisation d'un réseau de neurones récurrent LSTM. Intuitivement, un LSTM peut être vu comme un neurone, comprend les connexions suivantes :

- Input Gate: $i_t = \sigma(W^{(i)}x_t + U^i h_{t-1})$
- Forget Gate: $f_t = \sigma(W^{(f)}x_t + U^f h_{t-1})$
- Nouvelle cellule mémoire: $\tilde{c}_t = \tanh(W^{(c)}x_t + U^c h_{t-1})$
- Cellule de mémoire finale: $c_t = f_t \odot \tilde{c}_{t-1} + i_t \odot \tilde{c}_t$
- Etat caché final: $h_t = o_t \odot \tanh(c_t)$
- Output/Exposure Gate: $o_t = \sigma(W^{(o)}x_t + U^o h_{t-1})$

La deuxième phase correspond à l'utilisation de techniques de TAL pour l'extraction et la traduction automatiquement des équations d'algèbre rédigée en arabe dans les textes médiévaux

3 Résultat

En utilisant ces méthodes sur notre corpus des équations mathématique médiévale (A, B, C) de test, nous avons obtenu les résultats suivants:

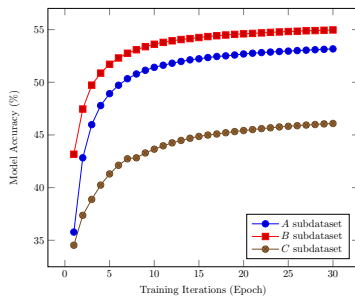


Figure 3: Le graphique ci-dessus donne les résultats de l'architecture LSTM sur les trois sous-ensembles de données en utilisant une précision moyenne de 5-fold cross validation.;

sous-ensembles	précision
A(degré trois)	100%
B(degré quatre)	96.66%
C(degré cinq)	94.01%

Figure 4: Performance sur les différents sous-ensembles de données (A, B,C).

En comparant les figures 3 et 4 on voit clairement que l'utilisation des méthodes et techniques du TAL donne de meilleurs résultats que l'architecture LSTM. Cette différence est liée au fait que le LSTM est entraîné sur de petites quantités de données. Finalement, les résultats obtenus sont considérés satisfaisants.

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Integral Projection Models: Construction and application in population dynamics and evolution

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Résumé : I developed in this work an integral projection model. Using this model, I developed a relationship between life history traits, such as size at reproduction, and population growth rates. Based on a 22-years dataset, I analyzed the evolution of these life history traits over time, the response on climate variations and its influence on population dynamics.

Mots-Clefs : Integral Projection Models, Population dynamics, Evolution, Long-term dataset

1 Introduction

Mathematical models in population dynamics have been developed since 18th century mainly by Malthus (1798) where exponential models were proposed. Extensions have been developed to describe different types of population structures. *Leslie* models are the most popular models that have been developed when populations are structured by age classes and they are defined by a projection matrix [1]. However, when populations are structured by a continuous variable (e.g. size or mass of individuals) the subdivision becomes arbitrary. An alternative is the use of Integral Projection Models [2]. These models are used not only to describe population dynamics but also to link the evolution of life history traits (such as size or age at reproduction) to population growth rates.

2 Integral Projection Models (IPMs)

An IPM allows to describe the dynamics of populations structured by continuous variables in a discrete time. An IPM is defined by the kernel \mathbf{K} which is composed from demographic functions, survival-growth and fecundity of individuals. Let suppose that a population is defined by the individual size, the kernel \mathbf{K} represents all possible transitions from size x at year t to size y at year $t+1$ [3]. The model is given by the following equation:

$$n(y, t+1) = \int K(y, x) n(x, t) dx = \int [P(y, x) + F(y, x)] n(x, t) dx$$

where $P(y, x)$ represents the survival-growth function and $F(y, x)$ the fecundity function, $n(x, t)$ being the number of individuals of size x at year t .

3 Long-term dataset

Data have been collected since 1994 based on the demographic survey of the rare plant species *Centaurea corymbosa*. The only six existing populations were surveyed and are all situated in Massif de la Clape (south of France). Every 3 months we recorded the presence and measured the size of each individual within 41 permanent plots and new seedlings were added to the dataset. We used the individual mean of the rosette diameter as measure of plant size. A total of 6112 individual life-histories, whose 5128 with known exact age were used to construct the Integral Projection Models.

4 Application in population dynamics and evolution

In this work I performed an integral projection model to describe population dynamics of *C. corymbosa*. Based on these models I investigated a relationship between size at reproduction, which is a crucial life history trait for monocarpic plants (reproduction is fatal), and population dynamics. I analyzed the evolution of size at reproduction over time, its response to climate variations and its influence on population growth rates. I was interested to determine if the observed size at reproduction has the same direction as the optimal one.

5 Conclusion

IPM are powerful tool to describe dynamic of populations structured by continuous variables such as individual size. A long-term dataset (22 years demographic survey) was used to construct the integral projection model on populations of the rare plant species *Centaurea corymbosa*, by constructing survival-growth and fecundity kernels as combination of continuous functions. A relationship was constructed between size at reproduction and population growth rate. Evolution of this life history trait over time has been analyzed and the reponse to climate variations. I determined how did this evolution impact population dynamics.

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Représentation autorégressive du prédicteur à passé incomplet des champs aléatoires stationnaires

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Résumé : Dans cette note, nous donnons l'expression de l'erreur de prédiction et de la variance du prédicteur à passé incomplet dans le domaine des champs aléatoires stationnaires. Cette formule explicite nous a permis de dériver la représentation AR du prédicteur à passé incomplet

Mots-Clefs : Champs aléatoires, prédiction, passé incomplet.

1 Introduction

En abordant le problème de prédiction des champs aléatoires, lorsqu'un nombre fini d'observations sont manquantes du troisième quadrant $\mathcal{Q} = \{(i, j) \in \mathbb{Z}^2; i \leq 0, j \leq 0; (i, j) \neq (0, 0)\}$, Il y'a lieu de signaler que la solution à ce problème de prédiction, n'est pas une extension simple des résultats de séries chronologiques (processus 1-D). * Kohli et Pourahmadi (2014) se sont intéressés à cette question et ont donné l'expression de la variance de l'erreur de prédiction en fonction des coefficients de la représentation moyenne mobile (MA) d'un champs aléatoire. Pour être calculable en pratique, le prédicteur doit avoir une représentation autorégressive (AR), convergente en moyenne quadratique en fonction des $X_{k,l}; k \leq 0, l \leq 0, (k, l) \neq (0, 0)$. Kohli et Pourahmadi (2014) ont traité cette question et on obtenu l'expression de l'erreur et de la variance de l'erreur de prédiction en fonction des coefficients de la représentation moyenne mobile (MA). En voulant enrichir leurs résultats en représentant ces dernières quantités en fonction des coefficients de la représentation autorégressive, les auteurs ont rencontré des obstacles techniques résumés à la fin de leur article sous forme d'un problème ouvert. En se plaçant dans le cas gaussien, Cheng (2015) a donné des conditions permettant l'obtention d'une telle représentation sans résoudre pour autant le problème posé par Kohli et Pourahmadi (2014). Dans cette note, nous allons établir une formule explicite de l'erreur de prédiction et de sa variance. Cette formule explicite nous permet de dériver la représentation AR du prédicteur à passé incomplet.

2 Première section

considérons \mathcal{H} l'espace de Hilbert des variables aléatoires d'espérances nulles et de carrés intégrables définies sur le même espace de probabilité. Le champ aléatoire stationnaire admet la représentation unilatérale $MA(\infty)$ sur \mathcal{Q} s'il existe un bruit blanc tel que

$$X(s, t) = \epsilon(s, t) + \sum_{(k,l) \in -\mathcal{Q}} b_{k,l} \epsilon(s \nabla k, t \nabla l),$$

où $\{b_{k,l}, (k,l) \in \mathbb{Z}^2\}$ est la suite de la représentation MA. Elle vérifie $b_{0,0} = 0$, $b_{k,l} = 0$ pour $k < 0$ ou $l < 0$, et $\sum_{(k,l) \in -\mathcal{Q}} \sum |b_{k,l}|^2 < \infty$. Notons $\hat{X}(0,0)$ la projection orthogonale de $X(0,0)$ sur

$\mathcal{P} = \{X(i,j); (i,j) \in \mathcal{Q}\}$, $\nabla \mathcal{M} = \{(n_1, m_1), \dots, (n_N, m_N); n_i \geq 0, m_i \geq 0, (n_i, m_i) \neq (0,0)\}$ les indices des données manquantes, $n_N^* = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} n_i$, $m_N^* = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} m_i$, et $\hat{X}'(0,0)$ la projection de $X(0,0)$ sur $\mathcal{P}' = \{X(i,j); (i,j) \in \mathcal{Q}_1\}$ où $\mathcal{Q}_1 = \mathcal{Q} \setminus \mathcal{M}$.

En utilisant ces notations, les résultats que nous avons obtenus se résument comme suit.

Lemme 3.1. [Hamaz, 2018] L'erreur de prédiction à passé incomplet est orthogonale aux éléments de \mathcal{P}' ,

$$\langle X(0,0) \nabla \hat{X}'(0,0), X(\nabla k, \nabla l) \rangle = 0, \quad \forall (k,l) \in \mathbf{N}^2 \setminus \mathcal{M}.$$

Théorème 3.1. [Hamaz, 2018] L'expression de l'erreur de prédiction à passé incomplet

$$X(0,0) \nabla \hat{X}'(0,0) = \nabla \sum_{p=0}^N \sum_{q=0}^N \psi_{p,q} \sum_{i=0}^{n_p} \sum_{j=0}^{n_q} a_{n_p-i, n_q-j} \epsilon(\nabla i, \nabla j),$$

où les coefficients $(\psi_{p,q})$ satisfont les équations $U(\psi_{0,0}, \psi_{0,1}, \dots, \psi_{1,0}, \dots, \psi_{N,N})' = (1, 0, \dots, 0)'$ avec $U_{p,q} = \sum_{i=0}^{n_p \wedge n_q} \sum_{j=0}^{n'_p \wedge n'_q} a_{n_p-i, n_q-j} a_{n'_p-i, n'_q-j}$; $p, p', q, q' = 0, \dots, N$, où $k \wedge n$ représente le minimum entre k et n .

La variance de l'erreur de prédiction est

$$\text{var} \left(X(0,0) \nabla \hat{X}'(0,0) \right) = \sigma^2 \psi_{0,0}.$$

Théorème 3.2. [Hamaz, 2018] Le prédicteur à passé incomplet admet une représentation AR convergente dans L_2 si et seulement si $\{X(s,t)\}$ admet une représentation AR convergente. Dans ce cas,

$$\hat{X}'(0,0) = \sum_{\substack{(k,l) \in \mathbf{N}^2 \setminus \mathcal{M} \\ (k,l) \neq (0,0)}} \sum h_{k,l} X(\nabla k, \nabla l)$$

où $h_{k,l} = \delta_{k,l} \nabla \sum_{p=0}^N \sum_{q=0}^N \psi_{p,q} \sum_{i=0}^{n_p \wedge k} \sum_{j=0}^{n_q \wedge l} a_{n_p-i, n_q-j} a_{k-i, l-j}$; $(k,l) \in \mathbf{N}^2$ et les coefficients $(\psi_{p,q})$ sont donnés par le Théorème 3.1.

Théorème 3.3. [Hamaz, 2018] Les champs aléatoires pour lesquels la perte d'informations dans le passé n'affecte pas la prédiction se caractérisent par l'équivalence suivante :

$$\hat{X}(0,0) = \hat{X}'(0,0) \quad \text{si et seulement si} \quad a_{i,j} = 0, \forall (i,j) \in \mathcal{M}.$$

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Weak solutions for a model of conductive magnetic fluid

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Résumé : We study a nonlinear coupling system of partial differential equations describing the dynamic of a magnetic fluid with internal rotations. We prove existence of weak solutions with finite energy both for the unsteady problem and the steady one.

Mots-Clefs : Navier-Stokes equations, Bloch-Torrey equation, Quasi-static Maxwell equations.

1 Introduction

We discuss the model equations introduced by Rosensweig [2]. This model is a system of partial differential equations with several unknowns: the incompressible Navier Stokes equations governing the fluid velocity U and the pressure p , the angular momentum conservation equation of the internal rotation Ω of the particles of the fluid, Bloch-Torrey equation of the magnetization M , the quasi-static Maxwell equations of the magnetic field H and the advection-diffusion equation of the temperature θ .

2 Main results

We begin with the unsteady case and show that the problem admits a global in time weak solution with finite energy, see [1]. The proof of this result is based on a regularization method and some compactness results. We introduce the regularized problem $(\mathcal{P}^\varepsilon)$ depending on a small parameter $\varepsilon > 0$, by using the Galerkin method, we obtain a sequence of approximated solutions $(U_n, \Omega_n, M_n, H_n, \theta_n)$ which converge towards $(U^\varepsilon, \Omega^\varepsilon, M^\varepsilon, H^\varepsilon, \theta^\varepsilon)$ a global weak solution with finite energy of system $(\mathcal{P}^\varepsilon)$. Thanks to compactness results, we get a weak solution of our problem by passing to the limit as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

Afterwards we consider the steady case and show that the problem admits a weak solution with finite energy, see [1]. This result will be proved in much the same way as the previous one.

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Neumann Problem with Weights and Multiple Critical Nonlinearities

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Résumé : We consider the solvability of the Neumann problem for an elliptic system of two equations with weights involving two critical Sobolev exponents on a bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^N . By using variational methods, we investigate the effect of the shape of the graph of the weight functions and the geometry of the boundary on the existence of solutions.

Mots-Clefs : Critical Sobolev exponents, Palais-Smale condition, Concentration-compactness principle, Neumann problem.

1 Introduction

The aim of this talk is to discuss the existence of solutions to the following nonlinear elliptic system

$$\begin{cases} -\operatorname{div}(p(x)\nabla u) = au + bv + \eta|u|^{2^*-2}u & \text{in } \Omega, \\ -\operatorname{div}(p(x)\nabla v) = bu + cv + \eta|v|^{2^*-2}v & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \alpha Q(x)|u|^{\alpha-2}u|v|^\beta & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} = \beta Q(x)|u|^\alpha|v|^{\beta-2}v & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where Ω is an open bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^N with smooth boundary $\partial\Omega$, $N \geq 3$; n is the unit outward normal on $\partial\Omega$; p and Q are given positive and continuous weights defined on $\bar{\Omega}$, $\partial\Omega$ respectively with $p \in H^1(\Omega)$; a , b and c are real parameters; η is a nonnegative constant, α , $\beta > 1$ such that $\alpha + \beta = 2^*$. Here $2^* = \frac{2(N-1)}{N-2}$ is the critical Sobolev exponent for the trace embedding $H^1(\Omega)$ into $L^{2^*}(\partial\Omega)$ and $2^* = \frac{2N}{N-2}$ denotes the critical Sobolev exponent for the embedding $H^1(\Omega)$ into $L^{2^*}(\Omega)$.

This kind of equations expresses the relationship between different domains as biological, physics and mathematics. For example the study of bacterial motion in terms of reaction diffusion leads to this type of problems.

2 Première section

Let give some different conditions:

(H_Ω) : $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$, ($N \geq 3$) is a bounded domain such that $\partial\Omega$ satisfies a geometrical condition at x_0 and the mean curvature of the boundary at x_0 is positive.

The functions p and Q satisfy the following conditions

$$\frac{p(x_0)}{(Q(x_0))^{N|2}} = \min \frac{p(x)}{(Q(x))^{N|2}} \quad (2)$$

$$|p(x) - p(x_0)| = o(|x - x_0|) \quad (3)$$

$$|Q(x) - Q(x_0)| = o(|x - x_0|). \quad (4)$$

and

$$(A_1) : ac - b^2 > 0, a + c < 0 \text{ then } \mu_1 \leq \mu_2 < 0.$$

These is the main results of this talk.

Theorem 1 : Assume that (H_Ω) holds, p, Q satisfy (2) – (4) and (A_1) is verified. Then our system admits a solution

3 Deuxième section

Let

$$(A_2) : ac - b^2 > 0, a + c > 0 \text{ then } 0 < \mu_1 \leq \mu_2.$$

Theorem 2 : Assume that (H_Ω) holds, p, Q satisfy (1.7) – (1.9), (A_2) and one of the following conditions hold: (1) there exists $k \in N^*$ such that $\lambda_{k,p} < \mu_1 \leq \mu_2 < \lambda_{k+1,p}$; (2) moreover $2|b| < c - a$ and there exist $k, k' \in N^*$, $k < k'$ such that

$$\lambda_{k,p} \leq a - |b| \leq \mu_1 \leq a + |b| < \lambda_{k+1,p} \leq \lambda_{k',p} \leq c - |b| \leq \mu_2 \leq c + |b| < \lambda_{k'+1,p}.$$

Then our system has a solution.

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Existence results for variational inequalities

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Résumé : The talk is devoted to study the existence of the minimal solution to some variational elliptic in-equalities when the strict monotonicity that guarantees the uniqueness of the solution is violated. The applied technique is concerned with the perturbation of the considered inequalities in order to construct an approximating family of elliptic nonlinear problems defined on large cylindrical domains with strictly monotone operators. The minimal solution is obtained as a limit of the solutions to the perturbed problems when the size of the domain becomes large.

Mots-Clefs : Variational inequalities; Minimal solutions; Monotone operators

1 Introduction

There are many different methods that have been used to prove the existence and comparison results for nonlinear elliptic boundary value problems, among them the regularization method. This method consists of approximating the posed problem by a family of problems that constructed according to a certain regularization criteria. In this context, the main part of this work is concerned with the existence of the minimal solution to some variational elliptic inequalities defined on bounded domains when the strict monotonicity that guarantees the uniqueness of the solution is violated.

Since the operators are assumed to be only monotone or even noncoercive, the comparison between the solutions of such inequalities is not always possible and the weak maximum principle for example might fail. However, by using the regularization technique presented in [5, 6, 7], we can now perturb the concerned inequalities to construct an approximating family of elliptic nonlinear problems defined on large cylindrical domains with new (strictly) monotone operators. When the size of the cylinders becomes unbounded we get our variational inequalities which also means that the minimal solution will be obtained as a limit of the solutions to the perturbed problems.

To simplify the presentation and explain more clearly the main idea, let us illustrate the procedure of this approach in the following example. Consider the variational problem

$$\begin{cases} u \in \mathcal{K}, \\ \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} a(\sum') (v \nabla u)' dx \geq \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(v \nabla u) dx \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{K}, \end{cases} \quad (P_{\infty})$$

where \mathcal{K} is a closed convex subset of $H_0^1(\alpha, \beta)$, a is a Caratheodory function satisfying suitable monotonicity, coercivity and growth conditions and f is a nonnegative function in $L^2(\alpha, \beta)$. It is well known (see [8]) that (P_{∞}) admits at least one solution, whereas the uniqueness cannot be expected in general.

The approach used for studying the existence of minimal nonnegative solution to (P_∞) consists to introduce $(P_\ell)_{\ell>0}$, a family of problems with strictly monotone operators defined on cylinders $\Omega_\ell = (\nabla\ell, \ell) \times (\alpha, \beta)$ becoming unbounded when $\ell \rightarrow \infty$, as follows

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_\ell \in \mathcal{K}_\ell, \\ \int_{|\ell}^\ell \int_\alpha^\beta (\partial_y u_\ell \partial_y (v \nabla u_\ell) + a(\partial_x u_\ell) \partial_x (v \nabla u_\ell)) dx dy \geq \int_{|\ell}^\ell \int_\alpha^\beta f(v \nabla u_\ell) dx dy \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{K}_\ell, \end{array} \right. \quad (P_\ell)$$

where

$$\mathcal{K}_\ell = \{v \in H_0^1((\nabla\ell, \ell) \times (\alpha, \beta)) \mid v(y, \cdot) \in \mathcal{K} \text{ a.e. in } (\nabla\ell, \ell)\}$$

is a closed convex subset of $H_0^1((\nabla\ell, \ell) \times (\alpha, \beta))$. The basic idea of this approach is to apply the weak maximum principle in order to find the minimal solution of (P_∞) . Since the operator $A_\ell = \nabla \partial_y^2 \nabla \partial_x a$ is strictly monotone we can show by comparing the problem (P_ℓ) with (P_∞) that

$$u_\ell(y, x) \leq u(x) \text{ for a.e. } (x, y) \in \Omega_\ell \text{ and for any } u \text{ solution to } (P_\infty).$$

Formally, if we pass to the limit when $\ell \rightarrow \infty$, the function limit u_∞ is a solution to (P_∞) . Moreover, it follows from above that this limit is also the minimal solution.

The existence of solutions or even extremal solutions of coercive and noncoercive variational inequalities have been investigated by many authors. In [1], the sub-supersolution method has been used to prove the existence of solutions and extremal solutions, confined between their sub and supersolutions, for a class of noncoercive variational inequalities involving monotone operators. In [2] the existence of maximal and minimal solutions for some quasi-linear elliptic equations with pseudomonotone operators are proved, by using different methods, under fairly general conditions. Also, comparison results for maximal and minimal solutions are proved in the same papers. More information and details about this type of variational inequalities can be found in [1] and the references therein. Our approach is totally different from the above arguments, it presents a new approximation technique for proving the existence of minimal solution of some variational inequalities.

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Segmentation based on Histogram Local Descriptors for Brain Tumors Detection

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Abstract : This work aims to propose a method of the data segmentation provided by MRI images for the brain tumors detection as part of diagnostic assistance of these. We propose a new combination descriptors for the cerebral MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) segmentation based on the efficiency analyze of texture features using Histogram Local Binary Pattern (LBP), The features used for this study are some first order features derived from LBP HIST, such as entropy, energy, homogeneity and correlation the combination of all statistics feature vectors was experimented.

keywords : Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Histogram, segmentation, Local Binary Pattern.

1 Introduction

When it suspects a brain tumor, the doctor first carries out a complete neurological examination in order to determine the affected brain area. This examination will be completed by imaging techniques. MRI and cerebral MRI are the most frequently performed examinations. The scanner is an examination that uses the rays. The scanner makes it possible to see the tumor which appears clearly and often concentrates the iodized product which has been administered. MRI allows to estimate the anatomical structure of any volume of the body, especially "soft tissues" such as the brain, it does not use X-rays, but the magnetic properties of the human body. In brain MRIs, a neuroradiologist can identify destined as gray matter structures such as the thalamus and injured areas. This identification possible for an expert eye is made difficult for a machine due to numerous disturbances in the image (artifacts). Automated and accurate classification of MR brain images is extremely important for medical analysis and interpretation. In recent years, researchers have proposed a lot of approaches to the goal, which fall into two categories. One category is global descriptors [1], including DCT, wavelet.... The other category is local descriptors [2] LBP, BSIF, LPQ. While all these methods achieve good results, and the hybrid performs better than global and local in terms of analysis accuracy (success rate). In this paper, we propose a statical method based on LBP and Histogram.

2 Histogram Local Descriptors

Local Binary Pattern (LBP) is a gray-scale invariant texture operator which labels the pixels of an image by thresholding the neighborhood of each pixel with the value of the center pixel and considers the result as a binary number. LBP labels can be regarded as local primitives such as curved edges, spots, flat areas ...etc. The final facial image resulting from the preprocessing and detection stage is used as an input to the one of local descriptors as LPQ, LBP ... Then, it is

divided along x and y into sub-regions or rectangular blocks; as shown in Fig 1, for each block a histogram is extracted and concatenated into a single feature vector. After passing through local descriptors, the input images may give unusable and additional data; the effect of this difficulty is reduced using the histogram of these images such as a feature vector which is simply the count of the number of pixels at each gray level value[3].

The LBP operator calculates a code for each pixel by thresholding its value with that of its neighbor and converts the code into a decimal. Given a pixel i_c in the image, i_p is the neighbors of i_c . We calculate :

$$LBP = \sum_{p=0}^{P-1} s(i_p - i_c) 2^p = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

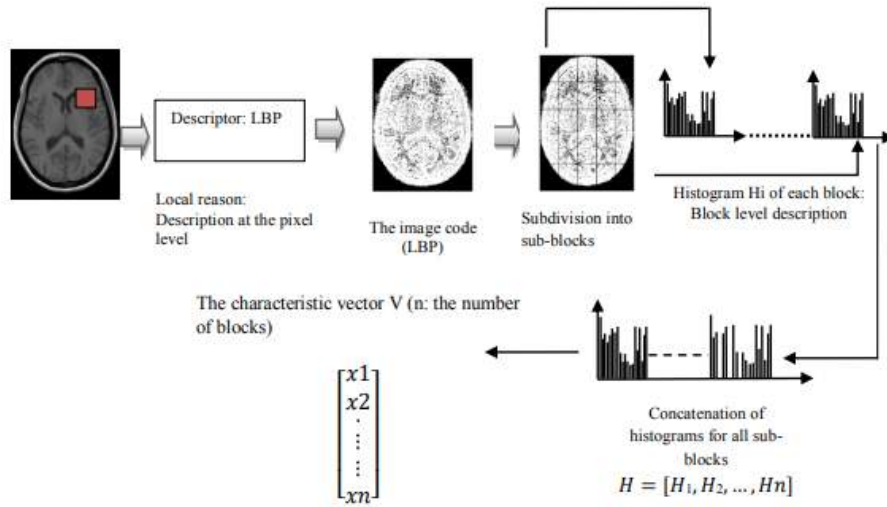


Figure 1: Descriptor and Extraction of Histogram Characteristics

3 Main Results

When we are reaseching to the parameters which give the place of tumors, we have this results

Block size	Time of LBPHist
Size 5×5	1.471 s
Size 10×10	2.028 s
Size 50×50	15.051 s

Firstly, for 4 parameters of Histogram and the Calculated parameters are:

parameter1 = *mean2*, parameter2 = *entropy*, parameter3 = *skewness*, parameter4 = *kurtosis*.

1. The mean. It is defined as:

$$mean_{P,R}(x_c, y_c) = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=0}^{P-1} i_p$$

where i_c and i_p are respectively values of the central pixel and P surrounding pixels in the circle neighborhood with a radius R .

2. Entropy. Entropy is defined as:



$$Entropy = \sum_{p=0}^{255} (\nabla P_p \log_2 P_p)$$

Where P_p is the p^{th} gray values probability in the image.

3. Skewness. Skewness is a measure of symmetry, or more precisely, the lack of symmetry. A distribution, or data set, is symmetric if it looks the same to the left and right of the central point. It is defined as:

$$Skewness_{P,R}(x_c, y_c) = \frac{\frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=0}^{P-1} (i_p | mean_{P,R}(x_c, y_c))^3}{(\sqrt{\frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=0}^{P-1} (i_p | mean_{P,R}(x_c, y_c))^2})^3}$$

4. Kurtosis. Kurtosis is a measure of whether the data are peaked or flat relative to a normal distribution. It is defined as:

$$Kurtosis_{P,R}(x_c, y_c) = \frac{\frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=0}^{P-1} (i_p | mean_{P,R}(x_c, y_c))^4}{(\frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=0}^{P-1} (i_p | mean_{P,R}(x_c, y_c))^2)^2}$$

The Signified parameter (parameter which gives result) is $parameter2 = entropy$ when the block size 50×50

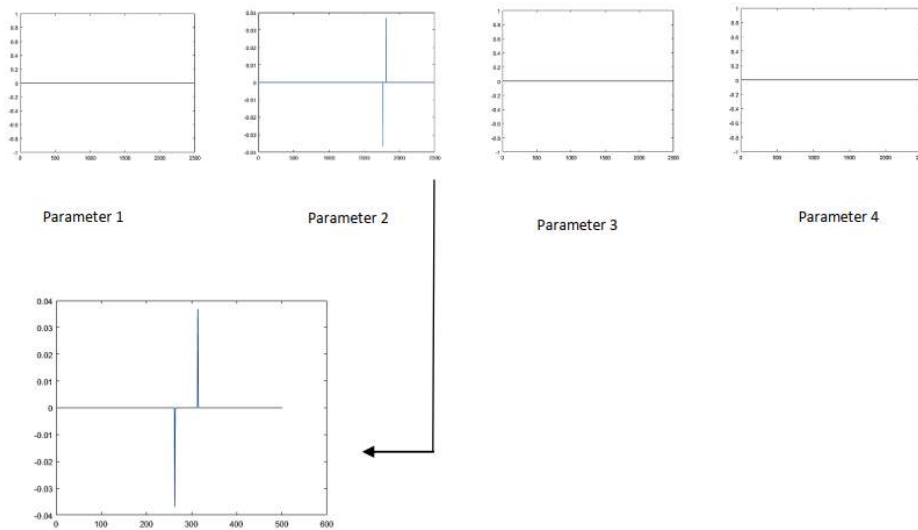


Figure 2: The Signified parameter when used 4 parameters

Secondly, for 6 parameters of Histogram and the Calculated parameters are:

parameter1 = *mean2*, parameter2 = *entropy*, parameter3 = *skewness*, parameter4 = *kurtosis*, parameter5 = *std*, parameter6 = *mecontrast*.

1. The mean, 2. Entropy, 3. Skewness, 4. Kurtosis.

5. Standard deviation. Standard deviation shows how much variation exists from the average. It is defined as:

$$std_{P,R}(x_c, y_c) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=0}^{P-1} (i_p \nabla mean_{P,R}(x_c, y_c))^2}$$

6. Contrast. Contrast characterizes the light distribution of an image. Visually it is possible to interpret it as a spread of the brightness histogram of the image. It is defined as:

$$C = \frac{i_{max} - i_{min}}{i_{max} + i_{min}}$$

where i_{max} and i_{min} are the maximum and the minimum values of the signal.

The Signified parameters (parameter which gives result) are $parameter5 = std$ and $parameter6 = mecontrast$ when the block size 50×50



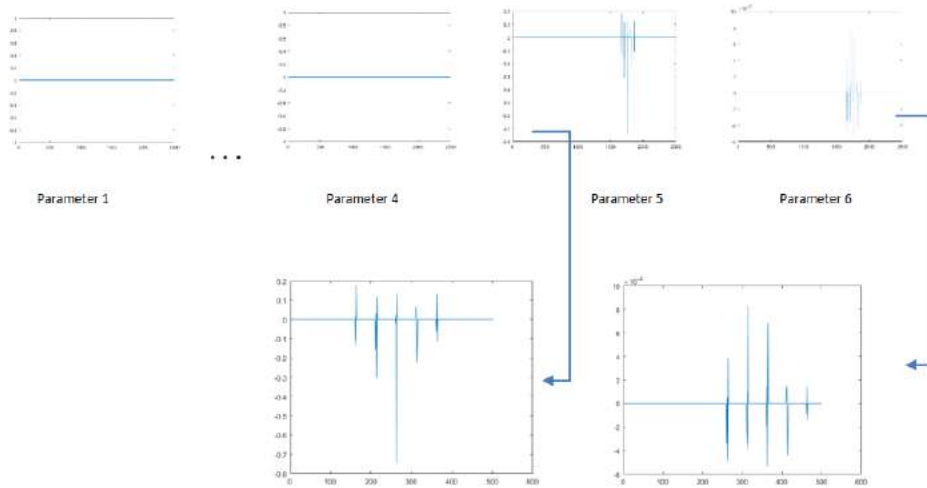


Figure 3: The Signified parameters when used 6 parameters

4 Conclusion

LBP has become one of the most widely used descriptors because of its resistance to lighting changes, low computational complexity, and ability to code fine details. How can we visualize the set of lightness values in an image in order to test some of these heuristics? The answer is to plot the histogram of the individual color channels and luminance values. From this distribution, we can compute relevant statistics such as the minimum, maximum, and average intensity values.

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Weighted Pseudo Almost Periodic and Pseudo Almost Automorphic Solutions of Class r for Some Differential Evolution Equation

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Résumé : The aim of this work is to study the existence and uniqueness of μ -pseudo almost periodic and automorphic solutions of class r for some differential evolution equations in a Banach space when the delay is distributed using the spectral decomposition of the phase space. Here we assume that the undelayed part is not necessarily densely defined and satisfies the well known properties of evolution system, the delayed part are assumed to be pseudo almost periodic or pseudo almost automorphic with respect to the first argument and Lipschitz continuous with respect to the second argument.

Mots-Clefs : Measure theory, Ergodicity, μ -pseudo almost periodic and automorphic functions, Evolution equations, nondensely defined operators, Nonlocal initial value problem Mönch fixed point Theorem.

1 Introduction

In this work, we study the existence and uniqueness of μ -pseudo almost periodic and μ -pseudo almost automorphic solutions of class r for the following differential evolution equation

$$x'(t) = A(t)x(t) + L(u_t) + f(t, x(t)) \quad (1)$$

where $f : [0, T] \times X \rightarrow X$ functions that will be specified later, X is a real Banach space with the norm $\|\cdot\|$, and $\{A(t), t \geq 0\}$ is an evolution system of closed nondensely defined linear unbounded operators on the Banach space X with domain D . $C = C([\nabla r, 0], X)$

denotes the space of continuous functions from $[\nabla r, 0]$ to X endowed with the uniform topology norm. For every $t \geq 0$, x_t denotes the history function of C defined by

$$x_t(\theta) = x(t + \theta), \quad \nabla r \leq \theta \leq 0.$$

L is a bounded linear operator from C into X and $f : R \rightarrow X$ is a continuous function. Some recent contributions concerning pseudo almost periodic solutions for abstract differential equations similar to Equation (1) have been made. For example in [1] the authors have shown that if the inhomogeneous term f depends only on variable t and it is a pseudo almost periodic function, then the Equation (1) has a unique pseudo almost periodic solution.

2 Preliminaries

In what follows, for the family $\{A(t), t \geq 0\}$ of closed non-densely defined linear unbounded operators on the Banach space X with domain D , we assume that the family satisfies the following assumptions:

(A₁) $D(A(t)) = D$ independent of t and is non-densely defined ($\overline{D} \neq X$).

(A₂) There exist $M \geq 1, \beta \geq 0$ with $(\beta, \infty) \subset \rho(A)$ and

$$\left\| \prod_{j=1}^k R(\lambda, A(t_j)) \right\| \leq M(\lambda \nabla \beta)^{-k} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{with } 0 \leq t_1 \leq t_2 \leq \dots \leq t_k \leq T. \quad (3)$$

(A₃) The mapping $t \mapsto A(t)x$ is continuously differentiable in X for all $x \in D$.

Theorem 1 [2, 3] Assume that $\{A(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ satisfies conditions (A₁) ∇ (A₃).

Then the limit $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0^+} U_\lambda(t, s)x = U(t, s)x$ exists for $x \in \overline{D}$ and $0 \leq s \leq t$, where the convergence is uniform on $\Delta := \{(t, s) : 0 \leq s \leq t\}$. There exists an evolution system $\{U(t, s)\}_{(t,s) \in \Delta}$ satisfying the following properties

(i) For $x \in \overline{D}, \lambda > 0$ and $0 \leq s \leq r \leq t$, one has

$$U_\lambda(t, t)x = x \quad \text{and} \quad U_\lambda(t, s)x = U_\lambda(t, r)U_\lambda(r, s)x.$$

(ii) $U(t, s) : \overline{D} \nabla \rightarrow \overline{D}$ for $(t, s) \in \Delta$.

(iii) $U(t, t)x = x$ and $U(t, s)x = U(t, r)U(r, s)x$ for $x \in \overline{D}$ and $0 \leq s \leq r \leq t$.

(iv) The mapping $(t, s) \mapsto U(t, s)x$ is continuous on Δ for any $x \in \overline{D}$.

(v) $\|U(t, s)x\| \leq Me^{\beta(t-s)}\|x\|$ for $x \in \overline{D}$ and $(t, s) \in \Delta$.

3 Second section

We give in this section our main result. Assume that the following assumptions are satisfied

(H₁) The evolution system $\{U(t, s)\}_{(t,s) \in \Delta}$ is compact, for $t > s > 0$.

(H₂) The system evolution $(t, s) \rightarrow U(t, s)$, is uniformly norm continuous for $(t, s) \in \Delta$.

(H₃) There exists a function $\zeta \in L^1(J, R^+)$ such that

$$\|f(t, x)\| \leq \zeta(t)(1 + \|x\|) \text{ for all } t \in J \text{ and all } x \in X.$$

(H₄) There exists a function $\delta \in L^1(J, R^+)$ such that for every nonempty, bounded set $\Omega \subset X$ we have

$$\chi(f(t, \Omega)) \leq \delta(t)\chi(\Omega) \text{ for each } t \in J \text{ and all } x \in X.$$

Theorem 2 Assume (H₁), (H₂), (H₃) and (H₄) hold. Then (1) has a unique μ -pseudo almost periodic solution of class r .



4 conclusion

In this paper we have studied the existence and uniqueness of μ -pseudo almost periodic and automorphic solutions of class r for some differential evolution equations in a Banach space when the delay is distributed using the spectral decomposition of the phase space and technique of measure theory. An example is given to illustrate our main result.

5 Example

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L'existence et la stabilité des états d'équilibres pour un modèle de la leucémie sous traitement et avec retard

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Résumé : Un modèle mathématique à retard décrivant la maladie de leucémie est étudié. Nous prouvons l'existence des états d'équilibres triviaux et non triviaux. Nous déterminons également les valeurs du paramètre de retard pour avoir la stabilité ou l'instabilité des états d'équilibres.

Mots-Clefs : Equations différentielles à retard, Positivité et bornétude des solutions, Existence et stabilité des états d'équilibres, Modèle de Leucémie.

1 Introduction

Le modèle étudié ici est inspiré de [1] et [2], il est donné comme suit

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{Q} &= -\gamma_Q Q - \eta_1 k_0 Q - \eta_2 k_0 Q - (1 - \eta_1 - \eta_2)\beta(Q)Q \\ &\quad + 2(1 - \eta_1 - \eta_2)e^{|\gamma_Q \tau|} \beta(Q_\tau) Q_\tau + \eta_1 k_0 e^{|\gamma_Q \tau|} Q_\tau - \tilde{r}_q(P) Q^{q+1}, \\ \dot{D} &= -\kappa D + K, \\ \dot{P} &= -vP + \kappa D.\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

Où $Q_\tau(t) = Q(t - \tau)$, $\beta(Q) = \beta_0 \frac{\theta^n}{\theta^n + Q^n}$, $n > 1$, $\tilde{r}_q(P) = r(P) \frac{x_0 - R_0}{x_0^{q+1}} > 0$, $r(P) = \frac{P^m}{P^m + P_0^m}$ et $q = -p \in (-1, 0]$.

La densité de la population des cellules souches Q est décrite par la première équation de (1). La quantité du médicament dans le compartiment d'absorption D est décrite par la deuxième équation de (1), et la quantité de médicament dans le compartiment plasmatique P est décrite par la troisième équation de (1).

2 Existence et unicité des solutions

Proposition 1

1. Si $q = 0$, alors pour toute condition initiale $(\varphi, D_0, P_0) \in \mathcal{C}([-\tau, 0], \mathbb{R}_+) \times \mathbb{R}_+^2$ le système (1) admet une solution unique positive dans $[0, +\infty[$.

2. Si $q \in]0, 1[$, alors pour toute condition initiale $(\varphi, D_0, P_0) \in \mathcal{C}([-\tau, 0], \mathbb{R}_+^*) \times \mathbb{R}_+^2$ le système (1) admet une solution unique positive dans $[0, +\infty[$.

Remark 1 Puisque la fonction $Q \rightarrow \tilde{r}_q(P)Q^{q+1}$ n'est pas Lipschitzienne par rapport à Q , ainsi l'unicité des solutions de (1) n'est pas acquise, pour toute $(\varphi, D_0, P_0) \in \mathcal{C}([-\tau, 0], \mathbb{R}_+) \times \mathbb{R}_+^2$.

3 Existence des équilibres

On a deux cas: $q = 0$ ou $q \neq 0$.

Cas $q = 0$

Theorem 2

1. Si $\beta_0^* \leq \gamma + r_0(P^*) - k_0\eta_1$, alors (1) admet un unique état d'équilibre, notée X_0 pour tout $\tau \geq 0$.
2. Si $\beta_0^* > \gamma + r_0(P^*) - k_0\eta_1$, alors (1) admet deux états d'équilibres X_0 et $X_1 = (x_1^*, \frac{K}{\kappa}, \frac{K}{v})$ qu'existe pour tout τ dans $[0, \bar{\tau}[$.

De plus $X_1 \rightarrow X_0$ quand $\tau \rightarrow \bar{\tau}$.

Cas $q \in]-1, 0[$

Theorem 3 Soit $q \in]-1, 0[$ et $\beta_0^* > 2(\gamma + b_q - k_0\eta_1)$, alors (1) admet les états d'équilibre suivants.

1. L'état d'équilibre trivial X_0 , qui existe pour tout $\tau \geq 0$.
2. Deux états d'équilibre non-triviaux $X_2 = (x_2^*, \frac{K}{\kappa}, \frac{K}{v})$ et $X_3 = (x_3^*, \frac{K}{\kappa}, \frac{K}{v})$ qui existent pour τ dans $[0, \bar{\tau}[$.

4 Stabilité des états d'équilibre

Cas $q = 0$

Theorem 4 L'état d'équilibre trivial X_0 de (1) est localement asymptotiquement stable pour $\tau > \bar{\tau}$ et instable pour $\tau < \bar{\tau}$.

On suppose les hypothèses suivantes

$$(H_0): \beta_0^* > \gamma + r_0(P^*) - k_0\eta_1$$

$$(H_1): (\gamma + r_0(P^*)) > \frac{nk_0\eta_1}{n-1} \text{ et } \frac{2nk_0\eta_1}{(n-1)^2} < \beta_0^* < \frac{2n(\gamma + r_0(P^*) - k_0\eta_1)^2}{2(\gamma + r_0(P^*))(n-1) - (2n-1)k_0\eta_1}.$$



Theorem 5 Si (H_0) ou bien (H_1) est satisfaite, alors X_1 est localement asymptotiquement stable pour $\tau \in [0, \bar{\tau}[$.

Remark 2 D'après le Théorèmes 4 et 5, on déduit qu'on a la stabilité de l'état d'équilibre trivial X_0 pour $\tau > \bar{\tau}$. Pour $0 \leq \tau < \bar{\tau}$ on a la stabilité et l'existence de l'état d'équilibre non trivial X_1 , et X_0 est instable.

Cas $q \in]-1, 0[$.

Considérons l'hypothèse suivante

$$(H_2) \quad 2(\gamma + b_q - k_0\eta_1) < \beta_0^* < \frac{2nk_0\eta_1}{(n-1)^2}.$$

Theorem 6 Si l'hypothèse (H_2) est satisfaite, alors X_3 est localement asymptotiquement stable pour tout $\tau \in [0, \bar{\tau}]$.

Theorem 7 Si (H_2) est satisfaite, alors X_2 est instable pour tout $\tau \in [0, \bar{\tau}]$.

Soient,

$$(H_4) \quad \forall \tau \in [0, \tau^*[, S_0(\tau) < 0.$$

$(H_5) \quad \forall \tau \in [0, \tilde{\tau}_1[\cup]\tilde{\tau}_2, \tau^*[, S_0(\tau) < 0$, et $\forall \tau \in]\tilde{\tau}_1, \tilde{\tau}_2[S_0(\tau) > 0$ où $\tilde{\tau}_1, \tilde{\tau}_2$ sont les racines de l'équation $S_0(\tau) = 0$.

Theorem 8 Si $\beta_0^* > \max(\gamma + r(P) - k_0\eta_1, \frac{2nk_0\eta_1}{(n-1)^2})$, (H_3) et (H_4) sont satisfaites, alors l'équilibre X_1 est asymptotiquement stable pour tout $\tau \in [0, \bar{\tau}[$.

Theorem 9 Si $\beta_0^* > \max(\gamma + r(P) - k_0\eta_1, \frac{2nk_0\eta_1}{(n-1)^2})$, (H_3) et (H_5) sont satisfaites, alors l'équilibre X_1 est localement asymptotiquement stable $\forall \tau \in [0, \tilde{\tau}_1[\cup]\tilde{\tau}_2, \bar{\tau}[$ et instable $\forall \tau \in]\tilde{\tau}_1, \tilde{\tau}_2[$.

5 Conclusion

Dans ce travail, on a étudié un modèle mathématique de Leucémie inspiré des travaux de [2] et [1]. L'existence et l'unicité d'équilibre ont été établies selon le paramètre $q \in]-1, 0[$. pour $q = 0$, nous avons prouvé l'existence de l'état stationnaire trivial X_0 , pour un paramètre de retard $\tau \geq 0$ et la présence d'un état d'équilibre X_1 qui existe pour $\tau \in [0, \bar{\tau}]$. De plus, nous avons déterminé que l'état d'équilibre trivial est stable pour $\tau > \bar{\tau}$ et instable pour $0 \leq \tau \leq \bar{\tau}$. dans l'autre cas, X_1 est stable pour tout $0 \leq \tau \leq \bar{\tau}$. pour $q \neq 0$ nous établissons l'existence de trois états d'équilibre X_0 , X_2 et X_3 pour $\tau \in [0, \bar{\tau}]$. Nous avons prouvé la stabilité de X_3 et l'instabilité de X_2 pour tout $\tau \in]0, \bar{\tau}[$.

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Kernel conditional quantile estimator under left truncation for functional regressors

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Résumé : Let Y be a random real response which is subject to left-truncation by another random variable T . In this paper, we study the kernel conditional quantile estimation when the covariable X takes values in an infinite-dimensional space. A kernel conditional quantile estimator is given and under some regularity conditions, among which the small-ball probability, its strong uniform almost sure convergence with rate is established. Some special cases have been studied to show how our work extends some results given in the literature. Simulations are drawn to lend further support to our theoretical results and assess the behavior of the estimator for finite samples with different rates of truncation and sizes.

Mots-Clefs : Almost sure convergence, Functional variables, Kernel estimator, Truncated data.

1 Introduction

Let (X, Y) be a couple of random variables (r.v.'s) valued in $\mathcal{F} \times \mathbb{R}$, where \mathcal{F} is a semi-metric space, d denoting the semi-metric and Y being with distribution function (d.f.) F . Our purpose is to study the co-variation between X and Y via the quantile regression estimation when the interest r.v. is subject to random left truncation and the regressors take values in an infinite dimensional space. Let T be another real r.v. with unknown d.f. G . We consider a sample $(Y_1, T_1), (Y_2, T_2), \dots, (Y_N, T_N)$, N copies of (Y, T) , where the sample size N is fixed but unknown. In this model (Y_i, T_i) is observed only if $Y_i \geq T_i$ no data is collected otherwise. Then the observed sample size n is random (but known) with $n \leq N$. In practice, such models are considered in many applications.

Now let $\{(X_i, Y_i, T_i), 1 \leq i \leq N\}$ be a sequence of iid random vectors where X_i takes values in some normed space $(\mathcal{S}, \|\cdot\|)$, Y_i and T_i are as before.

Since N is unknown and n is known (although random), our results will not be stated with respect to the probability measure \mathbb{P} (related to the N -sample). Without possible confusion, we still denote (Y_i, T_i) , $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, ($n \leq N$) the observed pairs from the original N -sample. In all the remaining of this paper we suppose that T is independent of Y .

Now, for $x \in \mathcal{S}$, we consider the conditional probability distribution of Y_i given $X_i = x$ by

$$F(y|x) = \mathbb{P}(Y_i \leq y | X_i = x) \quad (1)$$

where F is supposed strictly monotone. Let $p \in (0, 1)$, the conditional quantile is defined by:

$$\zeta_p(x) = \inf\{y : F(y|x) \geq p\}. \quad (2)$$

It is clear that an estimator of $\zeta_p(x)$ can easily be deduced from an estimator of $F(\cdot|x)$. We point out that $\zeta_p(x)$ satisfies

$$F(\zeta_p(x)|x) = p. \quad (3)$$

2 Background for truncation models

Recall that our original sample is $(X_i, Y_i, T_i)_{1 \leq i \leq N}$. Taking into account the truncation effect we denote by $(X_1, Y_1, T_1), \dots, (X_n, Y_n, T_n)$ the actually observed sample (i.e $Y_i \geq T_i, 1 \leq i \leq n$) and suppose that $\alpha := \mathbb{P}(Y_1 \geq T_1) > 0$. Note here that n is a real random variable itself and that from the strong law of large numbers (SLLN) we have, as $N \rightarrow \infty$:

$$\tilde{\alpha}_n = \frac{n}{N} \longrightarrow \alpha \quad \mathbb{P} - a.s. \quad (4)$$

where $t \wedge u = \min(t, u)$. Following [1] the distribution functions of Y and T are:

$$F^*(y) = \alpha^{-1} \int_{-\infty}^y G(u) dF(u) \quad \text{and} \quad G^*(t) = \alpha^{-1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G(t \wedge u) dF(u)$$

respectively and are estimated by

$$F_n^*(y) = n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{1}_{\{Y_i \leq y\}} \quad \text{and} \quad G_n^*(t) = n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{1}_{\{T_i \leq t\}}$$

respectively, where $\mathbf{1}_A$ is the indicator of the set A . Note that, in what follows, the star notation (*) relates to any characteristic of the actually observed data (that is, conditionally on n). Define

$$\begin{aligned} C(y) &= G^*(y) - F^*(y) \\ &= \mathbb{P}(T_1 \leq y \leq Y_1 | Y_1 \geq T_1) \\ &= \alpha^{-1} G(y) (1 - F(y)), \quad y \in [a_F, +\infty[\end{aligned}$$

and consider its empirical estimate

$$\begin{aligned} C_n(y) &= n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{1}_{\{T_i \leq y \leq Y_i\}} \\ &= G_n^*(y) - F_n^*(y^-). \end{aligned}$$

It is well known that the respective nonparametric maximum likelihood of F and G are the product-limit estimators given by

$$F_n(y) = 1 - \prod_{Y_i \leq y} \left[\frac{nC_n(Y_i) - 1}{nC_n(Y_i)} \right] \quad \text{and} \quad G_n(y) = \prod_{T_i > y} \left[\frac{nC_n(T_i) - 1}{nC_n(T_i)} \right]$$

which were obtained by [2]. provided $a_G \leq a_F, b_G \leq b_F$ and $\int dF/G < \infty$. Consequently, α is identifiable only if $a_G \leq a_F$ and $b_G \leq b_F$.

3 Quantile and distribution functions estimators

Our estimation of the conditional distribution function is based on the choice of weights. These are obtained in [3]. As N is unknown, we have to adapt the weights given in [4] which gives the



following values

$$\tilde{W}_{i,n}(x) = \frac{\alpha_n^{-1} K\left(\frac{\|x - X_i\|}{h_{n,K}}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^n G_n^{-1}(Y_i) K\left(\frac{\|x - X_i\|}{h_{n,K}}\right)}. \quad (5)$$

Note that, in this formula and the forthcoming, the sum is taken only for i such that $G_n(Y_i) \neq 0$. This in turn yields an estimator of conditional distribution function $F(y|x)$ given by

$$\begin{aligned} F_n(y|x) &= \alpha_n \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{W}_{i,n}(x) \frac{1}{G_n(Y_i)} H\left(\frac{y - Y_i}{h_{n,H}}\right) \\ &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n G_n^{-1}(Y_i) K\left(\frac{\|x - X_i\|}{h_{n,K}}\right) H\left(\frac{y - Y_i}{h_{n,H}}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^n G_n^{-1}(Y_i) K\left(\frac{\|x - X_i\|}{h_{n,K}}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\psi_n(x, y)}{g_n(x)} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Here K is a real-valued kernel function, H is a d.f. and $h_{n,K} = h_K$ (resp $h_{n,H} = h_H$) is a sequence of positive real numbers which goes to zero as n goes to infinity.

Let $p \in (0, 1)$, a natural estimator of $\zeta_p(\cdot)$ is given by

$$\zeta_{p,n}(x) = \inf\{y : F_n(y|x) \geq p\} \quad (7)$$

which satisfies

$$F_n(\zeta_{p,n}(x)|x) = p. \quad (8)$$

We consider partial derivative of $\psi_n(x, y)$

$$\frac{\partial \psi_n(x, y)}{\partial y} = \psi'_n(x, y) = \frac{\alpha_n}{nh_H \phi(h_K)} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{G_n(Y_i)} K\left(\frac{\|x - X_i\|}{h_K}\right) H'\left(\frac{y - Y_i}{h_H}\right)$$

where H' is derivative of H .

Making use of (3) and (8), we get

Now we are in position to state our main results:

Theorem 1 Under Assumptions **A1–A4**, we have

$$\sup_{x \in \Xi} \sup_{y \in [a, b]} |F_n(y|x) - F(y|x)| = O\left(h_K^\beta + h_H^\gamma\right) + O\left(\left(\frac{\log n}{n\phi(h_K)}\right)^{1/2}\right) \text{ a.s. as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Theorem 2 Under the same assumptions as those of Theorem 1 and if $f(y|x) > 0$ for all y in a neighborhood of $\zeta_p(x)$ and x fixed, we have

$$\sup_{x \in \Xi} |\zeta_{p,n}(x) - \zeta_p(x)| = O\left(h_K^\beta + h_H^\gamma\right) + O\left(\left(\frac{\log n}{n\phi(h_K)}\right)^{1/2}\right) \text{ a.s. as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$



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On the Anisotropic Landau-Lifshitz Equations

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Résumé : In this work, we define a new kind of anisotropic static Landau-Lifshitz equations by means of f -harmonic maps with potential. We give some results on the constant boundary-value problems of such equations.

Mots-Clefs : Landau-Lifshitz equation, potential

1 Introduction

Let $\varphi : (M, g) \rightarrow (N, h)$ be a smooth map between two Riemannian manifolds, $\tau(\varphi)$ the tension field of φ (see [1]), f a smooth strictly positive function on M , and let H be a smooth function on N , the (f, H) -tension field of φ is given by

$$\tau_{f,H}(\varphi) = f\tau(\varphi) + d\varphi(\text{grad}^M f) + (\text{grad}^N H) \circ \varphi, \quad (1)$$

where grad^M (resp. grad^N) denotes the gradient operator with respect to g (resp. h). Then φ is called f -harmonic with potential H if the (f, H) -tension field vanishes, i.e. $\tau_{f,H}(\varphi) = 0$ (for more details on the concept of f -harmonic maps with potential H see [3]). The notion of f -harmonic with potential H is a generalization of harmonic maps with potential H if $f \equiv 1$, f -harmonic maps if $H = 0$ and the usual harmonic maps if $f \equiv 1$ and $H = 0$.

Consider the following anisotropic static Landau-Lifshitz equation which comes from physics

$$\Delta\varphi + \varphi|d\varphi|^2 + [\mu q - (\mu q \cdot \varphi)_{\mathbb{R}^3} \varphi] + [2\lambda(q \cdot \varphi)_{\mathbb{R}^3}^2 \varphi - 2\lambda(q \cdot \varphi)_{\mathbb{R}^3} q] = 0, \quad (2)$$

where $|\varphi(x)|^2 = 1$, $x \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^m$, μ is a real number, $q = (0, 0, 1) \in \mathbb{R}^3$, and $\lambda > 0$ is a parameter of the anisotropy, $(\cdot)_{\mathbb{R}^3}$ denote the inner product for vectors in \mathbb{R}^3 . Solutions of (2) can be seen as a harmonic map with potential: $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^2$ with the potential $H(y) = \mu(q \cdot y)_{\mathbb{R}^3} - \lambda(q \cdot y)_{\mathbb{R}^3}^2$, $y \in \mathbb{S}^2$ (see [2]), in [2] Chen studied the constant boundary-value problems of (2) where the domain Ω is a compact Riemannian manifold M with boundary ∂M .

In this work, under the same data as in (2), we will consider the following equation

$$f\Delta\varphi + f\varphi|d\varphi|^2 + d\varphi(\text{grad}^M f) + [H_0 - (H_0 \cdot \varphi)_{\mathbb{R}^3} \varphi] + [2\lambda(q \cdot \varphi)_{\mathbb{R}^3}^2 \varphi - 2\lambda(q \cdot \varphi)_{\mathbb{R}^3} q] = 0, \quad (3)$$

which we call generalized anisotropic Landau-Lifshitz equation, in fact if $f \equiv 1$ the equation (2) reduces to (3), we prove that the solutions of (3) can be seen as a f -harmonic map with potential: $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^2$ with the potential $H(y) = \mu(q \cdot y)_{\mathbb{R}^3} - \lambda(q \cdot y)_{\mathbb{R}^3}^2$, $y \in \mathbb{S}^2$. Then we can study the constant boundary-value problems of such equations under the guidance of theorem 3.2 in [4] and the same technic of [2].

2 Constant boundary-value problems of the generalized anisotropic Landau-Lifshitz equation

For any fixed $x_0 \in M$, by $r(x)$ we denote the distance function from x_0 to x , and by $B_R(x_0)$ the geodesic ball with radius R and center x_0 . By the use of theorem 3.2 in [4] and the same technic of [2], we can prove the following theorem.

Theorem Let $\varphi \in C^\infty(B, \mathbb{S}^2)$ be a solution of

$$\begin{cases} f\Delta\varphi + f\varphi|d\varphi|^2 + d\varphi(\text{grad } f) + [H_0 - (H_0 \cdot \varphi)_{\mathbb{R}^3}\varphi] + [2\lambda(q \cdot \varphi)_{\mathbb{R}^3}^2\varphi - 2\lambda(q \cdot \varphi)_{\mathbb{R}^3}q] = 0, \\ \varphi = \gamma \text{ on } \partial B, \end{cases}$$

where $\lambda > 0$, μ are constants, and $\gamma \in \mathbb{S}^2$ is constant. Assume that $B = B_R(x_0)$ in a simply connected complete Riemannian manifold M^m , $m > 2$ whose sectional curvature K^M satisfies either

(1) $-a^2 < K^M < -b^2$, where $a > 0$, $b > 0$ and $\frac{(m-1)b}{2} \geq a$; or

(2) $\frac{1}{1+r^2} \leq K^M \leq 0$, where $0 < A < \frac{m(m-2)}{4}$,

assume that $X(f) \geq 0$ such that $X = r \frac{\partial}{\partial r}$. We have

(a) If $\gamma \cdot q = \frac{\mu}{2\lambda}$, $-2\lambda \leq \mu \leq 2\lambda$, then $\varphi = \gamma$.

(b) If $\gamma = q$, $2\lambda \leq \mu$, then $\varphi = \gamma$.

(c) If $\gamma = -q$, $\mu \leq -2\lambda$, then $\varphi = \gamma$.

Remark The condition on Riemannian manifold M is very general. If we choose $M = \mathbb{R}^m$ ($m > 2$), then $B = B^m = \{(x_1, \dots, x_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m / x_1^2 + \dots + x_m^2 < 1\}$ satisfies this condition.

3 Conclusion

We introduce a new kind of anisotropic static Landau-Lifshitz equations by means of f -harmonic maps with potential, which we call the generalized anisotropic static Landau-Lifshitz equations, so this constitutes a link between f -harmonic maps with potential and the generalized anisotropic static Landau-Lifshitz equations. We study the constant boundary-value problems of such equations and obtain some interesting results.

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Semilinear wave models with visco-elastic damping term

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Abstract

We study the existence, uniqueness and asymptotic behaviour of the global solutions of the Cauchy problem for wave equation with classical and visco-elastic damping

$$\begin{cases} \partial_{tt}u(t, x) \nabla \Delta u(t, x) \nabla \Delta u_t(t, x) = f(u), & t \geq 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\ u(0, x) = \varphi(x), & u_t(0, x) = \psi(x). \end{cases} \quad (0.1)$$

where the nonlinear term $f(u)$ satisfies $f(0) = 0$ and $|f(u) \nabla f(v)| \lesssim |u \nabla v|(|u| + |v|)^{p-1}$, the data $\varphi = \varphi(x)$ and $\psi = \psi(x)$ are given functions having an appropriate regularity.

keywords: Global small data solutions, frictional damping, viscoelastic damping.

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Homogenization Theory for the derivation of Macroscopic Models including membrane exchange for Diffusion MRI

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Résumé : L'imagerie par résonance magnétique de diffusion est un outil efficace pour obtenir des informations utiles sur la structure microscopique qui a été largement utilisé pour les tissus biologiques, notamment dans le cerveau. Nous établissons un nouveau modèle macroscopique à partir de la théorie de l'homogénéisation pour la magnétisation transversale des protons d'eau dans un voxel dû à des impulsions de gradient de champ magnétique encodant la diffusion dans le cas de cellules biologiques avec des membranes semi-perméables.

Mots-Clefs : Homogénéisation périodique, IRM de diffusion, Modèle macroscopique.

1 Introduction

Pour un domaine $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ ($d = 2$ ou 3) occupé par un tissu biologique, on note Γ l'union des limites de toutes les cellules biologiques incluses dans Ω . Le domaine Ω_{ext} représente alors l'union de deux sous-domaines: les domaines extra-cellulaire, Ω_e et intra-cellulaire Ω_c . L'aimantation complexe transverse de l'eau $\mathbf{M} = M_x + \iota M_y$ est modélisée par l'équation de Bloch-Torrey suivante

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \mathbf{M}}{\partial t}(\mathbf{x}, t) + \iota f(t) \mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{x} \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{x}, t) - \text{div}(\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{x}) \nabla \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{x}, t)) = 0, & \text{dans } \Omega_{\text{ext}} \times]0, T[, \\ \llbracket \mathcal{D}(\mathbf{x}) \nabla \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{x}, t) \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu} \rrbracket_{\Gamma} = 0, & \text{sur } \Gamma, \\ \mathcal{D}(\mathbf{x}) \nabla \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{x}, t) \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu}_{|\Gamma} = \kappa \llbracket \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{x}, t) \rrbracket, & \text{sur } \Gamma, \\ \mathbf{M}(\cdot, 0) = \mathbf{M}_{\text{init}}, & \text{dans } \Omega_{\text{ext}}, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

où $T > 0$ est le temps final, $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ est le normal extérieur du domaine, \mathbf{M}_{init} est l'aimantation initiale, $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket$ est le saut à travers l'interface Γ , κ est le coefficient de perméabilité de l'interface and \mathcal{D} est le coefficient de diffusion intrinsèque, (\mathcal{D} est égale à \mathcal{D}^e dans Ω_e et à \mathcal{D}^c dans Ω_c). Le vecteur $\mathbf{q} \in \mathbb{R}^d$, contient l'amplitude et la direction du gradient de champ magnétique appliqué codant pour la diffusion et multiplié par le rapport gyro-magnétique des protons d'eau. Le profil temporel, $f(t)$, correspond à la séquence classique d'écho de spin à gradient pulsé (PGSE), avec deux impulsions rectangulaires de durée δ , séparées par un intervalle de temps $\Delta - \delta$.

2 Le modèle ODE pour le signal IRM

En appliquant la méthode d'homogénéisation périodique [2] sur le model (1) et en prenant $\kappa = \sigma_0 \varepsilon$, on obtient ce modèle ODE de second ordre

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} m_{\varepsilon,e}(t) + F(t)^2 q^2 (\mathbb{D}_e : (\mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n})) m_{\varepsilon,e}(t) + (\theta_e \sigma_0 + \varepsilon^2 \theta_e \sigma_0^2 \mathbb{V}) m_{\varepsilon,e}(t) - (\theta_c \sigma_0 + \varepsilon^2 \theta_c \sigma_0^2 \mathbb{V}) m_{\varepsilon,c}(t) \\ = \iota \varepsilon F(t) \theta_c \sigma_0 q (\mathbb{W} \cdot \mathbf{n}) m_{\varepsilon,c}(t) - \varepsilon^2 F(t)^4 q^4 (\mathbb{B}_e :: (\mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n})) m_{\varepsilon,e}(t) \\ + \varepsilon^2 f(t) F(t) q^2 (\mathbb{S}_e : (\mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n})) m_{\varepsilon,e}(t) - \varepsilon^2 \sigma_0 F^2(t) q^2 ((\mathbb{I}_e + \mathbb{Z}_e^e) : (\mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n})) m_{\varepsilon,e}(t) \\ + \frac{\eta_e}{\eta_c} \varepsilon^2 \sigma_0 F^2(t) q^2 ((\mathbb{I}_e + \mathbb{Z}_e^e) : (\mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n})) m_{\varepsilon,c}(t), \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} m_{\varepsilon,c}(t) + F(t)^2 q^2 (\mathbb{D}_c : (\mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n})) m_{\varepsilon,c}(t) - (\theta_e \sigma_0 + \varepsilon^2 \theta_e \sigma_0^2 \mathbb{V}) m_{\varepsilon,e}(t) + (\theta_c \sigma_0 + \varepsilon^2 \theta_c \sigma_0^2 \mathbb{V}) m_{\varepsilon,c}(t) \\ = -\iota \varepsilon F(t) \theta_e \sigma_0 q (\mathbb{W} \cdot \mathbf{n}) m_{\varepsilon,e}(t) - \varepsilon^2 F(t)^4 q^4 (\mathbb{B}_c :: (\mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n})) m_{\varepsilon,c}(t) \\ + \varepsilon^2 f(t) F(t) q^2 (\mathbb{S}_c : (\mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n})) m_{\varepsilon,c}(t) - \frac{\eta_e}{\eta_c} \varepsilon^2 \sigma_0 F^2(t) q^2 ((\mathbb{I}_c + \mathbb{Z}_c^c) : (\mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n})) m_{\varepsilon,e}(t) \\ + \varepsilon^2 \sigma_0 F^2(t) q^2 ((\mathbb{I}_c + \mathbb{Z}_c^c) : (\mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n})) m_{\varepsilon,c}(t) \\ m_{\varepsilon,e}(0) = \eta_e \quad \text{and} \quad m_{\varepsilon,c}(0) = \eta_c. \end{array} \right. \quad (2)$$

où \mathbb{D}_α , \mathbb{V} , \mathbb{W} , \mathbb{B}_α , \mathbb{S}_α , \mathbb{I}_α , \mathbb{Z}_α^β ($\alpha, \beta \in e, c$) sont les tenseurs homogénéisés obtenus. On a $F(t) := \int_0^t f(t) dt$, θ_α et η_α dependent de la taille et la forme de la cellule.

Le signal approximé normalisé est

$$\tilde{S}_\varepsilon(T_E) = m_{\varepsilon,e}(T_E) + m_{\varepsilon,c}(T_E), \quad T_E: \text{ le temps d'écho} \quad (3)$$

3 Résultat numérique

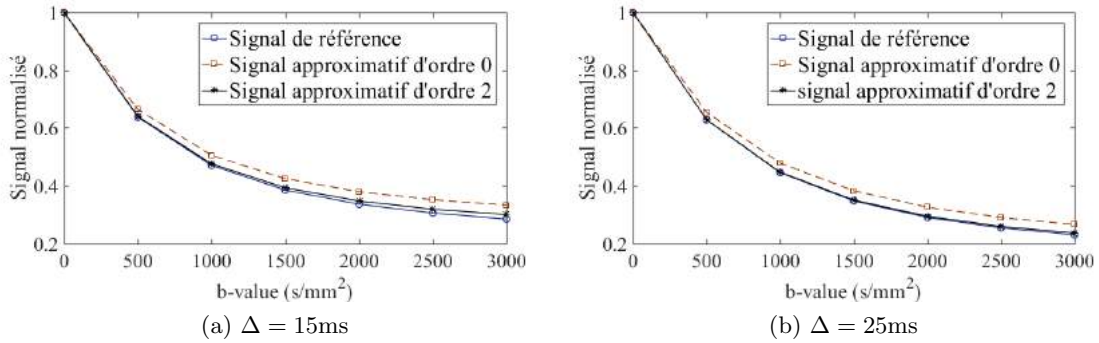


Figure 1: Signaux normalisés par rapport à la valeur de b pour une périodicité boîte de $1mm^2$ contenant une cellule biologique de rayon $0.4mm$. Deux choix différents du paramètre $\Delta = 15ms$ and $25ms$. $\kappa = 5 \times 10^5 m/s$. Les autres paramètres sont $\mathcal{D}^e = 3 \times 10^3 mm^2/s$, $\mathcal{D}^c = 1.7 \times 10^3 mm^2/s$, $\varepsilon = 5 \times 10^{-3}$, $\mathbf{n} = e_y$ et $\delta = 5ms$.

4 Conclusion

Dans ce travail, nous avons utilisé la théorie de l'homogénéisation sur l'équation de Bloch-Torrey à deux compartiments pour dériver un modèle macroscopique de l'aimantation transversale complexe. Dans ce modèle, de nouveaux tenseurs de diffusion d'ordre supérieur apparaissent et offrent plus d'informations sur la structure des tissus biologiques. Ensuite, nous obtenons un modèle ODE qui simplifie le calcul du signal dMRI. Les résultats numériques montrent la supériorité du modèle homogénéisé d'ordre deux par rapport à l'ordre zero.

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Principes de Déviation Modérée et Grande Déviation pour l'Estimateurs à noyau de la densité

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Résumé : Dans ce travail, nous étudions le principe des déviations modérées et le principe des grandes déviations pour un estimateur à noyau de la densité en présence de données censurées.

Mots-Clefs : déviations modérées, données censurées, grande déviations.

1 Introduction

Soit $\{X_i, i \geq 1\}$ un échantillon de variables aléatoires i.i.d de f.d.r F et d'une densité f . L'estimateur à noyau de la fonction de densité, notée $f_n(x)$ est définie par:

$$f_n(x) = \frac{1}{nh_n} \sum_{i=1}^n K\left(\frac{x - X_i}{h_n}\right), x \in \mathbb{R},$$

avec $h_n \rightarrow 0$, $nh_n \rightarrow +\infty$ quand $n \rightarrow \infty$,

où K est appelé fonction poids ou noyau, et h_n est appelé paramètre de lissage ou fenêtre. On suppose que K est bornée, $\lim_{|u| \rightarrow \infty} |u|K(u) = 0$, $\int_{\mathbb{R}} K(u)du = 1$, $\int_{\mathbb{R}} |K(u)|du < \infty$.

2 Principes de Grandes Déviations(PGD) et Principes de Déviations Modérées(PDM)

1- Une suite de vecteurs aléatoires $(Z_n)_{n \geq 1}$ de \mathbb{R}^d satisfait un PGD de vitesse (ν_n) et de fonction de taux I si pour tout ouvert U de \mathbb{R}^d , et pour tout fermé V de \mathbb{R}^d ,

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \nu_n^{-1} \log P[Z_n \in U] \geq - \inf_{x \in U} I(x),$$

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \nu_n^{-1} \log P[Z_n \in V] \leq - \inf_{x \in V} I(x),$$

où ν_n est une suite positive telle que $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \nu_n = +\infty$.

2- On dit qu'une suite de vecteurs $(Z_n)_{n \geq 1}$ de \mathbb{R}^d satisfait un PDM si la suite $(\nu_n Z_n)_{n \geq 1}$ satisfait un PGD.

Théorème. Sous les hypothèses précédentes, et si f est continue en x . Alors la suite $(f_n(x) - f(x))$ satisfait un PGD de vitesse (nh_n) et de fonction de taux donnée par:

$$I_x = \begin{cases} I_x : t \longrightarrow f(x)I \left(1 + \frac{t}{f(x)} \right), \text{ si } f(x) \neq 0 \\ I_x(0) = 0 \text{ et } I_x(t) = +\infty \text{ pour } t \neq 0, \text{ si } f(x) = 0, \end{cases}$$

où

$$I(t) = \sup_{u \in \mathbb{R}} \{ut - \psi(u)\} \text{ et } \psi(u) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (e^{uK(z)} - 1) dz.$$

Proposition[Gao(2003)]. Supposant $\psi(t) < \infty$ pour tout $t \geq 0$, puis pour tout $x \in \mathbb{R}$, pour tout ensemble fermé $F \subset \mathbb{R}$,

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{nh_n} \log P((f_n(x) - E(f_n(x))) \in F) \leq - \inf_{\lambda \in F} J_x(\lambda),$$

et pour tout ensemble ouvert $G \subset \mathbb{R}$,

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{nh_n} \log P((f_n(x) - E(f_n(x))) \in G) \geq - \inf_{\lambda \in G} J_x(\lambda),$$

où

$$J_x(\lambda) = \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \left\{ t\lambda - \left(-tf(x) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} K(z)dz + f(x)\psi(t) \right) \right\}.$$

Théorème [Gao(2003)]. Si f est continue et $\int_{\mathbb{R}} |K(u)|du < \infty$, alors pour tout $\lambda > 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{nh_n}{b_n^2} \log P \left(\frac{nh_n}{b_n} \|f_n - E(f_n)\|_{\infty} > \lambda \right) = -I(\lambda),$$

où

$$I(\lambda) = \frac{\lambda^2}{2 \|f\|_{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} K^2(z)dz}.$$

et $(b_n)_{n \geq 1}$ est une séquence de nombre réelle positive telle que, $\frac{nh_n}{b_n} \rightarrow +\infty$ quand $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Louani(2013) a établi des résultats de PDM et PGD pour l'estimateur à noyau de la fonction du taux de hasard pour des données censurées.

3 Perspective

Nous établissons des résultats de PGD et PDM pour des données incomplètes plus précisément des données présentant différentes formes de censure aléatoire, ces résultats sont illustrées par des simulations sous différents modèles et différentes tailles d'échantillons.

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A blow up result for a fractionally damped nonlinear Klein-Gordon system

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Résumé : It is well known that a nonlinear system of two coupled wave equations with a polynomial source can be stabilized via a simple frictional damping or by a much weaker damping, namely, a viscoelastic damping. However, this paper shows that when the fractional order of the damping is less than one, the system lose stability and may blow up in some finite time under the smallness of the initial data. We prove that the energy grows up with an exponential manner provided that initial data are so large.

Mots-Clefs : Blow up, fractional derivative, integro-differential problem, singular kernel.

1 Introduction

In this paper, we are interesting by study of the asymptotic behaviour of solutions of the following integro-differential coupled system

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} \nabla \Delta u + \partial_t^{1+\alpha} u = f_1(u, v), & x \in \Omega, t > 0, \\ v_{tt} \nabla \Delta v + \partial_t^{1+\beta} v = f_2(u, v), & x \in \Omega, t > 0, \\ v(x, t) = u(x, t) = 0, & x \in \partial\Omega, t > 0, \\ u(., 0) = u_0, u_t(., 0) = u_1, v(., 0) = v_0, v_t(x, 0) = v_1, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where u and v denote the transverse displacements of waves and Ω is an open bounded domain of \mathbb{R}^n with a smooth boundary $\partial\Omega$. The initial data u_0, u_1, v_0, v_1 are given. The constant α and β are such that $\nabla 1 < \alpha, \beta < 0$. The symbol ∂_t^γ with $0 < \gamma < 2$ represents the Caputo's fractional derivative which is defined by

$$\partial_t^\gamma w(t) = \begin{cases} I^{1-\gamma} \frac{d}{dt} w(t) & \text{if } 0 < \gamma < 1, \\ I^{2-\gamma} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} w(t) & \text{if } 1 < \gamma < 2, \end{cases}$$

where I^μ , $\mu > 0$ is the fractional integral defined for $w \in L^1_{loc}(0, \infty)$ by

$$I^\mu w(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\mu)} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\mu-1} w(\tau) d\tau$$

We consider the following hypotheses

(H) Considering the explicite expressions of $f_i : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ (for $i = 1, 2$) as follows

$$\begin{cases} f_1(x, y) = a|x+y|^{2(p+1)}(x+y) + b|x|^p x|y|^{p+2}, \\ f_2(u, v) = a|x+y|^{2(p+1)}(x+y) + b|x|^{p+2}|y|^p y \end{cases}$$

where a and b are positive constants and the exponent p satisfies

$$p \geq 0 \text{ if } n = 1, 2 \text{ and } p = 0 \text{ if } n = 3.$$

A sample verification shows that

$$xf_1(x, y) + yf_2(x, y) = 2(p+2)F(x, y)$$

where

$$F(x, y) = \frac{1}{2(p+2)} \left[a|x+y|^{2(p+2)} + 2b|xy|^{p+2} \right]$$

where the function F satisfies

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = f_1(x, y) \text{ and } \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = f_2(x, y).$$

Our aim in this work is to study the well posedness and show a blow up result for system (1). The well posedness is proven by means of Faedo Galerkin method and the proof of a blow up result is based on the combining of some arguments found in [7] and Fourier transforms.

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A theoretical and numerical study of practical uniform input to state stability of stochastic perturbed triangular systems

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Résumé : In this paper, a stochastic practical input-to state stability for perturbed triangular systems depending on parameter is investigated. We present sufficient conditions for which each of these notions is preserved under cascade interconnection. Finally, an example are provided to demonstrate the applicability of our results

Mots-Clefs : Time -varing systems, Stochastic nonlinear systems, practical stochastic input-to state stability,

1 Introduction

Here we give some probability and stability notions.

2 Première section

The first result we recall here is concered with triangular connectin of two PUSISS systems, in the case when an PUSISS- Lyapunov function is explicitly known for each of them. For the sake of generality, it is allowed that the driven subsystem depends also on the external input.

3 Deuxième section

In this section we concered a stochastic perturbed tringular system and his practical uniformly input tostate stability is evaluteted.

4 Troisième section

In this section we consider an example of systems given in the previous sections and his simulation with matlab.

5 Conclusion

Here we give some comments and perspectives

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On the Burgers equation in conical domains

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Résumé : This article deals with the Burgers equation

$$\partial_t u + c(t)u[\partial_x u + \partial_y u] \nabla[\partial_x^2 u + \partial_y^2 u] = f \text{ in } D, \quad D = \left\{ (t, x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : t > 0, 0 \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \varphi(t) \right\}$$

with $\varphi : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $c : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying some conditions and the problem is supplemented with Dirichlet boundary conditions. We study the regularity problem in a suitable parabolic Sobolev space. We prove in particular that for $f \in L^2(D)$ there exists a unique solution u such that $u \in H^1(D)$, $\partial_x^2 u \in L^2(D)$, $\partial_y^2 u \in L^2(D)$, $\partial_{xy}^2 u \in L^2(D)$. This work is an extension of the one space variable case studied in [1].

Mots-Clefs : Burgers equation, conical domains, anisotropic Sobolev spaces

1 Introduction

Let D be an open set of \mathbb{R}^3 defined by

$$D = \{(t, x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 0 < t < T; (x, y) \in \Omega_t\}$$

where T is a finite positive number and for $t \in [0, T]$

$$\Omega_t = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \varphi(t) \right\}$$

where $\varphi \in C([0, T]) \cap C^1(]0, T[)$, such that

$$\varphi(t) > 0 \quad \text{for all } t \in [0, T] \tag{1}$$

and

$$|\varphi'(t)| \leq d \quad \text{for all } t \in [0, T]. \tag{2}$$

where d is a positive constant.

Let us introduce the following functional space

$$\mathcal{H}^{1,2}(D) = \{u \in H^1(D) : \partial_x^2 u \in L^2(D), \partial_y^2 u \in L^2(D), \partial_{xy}^2 u \in L^2(D)\}$$

where $H^1(D)$ stands for the Sobolev space defined by

$$H^1(D) = \{u \in L^2(D) : \partial_t u \in L^2(D), \partial_x u \in L^2(D), \partial_y u \in L^2(D)\}$$

with $L^2(D)$ stands for the usual Lebesgue space of square-integrable functions on D . The space $\mathcal{H}^{1,2}(D)$ is equipped with the natural norm, that is

$$\|u\|_{\mathcal{H}^{1,2}(D)} = \left(\|u\|_{H^1(D)}^2 + \|\partial_x^2 u\|_{L^2(D)}^2 + \|\partial_{xy}^2 u\|_{L^2(D)}^2 + \|\partial_y^2 u\|_{L^2(D)}^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

We consider the problem: to find a function $u \in \mathcal{H}^{1,2}(D)$ that satisfies the equation

$$\partial_t u + c(t)u[\partial_x u + \partial_y u] \nabla [\partial_x^2 u + \partial_y^2 u] = f \quad \text{a.e. on } D \quad (3)$$

with initial condition

$$u(0, x, y) = u_0(x, y), \quad (x, y) \in \Omega_0, \quad (4)$$

and the boundary condition

$$u|_{\partial D \setminus (\Omega_0 \cup \Omega_T)} = 0, \quad (5)$$

where ∂D is the boundary of D and the coefficient c is a continuous real-valued function defined on $[0, T]$, differentiable on $]0, T[$ and such that

$$0 < c_1 \leq c(t) \leq c_2 \quad \text{for all } t \in [0, T] \quad (6)$$

where c_1 and c_2 are positive constants.

Our main result is the following:

Theorem 1 *If $u_0 \in H_0^1(\Omega_0)$, $f \in L^2(D)$ and the functions φ and c satisfy the assumption (1), (2) and (6) then Problem (3),(4), (5) admits a (unique) solution $u \in \mathcal{H}^{1,2}(D)$.*

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Change of cochlear micromechanics model caused by the stiffness and damping parameters

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Résumé :

In this paper, we study the effect of an increase of stiffness and damping on the of amplitude displacement of the Basilar membrane using a mathematical solution of the active micromechanical model of the cochlea. As a result, the decrease of the amplitude of the Basilar membrane was observed and presented numerically, these changes are considered to be a reasons for many diseases that can be load to the hearing loss

Mots-Clefs : Micromechanics model, Basilar membrane, Stiffness, Damping

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Mathematical analysis of the supercell model

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Résumé : In this talk, we study the convergence of the supercell method for both a perfect crystal and a crystal with a local defect. We prove that for perfect crystals, the convergence is exponential. When there is a charged local defect in the crystal, the convergence is of rate $1/L$.

Mots-Clefs : reduced Hartree-Fock model, perfect crystals, crystals with local defects, numerical simulation

1 Introduction

We consider quantum crystals in the reduced Hartree-Fock (rHF) framework. In this model, the nuclei are supposed to be classical particles described by a positive measure μ . For example, if there are M point-like nuclei of charges z_1, \dots, z_M located at R_1, \dots, R_M , then the measure μ is given by

$$\mu = \sum_{k=1}^M z_k \delta_{R_k}.$$

The electrons are described by a self-adjoint operator

$$\gamma : L^2(\mathbb{R}^3) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R}^3).$$

We are interested in the electronic structure problem: given a configuration of nuclei μ , what is the electronic ground state, i.e. the state of the electrons which is the most stable? In the reduced Hartree-Fock model, the electronic ground state is the solution of the following coupled system of equations

$$\begin{cases} \gamma_0 = \mathbb{1}(H < \epsilon_F) \\ H = -\frac{1}{2}\Delta + V \\ -\Delta V = 4\pi(\rho_{\gamma_0} - \mu) \end{cases}$$

In this talk, we consider two types of crystals. The first ones are perfect crystals, where the nuclei are arranged according to a periodic lattice. The second one are crystals with local defects, where the nuclear distribution is of the form

$$\mu = \mu_{\text{per}} + \nu, \tag{1}$$

where μ_{per} is a periodic nuclear distribution corresponding to a reference perfect crystal and ν represents the defect. We assume that μ decays at infinity (see Figure 1). A good numerical approximation of these materials is obtained using the supercell model. It consists in restricting



Figure 1: Perfect crystals and crystals with local defects.

the system to a box Γ_L of (large) finite size L with periodic boundary conditions. Mathematically, it consists in approximating γ_0 by an operator $\gamma_L : L^2(\Gamma_L) \rightarrow L^2(\Gamma_L)$, which is the solution of the equation

$$\begin{cases} \gamma_L = \mathbb{1}(H_L < \epsilon_F) \\ H_L = -\frac{1}{2}\Delta_L + V_L \\ -\Delta V_L = 4\pi(\rho_{\gamma_L} - \mu_L), \end{cases}$$

where μ_L is the periodic function which is equal to μ on Γ_L and Δ_L is the Laplacian operator on Γ_L with periodic boundary conditions. The advantage of this approximation is that γ_L is much easier to compute, as H_L has a compact resolvent.

2 Results

For perfect crystals, we prove in [?] that the supercell model converges to the whole space model exponentially, when the size of the supercell goes to infinity. For crystals with local defects, we prove in [?] that the defect energy admits an expansion of the form

$$\mathcal{F}^\nu \simeq \mathcal{F}_L^\nu + \frac{a}{L} + O\left(\frac{1}{L^3}\right).$$

when the defect is small. The coefficient a can be computed using the supercell calculation. The convergence is thus accelerated to the order of L^{-3} without any additional computational cost.

3 Conclusion

When there is a charged defect in the material, the convergence of the supercell method is much slower than in the perfect crystal case.

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Existence of solution to quasilinear elliptic systems

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Résumé : Using the compactness method, we prove the existence of solutions for the following quasilinear elliptic systems, with zero Neumann boundary conditions

$$\begin{aligned} -\operatorname{div}\left(g_1(|\nabla v|)\nabla u\right) - \frac{1}{\lambda_1^2} \operatorname{div}(\nabla u) &= f_1(x) - uh_1(x), & \text{in } \Omega \\ -\operatorname{div}\left(g_2(|\nabla u|)\nabla v\right) - \frac{1}{\lambda_2^2} \operatorname{div}(\nabla v) &= f_2(x) - vh_2(x), & \text{in } \Omega \\ \left(g_1(|\nabla v|) + \frac{1}{\lambda_1^2}\right)\nabla u \cdot \vec{\eta} &= \left(g_2(|\nabla u|) + \frac{1}{\lambda_2^2}\right)\nabla v \cdot \vec{\eta} = 0, & \text{on } \partial\Omega. \end{aligned}$$

where $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$ is the bounded domain with smooth boundary $\partial\Omega$, $\lambda_i > 0$ and $h_1, h_2 \in L^\infty(\Omega)$.

Mots-Clefs : Topological degree, quasilinear elliptic problem, homotopy.

1 Introduction

There are many papers deal with the existence of solution for a class of nonlinear elliptic systems, as in [8] they are study the existence of solution for the problem of Diffusion-Convection-Reaction, we refer also readers to [3, 6, 7]. The main purpose of this article is to show the existence of weak solutions to a quasilinear elliptic systems with zero Neumann boundary conditions, this existence obtained by using the compactness method and the monotonicity arguments. Our problem is a combination of the Perona-Malik equation [2, 4, 10, 11] and the Heat equation [9]. We consider the following quasilinear elliptic systems:

$$-\operatorname{div}\left(g_1(|\nabla v|)\nabla u\right) - \frac{1}{\lambda_1^2} \operatorname{div}(\nabla u) = f_1(x) - uh_1(x), \quad \text{in } \Omega \quad (1)$$

$$-\operatorname{div}\left(g_2(|\nabla u|)\nabla v\right) - \frac{1}{\lambda_2^2} \operatorname{div}(\nabla v) = f_2(x) - vh_2(x), \quad \text{in } \Omega \quad (2)$$

$$\left(g_1(|\nabla v|) + \frac{1}{\lambda_1^2}\right)\nabla u \cdot \vec{\eta} = \left(g_2(|\nabla u|) + \frac{1}{\lambda_2^2}\right)\nabla v \cdot \vec{\eta} = 0, \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \quad (3)$$

where $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$ is the bounded domain with smooth boundary $\partial\Omega$, f_i are given functions for $i = 1, 2$ and $\lambda > 0$ such that $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$ be a given contrast parameter, h_1, h_2 are in L^∞ functions.

For the rest of this work, the function $g = (g_1, g_2)$ is defined by one of the following expressions:

$$g(s) = \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{s}{\lambda})^2} \quad \text{or} \quad g(s) = \exp \sum \frac{s^2}{2\lambda^2}.$$

It is clear, that the function $g(s)$ is a decreasing non-negative function satisfies the following conditions

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} g(s) = 1, \\ \lim_{s \rightarrow +\infty} g(s) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

We remark that, if $g_i = 1$ for $i = 1, 2$ we recover the linear diffusion. Then inside regions where the magnitude of the gradient is small, the diffusion is nearly linear, thereby, when the magnitude of the gradient is large, the diffusion slows down and the edges are preserved. This model of problem arise in the field of restoration in image processing (see [1, 2, 4, 5]).

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An unreliable $M/M/c$ retrial queue

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Abstract : In this paper, we investigate an approximate analysis of unreliable $M/M/c$ retrial queue with $c \geq 3$ in which all servers are subject to breakdowns and repairs. In the unreliable model, there are no exact solutions when the number of servers exceeds one. Therefore, we seek to approximate the steady-state joint distribution of the number of customers in orbit and the status of the c servers for the case of Markovian arrival and service times. Our approach to deriving the approximate steady-state probabilities employs a phase-merging algorithm.

Key-words: Retrial queue, Multi server, Breakdown and repair of service, Phase merging algorithm

1 Introduction

Queueing systems in which arriving customers who find all servers and waiting positions (if any) occupied may retry for service after a period of time are called retrial queues. Retrial queues have been widely used to model many problems in telephone switching systems, telecommunication networks, computer networks and computer systems. For detailed survey of retrial queues and bibliographical information see Artalejo [1]. Retrial queues with unreliable servers have been studied by Brian [2]. There are a great number of numerical and approximations methods available. In this paper we will place more emphasis on the solutions by phase merging algorithm outlined by Korolyuk [5].

2 Model description

We consider an unreliable $M/M/c$ retrial queueing system in which customers arrive according to a Poisson process with rate λ ($\lambda > 0$). If upon arrival, the customer finds one of the servers idle and not failed, he occupies him immediately. However, if customer does not find any available servers (busy or failed) may join the retrial orbit with probability q_a or abandons the system with probability $1 - q_a$ ($0 \leq q_a \leq 1$). Customers who enter the orbit wait for an exponentially distributed time with rate θ ($\theta > 0$) before attempting to access a server again. The service times are assumed to be exponentially distributed with mean $1/\mu$. Failures for the c servers occur independently via a Poisson process with rate ξ ($\xi > 0$) and the repair times for each server are exponentially distributed with rate α ($\alpha > 0$). Furthermore, interarrival times, service times, retrial times, interfailure times and repair times are mutually independent.

3 Main results

- Mean Orbit Length.

$$E[N] \approx \frac{\hat{\lambda}}{\hat{\theta}}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda q_a p_{0,c} + \sum_{\substack{j+k < c \\ j \neq 0}} j \xi q_f p_{j,k} + \sum_{\substack{j+k=c \\ j \neq 0}} (\lambda q_a + j \xi q_f) p_{j,k}}{\theta \sum_{j+k \neq c} p_{j,k}}.$$

- Mean Number of customer in Service

$$E[N_s] = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j \neq 0} p(i, j, k) \right)$$

- Steady-State System Size and Sojourn Time.

$$L \approx E[N] + E[N_s]$$

$$W \approx \frac{L}{\lambda}.$$

- Total Expected Time in Orbit

$$E[W_r] \approx (\theta p_u)^{-1}.$$

4 Conclusion

The primary aim of this work was to provide a formal analysis of the unreliable $M/M/c$ retrieval queueing system with $c \geq 3$. Applying a phase merging algorithm due to Korolyuk [5] and Courtois [3], we showed that the steady state orbit length is approximately Poisson distributed. We assess the quality of the approximations by comparing results with those obtained using direct truncation method by M.G. Subramanian, Ayyappan and G. Sekar [6]. The numerical examples show that that means number of customers in the orbit using the phase-merging algorithm decrease more quickly than direct truncation method's. Better yet, these results remain valid if $q_a < 1$ and $q_f < 1$.

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Un modèle dégénéré de réaction diffusion avec multi couches

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Résumé : On considère une population marine vivante dans un environnement composé de n couches. Le cycle de vie de cette population est divisé en deux étapes: adultes et juvéniles. Chaque étape est modélisée par une équation de réaction, diffusion-advection. Ainsi, nous avons un système non linéaire d'équations aux dérivées partielles avec n couches. Ces couches sont arrangées selon la température d'habitat. Pour notre modèle, on prend en compte deux caractéristiques :

-Les coefficients de diffusion dépendent de l'âge de la population et de la profondeur de l'océan.

-La vitesse du flux change selon les couches.

Notre approche consiste à formuler le modèle sous forme d'un problème de Cauchy et d'utiliser la théorie des opérateurs m -accréatifs .

Mots-Clefs : réaction,diffusion-advection,problème de Cauchy

1 Introduction

on considère le système général suivant :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} u^i \nabla d_1^i \frac{\partial^2 u^i}{\partial z^2} \nabla w_1^i \frac{\partial u^i}{\partial x} \nabla w_2^i \frac{\partial u^i}{\partial y} \nabla w_3^i \frac{\partial u^i}{\partial z} = f_1(u^i, v^i), \text{ dans } \Omega_i \times (0, T), 1 \leq i \leq n \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} v^i \nabla d_2^i \frac{\partial^2 v^i}{\partial z^2} \nabla w_1^i \frac{\partial v^i}{\partial x} \nabla w_2^i \frac{\partial v^i}{\partial y} \nabla w_3^i \frac{\partial v^i}{\partial z} = f_2(u^i, v^i), \text{ dans } \Omega_i \times (0, T), 1 \leq i \leq n \\ \frac{\partial u^1}{\partial z}(t, x, y, 0) = \frac{\partial u^n}{\partial z}(t, x, y, z^*) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial v^1}{\partial z}(t, x, y, 0) = \frac{\partial v^n}{\partial z}(t, x, y, z^*) = 0 \\ d_1^i \frac{\partial u^i}{\partial z}(t, x, y, z_i) = d_1^{i+1} \frac{\partial u^{i+1}}{\partial z}(t, x, y, z_i), 1 \leq i \leq n \nabla 1 \\ d_2^i \frac{\partial v^i}{\partial z}(t, x, y, z_i) = d_2^{i+1} \frac{\partial v^{i+1}}{\partial z}(t, x, y, z_i), 1 \leq i \leq n \nabla 1 \\ u^i(t, x, y, z_i) = u^{i+1}(t, x, y, z_i), v^i(t, x, y, z_i) = v^{i+1}(t, x, y, z_i), 1 \leq i \leq n \nabla 1 \\ u^i(0, x, y, z) = u_0^i(x, y, z), v^i(0, x, y, z) = v_0^i(x, y, z), \text{ dans } \Omega_i \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

On commence par prouver l'existence locale, puis la positivité de la solution et on montre par la suite l'existence globale de la solution.

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Existence de solutions canard de certains systèmes d'équations différentielles

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Résumé : Dans ce travail nous allons démontrer que le système du Brusselator admet de solutions de type canard au voisinage l'origine.

Le système différentiel du Brusselator à la forme suivante:

$$\begin{cases} \epsilon x' &= a(1+x)^2 y + ax^2 + (a-1)x \\ y' &= -x(1+x) - y(1+x)^2 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Où:

ϵ est un petit paramètre positif (infinitésimal dans le contexte de l'analyse non standard).

a est un paramètre strictement positif.

Mots-Clefs : Équations différentielles, Analyse non standard

1 Introduction

Le système différentiel du Brusselator apparait pour l'étude de l'évolution cinétique de certaines réaction chimiques auto-catalytique.

Plusieurs mathématiciens l'ont étudié [3]. Nous allons utiliser dans notre travail des techniques non standard. Pour cela, on va prendre ϵ un infiniment petit positif ($i.p^+$).

Le but de ce travail est de démontrer l'existence de solutions canard pour certaines valeurs du paramètre.

Quand $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ la première équation de (1) prend la forme suivante:

$$y = \frac{-ax^2 - (a-1)x}{a(1+x)^2} \quad (2)$$

cette equation s'appelle l'équation de la courbe lente.

2 Quelques notions

Definition 1 On appelle courbe lente de (1), le graphe de la fonction régulière y_0 de variable x satisfaisant: $f(x, y_0(x, a), 0, a) = 0$.

On dit qu'une partie de la courbe lente est répulsive si $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y_0(x, a), 0, a) > 0$.

On dit qu'une partie de la courbe lente est attractive si $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y_0(x, a), 0, a) < 0$.

Definition 2 On appelle solution de type canard de (1), toute solution y^* longeant une partie attractive puis une partie répulsive de la courbe lente.

Definition 3 On dit que (x_0, y_0) est un point tournant de (1), s'il est une singularité de ce système qui s'accompagne d'un changement de stabilité, c'est-à-dire que $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y_0(x, a), 0, a)$ n'a pas le même signe si $x < x_0$ ou si $x > x_0$.

3 Solutions Canard

Si a prend la valeur 1 alors $K(1) = 0$ et on a le système suivant:

$$\begin{cases} \epsilon x' &= (1+x)^2 y + x^2 \\ y' &= -x(1+x) - y(1+x)^2 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

de courbe lente:

$$g_1(x) = \frac{-x^2}{(1+x)^2}$$

On a un seul point singulier $(0, 0)$.

Proposition 1 Il existe des solutions du type canard au voisinage du point singulier $(0, 0)$.

4 Conclusion et perspective

Les trajectoires de la courbe lente sont composés à deux parties, l'une attractive et l'autre répulsive.

Les trajectoires de la courbe lente montrent de solutions du type canard et $(0, 0)$ est un point tournant.

En future, nous allons démontrer que l'équation correspondante du système (1) admet un développement asymptotique combiné près ses points tournants.

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Asymptotic Behavior of the CLS Estimators in the Periodic Stable and Nearly Unstable $INAR(1)$ Models

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Résumé : This work deals with asymptotic behavior of the CLS estimators in the periodic stable and nearly unstable $INAR(1)$ model. Basic and statistical properties are given. Moreover, parameters estimation CLS method is treated, the asymptotic properties are also obtained.

Mots-Clefs : Periodic nearly unstable $INAR(1)$ process, asymptotic normality.

1 Introduction

The asymptotic behavior of the statistical inference in the time series has received much attention in the literature; in periodically stable, periodically non stationary unit root, and periodically non stationary explosive case. The study of asymptotic behavior of the statistical inference for the integer valued autoregressive models has received a few works (see, Mingtian and Wang (2014) and Ispany and Zuijlen (2001)). However, in the integer valued autoregressive models with periodic structure have not received any work yet. Therefore, our contribution focuses on the asymptotic behavior of the conditional least square estimators, in stable and nearly unstable $INAR(1)$ model with periodic coefficients which is more appropriate and have more flexibility for modeling such periodically correlated processes.

2 Notations, definitions and main assumptions

A periodic stable first-order integer-valued autoregressive model $INAR_S(1)$, is defined by the non linear stochastic difference equation bellow:

$$y_t = \varphi_t \circ y_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t, \quad t \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad (2.1)$$

where, the innovation process, $\{\varepsilon_t, t \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, is a sequence of uncorrelated non-negative integer-valued random variables, with a periodic mean, $\mu_{\varepsilon,t}$, and a finite periodic variance $\sigma_{\varepsilon,t}^2$ and the parameters φ_t , $\mu_{\varepsilon,t}$, and $\sigma_{\varepsilon,t}^2$ are periodic, with respect to t , with period S ($S \geq 2$). And where " \circ " stands, as usual, for the thinning *Steutel-Van Harn* (1979), which is defined by

$$\varphi_t \circ y_{t-1} = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^{y_{t-1}} Y_{i,t}, & \text{if } y_{t-1} > 0, \\ 0, & \text{if } y_{t-1} = 0. \end{cases}$$

with $\{Y_{i,t}, i \in \mathbb{N}, t \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ is a sequence of Bernoulli independent non-negative integer-valued random variables where $P(Y_{i,t} = 1) = 1 - P(Y_{i,t} = 0) = \varphi_t \in [0, 1]$. Considered the sequence, for

a fixed t , $\{y_t^{(n)}, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$, is a periodic nearly unstable first-order integer-valued autoregressive model $INAR_S(1)$ define by

$$y_t^{(n)} = \begin{cases} \varphi_t^{(n)} \circ y_{t|1}^{(n)} + \varepsilon_t^{(n)}, & t = 1, 2, \dots \\ 0, & t = 0. \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

where the sequence of real number, for a fixed t , $\{\varphi_t^{(n)}, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$, with $\varphi_t^{(n)} = 1 - \frac{\gamma_t^{(n)}}{n}$, $\gamma_t^{(n)} \geq 0$, such that $\gamma_t^{(n)} \rightarrow \gamma_t \geq 0$, and the parameters $\varphi_t^{(n)}$, $\gamma_t^{(n)}$ and γ_t are periodic, with respect to t , with period S ($S \geq 2$). It is worthy to note that the periodic unstable $INAR_S(1)$ is given when $\gamma_t^{(n)} = 0$.

3 Main results of the Periodic Stable and Nearly Unstable $INAR(1)$ Models

3.1 The stable case

As a result for periodic stable $INAR_S(1)$ model, we have established a necessary and sufficient condition for the periodically integer-valued process $\{y_t; t \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ giving in (2.1), with respect to the first two order moments. Moreover, the CLS-estimators $(\hat{\varphi}_s, \hat{\mu}_{\varepsilon,s})$ of the parameters $(\varphi_s, \mu_{\varepsilon,s})$, of the model (2.1) are given as follows, for $s = 1, \dots, S$

$$\hat{\varphi}_s = \frac{\sum_{\tau=0}^{M|1} [(y_{s+\tau S} - \bar{y}_s) \sum_{j|1}^{y_s} 1+\tau S - \bar{y}_{s|1}]}{\sum_{\tau=0}^{M|1} \sum_{j|1}^{y_s} (1+\tau S - \bar{y}_{s|1})^2}, \quad \hat{\mu}_{\varepsilon,s} = \bar{y}_s - \hat{\varphi}_s \bar{y}_{s|1},$$

where $\bar{y}_s = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{\tau=0}^{M|1} y_{s+\tau S}$. And the asymptotic distribution of the CLS-estimators $\hat{\theta}_s = (\hat{\varphi}_s, \hat{\mu}_{\varepsilon,s})'$ of parameters $\theta_s = (\varphi_s, \mu_{\varepsilon,s})'$, for $s = 1, 2, \dots, S$, is given by the following proposition

Proposition the CLS-estimator $\hat{\theta}_s = (\hat{\varphi}_s, \hat{\mu}_{\varepsilon,s})'$, is asymptotically normal :

$$\sqrt{M} (\hat{\theta}_s - \theta_s) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} N(\underline{0}, \Sigma_s), \quad s = 1, 2, \dots, S,$$

where Σ_s , for a fixed s , is the matrix variance-covariance well calculated.

3.2 The nearly unstable case

This part will be detailed in the communication.

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Sur l'existence de solutions pour une classe de problèmes elliptiques de type Kirchhoff

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Résumé : Dans ce travail, on établit l'existence et la multiplicité des solutions pour un problème elliptique du type Kirchhoff avec exposant critique de Sobolev.

Mots-Clefs : méthodes variationnelles, exposant critique de Sobolev, équations de Kirchhoff

1 Introduction

On s'intéresse à l'existence et la multiplicité des solutions pour le problème de Kirchhoff suivant :

$$(\mathcal{P}_\lambda) \begin{cases} -\sum_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla u|^2 dx + b) \Delta u = u^5 + \lambda f(x) & \text{dans } \mathbb{R}^3 \\ u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^3), \end{cases}$$

a et b sont deux constantes positives, λ est un paramètre positive et f appartient à $H^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$.

2 Résultat Principal

Notre résultat principal est le suivant :

Theorem 1 Soit $a > 0$, $b > 0$ et $f \not\equiv 0$. Alors, il existe $\lambda_* > 0$ tel que (\mathcal{P}_λ) admet au moins deux solutions non triviales pour tout $\lambda \in (0, \lambda_*)$.

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Modélisation et analyse d'un problème d'interaction en biomathématiques

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Résumé : Le système de conduction rapide où système His-Purkinje joue un rôle très important dans l'électrophysiologie cardiaque et est un acteur clé dans les différentes maladies cardiaques. Nous nous intéressons à la modélisation et à l'analyse aussi bien théorique que numérique de l'activité électrique du coeur.

Mots-Clefs : système His-Purkinje, l'activité électrique

1 Introduction

Dans un premier temps, nous considérons un modèle monodomaine de couplage Purkinje/myocarde. Nous discrétisons en temps le problème obtenu par différents schémas numériques, explicite, semi-implicite et implicite. Nous démontrons la stabilité pour chacun des schémas. Nous élaborons un code numérique pour chacun des schémas et validons les résultats de stabilité par des tests numériques.

Dans un deuxième temps, nous nous intéressons à un nouveau modèle de couplage monodomaine/bidomaine. C'est la partie intra-myocardique qui est modélisée en bidomaine. Le problème mathématique obtenu est alors discrétisé en temps par un schéma semi-implicite. Nous écrivons une formulation variationnelle du problème semi discret obtenu. Cette formulation a nécessité l'introduction d'une distance et d'espaces de Sobolev à poids. Nous démontrons alors l'existence de solution pour ce problème variationnel. Nous élaborons ensuite un code simulant la propagation de l'onde dans les deux sens réalistes du coeur.

2 Analyse de la stabilité du problème de couplage système de conduction rapide/myocarde

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A(C\partial_t V + I_{\text{ion}}(V, W)) + \sum_{i=2}^{N_{\text{ter}}} s_i = \text{div}(\sigma \nabla V) + A I_{\text{app}}, \quad \text{dans } \Omega \times [0, T], \\ \partial_t W + g(V, W) = 0, \quad \text{dans } \Omega \times [0, T], \\ \sigma \nabla V \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0, \quad \text{sur } \partial\Omega \times [0, T], \\ V(0, \cdot) = V_0, \quad W(0, \cdot) = W_0, \quad \text{dans } \Omega. \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_p(C_p \partial_t V_p + I_{\text{ion},p}(V_p, W_p)) = \text{div}(\sigma_p \nabla V_p) + A_p I_{\text{app},p}, \quad \text{sur } \Lambda \times [0, T], \\ \sum_{k \in I_j} \sigma_p \partial_{x,k} V_p(y_j) = 0, \quad \forall j = 1, \dots, p^{\text{bran}}, \\ \sigma_p \partial_x V_p(x) = 0, \quad \text{for } x = x_1 \text{ sur } [0, T], \\ \partial_t W_p + g_p(V_p, W_p) = 0, \quad \text{sur } \Lambda \times [0, T]. \\ V_p(0, \cdot) = V_{p,0}, \quad W_p(0, \cdot) = W_{p,0}, \quad \text{sur } \Lambda. \end{array} \right. \quad (2)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_p(x_i) \partial_x V_p(x_i) = \frac{c_p}{S_p} (\langle V \rangle_i \nabla V_p(x_i)) \text{ pour } i = 2, \dots, N_{\text{ter}}, \\ s_i(x) = \begin{cases} s_i := \frac{S_p}{|\Omega_i|} \sigma_p(x_i) \partial_x V_p(x_i) & \text{si } x \in \Omega_i \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases} \text{ pour } i = 2, \dots, N_{\text{ter}}, \end{array} \right. \quad (3)$$

où $\langle V \rangle_i = \frac{1}{|\Omega_i|} \int_{\Omega_i} V$, pour $i = 1, \dots, N_{\text{ter}}$, c_p la conductivité du PMJ, S_p la surface de la membrane des cellules Purkinje dans Ω_i .

Theorem 1 Soit $m * \Delta t = T > 0$ et soient $V_p(0) \in H^1(\Lambda)$, $V(0) \in H^1(\Omega)$, $W_p(0) \in L^2(\Lambda)$, $W(0) \in L^2(\Omega)$, $I_{\text{app}} \in L^2(\Omega)$ et $I_{\text{app},p} \in L^2(\Lambda)$ des données et soit (V, V_p, W, W_p) la solution du problème (1)-(3) et $C = \exp(\sum_{n=0}^m \frac{\Delta t \gamma_n}{1 \nabla \Delta t \gamma_n})$.

1. **Stabilité pour le couplage fort** $(V^*, V_p^*) = (V^{n+1}, V_p^{n+1})$
Supposons que (11) est vérifiée, donc sous la condition

$$\Delta t < \frac{1}{\gamma_n} \quad (4)$$

où

$$\gamma_n = \begin{cases} \max(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) & \text{si } n = 0 \\ \max(\alpha_1 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_7, \alpha_2 + \alpha_6 + \alpha_8, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) & \text{si } 1 \leq n \leq m \nabla 1 \\ \max(\alpha_5 + \alpha_7, \alpha_6 + \alpha_8, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) & \text{si } n = m \end{cases}$$

alors:

$$\begin{aligned} & a_m + \Delta t \sum_{n=0}^m \sum \alpha_{10} \nabla \alpha_8 \|\nabla V_p^n\|_{0,\Lambda}^2 + \alpha_9 \|\nabla V^n\|_{0,\Omega}^2 \\ & \leq C [\Delta t \sum_{n=0}^m (\frac{1}{A * C} \|I_{\text{app}}^{n+1}\|_{0,\Omega}^2 + \frac{1}{A_e * C_e} \|I_{\text{app},p}^n\|_{0,\Lambda}^2) + (\alpha_{10} \nabla \alpha_8) \|\nabla V_p^0\|_{0,\Lambda}^2 \\ & \quad + \alpha_9 \|\nabla V^0\|_{0,\Omega}^2 + a_0] \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

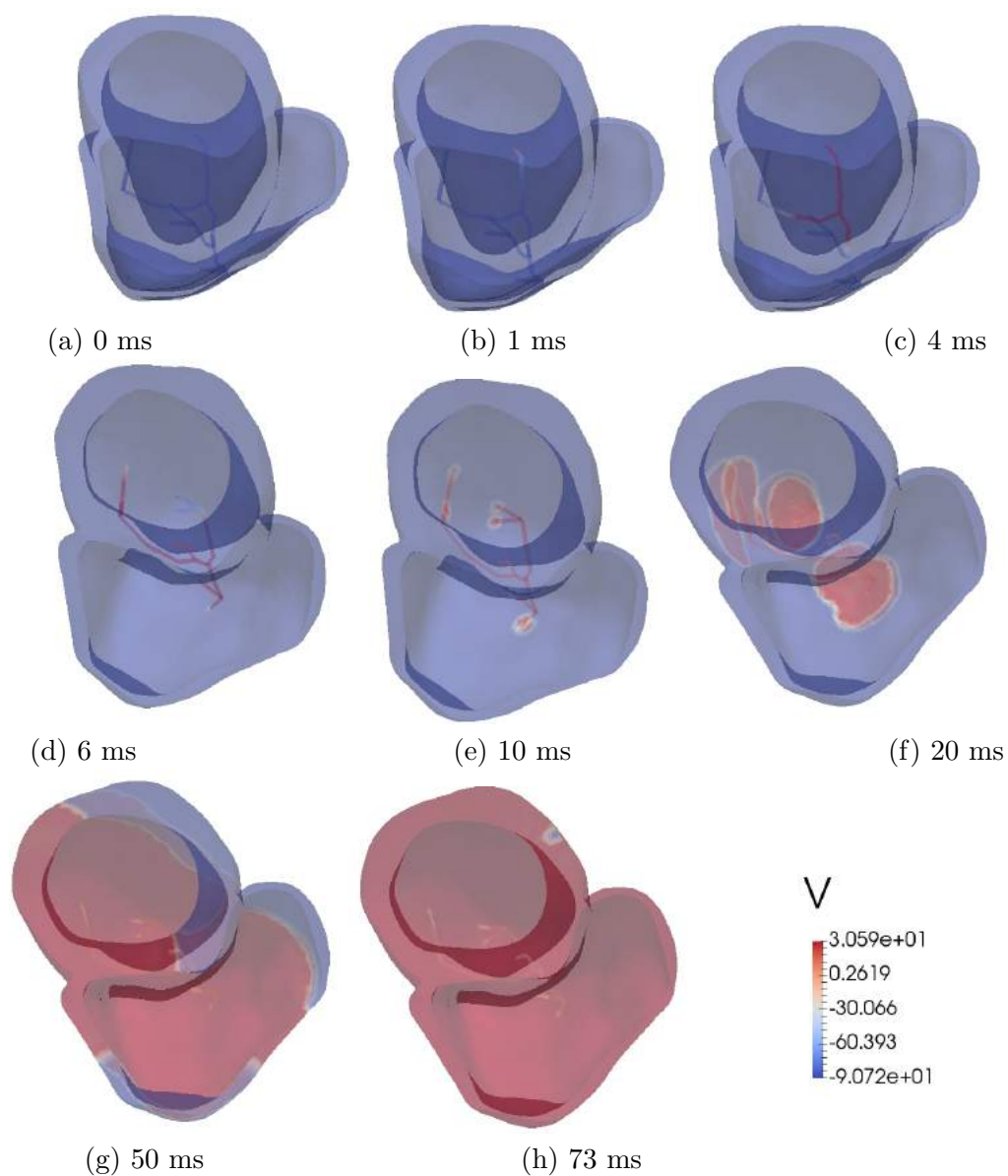


Figure 1: La phase de dépolarisation de l'onde électrique montrant la circulation de l'onde de dépolarisation du Purkinje au myocarde. les simulations sont effectués avec un schéma de couplage fort.



On the fixed point theory in cones for the sum of two operators and applications

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Résumé : In this talk, we present some recent existence results concerning the sums of expansive mappings and k -set contractions developed from a fixed point index. Several Krasnosel'skii fixed point theorems of cone expansion and compression type are derived. The talk ends with two examples of application to nonlinear integral equations to illustrate the abstract results.

Mots-Clefs : fixed point index, cone, k -set contraction, expansive mapping.

1 Introduction

One of the main results in fixed point theory is the cone expansion and compression theorem proved by Krasnoselskii in 1964 (see, e.g., [3]). It represents a powerful existence tool in studying operator equations and showing existence of positive solutions to various boundary value problems. By this result, a solution is localized in a conical shell of a normed linear space. This theorem has been recently deeply improved in various direction.

Recall that many boundary value problems for differential, difference, and integral equations which arise from transport and applied mechanics can be put in some abstract problem for the sum of two operators $T + F$. When T is compact continuous and F is a contraction, a classical tool generally used to deal with such problems is the well known Krasnosel'skii fixed point theorem [1], which is a combination of Banach's contraction mapping principle and Schauder's fixed point theorem. In the last five decades, this result has prompted a great interest, developed rapidly, and has been improved in several directions.

Our aim in this talk is to establish some extensions of Krasnoselskii's cone fixed point theorem of cone expansion and compression for a sum of an expansive operator and a k -set contraction. For this we will appeal, on the one hand, to the generalized fixed point index theory for operators that are sums of the form $T + F$, where T is an expansive operator and F is a k -set contraction (see [2]), and on the other hand we will resort to the fixed point theory for k -set contraction mappings.

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Convergence en moyenne quadratique de l'estimateur local linéaire de la fonction de risque

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Résumé : Le but est de calculer sous certaines conditions la convergence en moyenne quadratique de l'estimateur local linéaire de la fonction de hasard conditionnelle, ainsi que l'efficacité de notre estimateur est évaluée par une étude de simulation, qui montre une meilleure performance de l'estimateur introduit par rapport à l'estimateur à noyau standard.

Mots-Clefs : Estimation locale linéaire, erreur quadratique, variable fonctionnelle.

1 Introduction

Ces dernières années, les progrès considérables en matière de puissance de calcul ont permis de collecter et d'analyser des données de plus en plus lourdes. Ces grands ensembles de données sont principalement disponibles via une surveillance en temps réel et les ordinateurs peuvent gérer efficacement ces bases de données.

De nombreuses techniques statistiques multivariées, concernant les modèles paramétriques, ont été étendues aux données fonctionnelles. Vous trouverez une bonne critique de ce sujet dans Ramsay et Silverman (2005) ou Bosq (2000). Récemment, de nouvelles études ont été menées afin de proposer des méthodes non paramétriques tenant compte des données fonctionnelles. Pour un examen plus complet sur ce sujet, le lecteur est référé à [3] pour des monographies spécialisées.

2 Modèle et hypothèses

Soient X et Y deux variables aléatoires définies sur l'espace de probabilité $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, \mathbb{P})$ à valeurs dans $\mathcal{F} \times \mathbb{R}$, où \mathcal{F} est un espace semi-métrique de semi-métrique d .

Étant donné une suite d'observations indépendantes $(X_i, Y_i)_{i=1, \dots, n}$ de même loi de probabilité que (X, Y) , on définit un estimateur de la fonction de hasard conditionnelle par :

$$\hat{h}^x(y) = \frac{\hat{f}^x(y)}{1 - \hat{F}^x(y)}, \quad y \in \mathbb{R} \text{ et } \hat{F}^x(y) < 1 \quad (1)$$

où les estimateurs de la densité conditionnelle et de la fonction de répartition conditionnelle sont donnés par

$$\hat{F}^{x(k)}(y) = \frac{\sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} W_{ij}(x) H^{(k)}(h_H^{-1}(y - Y_j))}{h_H^k \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} W_{ij}(x)}, \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}, k = 0, 1. \quad (2)$$

avec $W_{ij}(x) = \beta_i(\beta_i - \beta_j)K(h_K^{-1}\delta(x, X_i))K(h_K^{-1}\delta(x, X_j))$ et $\beta_i = \beta(X_i, x)$.

Comments on the assumptions: Assumption (H1) is the concentration property of the explanatory variable in small balls. The condition (H2) is used to control the regularity of the functional space of our model and this is needed to evaluate the bias term of the convergence rates. The assumption (H3) is the same assumption as the assumption (H3) in [2], as introduced in [1]. The hypothesis (H4) and (H5) on the kernels K, H and $H^{(1)}$ are standard conditions in the determination of the quadratic error for functional data. The hypotheses (H6) and (H7) are technical conditions and are also similar to those considered in [3].

3 Résultat : Convergence en moyenne quadratique

Théorème. Sous les hypothèses (H1)-(H7), on obtient

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\widehat{h}^x(y) - h^x(y) \right]^2 = B_n^2(x, y) + \frac{V_{HK}(x, y)}{nh_H\phi_x(h_K)} + o(h_H^4) + o(h_K^4) + o\left(\frac{1}{nh_H\phi_x(h_K)}\right)$$

où

$$B_n(x, y) = \frac{(B_{f,H} - h^x(y)B_{F,H})h_H^2 + (B_{f,K} - h^x(y)B_{F,K})h_K^2}{1 - F^x(y)}$$

avec

$$B_{f,H}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f^x(y)}{\partial y^2} \int t^2 H^{(1)}(t) dt, \quad B_{f,K}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \Psi_{0,1}^{(2)}(0) \left[\frac{(K(1) - \int_{-1}^1 (u^2 K(u))^{(1)} \chi_x(u) du)}{(K(1) - \int_{-1}^1 K^{(1)}(u) \chi_x(u) du)} \right]$$

$$B_{F,H}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 F^x(y)}{\partial y^2} \int t^2 H^{(1)}(t) dt, \quad B_{F,K}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \Psi_{0,0}^{(2)}(0) \left[\frac{(K(1) - \int_{-1}^1 (u^2 K(u))^{(1)} \chi_x(u) du)}{(K(1) - \int_{-1}^1 K^{(1)}(u) \chi_x(u) du)} \right]$$

et

$$V_{HK}^h(x, y) = \frac{h^x(y)}{(1 - F^x(y))} \left[\frac{(K^2(1) - \int_{-1}^1 (K^2(u))^{(1)} \chi_x(u) du)}{(K(1) - \int_{-1}^1 (K(u))^{(1)} \chi_x(u) du)^2} \right].$$

4 Conclusion

Nous avons présenté par ce travail le terme principal de l'erreur quadratique moyenne de l'estimateur du risque conditionnel par l'approche linéaire locale. En termes d'erreur quadratique moyenne, notre estimateur est compétitif par rapport aux estimateurs existants pour fonction de risque conditionnel. Nos études théoriques et pratiques confirment la supériorité de l'approche locale linéaire par rapport à l'approche classique du noyau.

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Non Local General Boundary Value Problem of Elliptic Type For a Complete Second Order Abstract Differential Equation

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Résumé : This work is devoted to the study of the following complete elliptic equation with non local general boundary conditions:

$$(*) \begin{cases} u''(x) + 2Bu'(x) + Au(x) = f(x) & x \in]0, 1[\\ u(0) = u_0 \\ Hu'(0) + u(1) = u_{1,0} \end{cases}$$

where $u_0, u_{1,0} \in X$ (an UMD Banach space) and $f \in L^p(0, 1, X)$. A, B and H are closed linear operators in X . Nonlocal boundary value problems have been intensively studied and bibliographic details, on concrete physical applications, can be found in the monograph of Skubachevskii [4]. Our main goal is to find necessary and sufficient conditions on the data for which the problem has a semi-strict solution. We construct a representation of the solution using semigroups and fractionnal powers of operators. The optimal regularity is obtained by using interpolation theory (see [5]) and results on the class of operators with bounded imaginary powers (see [1]) . We also give an example to which our theory applies. These results improve naturally the ones obtained in the case $B = 0$ by the same authors in [3].

Mots-Clefs : Nonlocal boundary conditions, analytic semigroups, Dunford's operational calculus, bounded imaginary powers of operators and UMD spaces.

1 Assumptions

Our main assumptions on operators B and $B^2 - A$ are: $B^2 - A$ is a closed linear operator in X , $\mathbb{R}_+ \subset \rho(A - B^2)$ and $\exists C > 0$:

$$\forall \lambda \geq 0, \left\| (\lambda I + B^2 - A)^{-1} \right\|_{L(X)} \leq \frac{C}{1 + \lambda},$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{R} : (B^2 - A)^{is} \in L(X)$ and $\exists \theta \in]0, \pi[$ such that

$$\left\| e^{|\theta|s} (B^2 - A)^{is} \right\|_{L(X)} < +\infty,$$

$\exists \lambda_0 : \lambda_0 \in \rho(H)$ and

$$\forall \lambda \geq 0 : (\lambda_0 I - H)^{-1} (A - B^2 - \lambda I)^{-1} = (A - B^2 - \lambda I)^{-1} (\lambda_0 I - H)^{-1}.$$

B generates a strongly continuous group $G(x)$ in X , $D(B^2 - A)^{\frac{1}{2}} \subset D(B) \cap D(H)$ and $Bu_0 \in D(H)$. Operator $\Pi = -2e^B H P e^P + I - e^{2P}$, verifies $0 \in \rho(\Pi)$ where $P = -(B^2 - A)^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

2 Main Result

We obtain the following result:

Theorem 1 *Under the previous assumptions , for all $u_0 \in X, u_{1,0} \in X$ and $f \in L^p(0, 1, X)$; problem (*) has a semi-strict solution u if and only if $u_0 \in (D(A), X)_{\frac{1}{2p}, p}$*

$$\begin{cases} (P + B) u_0 - \int_0^1 e^{sP} e^{sB} f(s) ds \in D(H) \\ \left(u_{1,0} - H \left((P + B) u_0 - \int_0^1 e^{sP} e^{sB} f(s) ds \right) \right) \in (D(A), X)_{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2p}, p} \end{cases}$$

and in this case u admits the following decomposition $u = u_R + u_S$ where:

- i) $u_R \in W^{2,p}(0, 1, X) \cap L^p(0, 1, D(A)), u'_R \in L^p(0, 1, D(B))$;
- ii) $u_S \in W^{1,p}(0, 1, X)$.

3 Example

Let $X = L^2(0, 1)$, we define

$$D(T) = \{f \in H^1(0, 1) : f(0) = f(1)\},$$

$T(f) = if'$ for $f \in D(T)$ and we introduce the following operators: $D(A) = D(T^2)$, $A(f) = -2Tf$ and $D(B) = D(T)$, $B(f) = -iTf$. Then B generates a strongly continuous group and the operators $B^2 - A_\omega = T^2 + \omega I$, with domain $D(T^2)$ and $(T^2 + \omega I)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ are positive self adjoints (see[2]). We can then apply our main result.

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Principe de comparaison pour une classe de systèmes non linéaires: Cas critique et sous-critique

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Résumé : In this paper, we consider the following nonlinear elliptic system :

$$(P) \begin{cases} \nabla \Delta_{p(x)} u = u^{a(x)} v^{b(x)}, & x \in \Omega, \\ \nabla \Delta_{q(x)} v = u^{c(x)} v^{e(x)}, & x \in \Omega, \\ u > 0, v > 0, \end{cases}$$

in a smooth bounded domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$, with different Dirichlet boundary conditions $u = \lambda, v = \mu, u = v = +\infty$ or $u = \lambda, v = +\infty$ on $\partial\Omega$, where $\lambda, \mu > 0$. $p, q : \bar{\Omega} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are continuous functions with $1 < p(x), q(x) < +\infty$, for $x \in \bar{\Omega}$, where $a(x) > p(x) \nabla 1$ and $e(x) > q(x) \nabla 1$, for $x \in \bar{\Omega}$. The main objective of this paper is to prove existence, nonexistence and uniqueness or multiplicity of positive solutions in both critical and subcritical cases. For this, a comparison type principle is used intensively.

Mots-Clefs : $p(x)$ -laplacien, Méthode des sous et sur solution, Principe de comparaison

1 Introduction

Ce chapitre concerne l'étude du système non linéaire elliptique suivant :

$$(P) \begin{cases} \nabla \Delta_{p(x)} u = u^{a(x)} v^{b(x)}, & x \in \Omega, \\ \nabla \Delta_{q(x)} v = u^{c(x)} v^{e(x)}, & x \in \Omega, \\ u > 0, v > 0, \end{cases}$$

où $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ est un ouvert borné à frontière régulière et $\nabla \Delta_{r(x)} u = \nabla \operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{r(x)} \nabla u)$ est l'opérateur $r(x)$ -Laplacien tel que $r \in C_+(\Omega)$ avec $1 < r(x) < +\infty$, pour $x \in \bar{\Omega}$. De plus, a, b, c et e sont des fonctions continues de $C_+(\Omega)$ telles que, pour $x \in \bar{\Omega}$, $a(x) > p(x) \nabla 1$, $e(x) > q(x) \nabla 1$ et $b(x), c(x) > 0$. Le problème (P) sera étudié sous trois différents types de conditions aux limites de Dirichlet, à savoir : les deux composantes (u, v) sont bornées sur $\partial\Omega, u = \lambda, v = \mu$ ou les deux composantes (u, v) explosent au bord simultanément, ceci est le cas infini $u = v = +\infty$, ou encore l'une des composantes est bornée, quand l'autre explose au bord, ceci est le cas semi-fini $u = \lambda, v = +\infty$ avec $\lambda, \mu > 0$. La condition $u = +\infty$ sur $\partial\Omega$ signifie que $u(x) \rightarrow +\infty$ quand $d(x) \rightarrow 0$ avec $d(x) = d(x, \partial\Omega)$.

Notre objectif est d'obtenir des résultats similaires à ceux de [1] et [2], pour le système non linéaire (P). Pour cela, nous montrons que les résultats du système (P) dépendent du signe de la fonction $(a(x) \nabla p(x) + 1)(e(x) \nabla q(x) + 1) \nabla b(x)c(x)$, pour $x \in \Omega$.

Plus précisément, nous allons nous intéresser aux cas dits: sous-critiques et critiques, donnés par

$$(a(x) \nabla p(x) + 1)(e(x) \nabla q(x) + 1) > b(x)c(x),$$

et

$$(a(x) \nabla p(x) + 1)(e(x) \nabla q(x) + 1) = b(x)c(x),$$

pour $x \in \Omega$, respectivement.

2 Existence de solutions

Nous allons montrer que le problème (P) admet une solution pour chaque forme de condition aux limites (F) , (SF) et (I) , satisfaisant certaines conditions, dans les deux cas critique et sous-critique.

Theorem 1 *Supposons que $(a(x) \nabla p(x) + 1)(e(x) \nabla q(x) + 1) \geq b(x)c(x)$ et $p(x) = q(x)$, pour $x \in \Omega$.*

(i) *Le problème (P) admet une unique solution positive $(u, v) \in W^{1,p(x)}(\Omega) \times W^{1,q(x)}(\Omega)$ avec la condition aux limites (F) .*

(ii) *Le problème (P) admet une solution positive $(u, v) \in W^{1,p(x)}(\Omega) \times W^{1,q(x)}(\Omega)$ avec la condition aux limites (I) , si et seulement si $c(x) \leq a(x) \nabla p(x) + 1$ et $b(x) < e(x) \nabla p(x) + 1$, pour $x \in \Omega$.*

(iii) *Le problème (P) admet une solution positive $(u, v) \in W^{1,p(x)}(\Omega) \times W^{1,q(x)}(\Omega)$ avec la condition aux limites (SF) , si et seulement si $c(x) \leq a(x) \nabla p(x) + 1$, pour $x \in \Omega$.*

Démonstration 1 *La démonstration est basée sur la méthode des sous et sur solution et sur un résultat de comparaison*

3 Conclusion

Nous nous sommes intéressés à l'étude des solutions positives d'un système elliptique non linéaire à coefficient positifs, faisant intervenir le $p(x)$ -Laplacien défini sur un ouvert borné à frontière régulière. Le système est étudié sous trois types différents de conditions au bord de Dirichlet à savoir : les cas fini, semi-fini et infini.

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Linear recurrence associated to diagonals sums over 3D Pascal pyramid

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Résumé : We describe the recurrence relation associated to the sum of diagonal laying along a finite ray crossing Pascal's Pyramid. We prove some recurrence relations conjectured in Sloane

Mots-Clefs : Trinomial coefficients; Pascal pyramid; Linear recurrence; Generating function

1 Introduction

In [1], Belbachir, Komatsu and Szalay, described the recurrence relations associated to the sum of diagonal elements laying along a finite ray crossing Pascal's triangle. we generalize the previous result to the Pascal pyramid, we show that the sums of elements lying over Pascal pyramid satisfies a recurrence relation with non constant coefficient, and also we give their generating function, some combinatorial identities.

2 Main result

In this section we give our main results, the linear recurrence relation and its generating function of the sums of elements lying over pascal pyramid.

Theorem 1 *The terms of the sequence $(T_n)_n$ given by*

$$T_n^{(q)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/(q+2) \rfloor} \binom{n - qk}{k, k, n - (q+2)k} t^k z^{n - (q+2)k},$$

satisfy the linear recurrence relation

$$nT_n - z(2n-1)T_{n-1} + z^2(n-1)T_{n-2} = 2t(2n - (q+2))T_{n-q-2}. \quad (1)$$

and its generating function is given by

Theorem 2 The generating function of the linear recurrence given by (1) is

$$G(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(zu-1)^2 - 4tu^{2+r}}},$$

where u is the variable.

With Theorem 1, we establish many recurrence relations conjectured in Sloane [6], (see Table 1)

OEIS	Trinomial form	Recurrence Relation
A098333	$\sum_k \sum_{k, n} \binom{n}{k, k, n-2k} (-3)^k$	$na_n = (2n-1)a_{n-1} - 13(n-1)a_{n-2}$
A098334	$\sum_k \sum_{k, n} \binom{n}{k, k, n-2k} (-4)^k$	$na_n = (2n-1)a_{n-1} - 17(n-1)a_{n-2}$
A098336	$\sum_k \sum_{k, n} \binom{n}{k, k, n-2k} (-2)^k 2^{n-2k}$	$na_n = 2(2n-1)a_{n-1} - 129(n-1)a_{n-2}$
A098337	$\sum_k \sum_{k, n} \binom{n}{k, k, n-2k} (-4)^k (-2)^{n-2k}$	$na_n = 2(2n-1)a_{n-1} - 20(n-1)a_{n-2}$
A098338	$\sum_k \sum_{k, n} \binom{n}{k, k, n-2k} (-1)^k 3^{n-2k}$	$na_n = 3(2n-1)a_{n-1} - 13(n-1)a_{n-2}$
A098340	$\sum_k \sum_{k, n} \binom{n}{k, k, n-2k} (-3)^k 3^{n-2k}$	$na_n = 3(2n-1)a_{n-1} - 21(n-1)a_{n-2}$

Table 1: Some of recurrence relations proved.

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On Fractional Differential Equations with State-Dependent Delay via Kuratowski Measure of Noncompactness

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Résumé : This paper is devoted to study the existence of mild solutions for semilinear functional differential equations with state-dependent delay involving the Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative in a Banach space and resolvent operator. The arguments are based upon Mönch's fixed point theorem and the technique of measures of noncompactness.

Mots-Clefs : mild solutions, fractional derivative, measures of noncompactness

1 Introduction

This paper is concerned with existence of mild solutions defined on a compact real interval for fractional order semilinear functional differential equations with state-dependent delay of the form

$$D^\alpha y(t) = Ay(t) + f(t, y(t - \rho(y(t)))) \quad , t \in J = [0, b], 0 < \alpha < 1 \quad (1)$$

$$y(t) = \phi(t) \quad , t \in [-r, 0] \quad (2)$$

where D^α is the standard Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative, $f : J \times C([-r, 0], E) \rightarrow E$ is a continuous function, $A : D(A) \subset E \rightarrow E$ is a densely defined closed linear operator on E . $\phi : [-r, 0] \rightarrow E$ a given continuous function with $\phi(0) = 0$ and $(E, |\cdot|)$ a real Banach space. ρ is a positive bounded continuous function on $C([-r, 0], E)$. r is the maximal delay defined by $r = \sup_{y \in C} \rho(y)$.

2 Preliminaries

Definition 1 The Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative of order $0 < \alpha < 1$ of a continuous function $h : (0, b] \rightarrow E$ is defined by

$$\frac{d^\alpha h(t)}{dt^\alpha} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^t (t-s)^{-\alpha} h(s) ds$$

Definition 2 A function $u \in C(J, E)$ is called a mild solution of the integral equation (??) on J if $\int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} u(s) ds \in D(A)$ for all $t \in J$, $h(t) \in C(J, E)$ and

$$u(t) = \frac{A}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} u(s) ds + h(t), \quad \forall t \in J.$$

Theorem 1 Let D be a bounded, closed and convex subset of a Banach space such that $0 \in D$, and let N be a continuous mapping of D into itself. If the implication

$$V = \overline{\text{conv}}N(V) \quad \text{or} \quad V = N(V) \cup \{0\} \Rightarrow \alpha(V) = 0$$

holds for every subset V of D , then N has a fixed point.

3 Main Result

In this section we give our main existence results for problem (1)-(2). This problem is equivalent to the following integral equation

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{A}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} y(s) ds + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} f(s, y(s - \rho(y(s)))) ds, & t \in J, \\ \phi(t), & t \in [-r, 0]. \end{cases}$$

To prove the main results, we assume the following conditions:

(H1) The operator $S'(t)$ is compact for all $t > 0$; and

$$\|S'(t)x\| \leq \varphi_A(t)\|x\|_{[D(A)]} \text{ for all } t > 0 \text{ and each } x \in D(A)$$

(H2) $f : J \times C([-r, 0], E) \longrightarrow E$ is of Carathéodory.

(H3) There exist functions $p \in L^\infty(J, \mathbb{R}_+)$ such that

$$|f(t, u)| \leq p(t)(\|u\|_C + 1), \text{ for a.e. } t \in J \text{ and } u \in C([-r, 0], E).$$

(H4) For almost each $t \in J$ and each bounded set $B \subset C([-r, 0], E)$ we have

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow 0^+} \alpha(f(J_{t,k} \times B)) \leq p(t)\alpha(B); \text{ here } J_{t,k} = [t - k, t] \cap J.$$

Our main result reads as follows:

Theorem 2 Assume that the conditions (H1) – (H4) are satisfied. Then the problem (1)-(2) has at least one mild solution on $[-r, b]$, provided that

$$\frac{b^\alpha \|p\|_{L^\infty} (1 + \|\varphi_A\|_{L^1})}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} < 1. \quad (3)$$

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Inférence statistique dans une équation différentielle stochastique bilinéaire

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Résumé : Dans ce travail, nous avons proposé des méthodes d'estimation des paramètres inconnus impliqués dans le modèle stochastique bilinéaire. A cet effet, nous commençons par la méthode des moments (MM) pour estimer les paramètres par deux méthodes en considérant d'une part la relation qui existe entre les moments du processus et sa version quadratique et d'autre part avec les moment des processus des incréments associés, les estimateurs proposés sont fortement consistants et asymptotiquement normaux sous certaines conditions imposées. Des études de simulation sont présentées afin d'illustrer les performances des différents estimateurs étudiés. De plus, ces méthodes sont utilisées pour modéliser des données réelles telles que le taux de changes du Dinar algérien par rapport au dollar US et par rapport à la monnaie unique européenne.

Mots-Clefs : Processus bilinéaire à temps continu, Processus quadratique, Consistance forte, Normalité Asymptotique.

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Sur les équations elliptiques non homogènes avec un exposant critique de Sobolev et des singularités prescrites

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Résumé : Dans ce travail, nous considérons une classe d'équations elliptiques non homogènes avec des potentiels multipolaires de type Hardy et une non-linéarité critique de Sobolev dans un domaine ouvert de \mathbb{R}^N , $N \geq 3$. Par le principe variationnel d'Ekeland et le lemme du col, nous prouvons l'existence de solutions multiples dans des conditions suffisantes sur les données et les paramètres considérés.

Mots-Clefs : Exposant critique de Sobolev, Condition de Palais-smale, Principe d'Ekeland

1 Introduction

On se propose dans ce travail d'étudier l'effet des coefficients singuliers des non-linéarités sur l'existence et la multiplicité des solutions; plus exactement l'existence de $2k$ solutions du problème suivant

$$(\mathcal{P}_1) \begin{cases} L_{\tilde{\mu}} u = |u|^{2^*} u + \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{\lambda_i}{|x - a_i|^{2\alpha_i}} u + f \\ u = 0 \text{ sur } \partial \Omega, \end{cases}$$

où l'opérateur $L_{\tilde{\mu}} u = -\Delta u - \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{\mu_i}{|x - a_i|^2} u$ avec $\tilde{\mu} = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k)$, Ω est un ouvert borné de \mathbb{R}^N , $N \geq 3$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$; pour $i = 1, \dots, k$, $a_i \in \Omega$, $a_i \neq a_j$, $a_i \neq 0$ et α_i sont des constantes positives; λ_i et μ_i sont des paramètres positifs.

Les résultats obtenus sont:

Si f est une fonction mesurable bornée et positive localement au voisinage de chaque a_i vérifiant l'hypothèse suivante:

$$A_{\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\mu}}(f) := \inf_{\|u\|_{2^*} = 1} \left\{ C_N (T(u))^{(N+2)/4} - \int_{\Omega} f u \, dx \right\} > 0 \quad (\mathcal{F})$$

$$\text{où } T(u) = \int_{\Omega} \left(|\nabla u|^2 - \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{\mu_i}{|x - a_i|^2} u^2 - \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{\lambda_i}{|x - a_i|^{2\alpha_i}} u^2 \right) dx,$$

Theorem 1 Soient $\lambda_i, \mu_i \geq 0$ pour $i = 1, \dots, k$ tels que $\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i < \lambda^1$, $\sum_{i=1}^k \mu_i < \bar{\mu} := \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{2}{\alpha_i} \right)^2$ et f satisfait la condition précédente. Alors le problème (\mathcal{P}) possède au moins $2k$ solutions dans $H_0^1(\Omega)$ lorsque $0 < \alpha_i < \sqrt{\bar{\mu} - \mu_i}$.

2 Préliminaires

L'énergie fonctionnelle associée à (\mathcal{P}_1) est donnée par l'expression suivante:

$$I(u) := \frac{1}{2}T(u) - \frac{1}{2^*} \int_{\Omega} |u|^{2^*} dx - \int_{\Omega} f u dx.$$

On considère le problème sur la variété de Nehari:

$$\mathcal{N} = \{u \in H \setminus \{0\} ; \langle I'(u), u \rangle = 0\}.$$

Il est naturel de décomposer \mathcal{N} en trois sous-ensembles disjoints:

$$\mathcal{N}_i^+ = \{u \in \mathcal{N}^+ \mid \beta_i(u) \leq r_0\} \quad \text{et} \quad \mathcal{N}_i^l = \{u \in \mathcal{N}^l \mid \beta_i(u) \leq r_0\}.$$

On note

$$m_i^+ := \inf_{u \in \mathcal{N}_i^+} I(u) \quad \text{et} \quad m_i^l := \inf_{u \in \mathcal{N}_i^l} I(u).$$

Remarque \mathcal{N}_i^+ et \mathcal{N}_i^l sont des sous ensembles fermés de $H_0^1(\Omega)$.

3 L'existence de solutions

Lemma 2 I est bornée inférieurement sur $H_0^1(\Omega)$.

$$m_j^+ \geq m_0 \geq \frac{-1}{16NK} [(N+2) \|f\|_1]^2, \quad (\text{Hölder}, u \in \mathcal{N})$$

où $m_0 = \inf_{u \in \mathcal{N}} I(u)$.

Lemma 3 la fonctionnelle I satisfait la condition $(PS)_c$ pour tout $c < \frac{1}{N} S_{\mu_i}^{N/2}$, où $S_{\mu_i}^{N/2} = \min(S_{\mu_1}^{N/2}, \dots, S_{\mu_k}^{N/2})$.

Lemma 4 Sous les mêmes hypothèses et pour $0 < \alpha_l < \sqrt{\bar{\mu} - \mu_l}$ et tout $s > 0$, il existe $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ tel que pour $0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_0$, on ait

$$I(u_j + s u_{\varepsilon,l}) < m_j^+ + \frac{1}{N} S_{\mu_l}^{N/2}.$$

4 Conclusion

Par les lemmes précédents nous avons prouvé l'existence de k solutions sur \mathcal{N}^+ et k solutions sur \mathcal{N}^l . Nous avons étendu ce problème au cas p-Laplacien qui a fait l'objet d'un article récent, d'autres cas seront considérés en perspectives.

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Anisotropic elliptic equations in \mathbb{R}^N with variable exponent and locally integrable data

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Résumé : In this paper, we prove the existence and regularity of weak solutions for a class of nonlinear anisotropic parabolic equations in the whole $(0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^N$ with $p_i(x)$ growth conditions and locally integrable data. The functional setting involves Lebesgue-Sobolev spaces with variable exponents. Our results are generalizations of the corresponding results in the constant exponent case and some results given in Bendahmane et al. (Commun Pure Appl Anal 12:1201–1220, 2013)

Mots-Clefs : Variable exponents, Nonlinear parabolic equations, Anisotropic equations

1 Introduction

Let us consider the following anisotropic parabolic problem:

$$(P) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t u \nabla \sum_{i=1}^N D_i(d_i(t, x, u)a_i(t, x, Du)) + F(t, x, u) = f & \text{in } (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^N \\ u(0, x) = u_0 & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^N \end{cases}$$

where $T > 0$ a real number, $f \in L^1(0, T; L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N))$, $u_0 \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, $D_i u := \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}$. Suppose that $a_i : (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $d_i : (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are Carathéodory functions and satisfying, a.e. $(t, x) \in (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^N$, $\forall u \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $\forall \xi(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_N), \xi'(\xi'_1, \dots, \xi'_N) \in \mathbb{R}^N$, for all $i = 1, \dots, N$, the following:

$$a_i(t, x, \xi)\xi_i \geq \beta|\xi_i|^{p_i(x)}, \quad (1.1)$$

$$|a_i(t, x, \xi)| \leq \left(g(t, x) + h(t, x) \sum_{j=1}^N |\xi_j|^{p_j(x)} \right)^{1 - \frac{1}{p_i(x)}}, \quad (1.2)$$

$$(a_i(t, x, \xi) \nabla a_i(t, x, \xi'))(\xi_i \nabla \xi'_i) > 0, \quad \xi_i \neq \xi'_i, \quad (1.3)$$

$$\frac{c_2}{(1 + |u|)^{\varrho_i(x)}} \leq d_i(t, x, u) \leq c_1, \quad (1.4)$$

where β, c_1, c_2 are strictly positive real numbers, $\varrho_i(x) \geq 0$, $g \in L^1(0, T; L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N))$, $h \in L^\infty_{loc}$ are a given positive functions, and the variable exponents $p_i : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow (1, \infty)$ are continuous functions.

Let $F : (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a Carathéodory function satisfying the following conditions:

$$\sup_{|\sigma| \leq \lambda} |F(t, x, \sigma)| \in L^1(0, T; L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)), \quad \forall \lambda > 0, \quad (1.5)$$

$$F(t, x, u) \text{sign}(u) \geq \sum_{i=1}^N |u|^{s_i(x)}, \quad a.e. (t, x) \in (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^N, \quad (1.6)$$

for all $u \in \mathbb{R}$, where $s_i(\cdot) > 0, i = 1, \dots, N$ are continuous functions on \mathbb{R}^N .

As a prototype example, we consider the model problem

$$(P_0) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t u \nabla \sum_{i=1}^N \left(D_i \left(\frac{|D_i u|^{p_i(x)-2} D_i u}{(1+|u|)^{e_i(x)}} \right) \nabla |u|^{s_i(x)-1} u \right) = f & \text{in } (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^N \\ u(0, x) = u_0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \end{cases}$$

2 Statements of results

Definition 2.1 A function u is a weak solution of problem (P) if :

$$u \in L^1(0, T; W_{loc}^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^N)) \cap \left(L_{loc}^{s_+(\cdot)}((0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^N) \right), a_i \in L^1(0, T; L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^N)), i = 1, \dots, N$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \nabla \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} u \partial_t \varphi dx dt \nabla \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(0, x) u_0(x) dx + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^N \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} d_i(t, x, u) a_i(t, x, Du) D_i \varphi dx dt \\ & + \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} F(t, x, u) \varphi dx dt = \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(t, x) f dx dt. \end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

$\forall \varphi \in C_c^1([0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^N)$, the C_c^1 functions with compact support.

Our main results are the following:

Theorem 2.2 Let $f \in L^1(0, T; L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^N))$, $\varrho_i(x) = \varrho$, assume that $p_i(\cdot), i = 1, \dots, N$ are continuous functions such that for all $i = 1, \dots, N$

$$2 + \frac{\varrho N \nabla 1}{N + 1} < p_i(\cdot) < \frac{\bar{p}(\cdot)(N + 1)}{N(\varrho + 1)}, \frac{1}{\bar{p}(\cdot)} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{p_i(\cdot)}, \tag{2.2}$$

$$\bar{p}(\cdot) \leq N + \frac{N(\varrho+1)}{N+1}, \text{ and}$$

$$s_i(\cdot) \geq p_i(\cdot). \tag{2.3}$$

Let a_i be a Carathéodory function satisfying (1.1)-(1.3) and F satisfying (1.5)-(1.6). Then, the problem (P) has at least one weak solution

$$u \in \bigcap_{i=1}^N L^{q_i^-} \sum_i T; W_{loc}^{1, q_i(\cdot)}(\mathbb{R}^N),$$

where $q_i(\cdot) : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow [1, \infty)$ are continuous function such that

$$1 \leq q_i(\cdot) < \frac{p_i(\cdot)}{\bar{p}(\cdot)} \left(\bar{p}(\cdot) \nabla \frac{N(\varrho + 1)}{N + 1} \right), \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^N. \tag{2.4}$$

Theorem 2.3 Let $f \in L^1(0, T; L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^N))$ and assume that $p_i(\cdot) > 1, s_i(\cdot) > 0, 0 \leq \varrho_i(\cdot) \leq p_i'(\cdot), i = 1, \dots, N$ are continuous functions on \mathbb{R}^N such that

$$s_i(\cdot) > (1 + \varrho_+(\cdot))(p_i(\cdot) \nabla 1), \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, N. \tag{2.5}$$



$$p_i(\cdot) > 1 + \frac{1 + \varrho_i(\cdot)}{s_+(\cdot)}. \quad (2.6)$$

Let a_i be a function satisfying (1.1)-(1.3) and F satisfy (1.5)-(1.6). Then, the problem (P) has at least one weak solution

$$u \in \bigcap_{i=1}^N L^{q_i^-} \sum_i T; W_{loc}^{1, q_i(\cdot)}(\mathbb{R}^N),$$

where $q_i(\cdot) : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow [1, \infty)$ are continuous functions such that

$$1 \leq q_i(\cdot) < \frac{p_i(\cdot)s_+(\cdot)}{1 + s_+(\cdot) + \varrho_i(\cdot)}. \quad (2.7)$$

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Modèle des bactéries résistantes aux antibiotiques et les cellules immunitaires dans le corps humain

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Résumé : Nous proposons un modèle mathématique qui décrit la dynamique des bactéries résistantes, non-résistantes aux antibiotiques et les cellules immunitaires dans le corps humain. En effet, actuellement, les rapports de l'OMS (Organisation Mondiale de la Santé) confirment que les infections dues à la résistance des bactéries aux antibiotiques est considérée comme la plus grande menace de la santé, y compris les bactéries résistantes au traitement de la tuberculose qui tue chaque année 250000 personnes. Nous avons étudié la stabilité globale des points d'équilibre en utilisant les fonctions de Lyapunov.

Mots-Clefs : Modélisation mathématique, Résistance bactérienne, Fonction de Lyapunov, Stabilité globale

1 Modèle et résultats

Les antibiotiques sont les médicaments utilisés pour traiter et prévenir les infections bactériennes. Sauf que, l'utilisation massive des antibiotiques favorise la résistance au sein des bactéries qui créent des mécanisme pour se défendre en face de ces antibiotiques [2]. Actuellement, les rapports de l'OMS (Organisation Mondiale de la Santé) confirment que les infections dues à la résistance des bactéries aux antibiotiques est considérée comme la plus grande menace de la santé, y compris les bactéries résistantes au traitement de la tuberculose qui tue chaque année 250000 personnes [3]. C'est pourquoi il est nécessaire d'améliorer les stratégies de lutte contre les bactéries résistantes. En fait, l'étude de ce phénomène biologique exigent des méthodes de prédiction plus efficaces et précises que celles existantes au moment présent. Les modèles mathématiques permettent, d'une part, de prévenir la propagation des bactéries résistantes et d'autre part, ils identifient les interactions entre les bactéries, les cellules immunitaires et les antibiotiques. Dans ce contexte, nous avons proposé un modèle mathématique qui dépend de quatre éléments d'interaction :

- population des bactéries non résistantes à l'antibiotique S ,
- population des bactéries résistantes à l'antibiotique R ,
- cellules immunitaires P ,
- concentration d'antibiotique C .

On considère dans le modèle l'effet d'antibiotique sur les bactéries, ce en luttant contre les bactéries mais aussi en favorisant la résistance bactérienne.

Le modèle est défini par le système d'équations différentielles:

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = -vC, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = rS \left(1 - \frac{S+R}{K}\right) - qCS - \alpha CS - \mu RS - \gamma SP + \rho R - \xi S, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = rR \left(1 - \frac{S+R}{K}\right) + qCS + \mu RS - \gamma RP - \rho R - \xi R, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \eta(S+R) \left(1 - \frac{P}{P_{\max}}\right) - \delta(S+R)P - \delta_P P. \quad (4)$$

où $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$.

Table 1: Conditions de stabilité des points d'équilibre

Point d'équilibre	Existence	stabilité locale
$E_0(0, 0, 0, 0)$	Existe toujours	toujours instable
$E_1(0, B_*, 0, P_*)$	existe toujours	$R_1 < 1$
$E_2\left(0, \frac{\rho}{\mu}, B_* - \frac{\rho}{\mu}, P_*\right)$	$R_1 > 1$	$R_1 > 1$

Theorem 1 *L'équilibre E_1 est globalement asymptotiquement stable si et seulement si $R_1 \leq 1$.*

Pour démontrer ce théorème nous avons utilisé une fonction de Lyapunov de la forme

$$U(C, S, R, P) = aC + \frac{\delta_P P_*}{\gamma} \int_{B_*}^S \frac{\tau - B_*}{\tau} d\tau + \frac{\delta_P P_*}{\gamma} R + \frac{B_*}{2} (P - P_*)^2.$$

Theorem 2 *L'équilibre E_2 est globalement asymptotiquement stable si et seulement si $R_1 > 1$.*

Pour démontrer la stabilité nous avons utilisé la fonction de Lyapunov suivante

$$V(C, S, R, P) = bC + \frac{\delta_P P_*}{\gamma} \int_{S_*}^S \frac{\tau - S_*}{\tau} d\tau + \frac{\delta_P P_*}{\gamma} \int_{R_*}^R \frac{\tau - R_*}{\tau} d\tau + \frac{B_*}{2} (P - P_*)^2.$$

En parallèle de cette étude théorique nous avons réalisé des simulations numériques qui confirment nos résultats.

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STABILITY ESTIMATE IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF COEFFICIENTS FOR THE TWO-DIMENSIONAL BOUSSINESQ SYSTEM

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Résumé : In this talk, we study the stability in determination of two coefficients in the 2D Boussinesq system from data of the solution in a arbitrary sub-domain over a time interval of the velocity and the data of velocity and temperature at a fixed positive time $t_0 > 0$ over the whole spatial domain. Based on Carleman estimates, we prove a Lipschitz stability estimate in the inverse problem with a single measurement and under some assumptions.

Mots-Clefs : Boussinesq system, Carleman estimates, Stability estimate.

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Global existence and finite-time blow-up for fractional diffusion equation

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Résumé : We consider the blow-up, and global existence of solutions to the following time-space fractional diffusion problem

$${}_0^C D_t^\alpha u + (\nabla \Delta)^{\beta/2} u = {}_0 J_t^\gamma |u|^{p-1} u, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N, \quad t > 0, \quad (1)$$

supplemented with the initial data

$$u(x, 0) = u_0(x) \in C_0(\mathbb{R}^N), \quad (2)$$

where $0 < \alpha < 1$, $0 < \gamma < 1$, $0 < \beta \leq 2$, $p > 1$, ${}_0 J_t^\gamma$ denotes the left Riemann-Liouville fractional integral of order γ , ${}_0^C D_t^\alpha$ is the Caputo fractional derivative of order α and $(\nabla \Delta)^{\beta/2}$ stands for the fractional Laplacian operator of order $\beta/2$. We show that if $p < 1 + \beta(\alpha + \gamma)/\alpha N$, then every nonnegative solution blows up in finite time, and if $p \geq 1 + \beta(\alpha + \gamma)/\alpha N$ and $\|u_0\|_{L^{q_c}(\mathbb{R}^N)}$ is sufficiently small, where $q_c = \alpha N(p \nabla 1)/\beta(\alpha + \gamma)$, then the problem has global solutions. Finally, we give an upper bound estimate of the life span of blowing-up solutions

Mots-Clefs : Time-space fractional diffusion equation, local existence, global existence, blow up, life span

Blow-up of solutions :

Definition 1 We say that the solution u of problem (1)-(2) blows up in a finite time T if

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow T} \|u(t, \cdot)\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)} = +\infty.$$

Now, we give the definition of weak solution of (1)-(2). After we prove the blow-up of solutions.

Definition 2 Let $u_0 \in L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$, $0 < \beta \leq 2$, $0 < \alpha < 1$, $0 < \gamma < 1$ and $T > 0$. We say that $u \in L^p((0, T), L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N))$ is a weak solution of (1)-(2) if

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} {}_0 J_t^\gamma |u|^{p-1} u \psi(x, t) \, dx dt + \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} u_0 {}_0^C D_t^\alpha \psi(x, t) \, dx dt \\ & = \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} u (\nabla \Delta)^{\beta/2} \psi(x, t) \, dx dt + \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} u {}_0^C D_t^\alpha \psi(x, t) \, dx dt, \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

for every $\psi \in C^1([0, T], H^\beta(\mathbb{R}^N))$ with $\text{supp } \psi \subset \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ and $\psi(\cdot, T) = 0$.

Theorem 1 Let $u_0 \in C_0(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and $u_0 \geq 0$, $u_0 \not\equiv 0$. If

$$1 < p < 1 + \frac{\beta(\alpha + \gamma)}{\alpha N},$$

then every solution of problem (1)-(2) blows up in finite time.

Now, according to the previous blow up result, we can derive the following theorem which gives the blow up of L^∞ -solutions to problem (1)-(2). Let

$$T_\varepsilon = \sup\{T \in [0, +\infty); \text{there exists a unique solution } u \in C([0, T], L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)) \text{ to } (??)\}$$

be the maximal existence time of L^∞ -solutions. Then, we have the following

Theorem 2 Let $u_0 \in C_0(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and $u_0 \geq 0$, $u_0 \not\equiv 0$. If $1 < p < 1 + \beta(\alpha + \gamma)/\alpha N$, then the life span $T_\varepsilon < +\infty$ and the L^∞ -norm of solution blows up at $t = T_\varepsilon$,

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow T_\varepsilon} \|u(t)\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)} = +\infty.$$

Global existence :

We prove the global existence of solutions of (1)-(2).

Theorem 3 Let $u_0 \in C_0(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and $u_0 \geq 0$, $u_0 \not\equiv 0$. If $p \geq 1 + \beta(\alpha + \gamma)/\alpha N$ and $\|u_0\|_{L^{q_c}(\mathbb{R}^N)}$ is sufficiently small, where $q_c = \alpha N(p \nabla 1)/\beta(\alpha + \gamma)$, then solutions of (1)-(2) exist globally. Note that we can take $|u_0(x)| \leq C|x|^{\beta(\alpha+\gamma)/(p-1)}$ instead of $u_0 \in L^{q_c}(\mathbb{R}^N)$.

Life span of blowing up solutions :

We give an upper bound estimate of the life span of the blowing up solutions for the equation (1) supplemented with the initial data

$$u_\varepsilon(x, 0) = \varepsilon u_0(x), \quad \varepsilon > 0.$$

Assuming that $u_0 \in C_0(\mathbb{R}^N)$ satisfies

$$(H) \quad u_0(x) \geq |x|^{-\chi}, \quad |x| > 1, \quad \frac{\beta(1 \nabla \gamma)}{\alpha} + N \nabla \beta < \chi < \frac{\beta(\alpha + \gamma)}{\alpha(p \nabla 1)}.$$

Theorem 4 Suppose that (H) holds and $1 < p < 1 + \beta(\alpha + \gamma)/\alpha N$. Let u_ε be the solution of problem (1)-(2) with initial data $u_\varepsilon(x, 0) = \varepsilon u_0(x)$, $\varepsilon > 0$ and $[0, T_\varepsilon)$ be the life span of u_ε . Then there exists $C > 0$ such that

$$T_\varepsilon \leq C\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\vartheta}}, \quad \vartheta = \frac{\alpha\chi}{\beta} \nabla \frac{\alpha + \gamma}{p \nabla 1} < 0.$$

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ON NON NORMAL OPERATORS TYPE CLASS

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Résumé : The aim of this talk is to clear some properties of a class of non normal operators namely the length of the null and the range chain (ascent and descent), the Bishop's property (β), the Single Valued Extension Property. We show that this type of operators enjoys these properties. Other results are also given.

Mots-Clefs : Ascent of an operator, Bishop's property, SVEP.

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CRITICAL ELLIPTIC SYSTEMS INVOLVING SOBOLEV-HARDY EXPONENT WITH BOUNDARY SINGULARITIES

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Résumé : In this talk, we study an elliptic system with Sobolev-Hardy exponent and boundary singularities. We establish existence results for Dirichlet and Neumann conditions.

Mots-Clefs : Elliptic problem, Sobolev-Hardy exponent, Boundary Singularity

1 Introduction

In this talk, we are concerned with the existence of solutions for the following system :

$$(S_A) \begin{cases} \nabla \Delta u = au + bv + (\alpha + 1) \frac{u |u|^{\alpha-1} |v|^{\beta+1}}{|x|^s} & \text{in } \Omega \\ \nabla \Delta v = bu + cv + (\beta + 1) \frac{|u|^{\alpha+1} |v|^{\beta-1} v}{|x|^s} & \text{in } \Omega \\ u = v = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \\ \text{or} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial \nu} = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$(2)$$

where Ω is a smooth bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^N ($N \geq 3$) with $0 \in \partial\Omega$; a, b, c are real parameters, $0 < s < 2$; $\alpha, \beta > 0$ such that $\alpha + \beta = \frac{4 \nabla 2s}{N \nabla 2}$.

In contrast with the case $0 \in \Omega$, if $0 \in \partial\Omega$, the problem is closely related to the properties of the curvature of $\partial\Omega$ at 0.

The problem (S_A) can be written as follows :

$$(S_A) \begin{cases} \nabla \Delta U = AU + \nabla H & \text{in } \Omega \\ U = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \\ \text{or} \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial \nu} = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega. \end{cases}$$

Where $U = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix}$ and $H(x, u, v) = \frac{|u|^{\alpha+1} |v|^{\beta+1}}{|x|^s}$.

Let

$$\mathcal{M}_1 = \{A \in \mathbb{M}_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R}) \text{ symmetric matrix such that } a > 0, c > 0 \text{ and } b^2 < ac\}$$

and

$$\mathcal{M}_2 = \{A \in \mathbb{M}_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R}) \text{ symmetric matrix such that } a + c < 0 \text{ and } b^2 < ac\}$$

The real eigenvalues of the matrix A will be denoted by λ_1, λ_2 . We assume that $\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2$.

2 Main results

Theorem 1 Suppose that $N \geq 4$, $0 < s < 2$, $\alpha + \beta = \frac{4 \nabla 2s}{N \nabla 2}$ and $A \in \mathcal{M}_1$. If the mean curvature of $\partial\Omega$ at 0 is negative. Then system (S_A) has a solution with Dirichlet conditions for all $\lambda_2 < \mu_1$.

Theorem 2 Suppose that $N \geq 3$, $0 < s < 2$, $\alpha + \beta = \frac{4 \nabla 2s}{N \nabla 2}$ and $A \in \mathcal{M}_2$. If the mean curvature of $\partial\Omega$ at 0 is positive. Then system (S_A) has a solution with Neumann conditions for all $\lambda_2 < 0$.

3 Proof of the results

We put

$$\widetilde{M}_s(\Omega) = \inf_{(u,v) \in [H_0^1(\Omega) \setminus \{0\}]^2} \frac{\int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u|^2 + |\nabla v|^2) dx}{\left(\int_{\Omega} \frac{|u|^{\alpha+1} |v|^{\beta+1}}{|x|^s} dx \right)^{\frac{2}{2^*(s)}}}.$$

3.1 The Dirichlet Problem

If $A \in \mathcal{M}_1$ such that $\lambda_2 < \mu_1$ and $\alpha + \beta = \frac{4 \nabla 2s}{N \nabla 2}$. The energy functional J satisfies the geometrical conditions.

Lemma 3 If $c < c_0 := \frac{2 \nabla s}{N \nabla 2} \left(\frac{\widetilde{M}_s(\Omega)}{2^*(s)} \right)^{\frac{N-s}{2-s}}$, then J satisfies $(PS)_c$.

Let $\varepsilon > 0$. We define $\widetilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(x) := \varepsilon^{-\frac{N-2}{2}} \eta(x) \omega \left(\frac{\phi(x)}{\varepsilon} \right)$ for $x \in \Omega \cap U$ and $\widetilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(x) := \eta(x) \omega_\varepsilon(x)$ in Ω where $\eta(x) \in C_0^\infty(U)$ is a positive cut-off function with $\eta \equiv 1$ in \hat{U} .

Lemma 4 Suppose that Ω is C^1 bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^N with $0 \in \partial\Omega$, $\partial\Omega$ is C^2 at 0. if $A \in \mathcal{M}_1$, $\lambda_2 < \mu_1$ and the mean curvature of $\partial\Omega$ at 0 is negative. Then we have

$$\sup_{t \geq 0} J(tB\widetilde{\omega}_\varepsilon, tC\widetilde{\omega}_\varepsilon) < \frac{2 \nabla s}{N \nabla 2} \left(\frac{\widetilde{M}_s(\mathbb{R}^N)}{2^*(s)} \right)^{\frac{N-s}{2-s}} \text{ for } \varepsilon > 0 \text{ small enough.}$$

3.2 The Neumann Problem

Lemma 5 If $c < c_0 := \frac{2 \nabla s}{2(N \nabla 2)} \left(\frac{\widetilde{M}_s(\Omega)}{2^*(s)} \right)^{\frac{N-s}{2-s}}$, then J satisfies $(PS)_c$.

Lemma 6 Suppose that Ω is C^1 bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^N with $0 \in \partial\Omega$, $\partial\Omega$ is C^2 at 0. If the mean curvature of $\partial\Omega$ at 0 is positive and $\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 < 0$. Then for $\varepsilon > 0$ small, we have

$$\sup_{t \geq 0} J(tB\widetilde{\omega}_\varepsilon, tC\widetilde{\omega}_\varepsilon) < \frac{2 \nabla s}{2(N \nabla 2)} \left(\frac{\widetilde{M}_s(\mathbb{R}^N)}{2^*(s)} \right)^{\frac{N-s}{2-s}}$$



Références

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Mathematical analysis of a three-tiered microbial food-web model

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Résumé : In this work, we generalise a reduced anaerobic digestion model describing the anaerobic mineralisation of chlorophenol in a three-tiered food-web. The aim of the study is to take into account, the phenol and the hydrogen inflowing concentrations $S_{ph,in}$ and $S_{H2,in}$, in addition of the chlorophenol input substrate. This case present interesting behaviours. We give conditions for the existence and stability of the steady-states of the system without mortality terms. By means of operating diagrams, we illustrate the asymptotic behavior of the model.

Mots-Clefs : Anaerobic digestion, Microbial ecology, Local stability, Operating diagram.

1 Introduction

The anaerobic digestion (AD) is a natural process in which organic material is converted into biogas in an environment without oxygen by the action of a microbial ecosystem. It is used for the treatment of waste or wastewater and has the advantage of producing methane or hydrogen under appropriate conditions. The three-tiered model analysed here is based on Anaerobic Digestion Model No.1(ADM1), [1], and has three substrates and three biomass variables. In this model, a chlorophenol-dechlorinating bacterium is introduced in a two-tiered model involving two other organisms which are a phenol degrader and a hydrogenotrophic methanogen, see [3] and [2]. The chlorophenol degrader uses both chlorophenol and hydrogen for growth, giving phenol as a product. Phenol is consumed by the phenol degrader forming hydrogen, which inhibits its own growth. The methanogen scavenges this hydrogen and acts as the primary syntroph. The aim of this study is to give a comprehensive analysis of the three-tiered model of [3], taking into account the three input substrates. We present a description of the model to be investigated and we give assumptions on the growth functions. We describe all steady states and their stability properties, in the case where the mortality terms are neglected. To describe the qualitative behavior of the system, we determine the operating diagrams of the model according to the operating parameters. The operating diagrams can be useful to interpret experimental results.

2 The model

We are interested in the mathematical analysis of the following system, obtained from the three-tiered food-web model of [3], by using change variables and simplified notations:

$$\frac{dx_0}{dt} = -Dx_0 + \mu_0(s_0, s_2)x_0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = -Dx_1 + \mu_1(s_1, s_2)x_1 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} = -Dx_2 + \mu_2(s_2)x_2 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{ds_0}{dt} = D \sum_0^{\text{in}} - s_0 - \mu_0(s_0, s_2)x_0 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{ds_1}{dt} = D \sum_1^{\text{in}} - s_1 + \mu_0(s_0, s_2)x_0 - \mu_1(s_1, s_2)x_1 \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{ds_2}{dt} = D \sum_2^{\text{in}} - s_2 + \mu_1(s_1, s_2)x_1 - \omega\mu_0(s_0, s_2)x_0 - \mu_2(s_2)x_2 \quad (6)$$

where s_0, x_0, s_1, x_1, s_2 and x_2 represent the chlorophenol, the phenol and the hydrogen substrate and degrader concentrations, respectively. $s_0^{\text{in}}, s_1^{\text{in}}$ and s_2^{in} are the inflowing concentrations and $\mu_0(\cdot, \cdot), \mu_1(\cdot, \cdot)$ and $\mu_2(\cdot)$ are the growth functions.

Under general hypotheses on the growth functions, we first prove the positivity and the boundedness of the solution of system (1)-(6).

3 Analysis of the steady-states

The analysis of the steady-states of model (1)-(6) prove the existence of eight steady-states: the washout steady-state which always exists, a positive steady-state where all degrader populations are maintained and six other steady-states corresponding to the extinction of one or two degrader populations. We give the existence conditions of these steady-states as functions of the operating parameters. The local stability conditions of all identified steady-states are obtained using the Jacobian matrix. Without mortality terms, the latter matrix has a block triangular form. The stability of the system is determined by calculating eigen-values of three-order matrices and using the Routh-Hurwitz criterion.

4 Operating diagrams

The operating diagrams define regions of existence and local stability of equilibria. They show how the system behaves when we vary the four operating parameters $s_0^{\text{in}}, s_1^{\text{in}}, s_2^{\text{in}}$ and D , the biological parameters being fixed. To plot the operating diagrams in the plane, we must fix two of the four operating parameters.

5 Conclusion

We have considered a mathematical model of three microbial species competing on three resources. We prove that the system can have eight types of steady-states. We give sufficient and necessary conditions for their existence and stability. We present numerical simulations which illustrate the demonstrated mathematical results.

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Problème inverse non linéaire gouverné par une équation de diffusion fractionnaire

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Résumé : Dans ce travail, nous avons étudié un problème inverse non linéaire pour déterminer numériquement un coefficient de diffusion dépendant de l'espace dans une équation de diffusion fractionnaire de Caputo. Nous avons présenté un schéma de différence implicite pour le problème direct basé sur la discrétisation de la dérivée fractionnaire de Caputo, et la stabilité et la convergence de ce schéma sont prouvées à l'aide de l'analyse matricielle. Avec la méthode de Thomas, nous avons proposé un algorithme pour calculer la solution numérique de problème direct. En utilisant la méthode des moindres carrés avec régularisation de Tikhonov pour construire un algorithme d'inversion pour déterminer numériquement le coefficient de diffusion. Cet algorithme d'inversion est efficace au moins pour ce problème inverse.

Mots-Clés : Équation de diffusion fractionnaire, Moindres carrés, régularisation de Tikhonov, Schéma implicite.

1 Position du problème:

Soient $\ell, T > 0$. On considère le problème d'évolution suivant:

$$\frac{\partial^\alpha u}{\partial t^\alpha}(x, t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(D(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, t) \right) + r(x, t), \quad 0 \leq x \leq \ell, \quad 0 < t < T, \quad (1)$$

$$u(x, 0) = f(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq \ell \quad (2)$$

$$u(0, t) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(\ell, t) = 0, \quad t \geq 0. \quad (3)$$

(1) est l'équation de diffusion fractionnaire où $u(x, t)$ désigne la variable d'état au point d'espace x et au temps t et $\alpha \in]0, 1[$ est appelé ordre fractionnaire de la dérivée par rapport au temps, $D(x)$ est le coefficient de diffusion dépendant de l'espace, et $r(x, t)$ est un terme source, et $\frac{\partial^\alpha u}{\partial t^\alpha}$ signifie la dérivée fractionnaire de Caputo définie par:

$$\frac{\partial^\alpha u}{\partial t^\alpha}(x, t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \int_0^t \frac{\partial u(x, s)}{\partial s} \frac{ds}{(t-s)^{\alpha}}, \quad 0 < \alpha < 1.$$

(2) est la condition initiale avec $f(x)$ est une fonction donnée et (3) sont les conditions aux limites de Dirichlet et Neumann.

2 Problème direct

Le problème (1)-(3) est considéré comme un problème direct si $f(x)$ et $D(x)$ est connue et u est une fonction inconnue. Dans ce cas, un schéma de différence implicite pour le problème direct est présenté et basé sur la discrétisation de la dérivée fractionnaire de Caputo, et la stabilité et la convergence de schéma implicite sont prouvées à l'aide de l'analyse matricielle. Avec la méthode de Thomas, nous avons proposé un algorithme pour calculer la solution numérique de problème direct.

3 Problème inverse

Pour le problème inverse, le coefficient de diffusion $D(x)$ est inconnu. Dans ce cas, pour estimer $D(x)$, une condition supplémentaire est imposée sur la frontière $x = \ell$, donnée par:

$$u(\ell, t) = g(t), \quad 0 \leq t \leq T. \quad (4)$$

Où g est une fonction donnée. Pour la solution de ce problème inverse, supposons que la fonction D doit être paramétrée sous la forme d'un polynôme suivant:

$$D(x) = p_0 + p_1x + \dots + p_mx^m.$$

Par conséquent, pour trouver le coefficient de diffusion D il suffit de trouver un vecteur $P = (p_0, p_1, \dots, p_m)^T$, c'est à dire $u(\ell, t; D) = u(\ell, t; P)$. Ainsi, la résolution du problème inverse on résoudre un problème des moindres carrés non linéaire régularisé suivant:

$$\begin{cases} \min \Phi(P) \\ P \in \mathbb{R}^{m+1} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

où Φ est une fonction définie par:

$$\Phi(P) = \|u(\ell, t; P) \nabla g(t)\|^2 + \epsilon \|P\|^2, \quad \text{où } \epsilon \geq 0, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T.$$

Où $\|\cdot\|$ est la norme Euclidienne. Dans ce cas, nous avons proposé un algorithme pour calculer la solution P de problème des moindres carrés (5). Cet algorithme est basé sur:

- ✓ Méthode de linéarisation,
- ✓ Méthode des différences finies,
- ✓ Équation normale.

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Modeling and simulation of leachate flow in the anaerobic biodegradation of household waste

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Résumé : Dans ce travail nous présentons un modèle couplé d'écoulement de Lixiviat et de production de biogaz dans un milieu de stockage des déchets. le phénomène d'écoulement est décrit par des équations aux dérivées partielles et la dynamique bactérienne est gouvernée par un système d'équation différentielles ordinaires. Nous présenterons des résultats numériques obtenus par l'utilisation des méthodes d'éléments finis mixtes MFEM et des schémas de discrétisation en temps d'ordre élevé BDF2.

Mots-Clefs : Biodégradation des déchets · Ecoulement de lixiviat · Problème couplé · Élément fini mixte.

La digestion anaérobie des déchets ménagers est l'une des sources d'énergie renouvelables dans laquelle le processus biologique minéralise les substrats organiques en l'absence d'oxygène. La matière organique est ensuite transformée par des micro-organismes en un mélange (biogaz) de méthane (CH_4) et de dioxyde de carbone (CO_2) à travers des réactions complexes en parallèle et / ou en série. C'est un processus qui se déroule généralement en quatre étapes: l'hydrolyse, l'acidogénèse, l'acétogénèse et la méthanogénèse.

Cependant, les réactions de dégradation des déchets sont conditionnées par de nombreux paramètres environnementaux. Ainsi, selon la littérature, les deux principaux facteurs contrôlant l'activité microbienne et la production de biogaz sont la température et surtout l'humidité des déchets. Sans oublier l'influence d'autres paramètres tels que la composition des déchets et ses caractéristiques "mécaniques" (densité, porosité, etc.) et le pH du milieu [1].

Les équations décrites par toutes les réactions résultant de la dégradation de la matière organique se présentent sous la forme d'un système d'équations différentielles ordinaires basé sur le principe de la conservation de la masse et des taux de croissance spécifiques associés à chaque étape (Monod, Haldan, Contois ..) [2].

D'autre part, un domaine de stockage des déchets ménagers est un milieu polyphasique composé de la phase solide (déchet) et des mélanges de phases gaz-eau-roche. Il est assimilé à un milieu poreux avec une spécificité, par rapport aux milieux poreux étudiés dans la mécanique ou d'hydrologie des sols, est due à des phénomènes de dégradation de la matière organique. Parallèlement au processus de biodégradation, le phénomène d'écoulement des fluides, en particulier le biogaz et le lixiviat, se produit dans les décharges. Nous renvoyons le lecteur intéressé sur ce sujet à l'article [3].

Dans ce travail, nous présenterons un modèle en deux étapes de la biodégradation anaérobie avec deux taux de croissance spécifiques différents en prenant en compte le cas d'un domaine homogène. En outre, en raison de l'importance de la teneur en eau sur la production de biogaz,

nous nous sommes intéressés spécifiquement à l'écoulement du lixiviat. En se basant sur la loi de Darcy généralisée et la loi de conservation de la masse, les équations qui décrivent l'écoulement du lixiviat forment un système non linéaire couplé au système précédent [4].

La méthode d'élément fini mixte MFEM et le schéma de discrétisation en temps d'ordre élevé BDF2 "second order backward differentiation formula" ont été utilisés pour la résolution de problème. Nous avons mis en œuvre les méthodes d'approximation du modèle couplé en 2D à l'aide de Freefem++ et Matlab [5]. Les résultats numériques d'évolution des inconnues seront présentés dans différents instants.

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Quelques résultats sur les cubes de Tribonacci

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Résumé : Le cube de Tribonacci, noté Γ_n^3 , est obtenu à partir de l'hypercube Q_n en considérant uniquement les sommets ayant au plus deux 1 consécutifs. Nous montrons que le diamètre de Γ_n^3 est égal à n et le rayon est égal à $n - \lfloor n/3 \rfloor$. De plus, nous déterminons le nombre de sommets de poids w et la fonction génératrice du nombre de sommets de degrés k dans Γ_n^3 .

Mots-Clefs : Cube de Fibonacci généralisé, cube de Tribonacci, séquence des degrés.

1 Introduction

Les cubes de Fibonacci sont proposés par W.J. Hsu comme modèle d'architecture en parallélisme (informatique). Par la suite, [2] introduisent les cubes de Fibonacci généralisés, notés Γ_n^s obtenus à partir de l'hypercube Q_n en supprimant tous les sommets contenant s 1 consécutifs. Ces graphes sont également appelés les cubes s -bonacci. Pour $s = 2$, on obtient les cubes de Fibonacci. Nous considérons les cubes dits cubes de Tribonacci, notés Γ_n^3 , pour lesquels nous nous proposons d'étudier le diamètre et le rayon. Le poids d'un sommet est le nombre de 1 dans le mot binaire qui lui est associé. Dans [3, 5] les auteurs déterminent le nombre de sommets de degrés k respectivement de poids w dans Γ_n . Nous montrons que le nombre de sommets de poids w dans Γ_n^3 est $\sum_w \binom{n-w+1}{w}_2$, où $\binom{n}{k}_2$ est donné par $\sum_{k \geq 0} \binom{n}{k}_2 x^k = \sum_{k \geq 0} (x + x^2)^k$ voir [1]. Nous déterminons également la fonction génératrice de la séquence des degrés de Γ_n^3 .

2 Propriétés structurelles et métriques

Comme le cube de Fibonacci, le cube de Tribonacci Γ_n^3 peut être construit récursivement de la manière qui suit :

$$\Gamma_n^3 = 0\Gamma_{n-1}^3 + 10\Gamma_{n-2}^3 + 110\Gamma_{n-3}^3, \quad n \geq 3.$$

Il a été démontré dans [4] que chaque sommet de Γ_{n-j}^3 est adjacent à un sommet de Γ_{n-i}^3 pour tout $j > i$.

Dans un graphe connexe G , le diamètre, noté $D(G)$, est la plus grande distance qui relie deux sommets de G . Le rayon de G , noté $rad(G)$, est :

$$rad(G) = \min_{v \in V(G)} \max_{u \in V(G)} d(u, v).$$

Proposition 1 Pour tout $n \geq 1$, on a :

- $D(\sum_n^3) = n$.
- $rad(\sum_n^3) = n - \lfloor n/3 \rfloor$.

3 Propriétés énumératives

Dans [5], il est montré que tout mot de Fibonacci admet une décomposition unique en blocs de 1 séparés par des 0 isolés. Cette décomposition peut être généralisée aux mots de Tribonacci.

Proposition 2 Soit α un mot de Tribonacci. α admet une décomposition unique en : $1^{k_0}01^{k_1} \dots 01^{k_i} \dots 01^{k_q}$ où $q = n - w$, $\sum_{i=0}^q k_i = w$ et $k_0, \dots, k_q \leq 2$.

De cette décomposition découle le résultat suivant :

Proposition 3 Le nombre de sommets de poids w dans Γ_n^3 est $\sum_w^{n-w+1} \binom{n-w+1}{w}_2$.

Considérons la partition ci-dessous de l'ensemble de tous les mots de Tribonacci, pour $n \geq 2$:

$$A_n = \{11\alpha \mid \alpha \in B_{n-2}\}, \quad B_n = \{0\alpha \mid \alpha \in A_{n-1} \cup B_{n-1} \cup C_{n-1}\}, \quad C_n = \{1\alpha \mid \alpha \in B_{n-1}\}.$$

$A_0 = A_1 = C_0 = \emptyset$, $B_0 = \{\lambda\}$, $B_1 = \{0\}$ et $C_1 = \{1\}$, où λ est le mot vide. Il est clair que les ensembles A_n, B_n et C_n engendrent respectivement un sous-graphe isomorphe à $\Gamma_{n-3}^3, \Gamma_{n-1}^3$ et Γ_{n-2}^3 . Soient $a_{n,k}$, $b_{n,k}$ et $c_{n,k}$ le nombre de sommets de degré k respectivement dans A_n, B_n et C_n , ils satisfont les relations de récurrences suivantes :

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n,k} &= a_{n-3,k-2} + b_{n-3,k-2} + c_{n-3,k-2}, & n \geq 3, k \geq 2. \\ b_{n,k} &= a_{n-1,k} + b_{n-1,k-1} + c_{n-1,k-1}, & n \geq 1, k \geq 1. \\ c_{n,k} &= a_{n-2,k-1} + b_{n-2,k-2} + c_{n-2,k-1}, & n \geq 2, k \geq 2. \end{aligned}$$

Le nombre de sommets de degrés k dans Γ_n^3 noté $f_{n,k}$ est : $f_{n,k} = a_{n,k} + b_{n,k} + c_{n,k}$.

Theorem 4 La fonction génératrice de la séquence $\{f_{n,k}\}_{n,k \geq 0}$ est donnée par :

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1 + xy - x^2y + 2x^2y^2 + x^3y^2 - x^3y^3 - x^5y^3 + 2x^5y^4 - x^5y^5}{1 - xy - x^2y - x^4y^2 - x^3y^3 + x^4y^3 + x^6y^3 - 2x^6y^4 + x^6y^5}.$$

4 Conclusion

Nous avons pu établir la valeur du diamètre et du rayon ainsi que le nombre de sommets de poids w et de degrés k dans les cubes de Tribonacci. Ces résultats ont été déterminés auparavant pour les cubes de Fibonacci et de Lucas. Il serait intéressant de généraliser ces résultats pour Γ_n^s , $s \geq 3$.

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Dirichlet-Neumann Problem with Complete Abstract Differential Equations of Elliptic Type in UMD spaces

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Résumé : In this article, we give some new results on operational second order differential equations of elliptic type with mixed type boundary conditions in a commutative framework. The study is performed when the second member belongs to a Sobolev space. We use interpolation spaces, the semigroup theory and results on the class of operators with bounded imaginary powers to obtain existence, uniqueness and optimal regularity of the classical solution. This work completes the ones studied by F. Z. Mezeghrani [2].

Mots-Clefs : Second-order elliptic differential equations, boundary conditions, Analytic semigroup.

1 Problem

Let X be a complex Banach space. Consider the complete second-order abstract differential equation in X

$$u''(x) + 2Bu'(x) + Au(x) = f(x), \text{ a.e. } x \in (0, 1), \quad (1)$$

together with the Dirichlet-Neumann boundary conditions

$$u(0) = d_0, \quad u'(1) = \eta_1. \quad (2)$$

Here A and B are two closed linear operators in X with domains $D(A)$ and $D(B)$, respectively, $f \in L^p(0, 1; X)$, $1 < p < +\infty$ and $d_0, \eta_1 \in X$.

We seek for a classical solution to (1)-(2), that is a function u such that

$$u \in W^{2,p}(0, 1; X) \cap L^p(0, 1; D(A)), \quad u' \in L^p(0, 1; D(B)),$$

and u satisfying (1) and (2).

The main result for Problem (1)-(2) is

Theorem 1 *Let $f \in L^p(0, 1, X)$, $1 < p < \infty$. Then problem (1)-(2) has a classical solution u if and only if*

$$\left(B - (B^2 - A)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} d_0, \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} \eta_1 \in \overline{\mathcal{D}}(B^2 - A, X)_{\frac{1}{2p}, p}.$$

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Contrôle optimal appliqué à un modèle de propagation du VIH in vivo

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Résumé : Dans ce travail, nous abordons un modèle de transmission du virus VIH in vivo. Nous incorporons des contrôles qui représentent les différents traitements administrés dans le cadre de l'infection, en utilisant un critère quadratique. Nous simulons ensuite le système et discutons les différents résultats.

Mots-Clefs : Modèle de transmission, Virus VIH, Contrôle, Critère quadratique

1 Introduction

On considère le modèle mathématique décrivant l'interaction entre le système immunitaire et le virus VIH-1 défini par:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{S}(t) = bS(t)\left(1 - \frac{S(t)}{K}\right) - \beta S(t)V(t) \\ \dot{I}(t) = -cI(t) + \beta S(t)V(t) \\ \dot{V}(t) = -dV(t) + rcI(t) \\ S(0) = S_0, I(0) = I_0, V(0) = V_0 \end{cases} \quad (M)$$

où $S(t)$ représente la concentration des cellules T-CD4⁺ saines (pas encore infectées) à l'instant $t \in J = [0, T]$; $I(t)$ représente la concentration des cellules T-CD4⁺ infectées par le virus à l'instant t et $V(t)$ représente la concentration des virus libres circulant dans le sang au même moment, (à l'instant t).

Le paramètre b est le taux de reproduction des cellules saines, K représente le nombre maximal de cellules immunitaires CD4⁺. Le paramètre β est le taux de cellules saines qui deviennent infectées. Les paramètres c et d sont les taux de mortalité des cellules infectées et des virus respectivement. Le paramètre r est le nombre de virus relâchés par une seule cellule infectée durant son laps de temps de vie.

2 Position du problème

On propose un premier contrôle u_1 pour booster le système immunitaire en augmentant le paramètre b . Un deuxième contrôle est employé pour compromettre l'entrée du virus dans la cellule hôte, il est appliqué au terme βSV , pour diminuer le paramètre β . Enfin, un troisième contrôle est appliqué sur le terme $rcI(t)$ pour réduire le paramètre r .

Tous ces contrôles appliqués ensemble donnent le système contrôlé suivant:

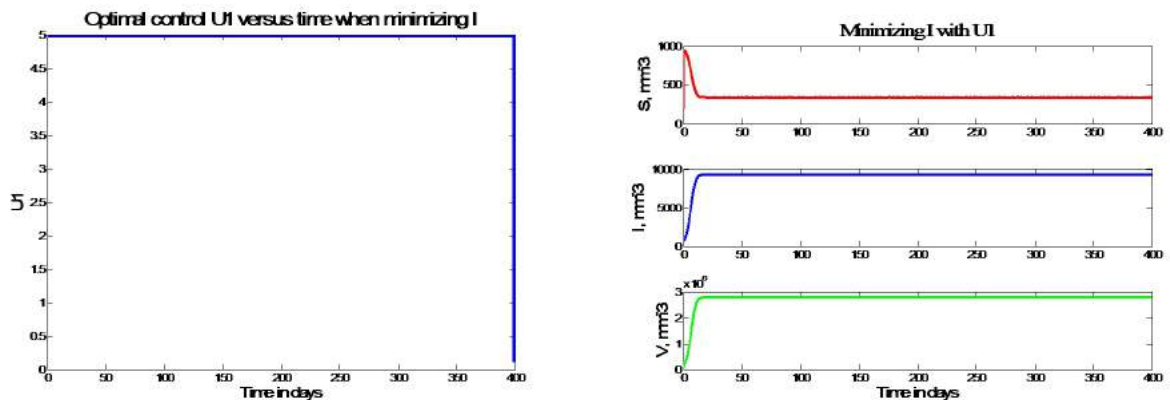
$$\begin{cases} \dot{S}(t) = bS(t)(1 - \frac{S(t)}{K})(1 + u_1(t)) - \beta S(t)V(t)(1 - u_2(t)) \\ \dot{I}(t) = -cI(t) + \beta S(t)V(t)(1 - u_2(t)) \\ \dot{V}(t) = rcI(t)(1 - u_3(t)) - dV(t) \\ S(0) = S_0, I(0) = I_0, V(0) = V_0 \end{cases} \quad (M_c)$$

On cherche à minimiser la densité des cellules infectées $I(\cdot)$ et le nombre de virus $V(\cdot)$ et à maximiser la concentration des cellules saines $S(\cdot)$. Tout cela en minimisant les doses de traitement administré $u_i(\cdot)$, nous considérons donc les coûts suivants:

$$\begin{cases} J_I(u_i) = \min \int_0^T \sum V(t) + \frac{1}{2}\theta_i u_i^2(t) dt \\ J_V(u_i) = \min \int_0^T \sum V(t) + \frac{1}{2}\theta_i u_i^2(t) dt \\ J_S(u_i) = \max \int_0^T \sum S(t) - \frac{1}{2}\theta_i u_i^2(t) dt \end{cases} \quad i = \overline{1,3}.$$

3 Simulations numériques

Fig.1 : Minimisation des cellules infectées sous le premier contrôle



4 Conclusion

Les simulations ont donné des résultats très intéressants dans tous les cas. Il revient donc aux chercheurs de différents horizons de travailler ensemble pour la mise au point d'une stratégie de traitement en fonction des données cliniques des patients (tolérance et effets secondaires), de choisir le contrôle approprié à annuler. Bien sûr, d'autres discussions avec les scientifiques interdisciplinaires de la biologie, de la médecine et de la pharmacologie sont cruciales pour réaliser et perfectionner un modèle qui intégrera tous les traitements étudiés de manière optimale.

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Kernel conditional mode estimation under ψ -weak dependence

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Résumé : Let (X, Y) be a $(\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R})$ -valued strictly stationary random variables and $\Theta(x)$ be the conditional mode of Y given $X = x$. The aim of this paper is to study the consistency of a kernel estimator $\Theta_n(x)$ of $\Theta(x)$ under ψ -weak dependence condition.

Mots-Clefs : conditional mode; weak dependence.

1 Introduction

In this study, we focus on the kernel conditional mode estimator under ψ -weak dependence in the sense of Doukhan and Louhichi (1999) [2]. This type of dependence unifies weak dependence conditions; including mixing, association, gaussian sequences and Bernoulli shifts. The definition of the ψ -weak dependence is as follows:

Let $\mathbb{L}^\infty = \bigcup_n \mathbb{L}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, the set of real-valued and bounded functions on the space \mathbb{R}^n for $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Consider a function $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ where \mathbb{R}^n is equipped with its l_1 norm and define the Lipschitz modulus of f ,

$$Lip(f) = \sup_{x \neq y} \frac{|f(x) - f(y)|}{\|x - y\|_1}.$$

Let $\mathcal{L} = \bigcup_{n=1}^\infty \mathcal{L}_n$ with $\mathcal{L}_n = \{f \in \mathbb{L}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n), Lip(f) < \infty, \|f\|_\infty := \sup_x |f(x)| \leq 1\}$.

Definition (Doukhan and Louhichi (1999) [2]) The sequence $(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is called $(\epsilon, \mathcal{L}, \psi)$ -weakly dependent (simply, ψ -weakly dependent), if there exists a sequence $\epsilon = (\epsilon_r)_{r \in \mathbb{N}}$ decreasing to zero at infinity and a function ψ with arguments $(f, g, n, m) \in \mathcal{L}_n \times \mathcal{L}_m \times \mathbb{N}^2$ such that for n -tuple (i_1, \dots, i_n) and any m -tuple (j_1, \dots, j_m) with

$$i_1 \leq \dots \leq i_n < i_n + r \leq j_1 \leq \dots \leq j_m,$$

one has,

$$|Cov(f(X_{i_1}, \dots, X_{i_n}), g(X_{j_1}, \dots, X_{j_m}))| \leq \psi(f, g, n, m)\epsilon_r. \quad (1)$$

2 Model and notations

Let $\{Z = (X_i, Y_i), 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ be a strictly stationary sequence of ψ -weak dependent random vectors identically distributed as the random pair $Z = (X, Y)$ with valued in $(\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R})$. We denote by $f(\cdot | x) = \frac{f(x, \cdot)}{v(x)}$ the conditional density function of Y given $X = x$ with $f(\cdot, \cdot)$ being

the joint probability density function of (X, Y) and $v(x)$ is the marginal density of X . Assuming that $f(\cdot | x)$ has a unique mode denoted by $\Theta(x)$ and defined by:

$$f(\Theta(x) | x) = \max_{y \in \mathbb{R}} f(y | x).$$

A kernel estimator of the conditional mode $\Theta(x)$ is defined as the random variable $\Theta_n(x)$ maximizing the kernel estimator $f_n(y | x)$ of $f(y | x)$ (see Collomb et al (1987) [1]), that is:

$$f_n(\Theta_n(x) | x) = \max_{y \in \mathbb{R}} f_n(y | x),$$

$f_n(y | x) = \frac{f_n(x, y)}{v_n(x)}$, where

$$f_n(x, y) = \frac{1}{nh_{n,K}^d h_{n,H}} \sum_{i=1}^n K_d \left(\frac{x \nabla X_i}{h_{n,K}} \right) H \left(\frac{y \nabla Y_i}{h_{n,H}} \right),$$

and

$$v_n(x) = \frac{1}{nh_{n,K}^d} \sum_{i=1}^n K_d \left(\frac{x \nabla X_i}{h_{n,K}} \right).$$

K_d and H are probability kernels defined on \mathbb{R}^d and \mathbb{R} respectively. The sequences $h_{n,K} =: h_K$ ($h_{n,H} =: h_H$) are positive bandwidths converging to zero as n goes to infinity.

3 Consistency

For the dependent case, the strong consistency of the conditional mode estimator was established under a ϕ -mixing condition by Collomb et al (1987) [1]. In the α -mixing case, the strong consistency over a compact set and the asymptotic normality were obtained Louani and Ould-Saïd (1999) [4].

In the case of ψ -weakly dependence, the strong uniform convergence over a compact set S of the conditional mode estimator is stated in the following theorem:

Theorem. Under mild conditions, as $n \nabla \rightarrow \infty$ we have

$$\sup_{x \in S} |\Theta_n(x) \nabla \Theta(x)| = O \left\{ \max \left(\left(\frac{\log n}{nh_K^d h_H} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}}, h_K, h_H \right) \right\} a.s.$$

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Résultat d'existence pour des problèmes elliptiques avec poids singulier

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Résumé : On considère l'étude d'existence d'au moins une solution positive d'une équation elliptique singulière avec conditions aux limites de Dirichlet et l'exposant critique Hardy-Sobolev. Nous montrons que l'existence de la solution dépend du signe de la courbure moyenne de la frontière au voisinage de zéro.

Mots-Clefs : méthodes variationnelles, exposant critique de Hardy-Sobolev, équations elliptiques

1 Introduction

On s'intéresse à l'existence de solutions positives du problème semilinéaire suivant :

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \Delta u = \lambda \frac{u}{|x|^\beta} + \frac{|u|^{2^*(s)-2}u}{|x|^s} & \text{dans } \Omega \\ u = 0 & \text{sur } \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (P_\lambda)$$

où Ω est un domaine borné de \mathbb{R}^N , ($N \geq 3$) avec $0 \in \partial\Omega$, λ est un paramètre positif, $0 \leq \beta < 2$, $0 < s < 2$ et $2^*(s) = \frac{2(N-s)}{N-2}$ est l'exposant critique de Hardy-Sobolev.

Pour $\beta = 0$ et $s = 0$, on retrouve le célèbre travail de Brézis et Nirenberg [3] qui a constitué le point de départ à l'étude des problèmes non compacts.

2 Résultat Principal

Avant d'énoncer notre résultat, on donne le lemme suivant

Lemma 1 ([4]) *Soit $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $0 \leq \beta < 2$, alors le problème de valeurs propres*

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \Delta e = \lambda \frac{e}{|x|^\beta} & \text{dans } \Omega \\ e = 0 & \text{sur } \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

admet des solutions faibles non-triviales dans $H_0^1(\Omega)$, qui correspondent à $\lambda \in \sigma_\beta := \left(\lambda_k^\beta\right)_{k=1}^\infty$
où

$$0 < \lambda_1^\beta \leq \lambda_2^\beta \leq \dots \rightarrow +\infty.$$

Theorem 2 *Soit $0 \leq \beta < 2$ et $0 < \lambda < \lambda_1^\beta$, alors le problème (P_λ) admet au moins une solution positive si l'une des conditions suivantes est satisfaite :*

1. Si $0 \leq \beta \leq 1$ et la courbure moyenne au voisinage de 0 est négative,
2. $1 < \beta < 2$.

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On the Continuity of the free boundary in a class of two-dimensional elliptic problems with Neuman boundary condition

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Résumé : In this work, we study the continuity of free boundary, in a class of elliptic problems, with Neuman boundary condition, which generalize the work of [5]. We prove that the free boundary is represented locally by a family of continuous functions.

Mots-Clefs : free boundary, continuity, Neuman boundary condition.

1 Statement of the problem and preliminary results

Let Ω be a bounded domain of \mathbb{R}^2 , with C^1 boundary $\partial\Omega = \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2 \cup \Gamma_3$. Let $a = (a_{ij})$ be a two-by-two matrix with for λ and Λ are positive constants;

$$a_{ij} \in L^\infty(\Omega), \quad |a(x)| \leq \Lambda, \quad \text{for a.e. } x \in \Omega, \quad a(x)\xi.\xi \geq \lambda|\xi|^2 \quad \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^2, \quad \text{for a.e. } x \in \Omega,$$

Let $H = (H_1, H_2) \in C^1(\bar{\Omega})$ be a vector function, satisfying for some positive constants $\bar{H} \geq \underline{H}$ and $p > 2$

$$\begin{aligned} |H_1(x)| \leq \bar{H}, \quad \underline{H} \leq H_2(x) \leq \bar{H} \quad \text{div } H(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{for a.e. } x \in \Omega \\ \text{div } H(x) \in L^p_{loc}(\Omega), \quad H(x).\nu \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in \partial\Omega. \end{aligned}$$

Let $\beta(x, v)$ be a nonnegative, continuous function such that $\beta(x, \cdot)$ non-decreasing for a.e. $x \in \Gamma_3$.

We consider the following problem

$$(P) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Find } (u, \chi) \in H^1(\Omega) \times L^\infty(\Omega) \text{ such that :} \\ (i) \quad u \geq 0, \quad 0 \leq \chi \leq 1, \quad u(1 - \chi) = 0 \quad \text{a.e. in } \Omega \\ (i) \quad u = 0 \quad \text{a.e. on } \Gamma_2 \\ (ii) \quad \int_{\Omega} \sum (x) \nabla u + \chi H(x) . \nabla \xi dx \leq \int_{\Gamma_3} \beta(x, \varphi - u) \xi d\sigma(x) \\ \quad \forall \xi \in H^1(\Omega), \quad \xi \geq 0 \text{ on } \Gamma_2 \end{array} \right.$$

Consider the following differential system: $(E(w, h)) \begin{cases} X'(t, w, h) = H(X(t, w, h)) \\ X(0, w, h) = (w, h) \end{cases}$

where: $h \in \pi_{x_2}(\Omega), w \in \pi_{x_1}(\Omega \cap [x_2 = h])$.

This system has a maximal solution $X(., w, h)$ defined on: $(\alpha_-(w, h), \alpha_+(w, h))$

and consider the mappings:

$$\begin{aligned} T_h : D_h &\longrightarrow T_h(D_h) & S_h : D_h &\longrightarrow S_h(D_h) \\ (t, w) &\longmapsto T_h(t, w) = X(t, w) & (t, w) &\longmapsto S_h(t, w) = (w, \tau) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Where: } \tau = L_h(t, w) = \int_{\alpha_-(w)}^t |X'(s, w)| ds = \int_{\alpha_-(w)}^t |H(X(s, w))| ds$$

2 Continuity of the Free Boundary

We define the function Φ_h in $\pi_{x_1}(\Omega \cap [x_2 = h])$ by:

$$\Phi_h(w) = \begin{cases} \sup\{\tau : (w, \tau) \in S_h(D_h) : \tilde{u}(w, \tau) > 0\} & : \text{ if this set is not empty} \\ 0 & : \text{ otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Lemma 1 *If we have for some positive number μ ,*

$$H.\nu - \beta(x, \varphi(x)) > \mu \quad \text{in } T.$$

then we have for $\epsilon > 0$ small enough

$$\int_{\mathcal{T}_h(D)} \left(a(x)\nabla v + \theta.H(x) \right) . \nabla \zeta dx \geq \int_{\Gamma_3} \beta(x, \varphi)\zeta d\sigma(x)$$

$$\forall \zeta \in H^1(\mathcal{T}_h(D)), \quad \zeta \geq 0, \quad \zeta = 0 \text{ on } \partial\mathcal{T}_h(D) \setminus \Gamma_3$$

The main result is the following theorem:

Theorem 2 *Let $w_0 \in \pi_{x_1}\{x_2 = h\}$ such that $(w_0, \Phi_h(w_0)) \in S_h(D_h)$ and:*

$$\beta(X(\alpha_+(w_0), w_0), \varphi(X(\alpha_+(w_0), w_0))) < \tilde{H}(w_0, \tau_+(w_0)).\nu(X(\alpha_+(w_0), w_0)) \quad (2)$$

Then Φ_h is continuous at w_0 .

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2machine chain-reentrant shop with no-wait constraint

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Résumé : Nous considérons dans ce travail, le problème d'ordonnement de type chain-reentrant shop sous la contrainte de sans-attente. L'objectif est de minimiser la date de fin de traitement de l'ensemble des tâches (makespan, C_{max}). Nous présentons d'abord de nouveaux résultats de complexité, une borne inférieure relative à ce problème. Une méthode exacte de type séparation et évaluation est aussi proposée pour la résolution du problème général.

Mots-Clefs : Chain-Reentrant Shop, no-wait, programmation dynamique, séparation & évaluation.

1 Introduction

Nous présentons le problème d'ordonnement de type chain-reentrant shop noté $F_2|ChR, no-wait|C_{max}$, où un ensemble de n tâches est à ordonner sur deux machines (M_1, M_2), chaque tâche commence son exécution sur la première machine (machine primaire), ensuite elle passe sur la deuxième machine (machine secondaire) et elle revient sur la première machine pour terminer son exécution. En ajoutant la contrainte de sans-attente, chaque tâche doit s'exécuter sans interruption entre chacune des trois opérations consécutives. L'objectif est de minimiser la date de fin de traitement de la dernière tâche ordonnancée et une solution est caractérisée par des chaînes constitués par un entrelacement de tâches. On peut rencontrer ce genre de problème dans les ateliers de fabrication des semi-conducteurs, l'industrie métallurgique ou agroalimentaire quand l'espace de stockage sur les machines est nul. Wang et al. (1995)[3] ont démontré qu'une solution optimale pour $F_3||C_{max}$ est aussi optimale pour $F_2|ChR|C_{max}$. Amrouche & Boudhar (2016)[1] et Amrouche et al. (2017)[2], ont traité le cas à deux machines, ils ont montré que le problème Chain-Reentrant Shop avec sans-attente $F_2|ChR, no-wait|C_{max}$ est NP-Difficile au sens fort.

2 Résultats de Complexité

Dans cette section, nous donnons quelques nouveaux résultats de complexité. Nous montrons, par une réduction du problème NMTS (Numerical Matching with Target Sums) que le problème $F_2|ChR, no-wait, a_j = c_j|C_{max}$ est NP-difficile au sens fort, ce dernier est résoluble en un temps polynomial pour des temps de traitements identiques $a_j = c_j = a$.

Theorem 1 *Le problème $F_2|ChR, no-wait, a_j = c_j|C_{max}$ est NP-Difficile.*

Theorem 2 *Le problème $F_2|ChR, no-wait, a_j = c_j = a|C_{max}$ est résoluble en un temps polynomial.*

3 Bornes Inférieures

Nous proposons une borne inférieure relative au problème proposé dans Amrouche & Boudhar (2016)[1], le traitement de cette opération se fait en deux étapes. La première étape consiste en la définition d'une matrice $D = (d_{ij})_{i,j=1,\dots,n}$ de booléens valant *vrai* si on peut entrelacer T_i après T_j , deux vecteurs $S = (s_i)_{i=1,\dots,n}$ et $E = (e_j)_{j=1,\dots,n}$ qui sont déduit de la matrice D et un sous-ensemble $\Omega = \{T_j \in T / s_j = e_j = 0\}$. La deuxième étape est pour le calcul des bornes.

4 Séparation & Évaluation

Dans cette section, nous présentons une méthode exacte de type séparation et évaluation pour résoudre le problème $F_2|ChR, no - wait|C_{max}$. Cette méthode utilise un algorithme dynamique pour calculer le makespan lorsque l'ordre de traitement des tâches est fixé [4], ce dernier est noté $F_2|ChR, perm, no - wait|C_{max}$.

Theorem 3 ([4]) *Le problème $F_2|ChR, perm, no - wait|C_{max}$ est résoluble en un temps linéaire par un algorithme dynamique.*

En utilisant le théorème 3, nous avons proposé une procédure par séparation et évaluation pour résoudre le problème $F_2|ChR, no - wait|C_{max}$. Comme les ordonnancements de permutation sont dominants, il existe au total $(n)!$ permutations possibles. Ainsi, un algorithme de type séparation & évaluation a été adapté dans lequel nous avons inséré la borne inférieure définie ci-dessus et des règles de dominance.

5 Conclusion

Nous avons considéré le problème d'ordonnancement de type chain-reentrant shop sous la contrainte de sans-attente dont l'objectif est de minimiser le makespan, nous avons montré que ce problème est NP-Difficile lorsque $a_j = c_j$ mais il devient polynomial lorsque $a_j = c_j = a$. Une borne inférieure et une méthode de type séparation et évaluation ont aussi été présenté. Comme perspective, il serait intéressant de développer des méthodes approchées plus performantes ainsi qu'étudier d'autres cas particuliers.

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Competition and coexistence in the chemostat with an external inhibitor

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Résumé : Understanding and exploiting the inhibition phenomenon, which promotes the stable coexistence of species, is a major challenge in the mathematical theory of the chemostat. We study a model of two microbial species in a chemostat competing for a single resource in the presence of an external inhibitor. We give a complete analysis for the existence and local stability of all steady states.

Mots-Clefs : Chemostat, competition, inhibitor, coexistence

1 Introduction

The chemostat is an important laboratory apparatus used for the continuous culture of microorganisms. A detailed mathematical description of competition in the chemostat may be found in [5]. The basic chemostat model predicts that coexistence of two or more microbial populations competing for a single nutrient is not possible. The model of competition in the chemostat takes the form of a system of three ODEs:

$$\begin{aligned} S' &= \sum S^0 - S) D - f_1(S) \frac{x_1}{\beta_1} - f_2(S) \frac{x_2}{\beta_2} \\ x_1' &= (f_1(S) - D) x_1 \\ x_2' &= (f_2(S) - D) x_2 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where $S(t)$ is the density of nutrient and $x_1(t)$, $x_2(t)$ are the densities of the competing species, at time t . The parameters D and S^0 are the dilution rate and the input concentration are called the operating parameters. The function $f_1(S)$ and $f_2(S)$ are the growth functions, which are assumed to be increasing \mathcal{C}^1 -functions such that $f_i(0) = 0$, $i = 1, 2$. The parameters β_1 , β_2 are the yields. In the generic case, equations $f_1(S) = D$ and $f_2(S) = D$ cannot have a common solution. Therefore (1) has only three kind of steady states:

$$E_0 = (S^0, 0, 0), \quad E_1 = (\lambda_1, \beta_1 \sum^0 - \lambda_1), 0), \quad E_2 = (\lambda_2, 0, \beta_2 \sum^0 - \lambda_2))$$

where $\lambda_1 = f_1^{-1}(D)$ and $\lambda_2 = f_2^{-1}(D)$ are called the *break-even concentrations*. Notice that E_0 always exists and E_i exists if and only if $\lambda_i < S^0$, $i = 1, 2$. If $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < S^0$, then E_1 is stable while E_0 and E_2 are unstable. Hence, at steady state, at most one competitor population avoids extinction: Only the species with the lowest break-even concentration survives. This result, is known as the Competitive Exclusion Principle [7].

Several authors studied the inhibition as a factor in the coexistence of species competing for a single resource in the chemostat: Can the introduction of external inhibitors induce the stable coexistence of competitors in a chemostat-like environment? For a discussion on the various models the reader is referred to the review paper [6] and the references therein. The inhibitor may be also internal when it is produced by the species [4, 6].

2 External inhibitor

We discuss in this section the model of Lenski and Hattingh, studied in [6]. In this model, two species compete for a single limiting resource in presence of an external inhibitor p , to which one species is sensitive and the other species is resistant. This species is able to remove the inhibitor from the chemostat. The equations of the model take the form:

$$\begin{aligned} S' &= \sum S^0 - S) D - f_1(S)f(p)\frac{x_1}{\beta_1} - f_2(S)\frac{x_2}{\beta_2}, \\ x_1' &= (f_1(S)f(p) - D) x_1, \\ x_2' &= (f_2(S) - D) x_2, \\ p' &= \sum p^0 - p) D - g(p)x_2. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where f is a decreasing C^1 -function such that $f(0) = 1$, g is an C^1 increasing function such that $g(0) = 0$, and the additional operating parameter p^0 is the input concentration of the inhibitor. The system can have three steady states of extinction of at least one species

$$E_0 = (S^0, 0, 0, p^0), \quad E_1 = (\lambda^+, \beta_1(S^0 - \lambda^+), 0, p^0), \quad E_2 = (\lambda_2, 0, \beta_2(S^0 - \lambda_2), p_2)$$

Besides these steady states the model can have now a coexistence steady state $E_c = (\lambda_2, x_1^*, x_2^*, p^*)$. We give the bifurcation diagram with respect of the operating parameters D , S^0 and p^0 [3].

The inhibitor may be also lethal [1, 6] when a mortality term is added in the equation of the first species. The first and second equation in (2) are replaced by:

$$S' = \sum S^0 - S) D - f_1(S)\frac{x_1}{\beta_1} - f_2(S)\frac{x_2}{\beta_2}, \quad x_1' = (f_1(S) - D - \gamma p) x_1 \quad (3)$$

where γ is a positive parameter. The system can have a positive steady state where both species are present [1, 2].

3 Conclusion

Our mathematical analysis of the model has revealed nine possible behaviors: washout, competitive exclusion of one species, coexistence of the species around a stable steady state and coexistence around a stable cycle.

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Exact number of positive solutions for a class of quasilinear boundary value problems

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Résumé : By using the time-mapping approach, we study the exact number of positive solutions of the following quasilinear boundary value problem

$$\begin{cases} -(\varphi_p(u^\alpha) \varphi_p(u'))' & = \lambda f(u) \text{ in } (0, 1), \\ u & > 0 \text{ in } (0, 1), \\ u(0) = u(1) & = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where $\varphi_p(y) = |y|^{p-2}y$, $y \in \mathbb{R}$, $\alpha > 0$, $p > 1$, $a > 0$, $\lambda > 0$ and $f(u) = u^{p-1}(1-u^{p-1})(u^{p-1}-a)$.

Mots-Clefs : p -Laplacian; positive solutions; quadrature method.

1 Introduction

The objectif of this work is to study the exact number of positive solutions of the following quasilinear boundary value problem

$$\begin{cases} -(\varphi_p(u^\alpha) \varphi_p(u'))' & = \lambda f(u) \text{ in } (0, 1), \\ u & > 0 \text{ in } (0, 1), \\ u(0) = u(1) & = 0, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where $\varphi_p(y) = |y|^{p-2}y$, $y \in \mathbb{R}$, $\alpha > 0$, $p > 1$, $a > 0$, $\lambda > 0$ and $f(u) = u^{p-1}(1-u^{p-1})(u^{p-1}-a)$.

Problems of type (2) with $p = 2$ occur in models. If $\alpha > 0$ this models a substance whose particles have a little movement if there are very few of them and whose diffusion velocity increases with the number of particles present in the space element, modelling for example flows through porous media. The case $\alpha < 0$ models a situation where particles have a very high velocity if there are few and a very low one if their density is large, thus modelling some effect of stickiness (see [4], p.89).

2 Main results

We consider the following problem

$$\begin{cases} -(\varphi_p(u^\alpha) \varphi_p(u'))' & = \lambda f(u) \text{ in } (0, 1), \\ u & > 0 \text{ in } (0, 1), \\ u(0) = u(1) & = 0, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

where $\varphi_p(y) = |y|^{p-2}y$, $y \in \mathbb{R}$, $\alpha > 0$, $p > 1$, $a > 0$, $\lambda > 0$ and $f(u) = u^{p-1}(1-u^{p-1})(u^{p-1}-a)$.

To state our result, define

$$S^+ = \{u \in C^1([0, 1]); u > 0 \text{ in } (0, 1), u(0) = u(1) = 0 \text{ and } u'(0) > 0\}.$$

Let A^+ be the subset of S^+ composed by the functions u satisfying:

- u is symmetrical about $\frac{1}{2}$.
- The derivative of u vanishes once and only once in $(0, 1)$.

Let B^+ be the subset of $C^1([0, 1])$ composed by the functions u satisfying:

- $u > 0$ in $(0, 1)$ and $u(0) = u(1) = u'(0) = 0$.
- u is symmetrical about $\frac{1}{2}$.
- The derivative of u vanishes once and only once in $(0, 1)$.

The main result of this work is:

Theorem 1 Assume that $p > 1$, $0 < a < \min\left(\frac{p+\alpha}{3p+\alpha-2}, \frac{(\alpha+1)p+\alpha+2}{3(\alpha+1)p+4+\alpha}\right)$ and $\alpha > 0$.

(A) If $1 < p \leq 2$, then there exist $\lambda_*(p, \alpha, a) > 0$ and $\lambda_{**}(p, \alpha, a)$ such that

- i) If $\lambda > \lambda_*(p, \alpha, a)$, then the problem (3) admits a unique solution in A^+ ,
- ii) If $\lambda = \lambda_*(p, \alpha, a)$, then the problem (3) admits two solutions, one belongs to A^+ and the other one to B^+ ,
- iii) If $\lambda < \lambda_{**}(p, \alpha, a)$, then the problem (3) admits no solution,
- iv) If $\lambda_{**}(p, \alpha, a) < \lambda < \lambda_*(p, \alpha, a)$, then the problem (3) admits exactly two solutions in A^+ ,
- v) If $\lambda = \lambda_{**}(p, \alpha, a)$, then the problem (3) admits a unique solution in B^+ .

(B) If $p > 2$, then there exists $\lambda_{***}(a, p, \alpha)$, $\tilde{\lambda}_1(a, p, \alpha)$, $\tilde{\lambda}_2(a, p, \alpha)$ and $\tilde{\alpha}$ such that

- i) If $\lambda < \lambda_{**}(p, \alpha, a)$, then the problem (3) admits no solution,
- ii) If $\lambda = \lambda_{**}(p, \alpha, a)$, then the problem (3) admits a unique solution in A^+ ,
- iii) If $\lambda > \lambda_{***}(a, p, \alpha)$ and $\alpha > \tilde{\alpha}$, then the problem (3) admits a unique solution in A^+ ,
- iv) if $\lambda > \max(\tilde{\lambda}_1(a, p, \alpha), \tilde{\lambda}_2(a, p, \alpha))$, then the problem (3) admits exactly two solutions in A^+ .



3 Conclusion

In this work we improve and generalized the results in [2] . More precisely we show that the structure of the positive solutions for $1 < p \leq 2$ is similar to that obtained in [2], but for $p > 2$ is different. To study our problem we will use the quadrature method , the goal is to transform our problem to an algebraic equation which there solutions are equivalent to the solutions of our problem. Problem of type (3) with $p = 2$ arise in mathematical biology. More precisely equation in (3) is the stationary equation with model the spatial diffusion of biological populations where u is the population density and $f(u)$ represents the population supply due to the birth and deaths.

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On the boundary controllability of the wave equation in time-dependent intervals

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Résumé : In an interval with one moving endpoint at a constant speed $\ell, 0 < \ell < 1$, we show that the energy of the solution of the wave equation decays at the precise rate $1/t$. Then, at each one of the endpoints, we establish the boundary observability in a sharp time $2L_0/(1 \nabla \ell)$, where L_0 is the initial length of the interval. Moreover, using the Hilbert uniqueness method we obtain the boundary controllability at each endpoint.

Mots-Clefs : Wave equation, time-varying domains, observability, Hilbert uniqueness method, generalized Fourier series.

1 Introduction

We consider an interval I_t with an initial length L_0 and a moving endpoint at a constant speed ℓ satisfying

$$0 < \ell < 1. \quad (1)$$

We take as an initial time $t_0 := L_0/\ell$ and set

$$I_t := (0, \ell t), t \geq t_0.$$

Then we consider the following wave equation, with Dirichlet boundary conditions,

$$\begin{cases} \phi_{tt} \nabla \phi_{xx} = 0, & \text{in } I_t, \quad t_0 \leq t \leq t_0 + T \\ \phi(0, t) = 0, \quad \phi(\ell t, t) = 0, & \text{for } t \in (t_0, t_0 + T), \\ \phi(x, t_0) = \phi^0(x), \quad \phi_t(x, t_0) = \phi^1(x), & \text{for } x \in I_{t_0}, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Under the assumption (1), it is well known that for every initial data

$$\phi^0 \in H_0^1(I_{t_0}), \quad \phi^1 \in L^2(I_{t_0}) \quad (3)$$

there exists a unique solution to Problem (2) such that

$$\phi \in C \sum_{t_0}^{t_0+T}; H_0^1(I_t), \quad \phi_t \in C \sum_{t_0}^{t_0+T}; L^2(I_t),$$

Moreover, the exact solution of Problem (2) is given by a series formula (see [1])

$$\phi(x, t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n \left(e^{in\pi\alpha_\ell \log(t+x)} \nabla e^{in\pi\alpha_\ell \log(t-x)} \right), \quad x \in I_t, t \geq t_0, \quad (4)$$

where $\alpha_\ell := 2/\log\left(\frac{1+\ell}{1-\ell}\right)$ and the coefficients c_n are given in function of the initial data (3).

2 Energy estimate

We define the "energy" of the solution of Problem (2) as

$$E(t) := \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\ell t} \phi_x^2 + \phi_t^2 dx, \quad \text{for } t \geq t_0.$$

By mean of generalized Fourier series and Parseval's equality in weighted $L^2 \nabla$ spaces, we show that the energy $E(t)$ is decaying in time at the precise rate $1/t$.

3 Boundary observability and controllability

If the length of the time-interval satisfies $T \geq 2L_0/(1 \nabla \ell)$, we show observability results at each endpoint of the interval. We explicitly give the observability constants in function of ℓ . Then, using HUM, we also obtain controllability results with L^2 -controls acting at the endpoints.

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Sur les solutions presque périodiquement unitaires des équations différentielles stochastiques

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Résumé : L'objet de ce papier est d'étudier l'existence et l'unicité d'une solution presque périodiquement unitaire d'une classe d'équation différentielle stochastique à valeurs dans un espace de Hilbert séparable. Une étude comparative entre les différents types de presque périodicité sera présentée. Cette étude complète celle faite dans [7, 1].

Mots-Clefs : presque périodiquement unitaire, équation différentielle stochastique, solution presque périodiquement unitaire.

1 Introduction

Dans le but de compléter les travaux déjà faits jusqu'ici concernant les solutions presque périodiques des équations différentielles stochastiques. Nous nous intéressons au problème d'existence et d'unicité des solutions presque périodiquement unitaires pour une classe d'équation différentielle stochastiques à valeurs dans un espace de Hilbert séparable. Dans cet exposé, nous présenterons les différents types de presque périodicité et les liens existant entre elles, ainsi nous donnerons quelque exemples explicites de processus presque périodiquement unitaires.

2 Processus presque périodiques

Beaucoup de concepts de presque périodicité, ont été introduits, juste après l'apparition de la théorie de la presque périodicité des processus stochastiques. Pour un processus du second ordre, E. G. Gladyshev [3] a introduit la presque périodicité corrélée (APC), aussi nommée presque cyclostationnaire et H. Hurd [4] a introduit la presque périodicité unitaire (APU).

En 1950, C. Tudor dans son article [8] a introduit plusieurs types de presque périodicité en loi, notamment, la presque périodicité en loi fini-dimensionnelle (APFD), la presque périodicité en loi infini-dimensionnelle (APD), ainsi que la presque périodicité en loi uni-dimensionnelle (APOD), et il a fait une étude comparative entre ces différents types de presque périodicité.

D'autres types de presque périodicité ont été introduits, citons entre autre la presque périodicité en moyenne quadratique, la presque périodicité en probabilité et presque sûre. En 2012, F. Bedouhene, O. Mellah et P. Raynaud de Fitte [1] ont établi les liens entre ces différentes notions de la presque périodicité.

Dans ce travail, nous complétons l'étude concernant le lien entre la presque périodicité unitaire et les autres types de presque périodicité.

3 Solutions presque périodiques des équations différentielles stochastiques

Plusieurs résultats sur l'étude des solutions presque périodiques des équations différentielles stochastiques ont été obtenus. C. Tudor et T. Morozan [6] ont prouvé qu'une équation différentielle stochastique affine à coefficients presque périodiques admet une solution presque périodique en loi fini-dimensionnelle. C. Tudor et G. Da Prato [2] ont montré l'existence des solutions presque périodiques en loi infini-dimensionnelle des équations différentielles stochastiques semi-linéaires sur les espaces de Hilbert. M. Kamenskii, O. Mellah et P. Raynaud de Fitte [7] ont étudié l'existence de solution presque périodique en loi d'un certain type d'équations différentielles stochastiques semi-linéaires. En 2013, O. Mellah et P. Raynaud de Fitte [5] ont montré que pour la classe d'équation étudiée en [7] et sous les mêmes hypothèses, on a pas de solution presque périodique en moyenne quadratique.

Notre but dans ce travail est de compléter cette étude, nous nous intéressons au problème d'existence et d'unicité d'une solution presque périodiquement unitaire de ce type d'équation.

4 Conclusion

Dans ce travail, nous établissons certains liens entre la presque périodicité unitaire et les autres types de presque périodicité. Nous monterons l'existence et l'unicité d'une solution presque périodiquement unitaire de l'EDS suivante :

$$dX(t) = a X(t) dt + F(t) dt + G(t) dW(t), t \in \mathbb{R}$$

où, $a \in \mathbb{R}$, W est un mouvement Brownian standard sur \mathbb{R} , $F : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $G : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ sont des fonctions continues presque périodiques. Dans une seconde étape, nous étendons notre résultat à une classe plus générale d'EDS.

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Several Results for High Dimensional Singular Fractional Systems Involving n^2 Caputo Derivatives

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Résumé : In this paper [8], we introduce a high dimensional systems of singular fractional nonlinear differential equations involving n^2 Caputo derivatives. Using Schauder fixed point theorem and the contraction mapping principle, we investigate new existence and uniqueness results. Furthermore, we define and study the Ulam-Hyers stability and the generalized Ulam-Hyers stability for such systems. The application of the main results is illustrated by some examples.

Mots-Clefs : Caputo derivative, fixed point, existence and uniqueness, generalized Ulam-Hyers stability.

1 Introduction

In this paper [8], we obtain several results on the existence and uniqueness of solution, in addition to the existence of at least one solution and some types of Ulam stability of solutions for the following problem of singular fractional nonlinear equations:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} D^{\alpha_1} u_1(t) = f_1 \left(\begin{array}{l} t, u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t), D^{\alpha_1^1} u_1(t), \dots, D^{\alpha_1^{n-1}} u_1(t), \\ D^{\alpha_2^1} u_2(t), \dots, D^{\alpha_2^{n-1}} u_2(t), \dots, D^{\alpha_n^1} u_n(t), \dots, D^{\alpha_n^{n-1}} u_n(t) \end{array} \right), \\ \vdots \\ D^{\alpha_n} u_n(t) = f_n \left(\begin{array}{l} t, u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t), D^{\alpha_1^1} u_1(t), \dots, D^{\alpha_1^{n-1}} u_1(t), \\ D^{\alpha_2^1} u_2(t), \dots, D^{\alpha_2^{n-1}} u_2(t), \dots, D^{\alpha_n^1} u_n(t), \dots, D^{\alpha_n^{n-1}} u_n(t) \end{array} \right), \\ 0 < t \leq 1, \\ n \nabla 1 < \alpha_k < n, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad i \nabla 1 < \alpha_k^i < i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \nabla 1, \\ u_k^{(j)}(0) = \omega_j^k, \quad D^{\nu_k} u_k(1) + J^{\eta_k} u_k(1) = 0, \quad n \nabla 2 < \nu_k < n \nabla 1, \quad \eta_k > 0, \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

where $f_k : (0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^{n^2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are continuous functions, singular at $t = 0$, and $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f_k(t) = \infty$.

D^{α_k} and $D^{\alpha_k^i}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n \nabla 1$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $n \in \mathbb{N} \nabla \{0, 1\}$, stand for the Caputo fractional derivative and J^{η_k} are the Riemann-Liouville fractional integrals.

This paper is organized as follows.

2 Preliminaries

In this section, we recall some basic definitions and lemmas which are used throughout this paper. Then, we prove an auxiliary result which will allow us to obtain the representation integral of system (1).

3 Existence and Uniqueness

In this section, we establish sufficient conditions for the existence and uniqueness of solutions for the problem (1). Then, some examples are presented to illustrate the application of the main results.

4 Ulam-Hyers Stability

The present section is build to define and discuss the Ulam-Hyers stability and the generalized Ulam-Hyers stability for system (1).

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Une théorie graphique de l'homologie des graphes

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Résumé : Les techniques homologiques sont de plus en plus utilisées dans le traitement d'image 2D et 3D ; une image est numérisée sous forme d'un complexe simplicial auquel on applique les techniques de l'homologie. Dans cette présentation, nous définissons une théorie de l'homologie purement graphique et non triviale en degrés supérieurs. La première conséquence est la notion nouvelle de dimension d'un graphe.

Mots-Clefs : Théorie des graphes;homologie;

1 Introduction

Parmi les nombreuses applications pratiques de l'homologie est la possibilité de d'associer à une structure topologique des invariants par déformation continue de la structure. Les techniques homologiques ont trouvé des applications dans le traitement d'image et plus généralement dans la modélisation géométrique ; une image est modélisée par un complexe simplicial dont on calcule l'homologie grâce à la performance des ordinateurs modernes . Les théories existantes utilisent toutes l'homologie simpliciale qui est l'ancêtre des théories modernes et qui est une théorie topologique. Nous avons défini une théorie de l'homologie des graphes, théorie purement graphique, vérifiant les axiomes d'Eilenberg-Mac Lane. Celle-ci, étant purement graphique, évite de passer par la construction d'un complexe simplicial associé à l'image et, ainsi, permettant un gain appréciable en temps et mémoire.

2 Définitions et notations

Nous donnons des généralités nécessaires au travail ultérieur, notamment la définition des sphères graphiques $S^n, n \geq 1,$.

We will work in the category \mathcal{G} of undirected simple reflexive graphs: a graph G is a pair (V_G, \mathcal{N}_G) where V_G is the set of vertices,

$$\mathcal{N}_G = \{\mathcal{N}_G(x) = \text{set of neighbors of } x : x \in V_G\}$$

and every vertex is a neighbor of itself: $x \in \mathcal{N}_G(x), \forall x \in V$. To simplify the notations, we will omit, whenever possible, the index G in V_G and \mathcal{N}_G . A morphism $f : G \rightarrow G'$ is an application $f : V_G \rightarrow V_{G'}$ such that $f(\mathcal{N}_G(a)) \subset \mathcal{N}_{G'}(f(a))$ for every $a \in G$. Our definition of a morphism guarantees that the canonical map from a graph to its quotient by a subgraph (a contraction for example) is always a morphism. The set $\mathcal{G}(G, G')$ of morphisms from G to G' can be endowed with a natural graph structure as follows. If $f, g : G \rightarrow G'$

are morphisms, they are contiguous if, $\forall a \in V_G, \exists \sigma_a \in \mathcal{N}_{G'}$, depending upon a , such that $f(\mathcal{N}_G(a)) \cup g(\mathcal{N}_G(a)) \subset \sigma_a$. The graph structure on $\mathcal{G}(G, G')$ is defined by the neighborhoods $\mathcal{N}(f) = \{g \in \mathcal{G}(G, G') : f \text{ and } g \text{ are contiguous}\}$. A pair of graphs (G, A) is a graph G and a subgraph A ; a morphism of pairs $f : (G, A) \rightarrow (G', A')$ is a morphism $f : G \rightarrow G'$ such that $f|_A : A \rightarrow A'$ is also a morphism. A based pair (of graphs) is a pair (G, A) and a distinguished vertex $x_0 \in A$. A morphism of based pairs sends base vertex to base vertex.

3 l'homotopie des graphes

La théorie de l'homotopie des graphes date de 1976 et est limitée à l'homotopie absolue ; nous définissons la théorie relative et montrons l'existence d'une longue suite exacte associée à toute paire de graphes.

Let (G, A, x_0) be a based pair of graphs, $i : (A, x_0) \hookrightarrow (G, x_0)$ and $j : (G, \{x_0\}, x_0) \hookrightarrow (G, A, x_0)$ be the obvious inclusions which are morphisms. By functoriality of the Π_n we get homomorphisms $i_* : \Pi_n[A, x_0] \rightarrow \Pi_n[G, x_0]$ and $j_* : \Pi_n[G, x_0] \rightarrow \Pi_n[G, A, x_0]$, for $n \geq 2$; i_* is also a homomorphism when $n = 1$. We define a boundary operator $\partial : \Pi_{n+1}[G, A, x_0] \rightarrow \Pi_n[A, x_0]$ as follows: $\partial[\gamma] = [\gamma|_{I^n}]$ where $\gamma : \sum_{I^{n+1}}, I^n, 0 \rightarrow (G, A, x_0)$ is an element of $\Omega^{n+1}(G, A, x_0)$. We get a long homotopy sequence [4]:

$$\begin{aligned} \cdots \rightarrow \Pi_n[A, x_0] \xrightarrow{i_*} \Pi_n[G, x_0] \xrightarrow{j_*} \Pi_n[G, A, x_0] \xrightarrow{\partial} \Pi_{n-1}[A, x_0] \xrightarrow{i_*} \cdots \\ \cdots \rightarrow \Pi_1[A, x_0] \rightarrow \Pi_1[G, x_0] \rightarrow \Pi_1[G, A, x_0] \rightarrow \Pi_0[A, x_0] \rightarrow \Pi_0[G, x_0] \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 1 *The long homotopy sequence of a based triple (G, A, x_0) is exact in degrees $n \geq 1$.*

4 L'homologie des graphes

Nous développons une théorie complète de l'homologie des graphes au sens d'Eilenberg-Mc Lane et démontrons ses propriétés essentielles: functorialité, invariance homotopique, suite exacte associée à une paire basée, théorème d'excision, isomorphisme de suspension, ensuite on applique les notions précédentes aux sphères graphiques.

we defined a purely graphical homology theory of graphs $\{H_n(G, A)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ satisfying the five Eilenberg-Steenrod axioms as well as a Hurewicz theorem. We should precise that we could prove the excision property only for suspension graphs: For $n \geq 1$, we have the isomorphisms $H_n(\mathbb{S}G, \mathbb{S}^+G) \cong H_n(\mathbb{S}^1 G, G)$ which can be rewritten in the traditional form $H_n(\mathbb{S}G, \mathbb{S}^+G) \cong H_n(\mathbb{S}G - U, \mathbb{S}^+G - U)$ with $U = \{N\}$.

The long homology exact sequences of the pairs of graphs $(\mathbb{S}G, \mathbb{S}^+G)$ and $(\mathbb{S}^1 G, G)$ give us the important suspension isomorphisms: $H_n(G) \cong H_{n+1}(\mathbb{S}^1 G, G) \cong H_{n+1}(\mathbb{S}G, \mathbb{S}^+G) \cong H_{n+1}(\mathbb{S}G)$ for $n \geq 1$.

5 Conclusion

Nous avons défini une théorie graphique de l'homologie des graphes ; nous pouvons alors définir la dimension d'un graphe G Ceci signifie, en pratique, que le graphe G contient un trou de dimension n , c'est-à-dire, un sous-graphe isomorphe à la sphère graphique $S^n, n \geq 1$. Nous espérons que ce nouveau concept trouvera des applications.



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Simulation of retrials queuing systems with RDS approach

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Résumé : This paper analyses and simulates the stationary M/G/1 retrial queues system with different service time distributions using (SRS) and (RDS) methods. So, we design and realize a software package using C language which establishes the performance measures of the M/G/1 retrial queues system, which allows computing their variances and compares both sampling methods. Results show that RDS method reduces the variance of SRS.

Mots-Clefs : Variance reduction; Sampling; Monte Carlo Methods; Simulation; Retrial Queues

1 Introduction

The Monte Carlo (MC), also known as Random Sampling (RS), has become the standard sampling procedure simulation. Among the different methods used Monte Carlo simulation, we focus on Refined Descriptive Sampling (RDS) and its application to queuing systems with reminders. Refined Descriptive Sampling was introduced by Tari Dahmani [1] as an alternative to the method of MC, based on the principle of the method Descriptive Sampling (DS). In this work, we base our study on this type of retrial queuing model M/G/1 with different service time distributions for which an analytical solution exists and can therefore serve as a basis of comparison between RDS and RS. We have designed a program on C under Linux using the RDS generator and the rand generator that allows us to calculate retrials queuing systems performance measures M/G/1. The results obtained through the simulation show that the RDS method outperforms RS.

2 Refined Descriptive Sampling

The descriptive improved sampling method (RDS) is defined by a block in regular sets of numbers whose sizes are prime numbers. These are chosen randomly. This block must be located inside a generator distributing these regular numbers at the request of the simulation. The procedure stops when the simulation ends. In this method each story is determined by a block of different primes p_q .

If the simulation requires M stories replicated, then we consider M blocks m_1, m_2, \dots, m_M under regular sets.

Prime numbers and the values of the sub input sets are not the same for all replicated stories. Let X is a random variable with distribution F whose observations are generated by the following formula:

$$x_i = F^{-1} \left(\frac{i - 0.5}{p_{q_j}} \right), i = 1, \dots, p_q, q = 1, \dots, m_j \text{ and } j = 1, \dots, M \quad (1)$$

3 Empirical results for uniform distribution $U(a, b)$

Two experiments are carried out for different $U[a, b]$ distributions. The parameters (a, b) of the uniform distribution are chosen such as $a = 1$ and $b = 3$ for low utilization and $a = 0$ and $b = 2$ for high utilization. The summarized results of the stationary M/G/1 retrial queue are given below in tables 1-2.

		RDS			SRS			
ρ	\bar{n}	Mean	Var	%error	Mean	Var	%error	VR(%)
0.2	0.0276	0.0300	0.000009	0.88	0.0301	0.00019	9.05	52.63
0.75	1.3167	1.6335	0.0365	24.06	1.7046	0.0677	29.45	46.09

Table 1: Empirical results for the estimate \bar{N}_o showing the efficiency of RDS versus SRS for $\mu = 10$ when the service time is a uniform.

		RDS			SRS			
ρ	\bar{n}	Mean	Var	%error	Mean	Var	%error	VR(%)
0.2	0.0248	0.0249	0.000008	0.04	0.0251	0.000023	1.20	65.21
0.75	1.1817	1.1912	0.0156	0.81	1.2218	0.0361	3.39	56.65

Table 2: Empirical results for the estimate \bar{N}_o showing the efficiency of RDS versus SRS for $\mu = 100$ when the service time is a uniform.

4 Conclusion

Same conclusions are deduced for all estimates whatever the parameter μ and ρ are, the relative errors show that RDS simulation results are closer to the theoretical values than are those obtained by SRS since $ER(RDS) < ER(SRS)$ as shown in tables 1 and 2. For both sampling methods, the smaller the parameter ρ is, the more the relative error is small whatever μ is, but the reverse is observed for the parameter μ whatever ρ is

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Log-concavity of sequences lying on diagonal rays of the Eulerian triangle

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Résumé : We give combinatorial interpretations and recurrence relations of sequences lying on diagonals of the Eulerian triangle. Using the approach of Gasharov, we prove combinatorially that those sequences are log-concave, and thus unimodal.

Mots-Clefs : Eulerian numbers; Log-concavity; Unimodality.

A *permutation* $\sigma = \sigma_1\sigma_2 \cdots \sigma_n$ of size n is a sequence of integers from 1 to n such that each integer appears only once. We denote by $\sigma|_{\{1, \dots, \ell\}}$, the permutation σ restricted to integers between 1 and ℓ .

Let $i < n$ be a positive integer. We say that i is a *descent* of σ if $\sigma_i > \sigma_{i+1}$, otherwise, i is an *ascent* of σ .

For example, the restriction of the permutation $\sigma = 154628973$ to integers between 1 and 5 is $\sigma|_{\{1, \dots, 5\}} = 15423$, and has 2 descents.

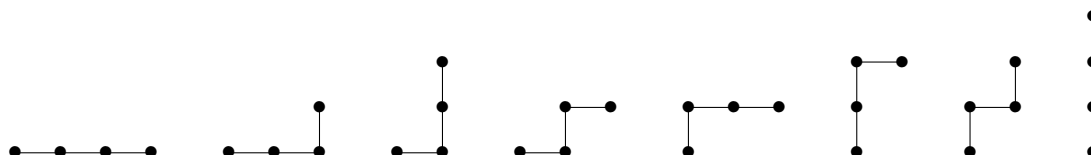
The *Eulerian numbers* $E(n, k)$ count the number of permutations of size n having k descents. They satisfy the following recurrence relation:

$$E(n, k) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = k = 0, \\ (k + 1)E(n - 1, k) + (n - k)E(n - 1, k - 1) & \text{if } 0 \leq k < n, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The *Eulerian triangle* is an arrangement of Eulerian numbers as a triangle. The sum of integers on the n th row of the Eulerian triangle is $n!$.

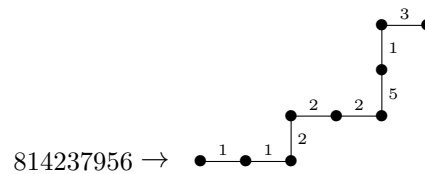
The *sequence associated with a direction* (r, q) in the Eulerian triangle is the sequence of Eulerian numbers $(E(n - qk, rk))_{0 \leq k \leq n}$, where r is a non-negative integer and q is an integer, such that $r + q$ is non-negative.

A *north-east lattice path* $P = P_0P_1 \cdots P_{n-1}$ of size n is a sequence of points in \mathbb{Z}^2 , where P_0 is called the *initial point*, and (P_j, P_{j+1}) is an horizontal (north) or vertical (east) edge (having the same size), for any $0 \leq j < n - 1$. For example, the eight north-east lattice paths of size 4 are:



A finite sequence $(a_k)_{0 \leq k \leq n}$ of real numbers is *unimodal* if there exists an index $0 \leq j \leq n$ such that $a_0 \leq \dots \leq a_j \geq a_{j+1} \geq \dots \geq a_n$, and it is *logarithmically concave* (log-concave) if $a_j^2 \geq a_{j+1}a_{j-1}$, for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$. These definitions generalize directly for an infinite sequence. It is known that a log-concave sequence is unimodal [6].

In this work we study the log-concavity thus the unimodality of sequences lying on all finite rays in the Eulerian triangle [4]. It has been established that the rows of the Eulerian triangle provide unimodal sequences. This result is a consequence of a stronger analytical result which goes back to Newton and related to polynomials with real zeros [3]. In 1998, Gasharov [5] gave a combinatorial proof of the unimodality of those sequences using a bijection between permutations and labeled north-east lattice paths.



Based on the work of Gasharov, Bóna and Ehrenborg [1, 2] gave in 1999, another combinatorial proof of this result using a bijection between permutations and another kind of labeled north-east lattice paths. Using the approach of Gasharov, firstly, we prove that the sequences lying on principal diagonals in the Eulerian triangle are log-concave, and thus unimodal. Then, we generalise this result to sequences lying on any finite ray in the Eulerian triangle. We also give recurrence relations, combinatorial interpretations, and some properties of those sequences.

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A Struwe type decomposition result for singular elliptic equation on compact Riemannian manifolds

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Résumé : Sur une variété Riemannienne compacte M de dimension $n \geq 3$, on considère l'équation de type Hardy-Sobolev suivante

$$\Delta_g u - \frac{h_\alpha}{\rho_p^2} u = |u|^{2^*-2} u \quad (1)$$

ou

$$\rho_p = \begin{cases} \text{dist}_g(p, x) & \text{if } x \in B(p, \delta_g) \\ \delta_g & \text{if } x \in M \setminus B(p, \delta_g) \end{cases}$$

Dans notre étude on s'intéresse à l'étude asymptotique c'est à dire le comportement d'une suite de solutions au voisinage de l'infinie avec énergie bornée.

Mots-Clefs : bubbles, critical Sobolev exponent

1 Introduction

L'exposé suivant a fait l'objet de la publication [1].

Struwe a introduit la notion de décomposition d'une suite de solutions sur \mathbb{R}^n , Dans [3] les auteurs ont étudié l'équation

$$\Delta_g u - h_\alpha u = |u|^{2^*-2} u$$

avec $h_\alpha \rightarrow h_\infty$ dans $L^p(M)$ et ils ont montré qu'ils ont un seul type de bulles due à l'exposant critique.

Pour notre équation (1) avec énergie grande, on a démontré qu'on a deux types de bulles l'une due à l'exposant critique et l'autre au potentiel de Hardy.

Grace au résultat de classification de solutions positives de Terracini, et par le changement d'échelle on a arrivé à construire les deux formes de bulles.

2 Résultat principal

La fonctionnelle associée de l'équation (1) est

$$I_\alpha(u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_M (|\nabla u|^2 - \frac{h_\alpha}{\rho^2} u^2) dv_g - \frac{1}{2^*} \int_M |u|^{2^*} dv_g$$

avec $u \in H_1^2(M)$

On définit les fonctionnelles suivantes

$$I_\infty(u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_M (|\nabla u|^2 - \frac{h_\infty}{\rho^2} u^2) dv_g - \frac{1}{2^*} \int_M |u|^{2^*} dv_g$$

$$G_\infty(u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (|\nabla u|^2 - \frac{h_\infty}{|x|^2} u^2) dv_g - \frac{1}{2^*} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u|^{2^*} dv_g$$

$u \in D^{1,2}(M)$

Pour $\alpha \in [0, \infty]$, et h_α une suite des fonctions continues sur M , qui vérifie les conditions suivantes

1. $|h_\alpha(x)| \leq C$, où C est une constante positive $\forall x \in M$ et pour tout $\alpha \in [0, \infty]$.
2. Il existe une fonction h_∞ tel que

$$\sup_M |h_\alpha(x) - h_\infty(x)| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{quand} \quad \alpha \rightarrow \infty. \quad (2)$$

3. $0 < h_\infty(p) < \frac{1}{K^2(n, 2, -2)}$

Sous les conditions de h_α , on obtient le résultat principal dans cet exposé:

Theorem 1 Soit (M, g) une variété Riemannienne compacte de $\dim M = n \geq 3$, h_α une suite de fonctions définies sur M qui vérifient les conditions (2). Soit u_α une suite de solutions faible de l'équation (1) avec énergie $\int_M |u_\alpha|^{2^*} dv_g \leq C, \forall \alpha$. Alors il existe $k \in \mathbb{N}$, une suite $R_m^i > 0, R_m^i \rightarrow 0, l \in \mathbb{N}$, une suite $\zeta_m^i > 0, \zeta_m^i \rightarrow 0$, des suites convergentes $x_m^i \rightarrow x_0^i \neq p \in M$, une solution $u_0 \in H_1^2(M)$ de l'équation limite, et $v_i \in D^{1,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ solution non triviale de l'équation

$$\Delta_{\mathbb{R}^n} u = |u|^{\frac{4}{n-2}} u$$

et $\vartheta_j \in D^{1,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ solutions non triviales de l'équation

$$\Delta_{\mathbb{R}^n} \vartheta - h(p) \frac{\vartheta}{|x|^2} = |\vartheta|^{\frac{4}{n-2}} \vartheta$$

toute suite de solutions u_α se décompose de la façon suivante :

$$u_\alpha = u_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k (R_m^i)^{\frac{2-n}{n}} (\exp_p^{|\cdot|^{-1}}(x)) v_i ((R_\alpha^i)^{|\cdot|^{-1}} \exp_p^{|\cdot|^{-1}}(x)) + \sum_{j=1}^l (\tau_m^j)^{\frac{2-n}{n}} \eta_r (\exp_{x_\alpha^j}^{|\cdot|^{-1}}(x)) v_j ((R_m^j)^{|\cdot|^{-1}} \exp_{x_\alpha^j}^{|\cdot|^{-1}}(x)) + W_\alpha$$

tel que $W_\alpha \rightarrow 0$ dans $H_1^2(M)$

$$J_\alpha(u) = J_\infty(u) + \sum_{i=1}^k G_\infty(v_i) + \sum_{j=1}^l G(v_j) + o(1)$$



3 Conclusion

Comme application de cette décomposition on a arrivé a démontré l'existence de solution pour une énergie grande, et on a termine l'étude de cette équation par la multiplicité des solutions (avec énergie grande).

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NEW IMPROVEMENT DIRECTION TO SOLVE LINEAR PROGRAMS WIYH HYBRID VARIABLES

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Resume : We develop an algorithm for solving such problem witch is capable of dealing with any number of variables in record time. Moreover it's start by any feasible solution. We construct an algorithm based on the choice of the new improvement direction, step along this direction and the procedure to change the support (basic set).

Keywords :Linear programming, sub-optimality criterion, ϵ -optimal solution, adaptive method.

1 Introduction

We propose to solve the following problem:

$$\begin{cases} z(x, y) = c^t x + q^t y \nabla \rightarrow \max, \\ Ax + Hy = b, \\ d^l \leq x \leq d^+, \\ y \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

We present a new approach, based on principles of the adaptive method of linear programming and constructive methods of optimization. Following the Gabasov-Kirillova approach, we introduce the concept of so-called support. After establishing an optimality criterion and a suboptimality criterion, we describe a scheme of the method. At the end, we present a results of the comparative numerical experiment by computer.

2 Optimality criterion and sub-optimality criterion

We assume that there exists a positive real number M as large as possible, such that

$$0 \leq y \leq M_{n_y}$$

with $M_{R^{n_y}}$ is a vector whose components are M , and we solve the following problem :

$$\begin{cases} z(x, y) = c^t x + q^t y \nabla \rightarrow \max, \\ Ax + Hy = b, \\ d^l \leq x \leq d^+, \\ 0 \leq y \leq M_{n_y}, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

and we define the sub-optimal estimation as¹:

$$\beta((x, y), (J_{x_B}, J_{y_B})) = \sum_{j \in J_x^+} E_{x_j} (x_j \nabla d_j^l) + \sum_{j \in J_x^-} E_{x_j} (x_j \nabla d_j^+) + \sum_{j \in J_y^+} E_{y_j} y_j + \sum_{j \in J_y^-} E_{y_j} (y_j \nabla M).$$

Theorem 1 *Let $\{(x, y), (J_{x_B}, J_{y_B})\}$ be a support feasible solution for (1). The following relations:*

$$\begin{cases} E_{x_j} \geq 0, & \text{for } x_j = d_j^l, \\ E_{x_j} \leq 0, & \text{for } x_j = d_j^+, \\ E_{x_j} = 0, & \text{for } d_j^l < x_j < d_j^+, \\ E_{y_j} \geq 0, & \text{for } y_j = 0, \\ E_{y_j} \leq 0, & \text{for } y_j = M, \\ E_{y_j} = 0, & \text{for } y_j > 0, \end{cases}$$

are sufficient for the optimality of the feasible solution (x, y) . Moreover, if $\{(x, y), (J_{x_B}, J_{y_B})\}$ is non-degenerate the relations above are necessary conditions as well.

Theorem 2 (The sub-optimality condition)

Given an $\epsilon > 0$. A feasible solution (x, y) is an ϵ -optimal if there exists a support (J_{x_B}, J_{y_B}) such that the value of sub-optimality satisfy the following inequality:

$$\beta((x, y), (J_{x_B}, J_{y_B})) \leq \epsilon$$

3 Conclusions

We present another computationally attractive approach to solving sparse linear programming problems with hybrid variables.

The numerical experiment proved that the adaptive method is better than Linprog in larger dimension as it deals with any kind of large problems.

An other particularity of our method is that it uses a suboptimal criterion which can stop the algorithm with a desired precision. It is effective, fast, simple, and permits a time reduction in the whole optimization process.

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¹We use the same notations and definitions as in the paper [5].

Uniqueness of solution of the unsteady filtration problem in heterogeneous porous media

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Résumé : On prouve l'unicité de la solution du problème d'évolution de la digue dans un domaine rectangulaire et hétérogène mouillé en bas et sèche en haut.

Mots-Clefs : Problème d'évolution de la digue, digue rectangulaire et hétérogène, unicité.

1 Introduction

Nous considérons la formulation faible du problème d'évolution de la digue définie par:

$$(P) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Trouver } (u, \chi) \in L^2(0, T; H^1(\Omega)) \times L^\infty(Q) \text{ telle que:} \\ u \geq 0, 0 \leq \chi \leq 1, u \cdot (1 - \chi) = 0 \quad \text{p.p. dans } Q \\ u = \phi \quad \text{sur } \Sigma_2 \\ \int_Q [a(x)(\nabla u + \chi e) \cdot \nabla \xi - (\alpha u + \chi)\xi_t] dx dt \\ \leq \int_\Omega (\chi_0(x) + \alpha u_0(x))\xi(x, 0) dx \\ \forall \xi \in H^1(Q), \xi = 0 \text{ sur } \Sigma_3, \xi \geq 0 \text{ sur } \Sigma_4, \xi(x, T) = 0 \text{ pour p.p. } x \in \Omega, \end{array} \right.$$

où α, T sont des nombres réels positifs, Ω est un ouvert borné de $\mathbb{R}^n (n \geq 2)$ avec frontière localement lipschitzienne $\partial\Omega = \Gamma_1 \cup \bar{\Gamma}_2, \Gamma_1 \cap \Gamma_2 = \emptyset, \Gamma_2$ relativement ouvert dans $\partial\Omega, Q = \Omega \times (0, T), e = (0, \dots, 0, 1) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ et $\phi \in C^{0,1}(\bar{Q})$ est une fonction positive. $\Sigma_1 = \Gamma_1 \times (0, T), \Sigma_2 = \Gamma_2 \times (0, T), \Sigma_3 = \Sigma_2 \cap \{\phi > 0\}$ et $\Sigma_4 = \Sigma_2 \cap \{\phi = 0\}$. u_0 et χ_0 sont des fonctions de la variable x appartenant à $L^\infty(\Omega)$ telles que $u_0 \geq 0$ et $0 \leq \chi_0 \leq 1$ p.p. dans Ω .

Pour p.p. $x \in \Omega, a(x) = (a_{ij}(x))_{ij}$ est une matrice carrée d'ordre n satisfaisant:

$$\forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n : \lambda |\xi|^2 \leq a(x) \cdot \xi \cdot \xi \quad \text{et} \quad |a(x) \cdot \xi| \leq \Lambda |\xi|, \quad \text{p.p. } x \in \Omega,$$

où λ et Λ sont deux constantes positives et pour une certaine constante positive \bar{H} :

$$\text{div}(a(x)e) \in L^2(\Omega) \quad \text{et} \quad \text{div}(a(x)e) \geq 0 \quad \text{p.p. } x \in \Omega.$$

L'unicité de la solution du problème d'évolution de la digue a été d'abord traitée par A. Torelli [4] et E. Dibenedetto et A. Friedam [2] dans le cas d'une digue homogène rectangulaire, respectivement, pour une formulation basée sur une inégalité quasi-variationnelle ainsi que pour la formulation (P) avec une digue mouillée au fond et sèche sur un voisinage de la partie supérieure (dans le second cas). L'unicité de la solution pour une digue homogène, dans le cas général avec

domaine à la géométrie générale, a été obtenue par J. Carrillo [1] par le moyen de la méthode de double variables, ce qui n'est pas évident a priori à adapter au cas hétérogène. Dans ce travail, on se place dans le cadre d'une digue hétérogène et rectangulaire. En premier lieu, nous allons construire une solution correspondant à une digue mouillée en bas et sèche en haut. Ensuite, on va prouver l'unicité de telle solution.

2 Préliminaires

On considère le cas d'une digue rectangulaire représentée par $\Omega = (0, L) \times (0, K)$, où $L, K > 0$, et $\Gamma_1 = [0, L] \times \{0\}$, $\Gamma_2 = (\{0\} \times [0, K]) \cup ([0, L] \times \{K\}) \cup (\{L\} \times [0, K])$.

On suppose aussi que

$$\begin{aligned} a(x)e &\in C^{0,1}(\overline{\Omega}), \\ \phi_0 &\leq \phi \leq \phi_1 \quad \text{sur } \Sigma_2, \end{aligned}$$

où ϕ_0 et ϕ_1 sont deux fonctions positives lipschitziennes sur $\overline{\Omega}$ et pour un certain $\epsilon_0 > 0$ assez petit

$$\begin{cases} \phi_0(0, x_2) = \phi_0(L, x_2) = (\epsilon_0 - x_2)^+ \\ \phi_1(0, x_2) = \phi_1(L, x_2) = (K - \epsilon_0 - x_2)^+ \\ \phi_0(x_1, K) = \phi_1(x_1, K) = 0. \end{cases}$$

En utilisant l'unique solution du problème de la digue dans le cas stationnaire correspondant à ϕ_0 et ϕ_1 , on peut construire une solution dans une digue mouillée jusqu'au niveau $x_2 = \epsilon_0$ et sèche au-dessus du niveau $x_2 = K - \epsilon_0$ et ceci sur tout l'intervalle $[0, T]$.

3 Unicité de la solution

On prouve que la solution obtenue dans la section précédente est unique. Notre méthode est inspirée d'une idée contenue dans [2] (dans le cas homogène) qui utilise des estimations a priori.

4 Conclusion

On a obtenu l'unicité de la solution du problème de filtration correspondant à une matrice de perméabilité non constante par une technique utilise des estimations a priori. Notre résultat d'unicité est nouveau dans le cadre hétérogène et rectangulaire.

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Nonlocal fractional differential equations with Hilfer fractional derivative in a Banach space

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Résumé : This paper studies the existence of solutions and some topological proprieties for nonlocal fractional differential equations of Hilfer type in Banach space by using noncompact measure method in the weighted space of continuous functions. The main result is illustrated with the aid of an example.

Mots-Clefs : Nonlocal initial value problem, Hilfer fractional derivative, Measure of non-compactness, Condensing map.

1 Introduction

We consider a class of nonlocal initial value problem of the following Hilfer type fractional differential equation described by the form

$$D_{0+}^{\alpha,\beta} x(t) = f(t, x), \quad t \in (0, b], \quad (1)$$

$$I_{0+}^{1|\gamma} x(0) = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i x(\tau_i), \quad \alpha \leq \gamma = \alpha + \beta \nabla \alpha \beta, \quad \tau_i \in (0, b], \quad (2)$$

where the two parameter family of fractional derivative $D^{\alpha,\beta}$ denote the left-sided Hilfer fractional derivative introduced in [6, 7], $0 < \alpha < 1$, $0 \leq \beta \leq 1$. The operator $I_{0+}^{1|\gamma}$ denotes the left-sided Riemann-Liouville fractional integral, the state $x(\cdot)$ takes value in a Banach space E , $f : (0, b] \times E \rightarrow E$ will be specified in later sections. τ_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ are pre-fixed points satisfying $0 < \tau_1 \leq \dots \leq \tau_m < b$ and $\Gamma(\gamma) \neq \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \tau_i$ where $\Gamma(\gamma) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{1|\gamma} e^{|\gamma} x dx$.

Physically, (2) says that some initial measurements were made at the times 0 and τ_i , $i = 1, \dots, k$, and the observer uses this previous information in their model. This type of situation can lead us to a better description of the phenomenon. For example, [5], Deng consider the phenomenon of diffusion of a small amount of gas in a tube and assume that the diffusion is observed via the surface of the tube. The nonlocal condition allows additional measurement which is more precise than the measurement just at $t = 0$.

Our main aim in this work is extend the result given in [10], by using a fixed point principle for condensing maps combined with Browder-Gupta approach in general setting, namely when the function right-hand side has values in infinite dimensional Banach space.

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Approche bayésienne dans l'estimation de la densité des données heavy tailed à support non négatif

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Résumé : Nous considérons le problème d'estimation de la densité à noyau associé BS-PE des données heavy tailed à support non négatif. Notre travail consiste à sélectionner le paramètre de lissage h par l'approche bayésienne. Les performances de l'estimateur en utilisant l'approche bayésienne sont comparées par simulation et par des données réelles avec la méthode classique UCV en utilisant le critère de comparaison ISE .

Mots-Clefs : Approche bayésienne; Données heavy tailed; Estimation de la densité; Noyau BS-PE.

1 Introduction

Dans ce travail, on s'intéresse à l'estimation de la densité des données heavy tailed à support non négatif [4]. Ce type de données nécessite des méthodes spéciales en raison de leurs caractéristiques spécifiques qui sont la décroissance lente vers zéro et les observations rares dans la queue. Comme les méthodes paramétriques ne répondent pas aux caractéristiques de ce type de données, la méthode non paramétrique du noyau est proposée. L'efficacité de cette dernière dépend du choix de ses deux paramètres, le noyau K et le paramètre de lissage h . Les noyaux les plus utilisés dans la littérature sont les noyaux symétriques comme le noyau gaussien et le noyau Epanechnikov pour des densités à support non borné. Cependant, lorsqu'on veut estimer des densités à support non borné, l'estimateur à noyau classique devient non consistant, à cause des effets de bord. Ce problème est dû à l'utilisation des noyaux symétriques qui assignent un poids en dehors du support lorsque le lissage est pris en compte près du bord. Pour remédier à ce problème, les noyaux asymétriques ont été proposés voir, Chen(2000)(noyau gamma et gamma modifié) [1], Scaillet (2004)(noyau inverse et réciproque inverse gaussien) [3], Marchant et al.(2013)(noyau GBS(BS, BS-PE et BS-t))[2], ...

Les performances de l'estimateur de la densité à noyau associé dépendent crucialement du paramètre de lissage qui contrôle la qualité de lissage de l'estimateur. Des méthodes classiques ont été proposées pour le choix du paramètre de lissage, la famille des validations croisées, elles sont intéressantes en pratique car elles se laissent guider seulement par les observations. Cependant, l'inconvénient de ces méthodes c'est qu'elles ont tendance à fournir des estimateurs sous ou sur lissés lorsque les données sont de petite ou moyenne taille ou encore lorsqu'on veut estimer des fonctions complexes. Alors, pour remédier à ce problème, l'approche bayésienne a été proposée.

L'objectif de ce travail est d'améliorer l'estimateur à noyau asymétrique de paramètre de lissage h en utilisant le noyau asymétrique BS-PE et l'approche bayésienne pour la sélection du paramètre de lissage, cette dernière sera comparée avec l'approche classique validation croisée non biaisée UCV en se basant sur le critère de comparaison ISE .

2 Estimateur à noyau associé BS-PE

Soit X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n un échantillon de variable aléatoire de fonction de densité inconnue f , l'estimateur à noyau associé introduit par Chen(1999) est donné par:

$$\hat{f}_h(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n K_{x,h}(X_i) \quad (1)$$

où $h > 0$ est le paramètre de dispersion autour de la cible x , et K est le noyau associé. Le choix du noyau dépend non seulement du support des données mais aussi du type de données comme par exemple:

les données qui se caractérisent par une queue ou par un pôle. Comme dans notre travail on s'intéresse aux données qui se caractérisent par une queue, d'après Marchant et al(2013) le noyau qui est approprié à ce type de données est le noyau $BS - PE$ de paramètre $\nu = 2$ qui est défini comme suit:

$$K_{x,h}(X) = \frac{\nu}{2^{\frac{1}{2\nu}} \Gamma(\frac{1}{2\nu}) \sqrt{4h}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{xX}} + \sqrt{\frac{x}{X^3}} \right) \exp \left(\frac{-1}{2h\nu} \left(\frac{X}{x} + \frac{x}{X} - 2 \right) \right), \nu > 0 \quad (2)$$

l'estimateur de la densité associé au noyau $BS - PE$ est donné par:

$$\hat{f}_h(x) = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\nu}{2^{\frac{1}{2\nu}} \Gamma(\frac{1}{2\nu}) \sqrt{4h}} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{xX_i}} + \sqrt{\frac{x}{X_i^3}} \right) \exp \left(\frac{-1}{2h\nu} \left(\frac{X_i}{x} + \frac{x}{X_i} - 2 \right) \right)$$

3 Méthode de sélection du paramètre de lissage

3.1 Méthode de validation croisée non biaisée(UCV)

Le principe de la méthode de validation croisée non biaisée (UCV) est de sélectionner le paramètre de lissage h par la minimisation du critère ISE (Interger Square Error) donné par:

$$ISE(h) = \int (\hat{f}_h(x) - f(x))dx = \int \hat{f}_h^2(x)dx - 2 \int \hat{f}_h(x)f(x)dx + \int f^2(x)dx$$

puisque $\int f^2(x)dx$ ne dépend pas du paramètre de lissage h . la valeur optimal de h_{UCV} est

$$h_{UCV} = \arg \min_h UCV(h) = \arg \min_h \left(\int \hat{f}_h^2(x)dx - 2 \int \hat{f}_h(x)f(x)dx \right), \text{ où}$$

$$UCV(h) = \int \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n K_{x,h}(X_i) \right]^2 dx - \frac{2}{n(n-1)} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{i \neq j} K_{X_i,h}(X_j)$$

3.2 Approche bayésienne

Nous allons proposer l'approche bayésienne pour la sélection du paramètre de lissage. Dans cette approche on supposera que h est une variable aléatoire de la loi à priori $\pi(h)$. A partir de la formule de bayes l'estimateur de la loi à posteriori de h prend la forme suivante:

$$\hat{\pi}(h/x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \frac{\hat{\pi}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n/h)\pi(h)}{\hat{\pi}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)}$$

où $\hat{\pi}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n/h) = \prod_{i=1}^n \hat{f}_h(x_i)$ et $\hat{\pi}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \int \hat{\pi}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n/h)\pi(h)dh$

on raisonne proportionnellement car le calcul de $\hat{\pi}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ est très difficile voir même impossible. La loi à posteriori est alors proportionnelle au produit de la loi à priori et la vraisemblance.

$$\hat{\pi}(h/x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \propto \hat{\pi}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n/h)\pi(h).$$

Sous la fonction quadratique l'estimateur de bayes de h est la moyenne de la loi à posteriori donnée par:

$$\hat{h} = \int h \hat{\pi}(h/x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) dh.$$

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IV. Communications murales (Posters)

Well-posedness and exponential stability for a wave equation with nonlocal time-delay condition

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Résumé : We consider in this work a wave equation with a integral conditions of the 1st kind forms. We study the well-posedness and exponential stability. Through semigroup theory we prove the well-posedness by the Hille-Yosida theorem and the exponential stability exploring the dissipative properties of the linear operator associated to damped model using the Gearhart-Huang-Pruss theorem.

Mots-Clefs : Well-posedness; exponential stability; wave equation; semigroup

1 Introduction

Let $\Omega = (0, 1)$ be an interval in \mathbb{R} , $(x, t) \in \Omega \times (0, \infty)$ and a, b, c be positive constants. We denote by $u = u(x, t)$ the small transversal displacements of x at the time t . The wave equation with frictional damping is modeled by

$$u_{tt} - au_{xx} + bu_t + cu_t(t - \tau) = 0. \quad (1)$$

Nonlocal time-delayed wave equation forms the center of this work. We define the nonlocal time-delay integral of the 1st kind condition by

$$\int_0^c F(s)u_t(x, t - s)ds. \quad (2)$$

In this work we use a different approach by semigroup technique and we prove the well-posedness and exponential stability for a wave equation with frictional damping and nonlocal time-delayed condition.

This article is organized as follows. In section 2, we present some notation and assumptions needed to establish the well-posedness. In section 3, we prove the exponential stability using the Gearhart-Huang-Pruss theorem.

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Conditional density estimation for functional stationary ergodic data under random censorship.

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Résumé : In this work, we investigate the estimator of conditional density function of a randomly censored scalar response variable given a functional random covariate, whenever a stationary ergodic data are considered. The pointwise of the kernel estimate of this model is established.

Mots-Clefs : Nonparametric estimation, conditional density estimation, functional data, censored data.

1 Introduction

The functional statistics become more and more important in statistical research. This field has received much attention in the last few years, particularly with Ramsay and Silverman [3].

Consider $(T_i)_{i \geq 1}$ a sequence of independent and identically distributed (i.i.d.) random variables, and suppose that they form a strictly stationary sequence of lifetimes. In the censorship situations, the lifetime T_i may not be directly observable. Instead, we observe only censored lifetimes of items under study. We assume that there exists a sample of i.i.d. censoring random variable (r.v) $(C_i)_{i \geq 1}$ with common unknown continuous distribution function (df) G .

In the censored data, the observed random variables are not couples (T_i, X_i) , but rather the triplets (Y_i, δ_i, X_i) with

$$Y_i = \min\{T_i, C_i\} \text{ and } \delta_i = \mathbf{1}_{T_i \leq C_i}, 1 \leq i \leq n,$$

Where $\mathbf{1}_A$ denotes the indicator function of the set A .

2 The model

Consider (X, T) be $E \times \mathbb{R}$ -valued random elements, where E is semi-metric space with a semi-metric d , and T takes values in \mathbb{R} . The Kernel type estimator of the conditional density $f(t|x)$ adapted for censorship model is given by :

$$\tilde{f}_n(t|x) = \frac{h_H^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\delta_i}{G(Y_i)} K(h_K^{-1}d(x, X_i)) H(h_H^{-1}(t \nabla Y_i))}{\sum_{i=1}^n K(h_K^{-1}d(x, X_i))}. \quad (1)$$

In practice $\bar{G}(\cdot) = 1 \nabla G(\cdot)$ is unknown, hence it is impossible to use the estimator (1). Then, we replace $\bar{G}(\cdot)$ by its Kaplan and Meier (1958) estimate $\bar{G}_n(\cdot)$ given by

$$\bar{G}_n(t) = 1 \nabla G_n(t) = \begin{cases} \prod_{i=1}^n \left(1 \nabla \frac{1 \nabla \delta_{(i)}}{n \nabla i + 1} \right)^{\mathbf{1}_{\{Y_{(i)} \leq t\}}}, & \text{if } t < Y_{(n)}; \\ 0, & \text{if } t \geq Y_{(n)}, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where $Y_{(1)} < Y_{(2)} < \dots < Y_{(n)}$ are the order statistics of Y_i and $\delta_{(i)}$ is the non-censoring indicator corresponding to $Y_{(i)}$.

Therefore, feasible estimator of the conditional density function $f(t|x)$ is given by

$$\hat{f}_n(t|x) = \frac{h_H^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\delta_i}{\bar{G}_n(Y_i)} K(h_K^{-1}d(x, X_i)) H(h_H^{-1}(t \nabla Y_i))}{\sum_{i=1}^n K(h_K^{-1}d(x, X_i))}. \quad (3)$$

The functions K and H are kernels, and $h_K = h_{K,n}$ (resp. $h_H = h_{H,n}$) is a sequence of positive real numbers which goes to zero as n tends to infinity.

3 Main results

Theorem 1 *Under some hypotheses, we have as n goes to infinity*

$$\sup_{t \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{R}}} |\hat{f}_n(t|x) \nabla f(t|x)| = O_{a.s.}(h_K^{b_1} + h_H^{b_2}) + O_{a.s.}\left(\sqrt{\frac{\log n}{nh_H \phi(h_K)}}\right), \quad (4)$$

where $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{R}}$ is a compact subset of \mathbb{R} .

4 Conclusion

In this work, we examine conditional density estimation for functional stationary ergodic data under random censorship, the pointwise almost complete convergence of the kernel estimator with rate are presented under some mild conditions.

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Parametric estimation through Refined Descriptive sampling

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Résumé : Refined Descriptive sampling (RDS) is a sampling method that can be used to produce input values for estimation of parameters of functions of output variables. The simple random sampling (SRS) is the traditional technique for selecting such input variables. In this paper, we prove that the variance of RDS estimator is lower than that of SRS estimator in Monte Carlo simulation.

Mots-Clefs : Simulation; Monte Carlo Methods; Variance reduction

1 Introduction

Let us suppose having a system with no mathematical solution and its stochastic behavior depends on a random vector $\mathbf{X} \in R^K$ having K independent components X_1, \dots, X_K , which we refer to as input variables. A logical model is built in a simulation study and used as a vehicle for experimentation. Then, experiments are carried out on the model and unknown parameters of the output random variables of interest are estimated. Very often, we want to estimate the expected value of some measures of performance of the system being studied, given by the function $h(\mathbf{X})$ denoted by $Y \in R$. Thus, the problem is to find the best estimator of the integral I such that $I = \int_{[0,1]^K} h(\mathbf{X}) d\mathbf{X}$ which is the expected value of $h(\mathbf{X})$.

Monte Carlo (MC) integration has the advantage of applicability but it generates estimation errors that are commonly obtained via independent and identically distributed sampling.

In this paper, RDS as the best sampling method is examined and compared to SRS with respect to the mean of the output random variable, when the input variables are independent. And we prove asymptotically that the variance of RDS estimator is lower than that of SRS, for any function h having finite second moment.

2 The estimator of SRS

When SRS method is used the estimator of the integral I is given by

$$\hat{I}_{SRS} = \hat{I}(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_N) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N Y_i$$

3 The Estimator Of RDS

When RDS method is used the estimator of the integral I is given by

$$\widehat{I}_{RDS} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^{p_j} h(F^{j-1}(R_i^j))$$

4 The asymptotic variance of \widehat{I}_{RDS}

If $Eh^2 < +\infty$ and if $\exists p_j \rightarrow +\infty$ then, the asymptotic variance of \widehat{I}_{RDS} is given by

$$Var(\widehat{I}_{RDS}) = Var(\widehat{I}_{SRS}) + \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{j=1}^m (p_j \nabla 1) [K(Eh)^2 \nabla \sum_{k=1}^K \int_{[0,1[} (g_k(x))^2 dF_k(x) + O(p_j^{-1})]$$

Theorem 1 If $Eh^2 < +\infty$ and if $\exists p_j \rightarrow +\infty$ then,

$$Var(\widehat{I}_{RDS}) \leq Var(\widehat{I}_{SRS})$$

5 Conclusion

We have proved asymptotically, in case of independent input variables, that the variance of RDS estimator of the mean of the output variable, is less than that of SRS, when the function h has a finite second moment.

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A new covering method for global optimization

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Résumé : In this paper a method for solving the global optimization problems where the objective function is only continuous (not necessarily differentiable or Lipschitzian) is presented. It is based on the generation of parametrized curves combined with the Evtushenko algorithm. It is established that this method converges in a finite number of iterations to the global minimum within a prescribed accuracy $\varepsilon > 0$. To accelerate the corresponding mixed algorithm we have incorporated a new stochastic local search inspired from the Hooke and Jeeves algorithm. Numerical experiments are performed on some typical test problems and the detailed numerical results show that the algorithm is promising

Mots-Clefs : Global optimization, stochastic local optimization, reducing transformation, Evtushenko's algorithm.

In this paper we consider the following bound constrained global optimization problem of the form:

$$f^* = \min_{x \in X} f(x). \quad (P)$$

where the objective function $f(x) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is only continuous and $X = \prod_{i=1}^n [a_i, b_i] \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ with a_i, b_i are real numbers for $i = 1, \dots, n$. We suggest here an algorithm which converges in a finite number of evaluation points and less demanding in terms of properties of the objective function. Our method is based on the generation of curves that suitably scan the domain X and combined with two optimization techniques: a deterministic global optimization method and a stochastic local search one. The main component of the algorithm is a coupling of the Alienor reducing transformation technique [1] with the one-dimensional Evtushenko algorithm [2]. However, due to the fact that f is only continuous, thus apt to violent variations with a large number of local extrema, we add an ingredient to quicken our algorithm: a new Stochastic Local Search method (SLS). The latter is inspired by the Hooke and Jeeves deterministic local optimization method [3]. This allows to explore promising regions with a moderate generation of evaluation points. The proposed method will be called RTESSL (Reducing -Transformation-Evtushenko-Stochastic Local Search). To the best of our knowledge, the use of several different α -dense curves is new compared to the classical Alienor method.

Our approach is essentially based on the following result.

Theorem 1 *A real function f defined on a compact set X of \mathbb{R}^n is continuous if and only if $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ there exists a constant $K > 0$ such that $\forall x, y \in X$*

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq K \|x - y\| + \varepsilon. \quad (1)$$

A drawback of the above theorem is that there are no specific means to recover the constant K . The idea in our approach is to construct a suitable strictly increasing sequence of real numbers $(K_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}^*}$, tending to infinity with $K_1 > 0$, such that for $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists j_0 \in \mathbb{N}^*$ with $|f(x) \nabla f(y)| \leq K_{j_0} \|x \nabla y\| + \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$, $\forall x, y \in X$. The constant K_{j_0} guaranties the convergence of the algorithm towards its global minimum in a finite number of iterations (within the prescribed accuracy $\varepsilon > 0$).

The RTESLS method performs a series of applications of the coupled Alienor-Evtushenko algorithm by changing successively the parameters K_1, K_2, \dots , until obtaining the global minimum. At the step j , the Alienor method generates a simple curve (without double points) well spread over X and α_j -dense with parameter α_j depending on K_j . Then the Evtushenko algorithm, which has a variable steplength that also depends on the constant K_j and on the record obtained during the $(j \nabla 1)$ preceding steps, improves the value of the objective function on this curve. The stochastic local search comes in when a new record obtained by Alienor-Evtushenko is well lower than the preceding one. This allows further improvements of the values of f and consequently increasing the steplength in the combined algorithm.

It is clear that this theoretical approach can be inefficient if the constant

$$K_\varepsilon = \inf \left\{ K > 0 \mid |f(x) \nabla f(y)| \leq K \|x \nabla y\| + \frac{\varepsilon}{4}, \forall x, y \in X \right\} \quad (2)$$

is too large, since in this case the algorithm will generate an excessive number of evaluation points of f before reaching the global minimum. But if f possesses a global minimiser in a region of X where the rate of variation of f is moderate, the global minimum can be obtained (by the SLS method) with an acceptable number of evaluation points even if K_ε takes a large value. Indeed, the algorithm approaches the solution well before the sequence K_1, K_2, \dots reaches K_ε . Note that this is anyway the case for Lipschitzian optimization with too big a constant where the Lipschitzian methods become inefficient, due to the important number of evaluation points. In this situation, we can call upon probabilistic methods, but the minimum can only be detected with a certain probability.

The RTESLS algorithm begins by generating curves which may not at the start be sufficiently dense in X , but given α each one passes uniformly through the regions of X . As the parameters K_1, K_2, \dots increase, the corresponding curves become progressively denser and therefore enhancing the possibility to pass by an attraction zone of a global minimiser. As soon as the Alienor-Evtushenko algorithm descends appreciably when recording a point belonging to a curve in an attraction zone, the local stochastic search comes in to try to reach the global minimiser.

One advantage in the mixed Alienor-Evtushenko algorithm is that it generates a sequence of points which is dense enough in the regions where f takes small values and much less dense elsewhere. This can be performed since the algorithm steplength is not fix but depends on the region containing the feasible point to evaluate: it increases with the value of the function at this point.

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Le graphe de voisinage pour le calcul de confiance en auto-apprentissage

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Résumé : La complexité ainsi que le coût de l'étiquetage manuel des données posent un besoin croissant d'automatiser les tâches requérant une expertise humaine. Cependant, la mise en œuvre du semi-supervisé est devenue cruciale, son avantage réside sur le fait qu'il requiert une faible quantité étiquetée d'informations. En effet, le graphe de voisinage est une technique très utilisée pour mesurer la proximité entre les données étiquetées et les données non étiquetées. Particulièrement pour mesurer le degré de confiance en classification semi-supervisé par auto-apprentissage. Le présent travail a pour objectif d'analyser la fiabilité du graphe calculé sur plusieurs niveaux de construction et son impact sur les résultats de la classification.

Mots-Clefs : Classification semi-supervisée, auto-apprentissage, graphe de voisinage.

1 Contexte et problématique

L'apprentissage semi-supervisé est un régime d'apprentissage qui s'inspire de la façon dont les systèmes naturels comme les êtres humains apprennent en présence de données étiquetées et non étiquetées. Généralement, l'apprentissage automatique a été étudié soit dans un contexte non supervisé où toutes les données d'apprentissage sont non étiquetées, ou dans un contexte supervisé où toutes les données d'apprentissage sont étiquetées. L'apprentissage semi-supervisé présente un grand intérêt dans l'exploration de données, car il utilise des données non étiquetées qui sont facilement disponibles sur scène pour améliorer les tâches d'apprentissage supervisé, particulièrement lorsque les données étiquetées sont rares ou coûteuses à obtenir.

L'auto-apprentissage est caractérisé par le fait que le processus semi-supervisé utilise les prédictions d'une seule fonction de prédiction f , cette prédiction est estimée par une mesure de confiance pour enrichir la base étiquetée que par les données de confiance.

Dans ce travail, nous proposons de réaliser une étude approfondie par l'application de l'algorithme *RVCOSSET* [1] en analysant les niveaux de construction du graphe de voisinage, dans l'objectif de déterminer l'impact du graphe obtenu sur le calcul de confiance en auto-apprentissage.

2 Graphe de voisinage en auto-apprentissage

Dans l'auto-apprentissage, un classifieur est d'abord généré par une faible quantité de données étiquetées. Le classifieur est ensuite utilisé pour classer les données non étiquetées. Les points

nouvellement labellisés avec le plus grand degré de confiance sont ajoutés à l'ensemble d'apprentissage. Le classifieur est reconstruit sur l'ensemble de ces nouvelles données. La clef du succès de l'auto-apprentissage réside dans la fiabilité du calcul de confiance.

Dans ce travail, nous nous basons sur le graphe de voisinage pour mesurer le degré de confiance, nous reprenons l'algorithme R-COSET [1] et nous rajoutons un niveau au graphe pour améliorer la confiance de classification.

Le graphe de voisinage est un outil issu de la géométrie computationnelle qui a été exploité dans de nombreuses applications d'apprentissage automatique. Par définition un graphe de voisinage $G = (S, E)$ associé à un ensemble de données dont les sommets "S" composent l'ensemble des arêtes "E". Chaque donnée dans un graphe de voisinage est représentée par des sommets, il existe des arêtes entre les sommets x_i et x_j si la distance entre ces derniers satisfait l'équation 1.

$$(x_i, x_j) \in E \Leftrightarrow \text{dist}(x_i, x_j) \leq \max(\text{dist}(x_i, x_k), \text{dist}(x_j, x_k)), \forall x_k \in \mathbb{T}, k \neq i, j. \quad (1)$$

Avec : $\text{dist}(x_i, x_j)$: la distance entre x_i et x_j .

Dans l'algorithme R-COSET, les auteurs ont proposé de construire deux niveaux du graphe de voisinage pour la mesure de confiance. Cependant, nous proposons un troisième niveau du graphe de voisinage en suivant le même principe de R-COSET. La figure 1 illustre un exemple du graphe calculé sur une donnée X_1 , plus les données du graphe sont de même classes, plus X_1 est considéré comme une donnée de confiance.

Dans la partie résultat, nous avons réalisé une étude expérimentale sur un ensemble de données de problèmes de classification binaire, provenant du dépôt d'UCI (tableau 1).

Dans le tableau 1, nous présentons le taux de classification en supposant que 20% de données comme étiquetées et le reste non étiqueter.

La comparaison entre l'algorithme *R-COSET* et l'*Approche proposée* montre que la proposition donne de meilleurs résultats de classification, ce qui confirme l'efficacité de sélection des données de confiance en d'auto-apprentissage. Comme exemple, nous observons une amélioration de 5,5% pour la base Ovarian.

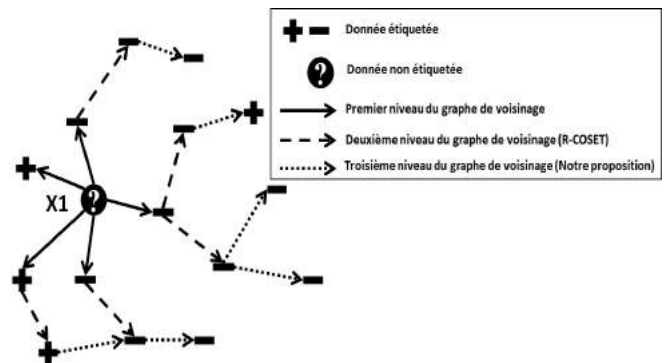


FIGURE 1 – Le diagramme de contributions des variables pour les composantes principales.

Bases	#instances	R-COSET	Approche proposée
Colon	62	58,18	60,90
Hepatitis	155	76,98	78,86
Leukemia	72	72,30	73,07
Ovarian	54	76,66	82,22

TABLE 1 – Performances de classification.

3 Conclusion

Le succès des approches d'auto-apprentissage réside dans la manière de choisir des prédictions avec une confiance élevée, l'utilisation du graphe de voisinage relatif est fortement recommandée dans ce domaine. Le niveau de construction du graphe joue un impact important sur la mesure de confiance, comme a été démontré dans la partie expérimentale. Le troisième niveau de construction a donné une meilleure performance que deux niveaux de construction.

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Global phase portrait of class of polynomial differential systems

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Résumé : We classify the global phase portraits in the Poincaré disc of the generalized differential systems (1)

$$\dot{x} = -y, \quad \dot{y} = x + axy^6 + bx^3y^4 + dx^7,$$

which are symmetric with respect to both axes of coordinates. Moreover using the averaging theory up to third order, we study the cyclicity of the center located at the origin of coordinates, i.e. how many limit cycles can bifurcate from the origin of coordinates of the previous differential system when we perturb it inside the class of all polynomial differential systems of degree 7.

Mots-Clefs : phase portrait, cyclicity, limit cycle, averaging method

1 Introduction

Two classical and difficult problems of the qualitative theory of planar polynomial differential systems are the characterization of their centers, and the study of their cyclicity, i.e. how many limit cycles can bifurcate from a center when we perturb it inside a given class of polynomial differential systems. Of course, this kind of bifurcation is called in the literature a Hopf bifurcation. In this work we deal with planar polynomial differential systems of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= -y, \\ \dot{y} &= x + Q_n(x, y). \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

having a center at the origin, being $Q_n(x, y)$ a homogeneous polynomial of degree n . As usual the dot in system (1) denotes derivative with respect an independent variable t usually called the time. Systems of this form were called by Giné [5] Kukles homogeneous systems. In 1999 Volokitin and Ivanov conjectured that the systems (1) have a center at the origin if and only if they are symmetric with respect to one of the coordinate axes. For $n = 2$ and $n = 3$, the authors of the conjecture knew that it holds. Giné [5] in 2002 proved the conjecture for $n = 4$ and $n = 5$. Giné et al. [6] proved the conjecture for all n under an additional assumption, that the authors believe that it is redundant. In this work we consider the class of polynomial differential systems (1) for $n = 7$ which are symmetric with respect to the both axes. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur id, vulputate

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2 Main Results

Theorem 1 *The perturbed polynomial differential systems of system (1) have seven global phase portraits topologically non equivalent in the Poincaré disc.*

Theorem 2 *For $|\epsilon| \neq 0$ sufficiently small the maximum number of small amplitude limit cycles of the perturbed differential system of system (1) bifurcating from the periodic solutions of the center (1) is*

- (a) 0 if the first order average function f_1 is non-zero,
- (b) 0 if $f_1 = 0$ and the second order average function f_2 is non-zero,
- (c) 1 if $f_1 = f_2 = 0$ and the third order average function f_3 is non-zero,

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A new approach of stochastic integral with respect to sub fractional Brownian motion

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Abstract : The aim of this work is to present a new approach of integration to non adapted stochastic process with respect to sub-fractional Brownian motion based on Ayed and Kuo's approach by decomposing integrand as a product of instantly independent part and adapted part. The evaluation points are taken to be the right endpoint and the left endpoint, respectively.

Keywords : Stochastic integral, sub-fractional Brownian motion, instantly independent process, non adapted process.

1 Introduction

In 1944 K.Itô was the first who defined stochastic integral:

$$I(f) = \int_0^T f(t)dB(t) = \lim_{\|\Delta_n\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(t_{i-1})(B_i - B_{i-1}) \quad (1)$$

In fact, the integrand $f(t)$ will be a square integrable adapted stochastic process w.r.t the natural filtration $\mathcal{F}_t; t \geq 0$ of the brownian motion $B_t; t \geq 0$.

In the 1976 International Symposium on Stochastic Differential Equations at Kyoto, K. Itô raised the question on how to define a stochastic integral:

$$\int_0^t B(1)dB(s), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1 \quad (2)$$

Itô's idea in [4] is to enlarge the filtration by letting \mathcal{G}_t be the field generated by \mathcal{F}_t and $B(1)$, ie $\mathcal{G}_t = \sigma\{\mathcal{F}_t, B(1)\}$, then $B(1)$ is adapted to \mathcal{G}_t and B_t is a \mathcal{G}_t -quasimartingale.

Therefore, we can define $\int_0^t B(1)dB(s)$ as integral w.r.t. quasimartingale.

2 New approach of Integral

In order to define the extension of Itô integral to non adapted (or anticipating) processes, We propose firstly the definition of instantly independent process.

Definition 1 We say that a stochastic process $g(t)$ is instantly independent with respect to the filtration \mathcal{F}_t if for each $t \in [0, T]$, the random variable $g(t)$ and the σ -field \mathcal{F}_t are independent.

Theorem 1 If a stochastic process $X(t)$ is both instantly independent and adapted to some filtration $\mathcal{F}_t; t \geq 1$, then $X(t)$ must be a deterministic function.

The key idea of Kuo and Ayed is the evaluation point of for the instantly independent process in the Riemann sums. Theorem 1 allows to take right end point to evaluate the instantly independent part. This lead to Ayed and Kuo's definition of the new integral [1].

Definition 2 Let $B(t)$ a Brownian motion, for an adapted stochastic process $f(t)$ with respect to the filtration \mathcal{F}_t and an instantly independent stochastic process $g(t)$ with respect to the same filtration, we define the stochastic integral of $f(t)g(t)$ to be the limit:

$$\int_a^b f(t)g(t)dB(t) = \lim_{\|\Delta_n\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(t_{i-1})g(t_i)(B_i - B_{i-1}) \quad (3)$$

provided that the limit in probability exists.

Through the previous technic, we try to develop this type of integral with respect sub-fractional Brownian motion $S_t^k; t \geq 0$ (for details of process, see [3]) which is defined as the stochastic integral of a time-dependent kernel K^* with respect to a standard Brownian motion [6].

$$\int_0^T \varphi(t)dS^k(t) = \int_0^T (K_k^* \varphi)(t)dB(t) \quad (4)$$

with $K_k^* \varphi \in L^2([0, T])$

Definition 3 Let $S^k(t)$ a sub-fractional Brownian motion with $k > 0$, for an adapted stochastic process $f(t)$ with respect to the filtration \mathcal{F}_t and an instantly independent stochastic process $g(t)$ with respect to the same filtration, we define the stochastic integral of $f(t)g(t)$ to be the limit:

$$\int_a^b f(t)g(t)dS^k(t) = \lim_{\|\Delta_n\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n (\Psi_1^k f)(t_{i-1})(\Psi_2^k g)(t_i)(B_{t_i} - B_{t_{i-1}}) \quad (5)$$

provided that the limit in probability exists.

Where Ψ_1^k and Ψ_2^k are two operators that we try to calculate by developing integral formula (4) for an adapted process $f(t)$ and instantly independent process $g(t)$.

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Single Index regression model with functional response

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Résumé : We consider single index model where the mean regression between Y and X is given by a function $g(\langle \theta, X \rangle)$ involving an unknown parameter θ . In this model the response variable Y is one dimensional and is subject to random right censoring, the factor X is a function space valued random variable and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is its inner product. We suppose that the parameter θ is such that $\theta = \sum_{i=1}^d \theta_i e_i$ where e_i are the eigenvectors of the covariance operator C_X of the random variable X and d is finite. Following the papers by Lopez O. et al. (Bernoulli 19(3), 721-747, 2013), Van Keilegom, I., Akritas, M.G. and Veraverbeke, N. (2001) we define estimators of different functions that define the model then we consider properties of least square estimators of the parameter θ .

Mots-Clefs : Semi-parametric regression, KaplanMeier estimator, Single-index models , Least Square Estimators

Canny's edge detector improvement for retinal layer segmentation in SD-OCT images

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Abstract: Since, manual segmentation is often a tedious and time-consuming task, automatic segmentation is challenging. In this work, we propose a segmentation method based on modified Canny edge detection to extract automatically the different retinal layers in healthy SD-OCT images. The obtained results have been evaluated by comparing them with expert's manual segmentation. These results show that our method allows to segment precisely six retinal layers with a low error rate.

Keywords— *optical coherence tomography, automatic segmentation, canny edge detection, quantitative evaluation.*

1 Introduction

The retinal structure segmentation is a hard task that faces major problems. Firstly, OCT images suffer from speckle noise, which decreases the image quality and complicates its analysis. Secondly, the difficulty of distinguishing between retinal regions because of their intensity variation convergence. Then, the problem of the low contrast due to the blood vessels shadows causing a loss of information. These entire characteristics make the retinal layers segmentation a very difficult task. Therefore, a number of OCT image segmentation approaches have been described in the literature. They can be classified into two categories. In first, the retinal layers boundaries are determined using intensity variation [1–3] and adaptive-thresholding [4] based methods. However, these methods may produce erroneous results when there is blood vessel or noise present. The adopted methods in the second category use more complex approaches such as contour active and graph theory to detect retinal layers [5-6]. But they have the limitations of initial points manual predetermination and computing complexity, making the real-time implementation process hard. This paper presents an automatic approach for retinal boundaries detection in healthy OCT images using improved Canny edges detector. Our method is based on gradient information, which can be considered as the optimal solution to solve the miss information problem resulting from the use of purely local intensities. It can provide meaning information by using a large kernel size. As a result, the missed information is accurately restored because our process has considered neighboring information. The rest of this paper is organized as follows. As a first step, we describe the database used in our work. Following this, we present the basic steps of our proposed method, as well as the calculation of the relevant parameters. Finally, the last section provides some test results and comparisons.

2 Experimental methods

In this section, we will present the main steps of our process to detect the retinal layers for healthy subjects.

2.1. Data base discernption: The database collection was carried out in clinic LAZOUNI, Tlemcen. It contains 197 gray scale OCT images from 124 healthy and 73 pathological patients (macular hole, age-related macular degeneration, retinal serous detachment), acquired by OptovueRTVue XR in SD-OCT.

2.2. Preprocessing: the nonlinear anisotropic complex diffusion process is used to reduce image noise without removing significant image content parts, typically edges that are essential in our case in order to ensure the different layers detection. The general nonlinear anisotropic complex diffusion process is defined as:

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial t} = \text{div}(c(x, y, t)\nabla I) = \nabla c \cdot \nabla I + c(x, y, t)\Delta I \quad (1)$$

Where Δ denotes the Laplacian, ∇ denotes the gradient, $\text{div}(\dots)$ is the divergence operator and $c(x, y, t)$ is the diffusion coefficient. Proposed two functions for the diffusion coefficient:

$$c(\|\nabla I\|) = \exp(-(\|\nabla I\|/k)^2) \quad (2)$$

$$c(\|\nabla I\|) = \frac{1}{1+(\frac{\|\nabla I\|}{k})^2} \quad (3)$$

The constant K controls the sensitivity to edges and is usually chosen experimentally.

2.3. Retinal layer detection: The algorithm mainly has five separate steps as follows:

2.3.1. Image smoothing: To prevent the noise is mistaken for edges, it must be reduced. Therefore the image is first smoothed by applying a Gaussian filter. This is computed by the application of the convolution operation between the preprocessed image and the tow dimensional Gaussian function.

2.3.2. Getting gradient image: The Canny algorithm basically finds edges where the grayscale intensity is high. These areas are found by determining image's gradients. Gradients at each pixel in the smoothed image are determined by applying the 5-tap coefficients given by Farid and Simoncelli. The results are significantly more accurate than MATLAB's GRADIENT function on edges that are at angles other than vertical or horizontal. This in turn improves gradient orientation estimation enormously.

2.3.3. Non-maximum suppression: The purpose of this step is to convert the "blurred" edges in the image of the gradient magnitudes to "sharp" edges. Basically this is done by preserving all local maxima in the gradient image, and deleting

everything else. A gradient magnitude interpolation is applicable along gradient's direction. If the gradient standard of a pixel is less than one of its two neighbors in the gradient direction, set it to zero. Otherwise, preserve the pixel as a local maximum.

2.3.4. Hysteresis thresholding: To avoid false edge pixels caused by the noise and color variation, The Canny edge detection algorithm uses double thresholding. Edge pixels stronger than the high threshold are marked as strong; edge pixels weaker than the low threshold are suppressed and edge pixels between the two thresholds are marked as weak, the point is accepted if it is connected to an already accepted point.

2.3.4. Checking and Connecting Edges: The variability in the weak edges selection caused the distortion of the final edge map, also the apparition of some gaps within the contours. For this reason, it is necessary to use the filter region operation to open and remove all noisy segments according to the proprieties of these regions. A final operation is to fill gaps to refine the final results.

From the obtained results Fig. 1, we can easily see that the program is very efficient and allows to automatically segment six retinal layer boundaries: internal limiting membrane (ILM), retinal nerve fiber layer (RNFL), inner plexiform layer (IPL), outer nuclear layer (ONL), inner photoreceptor segment (IS), retinal pigment epithelium (RPE).

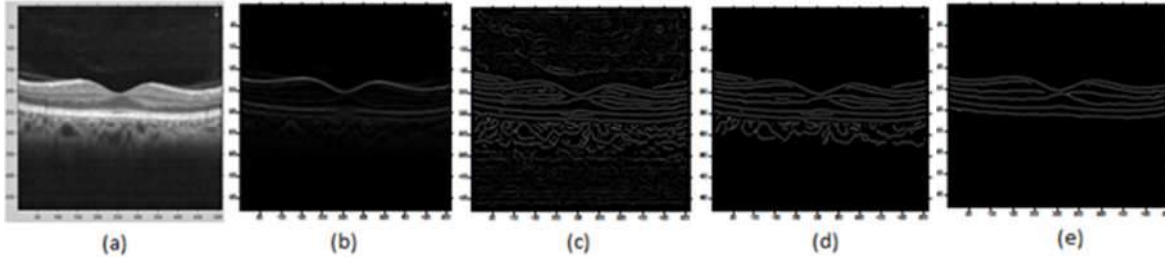


Fig. 1 The obtained results: (a) filtered image; (b) The gradient magnitude image; (c) The non-maximum suppression image; (d) The thresholding result of image; The filter regions result image.

3 Results and interpretations

In this part, we detail the retinal thickness results, as well as their validation protocol. This consists in comparing the automatic segmentation measurements with those obtained by the manual segmentation made by the expert.

Our measure consists in calculating the thickness of each layer in relation to foveola (foveal distance) and each clivus (distance to the left clivus) and (distance to the right clivus). These measurements are calculated from the following equation:

$$D_i = X(i) - X(i - 1) \quad (4)$$

Or: D_i : The i^{th} distance and $X(i)$: The abscissa of the i^{th} layer.

The following graphs (Fig. 2) summarized the variability evaluation in the retinal layer thickness computed by our segmentation method and those found by experts.

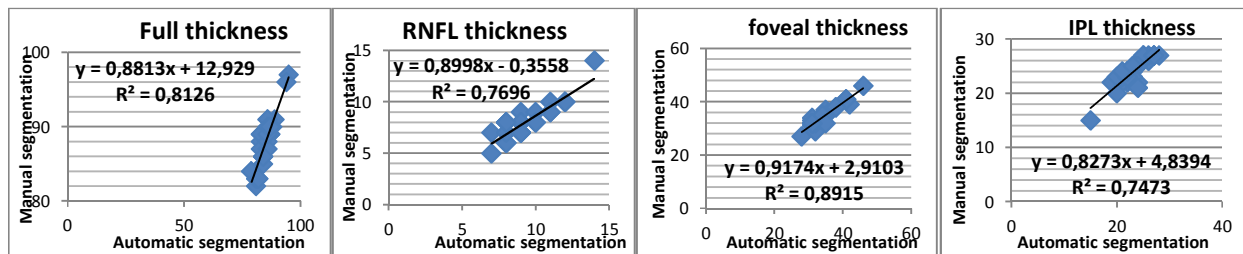


Fig. 2 Retinal thickness measurements (AutoSeg / ManSeg)

From these results, we find a very good agreement between the automatic and reference measurements; with a negligible difference. Thus, it can be said that our proposed system has been successful in detecting the different retinal layers automatically and in calculating the thicknesses for healthy subjects, with sufficient precision for clinical practice, which allowing the determination of the disease stage and the study of its evolution.

4 Conclusion

In this paper, a segmentation approach is proposed for automated segmentation of the retinal layer boundaries in SD- OCT images. The experimental results showed clearly an excellent performance. The software is easy to use, which is highly encouraging for both reducing the time and manpower required to segment images in large-scale ophthalmic studies. One more important advantage of this technique is its real-time human interaction which intelligently guides the segmentation of the different retinal layers.

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Cryptographic/probability Experiment for Collision

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Résumé : In this document we present our result regarding the effectiveness of the LBC project. We do a theoretical study as well as numerical estimation.

Mots-Clefs : Hash functions, LBC project

1 Introduction

The attack described in the article is a brute force attack.

1.1 The Hash functions

A hash function h is a mathematical algorithm that maps data m of arbitrary size to a bit string of a fixed size, so that

$$h(m) = s$$

such that the size of s is the same for any input message m .

1.2 The Bitcon Algorithm

A Bitcoin address is a 160-bit hash of the public portion of a public/private ECDSA keypair (An algorithm bases on Elliptic Curves).

2 Description of the attacking procedure

According to the manual, the attacking procedure, which is a brute force technique as recalled earlier, runs as follows:

```
for (a = 0 to 2^160) {  
  adr2 = ripemd160(sha256(pubkey(a)))  
  if (adr1 == adr2) {  
    print "We got ourselves a collision!\n";  
  }  
}
```

2.1 Interval partitioning

There is a set S of 2^{159} possible secret keys. while searching in that huge number of values may require big amount of time, we do a partition of the set S like this:

$$S = S_1 \cup S_2 \cup \dots \cup S_N$$

2.2 The Bloom filter

"adr2" runs over 15 million existing hash160. In order to accelerate the computations, " Bloom filter" BF is used to do the checks.

3 The probability of a Collision as a Function of the Hash Power

So the probability to find one key, in one year of computation, with an hash power CP (the number of hashes per second), as a function of CP , is given by the following formula:

$$P(CP) = 1 - e^{-\frac{CP}{2^{112}}}$$

Obviously, the more the probability is close to one, the more the computer power needed is close to 10^{33}

Suppose we need a probability of success $p = 0.3$, then evaluating the function $CP(p)$ we get

$$CP(0.3) = 1.851962190931166 \times 10^{33} \text{keys/s}$$

4 Conclusion

The pool generates 50 million hashes per second and the search key space is in the set of 160 bit keys. Therefore we can use our formula to evaluate the probability of success in this set up:

$$p = 1 - e^{-\frac{50,000,000}{2^{112}}} \simeq 9.6 \times 10^{-27}$$

The above value allow us to deduce that the key generation algorithm is definitely intractable.

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Well-posedness and asymptotic behavior of Timoshenko beam system with dynamic boundary dissipative feedback of fractional derivative type

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Résumé : We consider the Timoshenko beam system with two dynamic control boundary conditions of fractional derivative type. We show that the system is not uniformly stable by a spectrum method and we establish the polynomial stability using the semigroup theory of linear operators and a result obtained by Borichev and Tomilov.

Mots-Clefs : Timoshenko beam system, Dynamic boundary dissipation of fractional derivative type, Polynomial stability.

1 Introduction

In this paper we investigate the existence and decay properties of solutions for the initial boundary value problem of the linear Timoshenko beam system of the type

$$(P) \quad \begin{cases} \rho_1 \varphi_{tt}(x, t) \nabla K(\varphi_x + \psi)_x(x, t) = 0 & \text{in } (0, L) \times (0, +\infty), \\ \rho_2 \psi_{tt}(x, t) \nabla b\psi_{xx}(x, t) + K(\varphi_x + \psi)(x, t) = 0 & \text{in } (0, L) \times (0, +\infty), \end{cases}$$

where $(x, t) \in (0, L) \times (0, +\infty)$. This system is subject to the boundary conditions

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(0, t) = 0, & \psi(0, t) = 0, & \text{in } (0, +\infty), \\ m_1 \varphi_{tt}(L, t) + K(\varphi_x + \psi)(L, t) = \nabla \gamma_1 \partial_t^{\alpha, \eta} \varphi(L, t) & \text{in } (0, +\infty), \\ m_2 \psi_{tt}(L, t) + b\psi_x(L, t) = \nabla \gamma_2 \partial_t^{\alpha, \eta} \psi(L, t) & \text{in } (0, +\infty), \end{cases}$$

where $\gamma_i > 0, i = 1, 2$. The notation $\partial_t^{\alpha, \eta}$ stands for the generalized Caputo's fractional derivative of order $\alpha, 0 < \alpha < 1$, with respect to the time variable. It is defined as follows

$$\partial_t^{\alpha, \eta} w(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1 - \alpha)} \int_0^t (t - \nabla s)^{\alpha - 1} e^{\eta(t-s)} \frac{dw}{ds}(s) ds, \quad \eta \geq 0.$$

In other words, we investigate two dissipative effects at the boundary. The system is finally completed with initial conditions

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(x, 0) = \varphi_0(x), & \varphi_t(x, 0) = \varphi_1(x), & \psi(x, 0) = \psi_0(x), \\ \psi_t(x, 0) = \psi_1(x), & x \in (0, L), \end{cases}$$

where the initial data $(\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \psi_0, \psi_1)$ belong to a suitable function space.

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Principe du Maximum et Synthèse Optimale par Viscosité pour les Systèmes de Contrôle Discrétisés

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Résumé : Nous présentons une synthèse optimale pour les problèmes de contrôle optimal en équations différentielles ordinaire, cette synthèse est basée sur les solutions non C^1 dites solutions de viscosité de l'équation d'Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman.

Mots-Clefs : Principe du Maximum, Fonction de Bellman, Equation d'Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman, Programmation Dynamique, Contrôle Optimale, Solution de Viscosité

1 Introduction

Le travail s'inscrit dans le cadre du contrôle d'équations différentielles ordinaire (EDO) et concerne le problème de la synthèse optimale, cette synthèse est basée sur les solutions non C^1 dites solutions de viscosité de l'équation d'Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman.

Les problèmes de contrôle en (EDO) considérés sont du type

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (P)_{cont} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \inf_{(x(\cdot), u(\cdot))} \int_0^T L(t, x(t), u(t)) dt + g(x(T)), \\ (EDO)_c \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{x}(t) = f(t, x(t), u(t)), \\ x(0) = x_0, \\ u(\cdot) \in K. \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \quad pp \ t \in [0, T] \\ x(\cdot) : [0, T] \rightarrow X \text{ est l'état du système,} \\ u(\cdot) : [0, T] \rightarrow Z_u \text{ le contrôle,} \\ \text{avec } X \text{ et } Z \text{ des espaces de Banach.} \end{array} \right.$$

Ils sont analysés pour des contrôles admissibles tels que $u(t) \in K$ $pp \ t \in [0, T]$ et $K \subset Z_u$, en général compact.

2 Résultat Principal

Hypothèses sur le problème $(P)_{cont}$

(H_1) $g : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, de classe C^1 ,

(H_2) $L : \mathbb{R} \times X \times Z \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, et $f : \mathbb{R} \times X \times Z \rightarrow X$, C^1 carathéodory c'est à dire : $\forall (a, b) \in X \times Z$: $f(\cdot, a, b)$ et $L(\cdot, a, b)$ sont mesurables et $f(t, \cdot, \cdot)$ et $L(t, \cdot, \cdot)$ sont C^1 sur $X \times Z$ $pp \ t \in [0, T]$,

(H_3) $f(t, \cdot, \cdot)$ et $L(t, \cdot, \cdot)$ sont bornées sur les bornés de $X \times Z$,

(H_4) $\|f(t, a, b) \nabla f(t, \bar{a}, b)\| \leq c \|a \nabla \bar{a}\|$ (c ne dépend pas de t et b),

$$(H_5) \|f(t, a, b)\|_X \leq c(1 + \|a\|_X + \|b\|_Y) \quad \text{pp } t \in [0, T].$$

Théorème

On suppose :

- 1) $(H_1) - (H_5)$ satisfaites
- 2) $(\bar{x}(\cdot), \bar{u}(\cdot)) \in W^{1,1}(0, T; X) \times L^1(0, T; Z)$ est minimum local de $(P)_{cont}$
- 3) Le système linéarisé en $(\bar{x}(\cdot), \bar{u}(\cdot))$ est complètement contrôlable.

Alors il existe $y(\cdot) \in W^{1,\infty}(0, T; X^*)$ tel que

$$(EDO)_* \quad \begin{cases} \dot{y}(t) = \nabla A^*(t)y(t) + l_a(t), \\ \nabla B^*(t)y(t) + l_b(t) \in T(K, \bar{u}(t))^\oplus, \\ y(T) = \nabla g'(x(T)). \end{cases} \quad \text{pp } t \in [0, T]$$

Avec $A(t) = f'_a(t, \bar{x}(t), \bar{u}(t))$, $B(t) = f'_b(t, \bar{x}(t), \bar{u}(t))$, $l_a(t) = L'_a(t, \bar{x}(t), \bar{u}(t))$ et $l_b(t) = L'_b(t, \bar{x}(t), \bar{u}(t))$.

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WELL-POSEDNESS AND EXPONENTIAL STABILITY FOR COUPLED LAMÉ SYSTEM WITH A VISCOELASTIC TERM AND STRONG DAMPING

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Résumé : In this paper, we consider a coupled Lamé system with a viscoelastic term and a strong damping. We prove well-posedness by using Faedo-Galerkin method and establish an exponential decay result by introducing a suitable Lyapunov functional.

Mots-Clefs : Lamé system; coupled system ;Lyapunov function; delay term.

1 Introduction

Let Ω be a bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^3 with smooth boundary $\partial\Omega$. Let us consider the following a coupled Lamé system :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u_{tt}(x, t) + \alpha v \nabla \Delta_e u(x, t) + \int_0^t g_1(t \nabla s) \Delta u(x, s) ds \nabla \mu_1 \Delta u_t(x, t) = 0, & \text{in } \Omega \times (0, +\infty), \\ v_{tt}(x, t) + \alpha u \nabla \Delta_e v(x, t) + \int_0^t g_2(t \nabla s) \Delta v(x, s) ds \nabla \mu_2 \Delta v_t(x, t) = 0, & \text{in } \Omega \times (0, +\infty), \\ u(x, t) = v(x, t) = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \times (0, +\infty), \\ (u(x, 0), v(x, 0)) = (u_0(x), v_0(x)) & \text{in } \Omega, \\ (u_t(x, 0), v_t(x, 0)) = (u_1(x), v_1(x)) & \text{in } \Omega. \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

Where μ_1, μ_2 are positive constants and (u_0, u_1, v_0, v_1) are given history and initial data. Here Δ denotes the Laplacian operator and Δ_e denotes the elasticity operator, which is the 3×3 matrix-valued differential operator defined by

$$\Delta_e u = \mu \Delta u + (\lambda + \mu) \nabla(\operatorname{div} u), \quad u = (u_1, u_2, u_3)^T$$

and μ and λ are the Lamé constants which satisfy the conditions

$$\mu > 0, \quad \lambda + \mu \geq 0. \quad (2)$$

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Existence and multiplicity of solutions for elliptic nonlocal problem of Kirchhoff type : variational approach

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Résumé : In this work, we investigate the existence of two positive solutions for a nonlocal problem of Kirchhoff type with Dirichlet's conditions in a bounded domain with smooth boundary in \mathbb{R}^3 . The approach is essentially based on variational methods; we use the Nehari decomposition and the Ekeland variational principle to obtain these solutions..

Mots-Clefs : variational methods, critical exponents, Ekeland variational principle

1 Introduction and main results

Namely we consider the following problem :

$$(\mathcal{P}_\lambda) \begin{cases} \nabla(a \int_\Omega |\nabla u|^2 dx + b)\Delta u = |u|^4 u + \lambda f & \text{in } \Omega \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases}$$

where Ω is a regular bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^3 , a, b are positive constants and f belongs to H^{-1} . H^{-1} is the dual of $H_0^1(\Omega)$.

Throughout this paper, we use the following notation.

$H = H_0^1(\Omega)$, $\int u = \int_\Omega u dx$, $\|u\| = (\int_\Omega |\nabla u|^2)^{1/2} dx$, $\|u\|_{H^{-1}} = \|u\|_{-}$, $|u|_p = (\int_\Omega |u|^p)^{1/p} dx$ are the norms in $H_0^1(\Omega)$, H^{-1} and L^p for $1 \leq p < \infty$ respectively, S_p is the best Sobolev constant of the embedding of $H_0^1(\Omega)$ into $L^p(\Omega)$ for $4 < p < 6$, C denotes generic positive constants whose exact values are not important, $B_{c_0}^r$ is the ball of center c and radius r , $o_n(1)$ denotes any quantity which tends to zero as n goes to infinity and, $O(\varepsilon^\alpha)$ implies that $|O(\varepsilon^\alpha) \varepsilon^{-\alpha}| \leq K$ for a certain constant $K > 0$.

Before giving our main result, let us define

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{\sqrt{ab(p-4)}}{\sqrt{2(p-1)} \|f\|_{-}} \left(\frac{2S_p^{p/2} \sqrt{3ab}}{(p-1)} \right)^{2/(p-2)},$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{b(p-2)}{2(p-1) \|f\|_{-}} \left(\frac{bS_p^{p/2}}{(p-1)} \right)^{(p-1)}$$

and $\lambda_* = \max(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$.

Theorem 1 *Let $a > 0$, $b > 0$, for all $0 < \lambda < \lambda_*$, the problem (\mathcal{P}_λ) admits two positive solutions.*

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Traitement des images satellites pour l'analyse de la dynamique multi-temporelle du couvert végétal Cas de la zone steppique de Kesdire (Wilaya de Naama)

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Résumé: Le travail se base sur des traitements numériques des images satellitaires Landsat, en suivant des calculs mathématiques sur des bandes spectrales rouges et proche infra rouges (PIR) par l'application de l'indice de végétation MSAVI sous le logiciel ENVI, effectué selon l'équation : $MSAVI = \frac{PIR - Red}{PIR + Red + L} * (1 + L)$, afin de détecter l'évolution spatiotemporelle de la couverture végétale qui donne une régression 22.22 % durant 28 ans.

Mots-Clefs : MSAVI, images satellites, carte changement

1 Introduction

La dégradation des écosystèmes semi-arides en Algérie est devenue un fait palpable qui ne fait qu'entraver le progrès et le développement rural. Dans ces milieux exceptionnellement fragiles, le recul de la végétation se fait selon une progression alarmante. Nous assistons réellement à un changement profond de l'écosystème steppique où le matériel éolien (sable) remplace la végétation steppique (alfa). Les traitements numériques des données de télédétection par l'application des équations mathématiques sur des bandes spectrales présentent un apport considérable pour détecter ces changements.

Dans ce cas, une analyse a été impliquée par le recours à la télédétection, grâce aux traitements des images satellitaires, il est possible de cartographier les couverts végétaux à des échelles de temps. Pour une meilleure compréhension des processus physiques et biologiques qui gouvernent la dynamique des écosystèmes végétaux, ces traitements peuvent aussi être utilisés pour s'informer sur les conséquences d'éventuels changements de la répartition des couverts végétaux, de façon à mettre en place des solutions de gestion plus durables. Dans ce but, on a procédé à des analyses numériques mathématiques diachroniques des images Landsat acquises en Mars 1987 (Landsat 5) et en Mars 2015 (Landsat 8).

2 Méthodologie et données utilisées

Le site retenu pour ce travail est la commune de Kesdire, cette zone présente les caractéristiques des milieux semi-arides soumis aux processus de dégradation des milieux naturels. Pour caractériser l'état de dégradation du couvert végétal, nous disposons des images satellitaires suivantes : Image du satellite LANDSAT 5 prise en Mars 1987 et image du satellite LANDSAT 8 prise en Mars 2015, d'une résolution spatiale de 30m.

Elles ont été prises durant les mois de Mars où la végétation saisonnière chlorophyllienne est présente. Nous avons appliqué la trichromie des trois canaux (4, 3 et 1) pour l'image du satellite Landsat 5 et (5,4 et 2) pour l'image du satellite Landsat.

Ces images ont été transformées en suivant la chaîne classique de traitement d'images; la correction géométrique de l'image prise en 1987 par rapport à l'image 2015. C'est une correction image à image en utilisant l'approche polynomiale plus proche voisin de degré 1 pour rendre les images superposables géométriquement.

Le suivi spatio-temporel de la couverture végétale dans la commune de Kesdire à l'aide d'imageries satellitaires est d'une importance capitale pour un inventaire régional de ce couvert végétal, ainsi que

sa variation spatiale. Les conséquences qui en découlent à travers cette variation peuvent être irréversibles sur l'état de dégradation du sol (Defries *et al.*, 2000; Bannari *et al.*, 1995).

Nous avons étudié statistiquement les changements des superficies des couverts végétaux sur une période de 28 ans par l'application de l'indice qui prend en compte l'influence des sols 'Modified Soil-Adjusted Vegetation Index' MSAVI (Qi *et al.*, 1994) c'est une amélioration de l'indice de végétation ajusté pour le sol SAVI. Dans cet indice modifié de végétation ajusté pour le sol MSAVI le paramètre d'ajustement, noté L, qui caractérise le sol et son taux de recouvrement par la végétation, L n'est plus une constante, mais il est ajusté automatiquement aux conditions locales. L'expression de l'indice MSAVI est la même que celle de l'indice SAVI. La différence concerne le facteur L qui dépend à la fois de la droite des sols, du NDVI et de l'indice de végétation par différence pondérée. Il a été créé afin de minimiser l'effet des sols nus.

L'indice MSAVI est très utilisé dans la zone de végétation faible comme le cas de la steppe. Le MSAVI est calculé par la formule (équation 1) qui prend en compte les deux bandes spectrales rouges (Red) et proches infrarouge (PIR).

$$\text{MSAVI} = \frac{\text{PIR} - \text{Red}}{\text{PIR} + \text{Red} + L} * (1 + L) \quad (\text{Équation 1})$$

L est le facteur de correction de la luminosité du sol. MSAVI utilise la formule suivante pour calculer L (Équation 2), où s est la pente de la ligne du sol à partir d'un graphe de valeurs de luminosité rouge et proche infrarouge

$$L = 2 * s * (\text{PIR} - \text{Red}) * (\text{PIR} - s * \text{Red}) / (\text{NIR} + \text{Red}) \quad (\text{Équation 2})$$

3 Résultats et discussion

Nous avons effectué des calculs numériques pour l'image Landsat 5 prise en 1987 et pour l'image Landsat 8 prise en 2015 sous le logiciel de traitement d'image ENVI en réintègre la formule sous la fonction BandMath. Les résultats des calculs donnent des nouvelles images en nuance de gris (figure 1et 2) dont les faibles valeurs présentent absence du couvert végétal (sols minéralisés) et les fortes valeurs correspondent aux couverts végétaux importants.

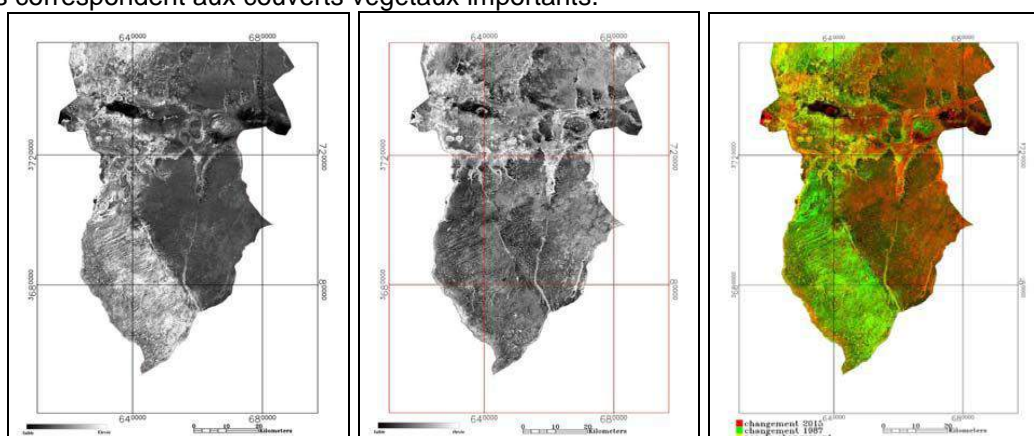


Fig 1. Indice MSAVI 1987

Fig 2. Indice MSAVI 2015

Fig 3. Carte de changements

Le croisement sous le logiciel ENVI entre l'image de l'indice MSAVI 1987 et de l'indice MSAVI 2015 permet de réaliser la carte de changement du couvert végétal (Figure 3), l'indice MSAVI 2015 et codé par la couleur rouge, MSAVI 1987 et codé par la couleur jaune. L'interprétation de la carte des changements permet de détecter les régressions en vert, les évolutions en rouge et le non changement en jaune, la partie ouest de la zone a connue des importantes dégradations et un recul important de la végétation.

Un seuillage à été appliqué sur le MSAVI de l'image 1987 (figure 4) pour retrouver les différents intervalles des valeurs de cet indice, correspondant respectivement aux deux classes retenues (Tableau 1). Par un simple modèle applicatif ces mêmes intervalles ont été retrouvés sur le MSAVI de l'image 2015 (figure 5). Cette méthode peut détecter 22.22 % de surface de couvert végétal a été régressée et ensablée.

Tableau 1. Taux de recouvrement du couvert végétal entre 1987 et 2015

	Année 1987		Année 2015	
	Ha	%	ha	%
Absence d'activité chlorophyllienne (sol nu) Valeurs MSAVI : -5 à 0.05	353721.24	70.37	465445.17	92.59
Activité chlorophyllienne (couvert végétal) Valeurs MSAVI : 0.05 à 1	148922.64	29.62	37198.71	7.4
Total	502643.88	100	502643.88	100

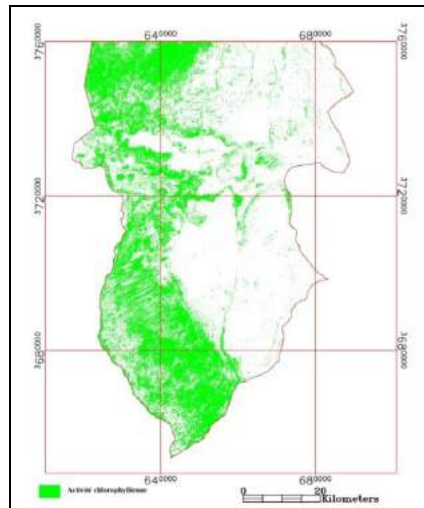


Fig4. Couvert végétal en 1987

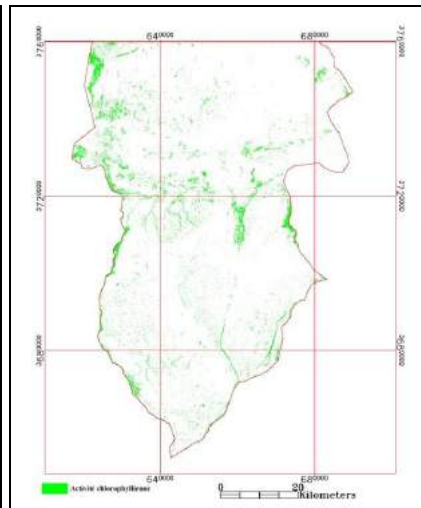


Fig5. Couvert végétal en 2015

4 Conclusion

Au cours de ce travail nous avons essayé, en exploitant des données de télédétection, de comprendre les dégradations des couverts végétaux dans la commune de Kesdire. L'utilisation des approches basées sur des calculs mathématiques sur des bandes spectrales des images satellitaires multi dates (1987 & 2015) du capteur Landsat 5 et 8 a permis d'obtenir des cartes photo interprétatives des indices de MSAVI qui, à leur tour, ont aidé à apercevoir les changements parvenus dans le milieu, copieusement régressifs que progressifs.

À partir de ces images, nous avons pu établir des cartes de couvert végétal de deux dates. Nous sommes basés sur le calcul des indices et la classification de ces derniers pour mettre en évidence les caractéristiques de la surface du sol. L'application de ces traitements numériques de télédétection conduit à suivre à l'échelle régionale l'évolution spatiotemporelle de la dynamique de la couverture végétale sur une période de 28 ans.

À l'issue de cette étude, il apparaît que les méthodes mathématiques des bandes spectrales apportent une contribution tout à fait performante à la cartographie du couvert végétal dans cette zone. D'après nos estimations à l'aide de ces calculs sur les images satellitaires, il s'est avéré qu'entre 1987 et 2015, 22.22% de la superficie du couvert végétal est actuellement ensablée. Ce chiffre est alarmant et montre l'ampleur du phénomène dans la région steppique du sud-ouest Algérien.

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Comparing both generators of Refined Descriptive Sampling and Latin Hypercube Sampling

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Résumé : In this work, a "getLHS" number generator of Latin Hypercube Sampling (LHS) method is developed in C language under Linux and compared to getRDS number generator of Refined Descriptive Sampling (RDS) method already developed in C language and in the same environment. They were both highly tested by adequate statistical tests. Through the performed tests, we concluded that getRDS generator is better than getLHS generator.

Mots-Clefs : Monte Carlo methods; Statistical tests; Random numbers.

1 Introduction

Descriptive Sampling (DS) Saliby [4] is based on a fully deterministic selection of input sample values and their random permutation. But DS is known to have two problems : it can be biased, and its strict operation requires a prior knowledge of the sample size. Then, Tari and Dahmani [2] proposed Refined Descriptive Sampling (RDS) method to improve upon DS as an alternative approach to Monte Carlo simulation it also represents an important conceptual change on how to sample in Monte Carlo simulation.

The contribution of RDS was demonstrated in several empirical comparisons showing that RDS estimates are unbiased and with lower variance than those obtained by the well known and widely used, Monte Carlo (MC) method.

We can find also, a discussion between some sampling methods such as RDS, MC, selective sampling, importance sampling, Latin Hypercube Sampling (LHS)[1], DS and Quasi Monte Carlo methods in Ourbih Tari and Aloui [5] showing that RDS outperforms over all studied methods.

Aloui et al. [3] proposed an efficient RDS number generator under Linux in C language called "getRDS" using RDS algorithm given in [2] and proved that is better than the well known Mersenne Twister random number generator, the MT19937. Therefore, in this paper, an LHS number generator called "getLHS" is developed in C language under the same environment for the comparison purpose between RDS and LHS and they are both highly tested.

2 Comparing getLHS and getRDS generators using statistical tests

In order to test our LHS library and compare it with getRDS library, let us first, give the characteristics of the Uniform $[0, 1[$ distribution; second, the uniformity is tested by:

- The histogram test,
- Kolmogorov-Smirnov test,
- The representation on R^2 ,

and finally, for both Libraries the independence is tested through the runs test.

Two streams of $n = 5000$ numbers are generated with both libraries. All performed tests used these streams, and a supplementary stream of $n = 5000$ numbers is generated for the graphical representation on R^2 . For all performed tests, we use a significant level α of 0.05.

3 Conclusion

The sequences numbers produced by getRDS and getLHS act, to all intents and purposes, like a sequence of pseudo random numbers satisfying all considered statistical tests. Consequently, using statistical tests we deduce that getRDS generator is better than the proposed getLHS generator since getRDS has passed all performed tests better than getLHS. As a consequence, the samples generated by getRDS represent better the stochastic behavior of the input variable than those generated by getLHS.

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SOME SKEW CONSTACYCLIC CODES OVER FINITE FIELD

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Résumé : In this work, an important isomorphism between skew constacyclic codes and skew cyclic codes over finite field was established. This isomorphism is also an isometry, so the equivalence between these skew constacyclic codes and skew cyclic codes with the same length over finite field was given. Using this isomorphism, the structure of some skew constacyclic codes over finite field was provided.

Mots-Clefs : Skew polynomial rings, Skew constacyclic codes, Equivalence.

1 Introduction

One of the most active and important research areas in noncommutative algebra is the investigation of skew polynomial rings. Recently they have been successfully applied in many areas and specially in coding theory. The principal motivation for studying codes in this setting is that polynomials in skew polynomial rings exhibit many factorizations and hence there are many more ideals in a skew polynomial ring than in the commutative case. The research on codes in this setting has resulted in the discovery of many new codes with better Hamming distances than any previously linear code with the same parameters [2, 3].

In this presentation, some preliminaries are given about skew constacyclic codes over finite fields and skew polynomial rings and we generalize the results given in the commutative case by Batoul and al in [1] to the noncommutative case.

Let \mathbb{F}_q be the finite field where q is a prime power and θ be an automorphism of \mathbb{F}_q , we define the skew polynomial ring $\mathbb{F}_q[x; \theta]$ as

$$\mathbb{F}_q[x; \theta] = \{a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^{n-1} \mid a_i \in \mathbb{F}_q \text{ and } n \in \mathbb{N}\}.$$

of formal polynomials forms a ring under usual addition of polynomial and where multiplication is defined using the rule $(ax^i)(bx^j) = a\theta^i(b)x^{i+j}$.

The ring $\mathbb{F}_q[x; \theta]$ is non-commutative unless θ is the identity automorphism on \mathbb{F}_q .

Theorem 1 [4](Right Division Algorithm) Let f and g be in $\mathbb{F}_q[x; \theta]$ with $f \neq 0$. then there exist unique polynomials q and r such that

$$g = qf + r \quad \deg(r) < \deg(f)$$

and if $r = 0$ then f is a right divisor of g in $\mathbb{F}_q[x; \theta]$, denoted by $f \mid_r g$.

According to [3], A linear code C of length n over \mathbb{F}_q is said to be (θ, λ) -constacyclic or skew λ -constacyclic if it satisfies

$$\forall c \in C, c = (c_0, c_1, \dots, c_{n-1}) \in C \Rightarrow (\lambda\theta(c_{n-1}), \theta(c_0), \dots, \theta(c_{n-2})) \in C.$$

Note that the skew 1-constacyclic codes are skew cyclic codes and the skew -1-constacyclic codes are skew negacyclic codes.

Let \mathbb{F}_q be a finite field where $q = p^{mr}$ and r, m are two positive integers, θ the automorphism of \mathbb{F}_q given by $a \mapsto a^{p^r}$ and λ a unit in \mathbb{F}_q which is fixed by θ . We assume that n is a multiple of the order of θ . For i in \mathbb{N}^* , we write $[i] = \frac{p^{ri} \nabla 1}{p^r \nabla 1}$.

In this section, we provide conditions on the existence of an isomorphism between skew λ -constacyclic codes and skew cyclic codes. We start with the following useful lemma.

Lemma 2 Consider an element α of \mathbb{F}_q^* . The application

$$\begin{aligned} \phi : R \nabla &\rightarrow R \\ f(x) \nabla &\rightarrow f(\alpha x) \end{aligned}$$

is a morphism.

Theorem 3 If \mathbb{F}_q^* contains an element δ where $\lambda = \delta^{[n]}$ then the skew λ -constacyclic codes of length n over \mathbb{F}_q are equivalent to the skew cyclic codes of length n over \mathbb{F}_q .

In the following, we give a factorization of the polynomial $x^n \nabla \lambda$ in R .

Corollary 4 If \mathbb{F}_q^* contains an element δ where $\lambda = \delta^{[n]}$, and $x^n \nabla 1 = \prod_{i=1}^k f_i(x)$ where the $f_i(x)$ $1 \leq i \leq k$ are monic irreducible in R , then $x^n \nabla \lambda = \lambda \prod_{i=1}^k f_i(\delta^{[1]} x)$ is a factorization of $x^n \nabla \lambda$ into irreducible factors in R .

2 Conclusion

This text is about the derivation of some necessary and sufficient conditions for the equivalency between skew constacyclic codes, skew cyclic codes defined over finite fields and we give a factorization of the polynomial $x^n \nabla \lambda$ in $R = \mathbb{F}_q[x; \theta]$.

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Diagramme opératoire et performances de deux chémostats en série

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Résumé : La présentation se focalise sur l'analyse d'un modèle mathématique représentant deux chémostats en série. Cette étude porte un intérêt particulier à la performance du dispositif en série où une comparaison avec le chémostat simple est établie.

Mots-Clefs : Chémostat, Systèmes dynamiques, Équations différentielles, Modélisation, Stabilité.

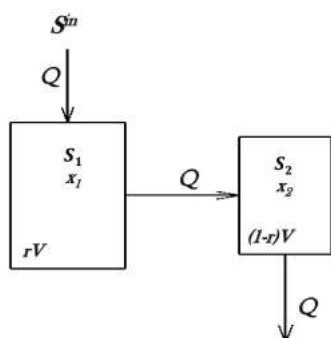
1 Introduction

Le chémostat est un dispositif correspondant à une enceinte dans laquelle croissent de manière contrôlée un ou plusieurs organismes micro-biologiques (bactéries, champignons, phytoplanctons, ...). Ces organismes représentant la biomasse du bioréacteur croissent en dégradant une ressource (en général un substrat). Le substrat s'identifie aux ressources nécessaires à la croissance.

Le chémostat est classifié parmi les bioréacteurs alimentés en mode continu où le volume est constant, et pour lequel le débit d'entrée est égal au débit de sortie. Les phénomènes qui se produisent à l'intérieur du chémostat sont modélisés mathématiquement par des équations différentielles qui se caractérisent par la présence de fonctions de croissances citant en exemple la fonction de type Monod qu'on retrouve dans cette présentation, ([4], [3]).

2 Description et analyse du modèle

Dans cet exposé, nous nous intéressons au cas d'un dispositif de deux chémostats en série. Deux réservoirs de volumes rV et $(1-r)V$. Nous considérons une concentration de substrat S^{in} en entrée et un débit Q constant. La figure ci dessous est une schématisation du dispositif en série considéré.



$$\begin{cases} \dot{S}_1 = \frac{D}{r} S^{in} - S_1 - f(S_1) x_1 \\ \dot{x}_1 = -\frac{D}{r} x_1 + f(S_1) x_1 \\ \dot{S}_2 = \frac{D}{1-r} (S_1 - S_2) - f(S_2) x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = \frac{D}{1-r} (x_1 - x_2) + f(S_2) x_2 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Nous analysons le système (1) qui se compose de quatre équations différentielles modélisant le dispositif en série. Deux équations pour chaque réservoir définies selon la concentration de substrat en entrée S^{in} , la concentration de substrat S_i et la biomasse x_i $i = 1, 2$ se trouvant à l'intérieur de chaque réservoir et par le taux de dilution global du procédé D défini par $D = \frac{Q}{V}$, ([1], [2]). Dans ce modèle, nous prenons un taux de conversion égal à 1 (sans perte de généralité).

3 Diagramme opératoire

Nous nous intéressons aux solutions stationnaires du modèle (1). Nous déterminons les différents points d'équilibres en étudiant leurs conditions d'existence et de stabilité. Nous établissons leur stabilité globale que nous représentons à travers un diagramme opératoire qui nous permet de percevoir différentes régions définies selon la concentration de substrat en entrée S^{in} , le taux de dilution D et le paramètre r .

Le but de cette étude est de savoir "quand est ce que le dispositif de deux réservoirs en série se révèle être plus performant qu'un seul réservoir de volume V et sous quel critère de comparaison ce dernier est plus performant?".

4 Performances

Nous choisissons comme critère de comparaison la concentration de substrat à l'équilibre c'est à dire ce qui sort du second réservoir que nous comparons avec le substrat sortant dans le cas d'un seul réservoir. Nous définissons dans quelle région du diagramme opératoire et sous quelles conditions, dépendantes des paramètres opératoires S^{in} , D et r , le dispositif en série s'avère être plus performant. Les résultats obtenus sont expliqués à travers des simulations numériques où on choisit notre fonction de croissance f comme étant une fonction de type Monod. Nous visualisons à travers ces simulations l'effet du choix des paramètres opératoires S^{in} , D et r pour avoir un dispositif en série de meilleure performance.

5 Conclusion

Grâce à cette étude, nous déterminons les conditions sur les paramètres opératoires S^{in} , D et r pour lesquelles il vaut mieux utiliser un dispositif en série qu'un chémostat simple car sous ces conditions le dispositif en série est plus performant.

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A novel method for the left ventricle analysis in cardiac cine MRI

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Abstract: This paper presents a new semi-automatic segmentation method of left ventricle from short axis cardiac cine MRI. Firstly, the endocardium is detected by combining region growing and watershed method, secondly, the epicardium is extracted by applying a thresholding and mathematical morphology. The proposed method was tested on the Heart database. The results are satisfactory with excellent endocardial and epicardial segmentation.

Keywords: segmentation, region growing, Watersheds, Mathematical morphology.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Cardiac MRI is an imaging technique commonly used in the exploration of the heart. In order to limit the area of work in image processing we have to go through a segmentation phase which is an important step to extract all structures from cardiac MRI. In literature many works have been done on the left ventricle (LV) segmentation. In [1] the LV is automatically detected using circular Hough transforms and the blood pool is approximated by applying an active contours approach. In order to segment such pathological left ventricles, in [2], the authors presented a semi-automatic graph-based method. A system based on neural networks is presented in [3,4] to solve the problem of LV segmentation. In [5] a level set method is proposed for LV segmentation from short-axis cardiac cine MRI. A novel 3D active contour method is employed in [6] to detect the LV cavity. In this paper, a new approach is presented for the left ventricle segmentation from short-axis cardiac cine MRI. Our approach is based on two main steps: In the first one, we have extracted the endocardium using the region growing and the watershed method. Then, in the second step, we have proceeded on epicardium segmentation using global thresholding and mathematical morphology. The whole process was applied to the Heart database [7] containing 18 patients and the manual segmentation of endocardial and epicardial border at end-diastolic and end-systolic time from 2 experts. In the next parts of this paper, we presented our proposed method to segment the left ventricle, then we described the obtained results and compared them with those of experts. Finally, we conclude and presented some future works.

2. PROPOSED METHOD:

In this paper, a new semi-automated segmentation method of left ventricle from cardiac cine MR images is presented (Figure 1). The proposed method contains two main steps: In the first, we have segmented the endocardium by combining between region growing and watershed method. We started by the region growing method, the center of image is taken as a seed pixel by adding pixels nearby according to homogeneity criteria. The following formula [8] is applied:

$$R_i^{(k+1)} = R_i^{(k)} \cup \{s \in S^{(k+1)} \mid sR1 R_i^{(k)} \text{ Et } sR2 R_i^{(k)}\}.$$

The construction of regions $R_i^{(k+1)}$ is affected from $R_i^{(k)}$ by adding points of $S^{(k+1)}$ defined by: $S^{(k+1)} = S^{(k)} - R_i^{(k)}$; where R1 is a radiometric similarity relation between a site s and the increasing region $R_i^{(k)}$ and R2 is a connection-type relationship between a candidate point and the increasing region.

In order to ameliorate the region growing results, we have affected the watershed method which is a common technique for medical image segmentation. We used this method with an internal marker inside the object and an external marker on the background in order to avoid over-segmentation problems.

Let the image "f" an element of the space $C(D)$: $f \in C(D)$ [9] have minima $\{m_k\}_{k \in I}$, for some index set I. The catchment basin $CB(m_i)$ of a minimum m_i is defined as the set of points $x \in D$ which are topographically closer to m_i than to any other regional minimum m_j :

$$CB(m_i) = \{x \in D \mid \forall j \in I \setminus \{i\} : f(m_i) + T_f(x, m_i) < f(m_j) + T_f(x, m_j)\}.$$

Where T_f is the topographical distance between 2 points.

The watershed of "f" is the set of points which do not belong to any catchment basin: $Wshd(f) = D \cap (\cup_{i \in I} CB(m_i))^c$.

In the second step of our approach and in order to detect epicardial we started by loading original images, then we applied a global thresholding by introducing a lower and upper thresholds of 30 and 120 respectively.

To extract regions with gray levels between thresholds T1 and T2 the expression below is applied:

$$f(m,n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } f(m,n) \in [T1, T2] \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

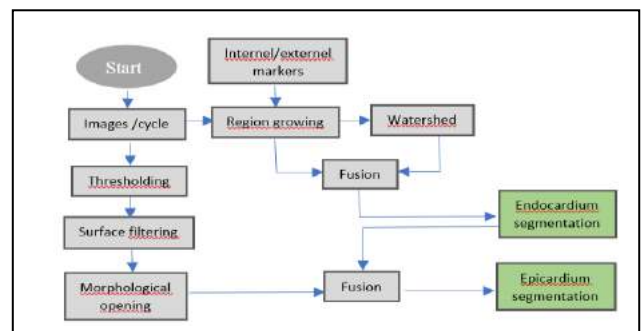


Fig.1 Overview of our proposed method for the left ventricle segmentation

After that we applied a surface filtering operation to remove small objects from binary image. Then a morphological opening is used in order to remove weak connections and small details between objects using a disk-shaped structural element. Notice that the opening of X by $B[8]$, denoted by $O_B(X)$, is defined as the erosion of X by B followed by the dilation by B^\vee . That is:

$$O_B(X) = D_{B^\vee} \{ E_B(X) \}$$

Finally, for epicardial contour extraction, a fusion between the morphological opening result and the previous endocardium segmentation is performed.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The semi-automatic segmentation method of the LV endocardium and epicardium was evaluated on a data set of 18 patients from the used database. The application of the proposed approach yielded the following results represented in figure2:

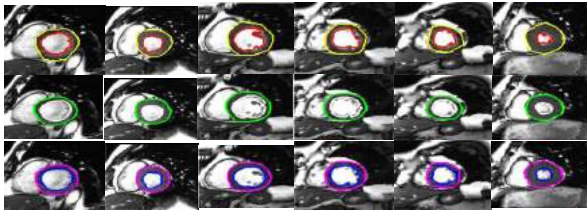


Fig. 2 Found results for one data set from the used database: The first row depicts the result from the proposed approach. The second and third row show the manual segmentation of expert1 and expert2 respectively

We note that the endocardial and epicardial segmentation performed by the proposed approach is reliable for all images of the cycle. To evaluate our results we calculated the Jaccard index (Figure3) which is defined by [5]: $J(A,B) = \frac{|A \cap B|}{|A \cup B|}$.

This coefficient measures the similarity between sets A and B . If the two sets are identical (i.e. they contain the same elements) the coefficient is equal to 1, while if A and B have no elements in common, it is equal to 0, Otherwise it is somewhere in between.

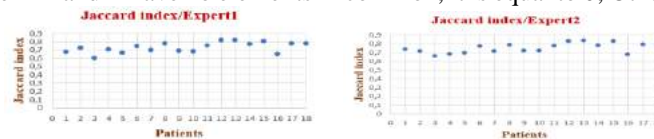


Fig. 3 Quantitative results of Jaccard index

Noting that the proposed approach for left ventricle segmentation is similar with the expert1 and expert 2 results respectively. The Jaccard index found with an average of 0.74 ± 0.08 and 0.75 ± 0.09 . The found results are satisfactory and shows the accuracy and the reliability of our proposed method.

4. CONCLUSION:

In this paper, a novel method for left ventricle analysis from short axis cardiac cine MRI is presented. Left ventricular segmentation is an important step in the study of heart function. Our proposed method is based on two main steps: In the first step, we have segmenting the endocardium by applying a fusion between region growing and watersheds methods. Thereafter, in the second step, we proceeded on the epicardium segmentation, in this phase we affected a thresholding and mathematical morphology methods. We finish this paper by a comparison, we have compared our segmentation results with those of the 2 experts by the evaluation of Jaccard index and we found that our results are very correlated with those of experts which shows the good performance of our approach which can be used to aid diagnosis. For the continuity of this work, we aim to improve the left ventricle segmentation, move on the characterization phase and evaluate our algorithm on a large database.

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La compétition dans le chémostat avec inhibiteur interne

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Résumé : Dans ce travail, nous nous intéressons à l'analyse d'un modèle mathématique pour la compétition, dans un chémostat, entre deux populations de micro-organismes pour un seul nutriment en présence d'un inhibiteur interne, où les deux concurrents produisent une toxine qui inhibe leurs taux de croissance. Nous en étudions le comportement asymptotique local et global des équilibres, et les bifurcations selon le taux de dilution et la concentration à l'entrée du chémostat.

Mots-Clefs : Chémostat, Inhibition, Cométition, Diagramme opératoire.

1 Introduction

Dans ce travail, nous considérons le modèle introduit par Freitas et Fredrickson [1]. Dans ce modèle, deux espèces de micro-organismes sont en compétition sur une unique ressource limitante en présence d'un inhibiteur interne, où les deux concurrents produisent une toxine qui inhibe leurs taux de croissance. Le modèle s'écrit

$$\begin{cases} S' &= (S^0 - S)D - \mu_1(S, p)\frac{x}{\gamma_1} - \mu_2(S, p)\frac{y}{\gamma_2} \\ x' &= [\mu_1(S, p) - D]x \\ y' &= [\mu_2(S, p) - D]y \\ p' &= \alpha_1\mu_1(S, p)x + \alpha_2\mu_2(S, p)y - Dp \end{cases}$$

Dans ce système, $S(t)$ désigne la concentration du substrat, $x(t)$ et $y(t)$ sont les concentrations des compétiteurs. S^0 est la concentration du substrat, D est le taux de dilution dans le chémostat. Les constantes $\alpha_i\gamma_i$, $i = 1, 2$ sont les coefficients de rendement. Les fonctions μ_i , $i = 1, 2$, représentent les taux de croissance des compétiteurs.

Ce modèle a été proposé et étudié dans [1] dans le cas où les fonctions de croissance sont de Monod. Le modèle avec $\alpha_2 = 0$ et la fonction de croissance μ_1 dépend seulement de la concentration en substrat, a été considéré par Hsu et Waltman [2]. Les auteurs ont démontré alors que le système possède un unique équilibre strictement positif de coexistence, mais qui est instable.

L'approche de [1] consistait à fixer les paramètres biologiques du modèle et examiner le comportement du modèle par rapport à la concentration d'entrée du substrat limitant et le taux de dilution du chémostat, qui sont des paramètres opératoires du modèle. Par calcul numérique, ces auteurs ont établi le "diagramme opératoire" du modèle: une variété de résultats possibles ont été présentés, sept au total, correspondant à sept régions du diagramme opératoire. Les considérations de stabilité étaient toutes locales.

Dans ce travail, nous étendons [1, 2] en considérant les fonctions de croissance générales, nous supposons que

H1: $\mu_i(0, p) = 0$ et $\mu_i(S, p) > 0$ pour tout $S > 0$ et tout $p \geq 0$.

H2: $\frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial S}(S, p) > 0$ et $\frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial p}(S, p) < 0$ pour tout $S \geq 0$ et tout $p > 0$.

H3: Il existe $\lambda_i < S^0$ tel que $\mu_i(\lambda_i, 0) = D$.

En utilisant la technique de la caractéristique à l'équilibre, nous déterminons les conditions d'existence des points d'équilibre, ainsi que leur stabilité locale. Nous montrons l'existence d'un ou de plusieurs équilibres strictement positifs de coexistence, qui peuvent être Localement Exponentiellement Stables (LES). Nous sommes en mesure de donner des théorèmes et des preuves de résultats globaux et précis. Nous étendons aussi [1] en décrivant théoriquement les différentes régions du diagramme opératoire. En particulier, nous donnons des conditions sur les paramètres biologiques pour lesquels huit régions sont apparues dans le diagramme opératoire. Le modèle présente plusieurs comportements possibles: exclusion compétitive de l'une des espèces, coexistence des espèces, bistabilité.

2 conclusion

- Nous avons généralisé les résultats de [1, 2] en utilisant des fonctions de croissance monotones.
- Avec des fonctions de croissance générales, nous avons montré l'existence d'un ou plusieurs points d'équilibre strictement positifs L.A.S
- Au moyen de diagrammes opératoires, nous avons illustré les régions d'existence et de stabilité dans le plan opératoire (D, S^0) dans lesquelles 8 résultats sont possibles.

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EXISTENCE RESULTS OF NONTRIVIAL SOLUTIONS FOR THE p -LAPLACIAN SYSTEM WITH A NONRESONANCE CONDITIONS

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Résumé : In this work, we study the existence of positive solutions for the quasilinear elliptic system

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \Delta_p u(x) = \lambda_1 |u(x)|^{p-2} u(x) + g_1(x, v(x)) & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \nabla \Delta_p v(x) = \lambda_2 |v(x)|^{p-2} v(x) + g_2(x, u(x)) & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = v = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases}$$

where λ_i , ($i = 1, 2$) are not eigenvalues of the p -Laplacian. To prove the existence of solutions, we use a topological method the Leray-Schauder degree.

Mots-Clefs : Quasi-elliptic equations; degree-theoretic methods; eigenvalues; Sobolev spaces.

1 Introduction

Systems of quasilinear elliptic equations present some new and interesting phenomena. Many publications have appeared concerning quasilinear elliptic system we refer the readers to ([2], [8]).

In this work, we study the existence of positive solution for the nonlinear elliptic system

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \Delta_p u(x) = \lambda_1 |u(x)|^{p-2} u(x) + g_1(x, v(x)) & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \nabla \Delta_p v(x) = \lambda_2 |v(x)|^{p-2} v(x) + g_2(x, u(x)) & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = v = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where $\Delta_p u = \operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p-2} \nabla u)$ is the p -Laplacian operator with the exponent p , $1 < p < \infty$ and Ω is a smooth bounded region in \mathbb{R}^N for $N \geq 1$.

Through this work, the nonlinearities g_i ($i = 1, 2$) are Carathéodory functions from $\Omega \times \mathbb{R}$ to \mathbb{R} such that

$$|g_i(x, s)| \leq c(1 + |s|), \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{g_i(x, s)}{|s|^{p-2} s} = 0, \quad (3)$$

and $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_n$ (for $n = 1, 2, \dots$) where λ_n are the eigenvalues of the problem

$$\nabla \Delta_p u = \lambda_n |u|^{p-2} u \quad \text{in } \Omega, u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

The problem (1) is then called a nonresonance problem.

2 Main result for the p-Laplacian

The main result of this work is the following theorem.

Theorem 1 For $i = 1, 2$, assume that g_i satisfies (2) and (3). Then (1) admits a weak solution (u, v) in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \times W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$.

As usual, a weak solution of system (1) is any $(u, v) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \times W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ such that

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^{p-2} \nabla u \nabla \varphi_1 dx + \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v|^{p-2} \nabla v \nabla \varphi_2 dx = \lambda_1 \int_{\Omega} |u(x)|^{p-2} u(x) \varphi_1(x) dx + \lambda_2 \int_{\Omega} |v(x)|^{p-2} v(x) \varphi_2(x) dx \\ + \int_{\Omega} g_1(x, v) \varphi_1 dx + \int_{\Omega} g_2(x, u) \varphi_2 dx,$$

for every $\varphi_i \in W^{1,p'}(\Omega)$, ($i = 1, 2$).

Next, let us denote by $(T_t)_{t \in [0,1]}$ the family of operators from $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \times W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ to $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \times W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ defined by

$$T_t(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} T_{1t}(u, v) \\ T_{2t}(u, v) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla \Delta_p^{1-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \nabla \Delta_p^{1-1} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 |u(x)|^{p-2} u(x) + tg_1(x, v) \\ \lambda_2 |v(x)|^{p-2} v(x) + tg_2(x, u) \end{pmatrix},$$

3 Proof of the main results

To prove the existence of solutions, we use a topological method via Leray-Schauder degree.

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Modèle intelligent basé sur la corrélation pour le diagnostic de la Leucémie

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Résumé : La leucémie , ou leucose, est un cancer des cellules de la moelle osseuse faisant partie des hémopathies malignes. Durant les dernières années, plusieurs travaux de recherche se sont focalisés sur l'aide au diagnostic de cette maladie. Le but de ce travail est de proposer une approche basée sur l'intelligence artificielle pour le diagnostic de la leucémie. Nous avons introduit une nouvelle technique d'apprentissage artificielle qui appartient à la famille des méthodes d'ensemble combinée à une approche de sélection d'arbre appelé CFS (pour correlation based feature selection).

Mots-Clefs : Aide au diagnostic en Leucémie, Forêt Aléatoire, Classification

1 Introduction

Les méthodes d'ensemble visent à créer une collection de prédicteurs, puis agrègent toutes leurs prédictions. Dans la classification, l'agrégation renvoie, par exemple, un vote à la majorité des classes fournies par chaque prédicteur.

Dans ce travail, l'une des méthodes d'ensemble les plus utilisées, appelée RF (Random Forest ou Forêt Aléatoire) [1] est utilisée. Une forêt aléatoire consiste en un ensemble d'arbres de décision; chacun étant capable de produire une prédiction lorsqu'il lui est présenté un sous-ensemble de variables. Pour les problèmes de classification, la réponse prend la forme d'une classe (étiquette). Malgré l'efficacité des forêts aléatoires, plusieurs chercheurs ont tenté d'améliorer la précision en utilisant uniquement les meilleurs arbres de la forêt. Cette méthode améliorée s'appelle la sélection d'arbres ou l'élagage.

Dans cet article, l'intérêt principal est d'étudier la capacité de sélection des arbres sur une forêt aléatoire en sélectionnant le meilleur sous ensemble d'arbres. La méthode proposée utilise le principe de la sélection basée sur la corrélation (CFS)[2].

2 Modèle proposé et résultats

La sélection basée sur la corrélation (CFS) est une méthode de sélection de variable qui utilise une heuristique basée sur la corrélation pour évaluer la valeur d'un sous-ensemble de variables. Cette heuristique prend en compte l'utilité des variables individuelles pour prédire l'étiquette de classe ainsi que le niveau d'inter-corrélation entre elles.

Dans notre cas, nous recherchons de bons sous-ensembles d'arbres contenant des arbres hautement corrélés avec la classe, c'est-à-dire très performants, mais non corrélés les uns aux autres, c'est-à-dire avec une grande diversité.

Comme les corrélations sont estimées globalement (sur l'ensemble de la forêt), le CFS a tendance à sélectionner un sous-ensemble d'arbres à faible redondance et fortement prédictif de la classe. L'équation 1 formalise l'heuristique:

$$Best_{Ntree} = \frac{Ntree \overline{r_{ct}}}{\sqrt{(Ntree + Ntree(Ntree - 1)\overline{r_{tt}})}} \quad (1)$$

Où: $Best$ correspond à l'heuristique d'un sous-ensemble d'arborescence contenant $Ntree$, (r_{ct}) la corrélation d'arborescence de classe moyenne et (r_{tt}) l'inter-corrélation d'arborescence moyenne.

L'approche par CFS sélectionne les arbres pertinents, car ils sont de bons prédicteurs de la classe. Les arbres redondants sont discriminés, car ils seront fortement corrélés à un ou plusieurs des autres arbres.

La base de données utilisé dans cette étude contient 72 patients atteints soit de la ALL (leucémie lymphoblastique aiguë) soit de la LMA (leucémie myéloïde aiguë). Pour chaque patient la base contient un enregistrement de 7128 gènes [3].

Pour des fins de comparaisons, nous avons implémenté les forêts aléatoires classiques, l'élagage statique qui consiste à sélectionner un sous ensemble d'arbres performants en s'appuyant sur leurs performances vis-à-vis une base de validation. Nous avons utilisé une forêt de 500 arbres avec une validation croisée de 3 sous ensembles (3-fold cross validation). Les résultats obtenus sont résumés dans le tableau 1:

Méthode	Taux de classification	Nombre d'arbres dans la forêt
Forêt aléatoire	81.58%	500
Elagage statique	89.47%	182
CFS	94.74%	77

Table 1: Performances de classification des trois approches

3 Conclusion

Les résultats obtenu démontrent la supériorité de l'approche proposée par rapport à la forêt aléatoire classique et à l'élagage statique. Cela peut s'explique par le fait que le CFS sélectionne les meilleurs arbres en prenant en considération la corrélation qui n'est pas prise en compte dans les autres approches. L'intégration de l'algorithme proposé dans un système d'aide au diagnostic de la Leucémie permettra d'apporter plus de précision.

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Glaucoma detection using retinal fundus images.

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Abstract : In this paper, we propose a system for glaucoma detection from retinal images using Cup-to-Disc-Ratio and ISNT rule. For segmenting the optic disc and optic cup, we have combined the thresholding method with morphological operations. This approach is tested on Messidor database. The proposed algorithm detects glaucoma successfully with better accuracy over existing methods. These results are satisfactory and confirmed by ophthalmologists.

Key words : Glaucoma; Fundus images; CDR; ISNT Rule.

I. Introduction

Glaucoma is an irreversible eye disease and the second cause of blindness in the world [1]. It is characterized by the destruction of the optic nerve head and an alteration of the visual field due to high intraocular pressure. If it is not diagnosed and treated in these early stages, it causes loss of vision and blindness. Therefore, the detection of glaucoma in these asymptomatic stages is very important. This diagnosis could be made by retinal image analysis. The retinography is an examination used for diagnosis the optic nerve head i.e. the optic disc, optic cup and the Neuroretinal Rim (NRR). The Cup to Disc Ratio (CDR) and the NRR are the two key structural changes to detect this pathology using fundus images [2].

Currently, several works have been proposed for glaucoma detection using fundus images. Among these works, a glaucoma detection system was proposed by [2] using morphological operators and region growing to segment the cup and thresholding to extract the disc. In [3-4] the authors are applied morphologic operators and wavelet transform for disc detection. In [5-6] the mathematical morphology and thresholding are used to extract the optic disc and the optic cup. A recent technique has been proposed by [7] using the Canny detector, Hough transform and fuzzy logic to determine patient conditions. The aim of our work is to develop an optimal system for the detection of the optic disc, optic cup and NRR region using fundus images. The proposed method uses the CDR and ISNT (Inferior, Superior, Nasal and Temporal) rule as a parameter for glaucoma detection. Further, this paper is organized as follows. In the section II, we describe the proposed method. In section III, the obtained results are presented. Finally, in section IV we present the conclusion and some perspectives.

II. Proposed method

Our method is based on the segmentation of the optic disc, optic cup, calculate the CDR, and verify the NRR in ISNT rule as shown in the flowchart in figure 1.

II.1. Extraction of the region of interest (ROI): In this step, we have used the gray image for extract the maximum intensity value that is used to extract the ROI that usually appears as a bright region relative to the rest of the retina (Fig.2.a).

II.2. Optic disc segmentation: In this part, we have used the V plane of HSV space from which the optic disc appears with a high contrast. Then we have applied a 2D median filter to eliminate noises. Next, a morphological closure is applied to eliminate the blood vessel. Finally, we have used a new thresholding method based on the ISODATA algorithm to extract the optic disc. This algorithm is an iterative technique used in order to estimate thresholds and then segment the image (Fig.2.b).

II.3. Optic cup segmentation: For extract the optic cup, we have used the green plane of the RGB space from which is most suitable for the cup segmentation. Next, we have applied an Adaptive Histogram Equalisation to increase the contrast of the green channel. After that, a thresholding segmentation is used to extract the optic cup. Then, a morphological dilatation was applied in order to improve the result of the obtained segmentation (Fig.2.d).

II.4. Smoothing the contours of the optic disc and cup: Finally, we have applied the convex hull method to smooth the contours (Fig.2.c,e). Convex hull of any object is determined using four structuring elements B_i , $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ (Eq.1, 2 and 3) [2].

$$X_k^i = (X_{k-1} * B^i) \cup A \quad (1)$$

$$(X_{k-1} * B^i) = (X_{k-1} \ominus B^i) \cap [X_{k-1}^c \ominus (W - B^i)] \quad (2)$$

$$D^i = X_k^i, C(A) = \prod_{i=1}^4 D^i \quad (3)$$

Let A be Image after segmentation Algorithm starts with $X_k^0 = A$, and iteration continues $k = 1, 2, 3...$ till no change appears in X_k^i . Each resultant of i iteration are combined to get convex hull.

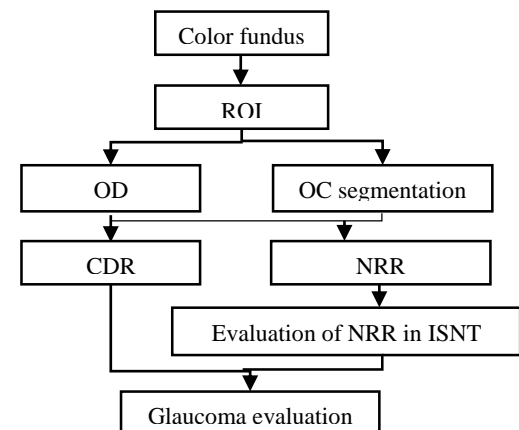


Figure 1. The proposed method.

II.5. Neuroretinal Rim extraction: For extract the NRR region, we have used the AND operation between the segmented optic disc and the complement of the segmented optic cup (Fig.2.f).

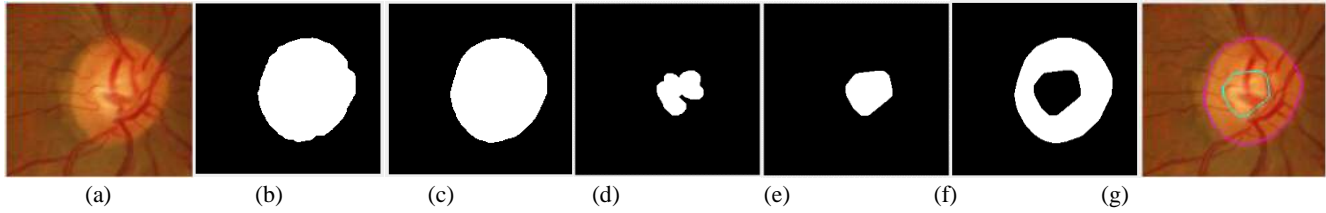


Figure 2. Obtained results. (a) ROI image; (b) segmented disc; (c) final disc; (d) Segmented cup; (e) final cup; (f) NRR region; (g) cup and disc boundaries.

II.6. Glaucoma evaluation: The evaluation of glaucoma has been done using the CDR and NRR in TSNT rule (Fig.3). In glaucoma CDR is greater than 0.5 [2] and it also violates the ISNT rule. Normal retinal fundus image has CDR less than 0.5 and obeys the above mentioned ISNT rule. If there is contradiction between both features then disc is considered to be alleged. The NRR area in the different quadrants for a normal OD lies in the order: **Inferior \geq Superior \geq Nasal \geq Temporal**

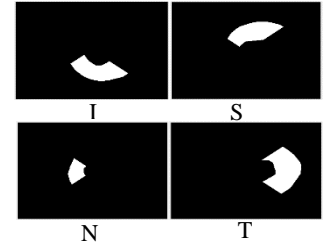


Figure 3. NRR in ISNT

III. Results and discussion

In order to evaluate the performance of the proposed approach, our algorithm was tested on a set of images from the MESSIDOR database. The images are classified as normal or glaucomatous based on the CDR and ISNT rule. An image is classified as normal if it satisfies the ISNT rule and it is classified as glaucomatous if the ISNT rule is violated. Because the large OD have large cups, and so the CDR value in such cases may give erroneous results. The basic intuition behind the proposed method is that the ISNT rule provides better classification accuracy as compared to CDR as it is independent of the OD size. The performance of the proposed method is assessed using the Accuracy.

$$\text{Accuracy(Acc)\%} = \left[\frac{\text{TP} + \text{TN}}{\text{TP} + \text{TN} + \text{FP} + \text{FN}} \right] * 100$$

Here TP represents True Positive, TN represents True Negative, FP represents False Positive and FN represents False Negative.

Table 1 shows the comparison of the proposed method with other methods available in the literature in terms of accuracy. The performance of proposed approach is better as compared to the other methods.

Table 1. Performance comparison of glaucoma detection methods.

Auteurs	Dataset	Average Accuracy (%)
Ahmad et al. [5]	DMED, FAU, Messidor	97,5
Dnyaneshwari D. Patil et al. [6]	Messidor, RIMOne	68 for Messidor, 100 for healthy Rim-One and 66 for Glaucomatous Rim-One.
Proposed method	Messidor	98

The obtained results indicate that the proposed method was able to

extract correctly the optic disc and the optic cup. Thus, our system is validated by a group of ophthalmologists and has rightly classified the state of each patient, which helps the ophthalmologists to make a reliable and early diagnosis. The proposed method has failed in the classification of some images due to poor lighting and the presence of other pathologies in the region OD.

IV. Conclusion

In this paper, we proposed a system for glaucoma detection based on the CDR and ISNT rule. The method uses morphological operators and thresholding techniques for OD and OC segmentation. The obtained results indicate that the proposed method has high accuracy in glaucoma detection using color fundus images compared to the other methods. It simple and achieves an average accuracy of 98%. The future works that can be added is to use a machine learning techniques to classify images as normal, suspected or glaucomatous, also use the RDR and DDLS to classify the stages of glaucomatous patients.

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Epileptic Seizure Detection by time–frequency Renyi entropy applied to Choi–Williams Distribution of normal and abnormal Electroencephalograms

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Abstract : Epilepsy is a brain disorder characterized by recurrent and unpredictable interruptions of normal brain function. Epilepsy can be monitored through Electroencephalogram (EEG) analysis. In this work, we developed a seizure detection approach through time–frequency Renyi entropy combined with Choi–Williams distribution applied to EEG signals.

Index Terms : Electroencephalogram, seizure, time–frequency analysis, Choi–Williams Distribution, Renyi entropy

1 Introduction

In this work, we analyzed normal and abnormal Electroencephalogram (EEG) signals by the Choi–Williams Distribution (CWD), and calculated the time–frequency entropy to discriminate seizure and non–seizure behaviors within EEG signals.

2 Methodology

2.1 EEG Database

In this study, we processed EEG signals of the CHB–MIT Scalp EEG database [1].

2.2 Choi–Williams Distribution (CWD)

The Choi–Williams distribution (CWD) of the analytic version $z(t)$ of a given signal $s(t)$ is expressed as in (1);

$$CW_z(t, f) = 2 \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\sigma}}{4\sqrt{\pi}|\tau|} e^{i \frac{f^2 \sigma}{16\tau^2}} z\left(t + u + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) z^*\left(t + u - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) e^{j2\pi f t} d\tau du \quad (1)$$

where t is the time, f is the frequency, τ is the lag parameter, and σ is the Kernel parameter which controls cross–terms over the time–frequency (TF) plane.

2.3 Time–Frequency Renyi Entropy ($RE_{(t,f)}$)

The Renyi entropy can be calculated for a TF distribution $\rho_z(t, f)$ as expressed in (2);

$$RE_{(t,f)} = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \log_2 \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \rho_z^\alpha(t, f) dt df \quad (2)$$

where α is an odd integer. In this study, we have chosen $\alpha = 3$ [2] .

3 Results and Discussion

We processed seizure and non–seizure epochs of EEG signals of record 01 of the CHB–MIT Scalp EEG database, and represented their CWDs in Figure 1, respectively.

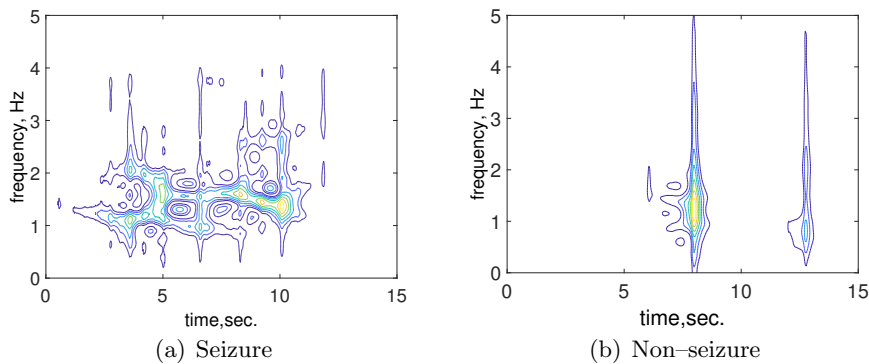


Figure 1: CWDs of (a) seizure and (b) non–seizure EEG signal of record 01 of the CHB–MIT Scalp EEG database

In this section, we present values of $RE_{(t,f)}$ for seizure and non–seizure epochs of the same EEG channel, as illustrated in table 1

Entropy	Seizure EEG 1	Seizure EEG 2	Non–seizure EEG 1	Non–seizure EEG 2
$RE_{(t,f)}$	12.04	11.63	9.4094	10.25

Table 1: Time–frequency Renyi entropies calculated from CWDs of seizure and non–seizure epochs of record 01 of the CHB–MIT Scalp EEG database

4 conclusion

We concluded that the time–frequency Renyi entropy is a reliable tool towards seizure detection calculated for the Choi–Williams distribution applied to EEG signals.

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Analyse de corrélation des facteurs pronostic pour le diagnostic du Myélome Multiple dans la Wilaya de Tlemcen

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Résumé : Le myélome multiple (MM) est un cancer hématologique qui touche les plasmocytes (un type des globules blancs). Son diagnostic peut sembler long et décourageant, car dans la plupart des cas, aucun symptôme n'est décelé aux premiers stades de la maladie. Il repose sur une série d'examens sanguins et urinaires. L'objectif de ce travail est de définir la relation entre le stade de ce cancer et les facteurs de diagnostic. À ces fins, nous proposons une stratégie basée sur l'analyse de la corrélation. Nos résultats permettent d'estimer le degré de pertinence des caractéristiques ainsi que la relation entre les différents facteurs pronostiques du cancer du MM avec les différents stades de ce dernier.

Mots-Clefs : Myélome multiple, Corrélation

1 Introduction

Le myélome multiple représente 10% des cancers hématologiques et 2% de l'ensemble des cancers. L'homme est légèrement plus touché que la femme avec un âge moyen de 69 ans [1]. Il est la deuxième hémopathie la plus répandue dans la Wilaya de Tlemcen après le lymphome non-hodgkinien. Ce type du cancer atteint les plasmocytes dans la moelle osseuse, il est caractérisé par une production perturbée de ce type des cellules, cela dû à une erreur lors de la division cellulaire. Selon une étude algérienne [2], l'incidence du MM en algérie est de 1,1/100 000 pour une population de 37 millions d'habitants, avec un âge médian au diagnostic de 60 ans. Au niveau de la wilaya de Tlemcen, le total des cas de cancer notifiés durant la période (2006-2010) est de 5132 cas, ce qui présente une incidence cumulée brute de 109,2 / 100 000 habitants¹.

Le processus de diagnostic du myélome repose sur un ensemble de bilans hématologiques, biochimie et des examens d'imagerie...etc. les résultats obtenus permettent de faire une stadification du MM afin de préciser la nature et l'étendue du cancer pour planifier le traitement. Dans ce travail, nous nous intéressons à l'analyse de la corrélation entre les résultats des bilans de diagnostic et le stade de MM afin de détecter les facteurs pronostiques (clinique et biologique).

L'ensemble de données appliqué dans cette étude a été collecté au Centre Anti-Cancer de Tlemcen, au niveau du service d'hématologie. Actuellement, notre collète regroupe 96 dossiers patients suivis pour un myélome multiple, chaque dossier est définie par 59 paramètres qui couvrent : les informations démographiques, les informations d'examen clinique, et tous les bilans réalisée au cours du diagnostic et pré-thérapeutique.

1. Registre des cancers de Tlemcen. Rapport 2006-2010

2 Analyse de la corrélation

En probabilités et en statistiques, l'analyse de la corrélation entre deux ou plusieurs variables, c'est une étude d'intensité de la liaison qui peut exister entre ces variables. Cette liaison peut être positive ou négative, linéaire ou non linéaire, monotone ou non monotone [3]. Le coefficient de corrélation linéaire de Pearson est appliqué il est égale à la covariance des deux variables divisée par le produit de leurs écarts types : $Cor = \frac{Cov(X,Y)}{\sigma_X * \sigma_Y}$ avec : **Cov** désigne la covariance des variables X et Y, et σ_X et σ_Y leurs écarts types. La technique étudiée est appliquée pour classer les facteurs pronostiques du myélome multiple selon leurs pertinences. Les résultats sont affichés sous forme de barres graphiques (Figure 1).

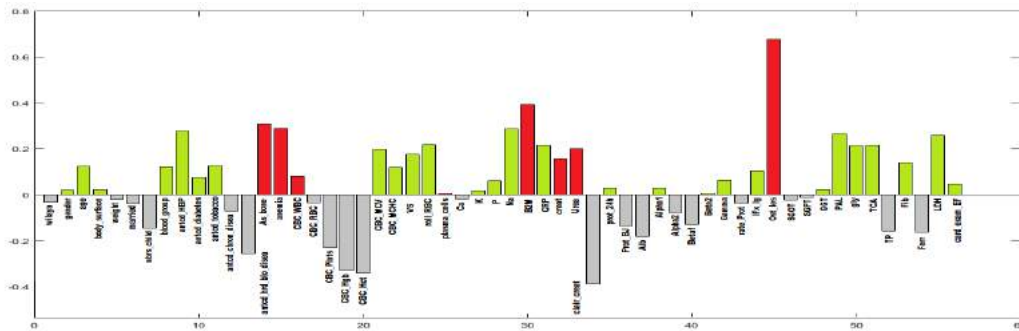


FIGURE 1 – Les coefficients de corrélation des 59 facteurs en fonction du diagnostique.

Nous notons à partir de la Figure1 que nous sommes en présence de 35 attributs pertinents (en couleur verte). La suspicion du MM nécessite parfois l'observation de quelques signes majeurs (en couleur rouge). Dans la majorité des cas, le MM ne cause aucun signe ou symptôme aux premiers stades de la maladie, une fois que la tumeur s'est développée dans la moelle osseuse, un ensemble des signes de MM sont les plus fréquents. Nos résultats obtenus montrent qu'il y a une forte relation entre la classe et certains facteurs qui sont très importants d'après l'avis des experts médicaux (les hématologistes). Ces facteurs sont comme suit :

- **Facteurs cliniques** : age, surface corporelle (body_surface), asthénie et douleurs osseuses (As_bone), anémie (anemia).
- **Facteurs biologiques** : l'existence des lésions osseuses (Ost_les) , bilans rénale (creat, Urea), nombre des globules blancs (CBC_WBC), le taux de protéine β -2 microglobuline (B2M).

3 Conclusion

L'objectif de notre travail est d'analyser la corrélation entre les examens (cliniques et biologiques) faites lors de diagnostic et le stade du cancer afin d'extraire celles pronostiques du myélome multiple.

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Solution Positive Pour un Problème Au Limite d'une Equation Différentielle D'ordre Fractionnaire

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Résumé : Les équations différentielles fractionnaires ont récemment suscité un grand intérêt.

Elle est causées à la fois par le développement intensif de la théorie du calcul fractionnel lui-même et par les applications.

Nous considérons dans ce travail l'existence de solutions positives à un système non linéaire. d'où nous avons un problème au limite pour une équation différentielles fonctionnelles d'ordre fractionnaire avec retard.

Les preuves sont basées sur certaines propriétés et le théorème de point fixe du krasoselskii sur les cônes...

$$\begin{cases} D_{0+}^{\alpha} u(t) + r(t)f(u_t) = 0 & 0 < t < 1, \\ u(t) = \phi(t) & \nabla\tau \leq t \leq 0 \\ u(0) = u'(0) = 0 & u'(1) = \beta u(\eta) \quad 0 \leq \eta \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq \beta \leq \frac{1}{\eta^{\alpha-2}}. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

où D_{0+}^{α} est l'opérateur du dérivé de Riemann-Liouville $2 < \alpha \leq 3$ et $\phi(t) \in C([\nabla\tau, 0], [0, +\infty))$,

$\phi(0) = 0$, $u_t(\theta) = u(t + \theta)$, $t \in [0, 1]$, $\theta \in [\nabla\tau, 0]$ et τ est le retard ($0 \leq \tau < \frac{1}{2}$) fixé.

Mots-Clefs : équation différentielle fractionnaire, théorème du point fixe, solution positive

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Time–Frequency Quantification of Sympathetic and Parasympathetic Nervous Systems by Spectrogram analysis of Heart Rate Variability signal

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Abstract : In this paper, we quantified sympathetic nervous system (SNS) and parasympathetic nervous system (PNS) brain activities through time–frequency analysis of HRV signals of the MIT–BIH Arrhythmia Database. This analysis was carried out through time–frequency analysis of ECG–based HRV signals through the Spectrogram (SP) calculated by the Short–Time Fourier Transform (STFT). Time–frequency analysis of the HRV signal of ECG record 100 of the MIT–BIH Arrhythmia Database is presented.

Index Terms : Sympathetic nervous system, parasympathetic nervous system, heart rate variability, time–frequency analysis, short–time Fourier transform, spectrogram

1 Introduction

Analysis of Heart Rate Variability (HRV) signals can improve quantification of Sympathetic nervous system (SNS) and parasympathetic nervous system (PNS) brain activities through time–frequency distributions rather than classic spectral analysis.

2 Materials and Methods

2.1 Database

In this paper, we processed ECG signals of the MIT–BIH Arrhythmia Database to detect their corresponding HRV signals [2].

2.2 Time–frequency analysis: Spectrogram

The spectrogram (SP) can be formulated as a Quadratic Time–Frequency Distribution (QTFD) [1], and is given by (1):

$$\rho_z(\nu, f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(\nu - \mu, \tau) z\left(\mu + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) z^*\left(\mu - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) e^{j2\pi f\tau} d\mu d\tau \quad (1)$$

where $z(\cdot)$ is the analytic version of the analyzed signal $s(\cdot)$, and $g(\nu, \tau)$ represents the time lag kernel function. The spectrogram (SP) has a kernel $g(\nu, \tau)$ given by (2);

$$g(\nu, \tau) = w\left(\nu - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) w^*\left(\nu + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \quad (2)$$

The spectrogram (SP) is calculated as the squared magnitude of the obtained STFT [1] as defined in (3);

$$SPEC(t, f) = |STFT(t, f)|^2 \quad (3)$$

where the STFT is given by (4);

$$STFT(t, f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z(\tau) h(\tau - t) e^{j2\pi f\tau} d\tau \quad (4)$$

where $h(\cdot)$ represents the analysis window which smooths cross-terms over the time–frequency plane.

3 Time–frequency analysis of HRV signals

The SP illustrated in Figure 1(c) show the SNS and PNS brain activities within the time–frequency domain.

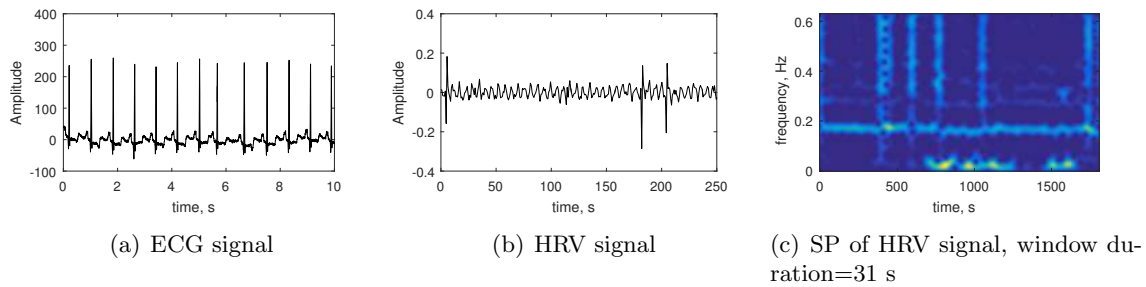


Figure 1: MIT–BIH Arrhythmia Database, ECG Record 100: ECG, HRV and its detected Spectrogram (SP), Sampling frequency=360 Hz

4 Conclusion

Sympathetic and parasympathetic brain activities have been quantified through spectrogram analysis of HRV signals, which was achieved in accordance with the Heisenberg principle.

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Discrete Wavelet Transform Energy-based Dimensionality Reduction for Electroencephalogram classification

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Abstract : In this paper, we defined a Discrete Wavelet Energy ratio (DWER) to resolve EEG dimensionality issue through an effective dynamic channel selection for epilepsy detection. Naive Bayes classification results proved the effectiveness of the applied method.

Mots-Clefs : Discrete wavelet transform, energy ratio, Electroencephalogram, channel selection, Naive Bayes classification

1 Introduction

EEG data dimensionality reduction is a challenging task. A variety of static and dynamic channel selection methods has been developed by mean of combined mathematical and statistical techniques. In this paper, we developed an algorithm for electroencephalogram (EEG) channel selection based on time-scale analysis through the Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT).

2 Wavelet Transform

Wavelets can be defined by an explicit mathematical expression or by its corresponding quadrature mirror filters [1]. Ingrid Daubechies has built wavelets with a compact support that allow the use of finite size filters. Spline wavelets with a well-localized spectrum are also suitable for analysis. Mother wavelet, can be defined in (1);

$$\psi_{a,b}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \psi\left(\frac{t-b}{a}\right) \quad (1)$$

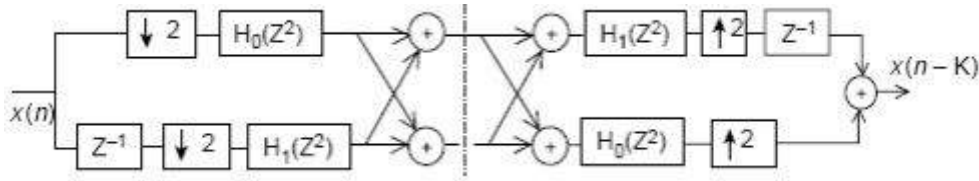
where, a is the scale and b represents the time-shift parameter.

Thus, A signal can be represented in level-dependent subspaces by dilating a scale function φ which is defined by (2);

$$\psi_{a,b}(t) = 2^{j/2} \psi(2^j t - k), k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (2)$$

where j represents the level of decomposition, and $\psi_{a,b}(t)$ forms an orthonormal basis for $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. The DWT decomposes the signal to be processed into an approximation and a detail for each decomposition level through quadrature mirror filters denoted h_0 and h_1 , as illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Discrete Wavelet Transform: Decomposition and reconstruction through Quadrature Mirror Filters



2.1 Discrete Wavelet Energy Ratio (DWER)

We define a Discrete Wavelet Energy ratio (DWER) as in (3);

$$DWER = \frac{E_j}{E_{Total}}. \quad (3)$$

where E_j is the energy for at level j and E_{total} is the total energy of the signal, according to the Parseval theorem. The DWER parameter offers information about energy distribution over different frequency bandwidths of EEG signals. First of all, we processed ictal EEG signals of the CHBMIT Scalp EEG database with db4 mother wavelet at 5 levels. The channel at maximum of energy was chosen to be processed further with DWT for pre-ictal, ictal and Normal EEGs. Variance-to-mean ratio, standard deviation (STD) and Kurtosis of DWT coefficients were employed as an input feature vector for a Naive Bayes classifier. Normal and ictal EEGs were analyzed for epilepsy detection, and pre-ictal and normal EEGs for prediction.

3 Results and discussion

According to results illustrated in Figure 2, naive Bayes correct rate for both epilepsy detection and prediction remains higher, which confirms the that selected channels contain significant energy of the EEG signal.

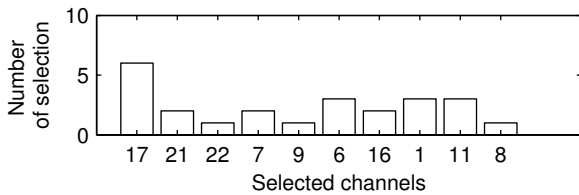


Figure 2: EEG signal Effective Channels

Accuracy(%)	Sensitivity(%)	Specificity(%)
95.83	93.33	100
92.86	100	87.50

Table 1: Epilepsy detection and prediction classification results

4 Conclusion

Discrete wavelet Energy ratios (DWERs) of DWT coefficients can be used to quantify each channel of EEG recordings. The developed approach is helpful to overcome EEG data dimensionality issue.

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Caractérisation du tissu mammaire par analyse multifractale

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Résumé: Dans cet article, une analyse multifractale des images mammographiques est présentée. Le principe consiste à caractériser le tissu mammaire à partir de paramètres extraits du spectre multifractal calculé par la méthode MMTO (Maxima Modules de la Transformée en Ondelettes). Le paramètre essentiel est l'exposant de Hölder qui révèle la présence de singularités. Les résultats obtenus démontrent le pouvoir de cette analyse dans la détection des pathologies mammaires.

Mots-Clefs : Analyse multifractale, MMTO, spectre multifractal, mammographie.

1 Introduction

L'analyse multifractale est née pour étudier la régularité ponctuelle des objets complexes à travers les échelles. Cette notion d'échelle a conduit à introduire l'approche MMTO car la transformée en ondelettes permet d'étudier les propriétés d'invariance d'échelle des objets fractals. La méthode MMTO (Maxima Modules de la Transformée en Ondelettes) est un formalisme multifractal basé sur la transformée en ondelettes dans laquelle les boîtes utilisées dans le formalisme multifractal standard sont remplacées par les ondelettes. Les études ont montré que les singularités peuvent être détectées en suivant les maxima locaux de la transformée en ondelettes aux fines échelles.

L'analyse multifractale a été exploitée dans plusieurs domaines, notamment celui de la médecine. En mammographie, la méthode MMTO est utilisée pour différencier entre le tissu adipeux et le tissu dense [1][2] et de distinguer les cas malins des cas bénins en fonction des valeurs de l'exposant de Hurst [3][4].

Dans cet article, l'approche MMTO est appliquée sur des images mammographiques afin de distinguer les tissus gras et denses, les tissus sains et pathologiques et les lésions malignes et bénignes à partir des valeurs de l'exposant de Hölder et de la largeur du spectre multifractal.

2 Matériels et méthodes

L'analyse multifractale est un outil mathématique qui permet l'étude de la régularité ponctuelle qui varie d'un point à un autre. Cette régularité est caractérisée par l'exposant de Hölder: Soit $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$; $f(t)$ appartient à $C^\alpha(t_0)$ s'il existe une constante $C > 0$ et un polynôme P , de $deg(P) < \alpha$, tels que: $|f(t) - P(t-t_0)| \leq C|t - t_0|^\alpha$. L'exposant de Hölder est défini comme le supremum de ces α : $h(t_0) = \sup\{\alpha : f \in C^\alpha(t_0)\}$. Le spectre multifractal $D(h)$ est défini comme la dimension de Hausdorff de l'ensemble iso-Hölder: ensemble de points t où f prend le même exposant de Hölder $E_h = \{t : h(t) = h\}$: $D(h) = dim_H \{E_h\}$.

L'analyse multifractale consiste à décrire les propriétés de la régularité locale en regroupant toutes les informations dans le spectre de singularités. Il décrit la distribution géométrique des singularités présentes dans l'image.

Approche proposée pour la caractérisation des tissus mammaires

→ Calculer la TOC pour n échelles et extraire la matrice des coefficients → Pour chaque échelle, trouver les Maxima Modules de la TO (MMTO) → Trouver le Maximum des MMTO et les stocker dans un vecteur → Régression linéaire entre le vecteur d'échelle et le vecteur des MMMTO pour obtenir l'image alpha → Calculer le spectre multifractal.

3 Résultats et discussion

Notre approche a été mise en œuvre sur Matlab 2016b. La caractérisation est faite à partir du calcul de la largeur du spectre multifractal (Δh) et de la valeur de l'exposant de Hölder h_0 (lorsque $D(h_0) \approx 2$). En général, plus la valeur h_0 est petite, plus la fonction f est irrégulière. Le paramètre Δh définit le degré de multifractalité.

Caractérisation du tissu mammaire sain et pathologique

La première application consiste à caractériser les tissus mammaires sains et pathologiques. Pour cela, nous avons pris des images contenant une pathologie dans l'un des seins.

Le spectre multifractal des tissus mammaires pathologiques est plus large que le spectre multifractal des tissus mammaires sains et l'exposant de Hölder h_0 des tissus sains est supérieur à celui des tissus pathologiques (tableau 1). Ceci confirme l'irrégularité présente dans le tissu mammaire pathologique par rapport au tissu sain.

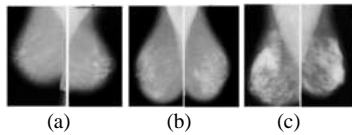


Fig. 1 Exemples de trois mammographies des deux seins:
 (a) présence d'une masse bénigne dans le sein gauche,
 (b) présence d'une masse maligne dans le sein gauche,
 (c) présence d'une distorsion architecturale dans le sein droit.

Fig.	(a)		(b)		(c)	
Breast	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left
Δh	0.151	0.219	0.127	0.158	0.303	0.257
h_0	0.404	0.405	0.395	0.402	0.402	0.390

Tableau 1 Valeurs des exposants de Hölder et largeurs des spectres.

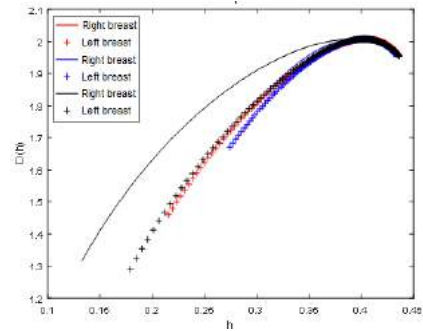


Fig. 2 Spectres multifractals des trois mammographies, Spectre de l'image (a) en rouge, Spectre de l'image (b) en bleu et Spectre de l'image (c) en noir.

Caractérisation des tissus mammaires denses et gras

La deuxième application consiste à distinguer les tissus gras des tissus denses. Trois mammographies de seins denses et trois mammographies de seins gras ont été considérées.

Le spectre multifractal du tissu gras est le plus large. Lorsque la densité augmente, le spectre devient étroit et l'exposant de Hölder augmente. Nous concluons que plus la densité mammaire est élevée; plus le tissu mammaire devient homogène. Le tableau 2 résume les résultats trouvés.

	Dense breast			Fatty breast	
	Δh	h_0		Δh	h_0
(a)	0.1430	0.4034	(d)	0.2556	0.3895
(b)	0.1131	0.4090	(e)	0.2279	0.3897
(c)	0.1908	0.3921	(f)	0.2205	0.3958

Tableau 2 Valeurs des exposants de Hölder et largeurs des spectres.

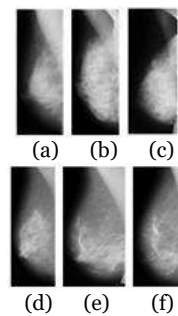


Fig. 3 (a), (b) and (c): seins denses , (d), (e) and (f): seins gras.

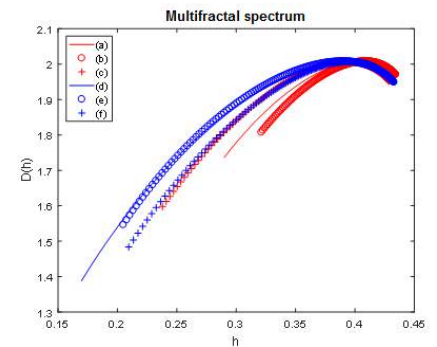


Fig. 4 spectres des six mammographies. rouge: dense, bleu: gras.

Caractérisation des lésions malignes et bénignes

Dans la troisième étape, notre approche est utilisée pour différencier les pathologies bénignes et malignes du tissu mammaire. Trois exemples de pathologies choisis: calcifications, masse circonscrite et masse spiculée.

Les seins contenant des pathologies malignes ont un spectre plus large et des exposants plus faibles comparés aux images contenant des pathologies bénignes, ce qui prouve que les lésions malignes sont plus irrégulières que les lésions bénignes (tableau 3).

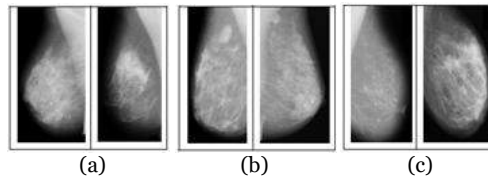


Fig. 5 Mammographies présentant différentes pathologies, à gauche: cas bénin; à droite: cas malin. (a) calcifications, (b) masse circonscrite et (c) masse spiculée.

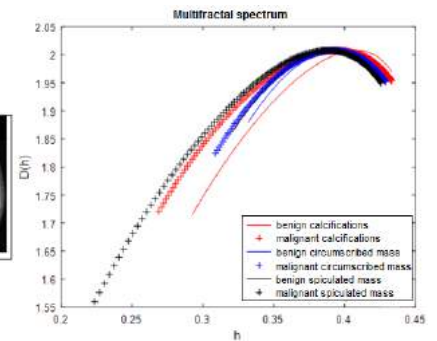


Fig. 6 Spectres des différentes pathologies.

	Calcifications		Circumscribed Mass		spiculated Mass	
	Benign	Malignant	Benign	Malignant	Benign	Malignant
Δh	0.1392	0.2277	0.0980	0.1200	0.1061	0.2022
h_0	0.4030	0.3954	0.3948	0.3926	0.3916	0.3876

Tableau 3 Valeurs des exposants de Hölder et largeurs des spectres.

4 Conclusion

Dans cet article, l'approche multifractale et la méthode MMTO sont présentées pour caractériser les images mammaires. Selon les résultats obtenus, cette approche est robuste dans l'analyse du tissu mammaire. Les paramètres multifractals tels que la largeur du spectre et la valeur de l'exposant de Hölder sont utilisés pour indiquer le degré de complexité des structures présentes dans l'image. Après cette étude, nous avons constaté que les valeurs de Hölder sont faibles et que les largeurs du spectre sont grandes dans le cas de fortes irrégularités. Ce document devrait être poursuivi et enrichi par l'introduction d'autres paramètres afin d'améliorer la qualité de la caractérisation et d'arriver à la classification des lésions mammaires et du tissu mammaire.

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Réseau de neurones convolutionnels pour la segmentation des images cytologiques

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Résumé : Récemment, les systèmes de traitement d'images ont considérablement évolué en raison de l'introduction des méthodes d'apprentissage en profondeur et la progression des formules mathématiques. Dans ce papier, nous proposons un modèle d'apprentissage en profondeur pour la reconnaissance automatique des objets dans les images cytologiques. Les performances ont été testées, et notre modèle a atteint une précision de 97.18 % dans ce problème de segmentation des images cytologiques.

Mots-Clefs : Apprentissage profond, segmentation, image cytologique

1 Introduction

Ces dernières années, le domaine de la reconnaissance et la classification d'objets par les réseaux de neurone à convolution (CNN) a connu un grand succès dans de nombreuses applications pratiques. L'apprentissage et la généralisation des réseaux de neurones profonds sont basés généralement sur des formules et des calculs complexe, cela ouvre des challenges et des difficultés qui nécessitent des bonnes compétences en mathématiques. Dans ce papier, nous proposons un modèle d'apprentissage en profondeur, pour la reconnaissance automatique des objets dans les images cytologiques. Les réseaux ont été appris en utilisant l'algorithme d'optimisation de la descente de gradient. Le reste de ce papier est organisé comme suit : dans la section 2, une description des méthodes utilisés. Les résultats sont présentés dans la section 3. En dernier lieu, nous terminons par une conclusion et des perspectives.

2 Méthodes

La base de données que nous avons utilisé dans ce papier a été acquise et annotée au sein du service d'hémobiologie du CHU de Tlemcen [1]. L'objectif principal de ce travail est de proposer un modèle d'apprentissage basé sur les réseaux de neurones convolutionnels (CNN) [2], ce dernier doit être capable de distinguer les différents constituants cellulaires existant dans l'image cytologique et de les segmenter et les classer en tant que noyaux ou cytoplasmes. L'architecture des CNN utilisée est constituée de plusieurs couches convolutives connectées l'une à l'autre, pour effectuer des opérations séquentielles sur les images d'entrée afin de tirer ses caractéristiques d'une manière hiérarchique. Chacune de ces opérations consiste en une transformation linéaire (convolution avec l'entrée) suivie d'une fonction d'activation linéaire ponctuelle appelée ReLU (pour Unités linéaires rectifiées ou Rectified Linear Units). Au sommet de cette structure, il réside une couche finale unidimensionnelle appelée couche entièrement connectée qui permet de créer des relations complexes entre les caractéristiques de haut niveau en introduisant une

fonction de coût dans le but de résoudre et de former notre modèle. Dans ce papier, nous avons utilisé l'erreur quadratique moyenne comme fonction de coût (équation 1). Avec w : poids du réseau, b : biais, x : entrée du modèle, et y, y^* montre la sortie de l'expert et la sortie du modèle.

$$C(w, b) = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=0}^n ||y(x) - y^*(x)||^2 \quad (1)$$

L'apprentissage de notre modèle a été fait en utilisant un optimiseur itératif. Nous visons à diminuer notre fonction de coût C (équation 1) et atteindre la valeur minimale possible en modifiant légèrement les poids et les biais. La meilleure stratégie pour rechercher le minimum est d'utiliser la descente de gradient. Les équations 2 montrent les règles de mise à jour des poids et des biais. Avec μ , constante qui détermine la taille de déplacement.

$$w_k \implies w'_k = w_k - \mu \frac{\partial C}{\partial w_k}; b_l \implies b'_l = b_l - \mu \frac{\partial C}{\partial b_l} \quad (2)$$

3 Résultats et Discussion

Dans nos expérimentations, nous avons partagé la base de données en deux parties, 70% de la base pour faire l'apprentissage et 30% pour le test. Notre modèle a atteint une précision de 97.18%. La figure 1 montre des exemples de comparaison visuelle entre la segmentation de l'expert et la segmentation de notre modèle. Nous pouvons remarquer que la segmentation est très proche de celle fournie par l'expert.

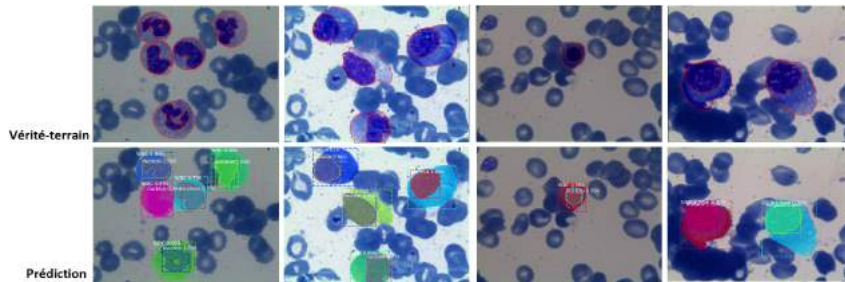


FIGURE 1 – Comparaison visuelle entre la segmentation de l'expert et la sortie du modèle dans les images cytologiques

4 Conclusion

Dans cet article, nous avons proposé un modèle d'apprentissage en profondeur qui se base sur des calculs mathématiques pour la segmentation automatique des régions noyau et cytoplasme dans les images cytologiques. Les résultats obtenus sont très prometteurs, et montrent la nécessité et la puissance des méthodes mathématiques dans le domaine du traitement d'images. Ces résultats nous encouragent à poursuivre l'étude et essayer d'améliorer la segmentation en utilisant d'autres méthodes d'optimisation qui sont plus adaptables à ce type de problème.

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Segmentation Automatique des Cellules Endothéliales par les Opérateurs Morphologiques et la ligne de partage des eaux

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Résumé: La microscopie spéculaire est un examen qui permet d'observer les cellules endothéliales. Ces dernières doivent être bien explorées avant une intervention chirurgicale dans le but d'assurer une réussite de l'acte opératoire. Dans ce travail, on s'intéresse à la détection automatique de ces cellules en utilisant des techniques de traitement d'images afin de proposer un système d'aide au diagnostic pour l'ophtalmologue.

Mots-clefs : microscopie spéculaire, cellules endothéliales, opérateurs morphologiques, LPE.

1. Introduction

Aujourd'hui, plusieurs techniques d'imageries médicales sont appliquées dans le domaine d'ophtalmologie. Dans ce travail, on s'intéresse à une partie de l'œil qui est la cornée, plus exactement sur l'exploration des cellules endothéliales.

L'endothélium représente la couche fragile de la face interne de la cornée. Il est constitué de plusieurs Cellules Endothéliales (CE) qui doivent maintenir un nombre constant d'un côté et une bonne qualité d'un autre côté. La diminution de la quantité de ces cellules engendre une anomalie de la vision.

Pour cela, dans ce travail, on s'intéresse à la segmentation et le comptage automatique des cellules endothéliales à partir d'une technique d'imagerie qui est la microscopie spéculaire (MS). La collecte des images a été effectuée au niveau d'une structure médicale privé qui se situe dans l'ouest algérien dans la wilaya de Tlemcen (CLINIQUE LAZOUNI) à partir d'un microscope spéculaire de marque TOPCON type SP3000 P.

La base d'images contient 150 patients : 79 femmes et 71 hommes. L'âge entre 45 et 89 ans. Notre base ne contient pas la catégorie des jeunes patients car le nombre des CE et leurs qualités diminuent avec l'âge sauf s'il s'agit d'un traumatisme.

2. Matériels et méthodes

Dans cet article, nous présentons une approche basée sur les opérateurs morphologiques pour l'extraction des cellules endothéliales. Deux étapes principales sont utilisées pour la détection de ces cellules :

Dans la première étape, une opération d'amélioration est appliquée sur l'image originale afin d'augmenter le contraste des cellules. Dans la deuxième étape, nous avons adapté la méthode de ligne de partage des eaux (LPE) [1] afin d'extraire et compter les différentes cellules. Cette méthode de segmentation désigne une famille de méthodes de segmentation d'image issues de la morphologie mathématique qui considèrent une image en niveaux de gris comme un relief topographique. L'approche développée est présentée dans la figure 1 qui suit :

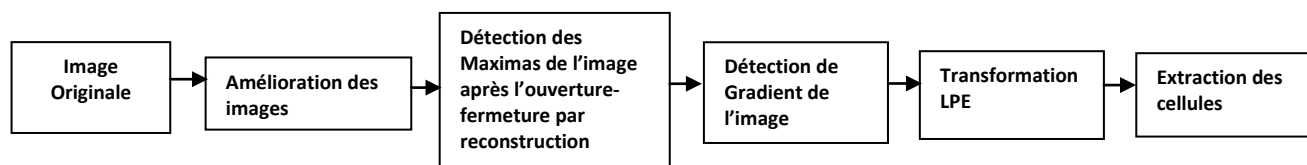


Fig1 : notre approche pour la détection des cellules

La cellule est un élément essentiel, sa détection est cruciale pour un bon diagnostic. Les images microscopiques obtenues par l'appareil sont généralement représentés par un faible contraste et une illumination non uniforme [2]. L'étape d'amélioration de l'image est une étape très importante avant d'entamer les prochaines étapes.

Dans ce travail, nous avons utilisé la méthode d'égalisation adaptative de l'histogramme (EAH) [3]. Cette technique est très efficace pour améliorer le contraste local dans l'image.

L'équation de l'EAH est donnée par la formule suivante :

$$f_i = (m - 1)T(r) = (m - 1) \sum_{k=0}^i \frac{q_k}{Q}$$

Où m est le nombre des niveaux de gris, q_k est le nombre de pixels dans l'images pour le niveau de gris k , Q le nombre de pixels dans l'image originale et $T(r)$ est une fonction croissante [4].

Après l'étape d'amélioration, nous avons utilisé l'ouverture-fermeture par reconstruction pour marquer toutes les cellules. Nous avons commencé par l'ouverture par reconstruction qu'est un moyen très efficace pour détecter des petites structures dans des images (en particulier binaires). Cette équation est donnée par la formule suivante [5]: $T(f) = f - \gamma(f)$.

Où f est l'image originale et $\gamma(f)$ est l'érosion avec un élément structurant.

Les résultats obtenus sont suivis par une fermeture, l'équation de fermeture est donnée par la formule suivante [5]:

$$T(f) = \phi(f) - f.$$

Où $\phi(f)$ est une dilatation avec un élément structurant. A partir de ces résultats, nous avons détecté les maxima régionaux qui représentent comme un marqueur interne.

Dans la troisième étape, nous avons calculé le gradient sur l'image originale qui est utilisé comme un marqueur extérieur. L'objectif de cette étape est d'améliorer la détection de ces cellules. Soit une image $f(x,y)$, le gradient de l'image est donné par l'équation suivante:

$$\text{grad}f = \nabla f(x,y) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{array} \right)$$

Après la détection des marqueurs internes et externes, nous avons appliqué la transformation LPE. La technique LPE est basée sur la morphologie mathématique, qui peut être appliquée à une image en niveaux de gris pour résoudre une variété de problème de segmentation d'images [1]. Pour résoudre le problème de sur-segmentation, Meyer et Beucher [6] ont proposé une stratégie appelée segmentation contrôlée par marqueur. Cette approche comprend le marquage de l'objet à segmenter. La qualité de la segmentation dépend principalement de la détection robuste des marqueurs.

Dans ce qui suit, nous présentons les résultats de l'algorithme que nous avons développé pour la segmentation de l'image de la microscopie spéculaire.

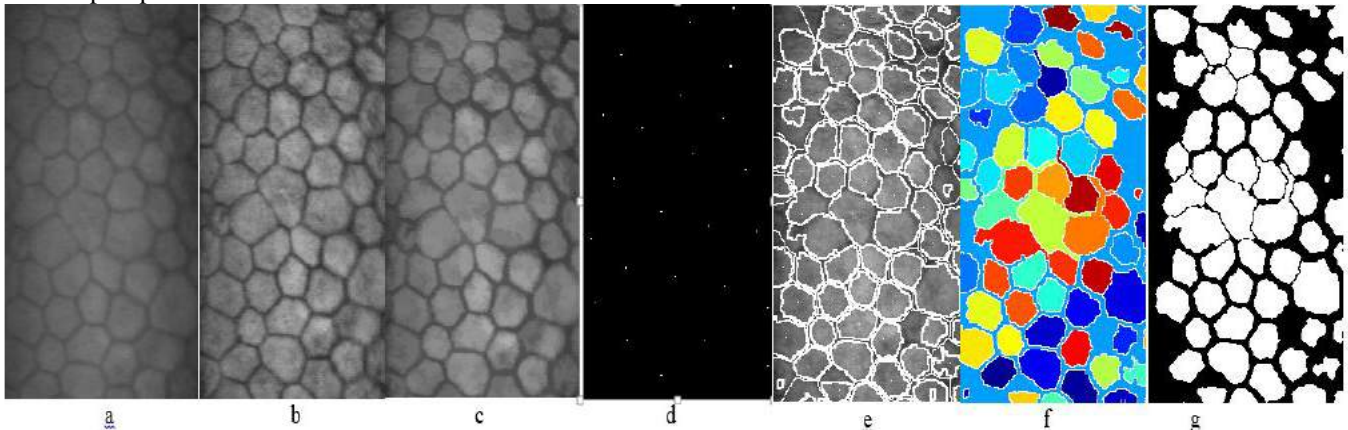


Fig2 : Extraction des cellules (a) : image originale, (b) : image filtrée, (c) : ouverture-fermeture par reconstruction, (d) : détection des maxima, (e-f-g) : Transformation LPE

3. Conclusion :

Dans ce travail, nous avons proposé un système automatique pour les médecins ophtalmologues qui permet de faire la segmentation automatique des CE ainsi que leurs comptages à partir des images de la MS. Les résultats obtenus sont très satisfaisants puisqu'ils ont été validés par plusieurs experts.

Ce modèle peut être amélioré par un test sur une base de données de taille plus importante. Aussi nous souhaitons ajouter plus de détails sur le diagnostic proposé en spécifiant si la chirurgie peut être pratiquée ou pas afin de mieux aider les médecins ophtalmologues

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Anisotropic problem with singular nonlinearity

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Résumé : Using an approximation approach, we prove existence and regularity of the solutions to the following anisotropic problem, involving a singular nonlinearity

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \sum_{i=1}^N \partial_i \left[|\partial_i u|^{p_i-2} \partial_i u \right] = \frac{f}{u^\gamma} & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \Omega, \\ u \geq 0 & \text{in } \Omega. \end{cases}$$

where Ω is a bounded regular domain in \mathbb{R}^N and $\gamma > 0$, we will assume without loss of generality that $1 \leq p_1 \leq p_2 \leq \dots \leq p_N$ and that f is a non negative function belonging to a suitable Lebesgue space $L^m(\Omega)$.

Mots-Clefs : Anisotropic problem, singular nonlinearity, approximation.

1 Introduction

Problems involving the anisotropic operator

$$Lu = \sum_{i=1}^N \partial_i \left[|\partial_i u|^{p_i-2} \partial_i u \right]$$

are widely studied in the literature, we cite for example [4], [5], [6], and the references therein. There is also a huge literature about elliptic problems with singular nonlinearities, see for instance [2], [8], when the considered differential operator is the laplacian operator, and we refer to [3], where the author deals with the p-laplacian. In the works [1], [6] and [9], in addition of the laplacian, an anisotropic operator and the p-laplacian respectively, a first order term is considered.

We also mention the leading work [7], where the anisotropic operator is associated to a non-linearity, and existence and non existence results are obtained. In this poster we consider the following problem

$$\begin{cases} \nabla Lu = \frac{f}{u^\gamma} & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \Omega, \\ u \geq 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where and $\gamma > 0$,

$$Lu = \sum_{i=1}^N \partial_i \left[|\partial_i u|^{p_i-2} \partial_i u \right],$$

and Ω is a bounded regular domain in \mathbb{R}^N . We will assume without loss of generality that $1 \leq p_1 \leq p_2 \leq \dots \leq p_N$ and that f is a non negative function belonging to a suitable Lebesgue space $L^m(\Omega)$.

The natural function space associated to the problem (1) is the anisotropic Sobolev spaces

$$W^{1,(p_i)}(\Omega) = \{v \in W^{1,1}(\Omega); \partial_i v \in L^{p_i}(\Omega)\}$$

and

$$W_0^{1,(p_i)}(\Omega) = W^{1,(p_i)}(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,1}(\Omega)$$

endowed by the usual norm

$$\|v\|_{W_0^{1,(p_i)}(\Omega)} = \sum_{i=1}^N \|\partial_i v\|_{L^{p_i}(\Omega)}.$$

Due to the lack of a strong maximum principle, we will often assume that $p_i \geq 2$.

2 Results

Theorem 1 *There exists a positive constant C , depending only on Ω , such that for every $v \in W_0^{1,(p_i)}(\Omega)$, we have*

$$\|v\|_{L^{\bar{p}^*}(\Omega)}^{p_N} \leq C \sum_{i=1}^N \|\partial_i v\|_{L^{p_i}(\Omega)}^{p_i}, \quad (2)$$

$$\|v\|_{L^r(\Omega)} \leq C \prod_{i=1}^N \|\partial_i v\|_{L^{p_i}(\Omega)}^{\frac{1}{N}} \quad \forall r \in [1, \bar{p}^*] \quad (3)$$

and $\forall v \in W_0^{1,(p_i)}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$, $\bar{p} < N$

$$\left(\int_{\Omega} |v|^r \right)^{\frac{N}{p} |1|} \leq C \prod_{i=1}^N \left(\int_{\Omega} |\partial_i v|^{p_i} |v|^{t_i p_i} \right)^{\frac{1}{p_i}}, \quad (4)$$

for every r and t_j chosen such a way to have

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\gamma_i(N-1) + \frac{1}{p_i}}{t_i + 1} \\ \sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_i = 1. \end{cases}$$

Theorem 2 *If $f \in L^1(\Omega)$, then the problem (1) posses a solution $u \in W_0^{1,(p_i)}(\Omega)$, obtained as limit of $\{u_n\}_n$.*

Theorem 3 *Let $f \in M^m(\Omega)$, such that $m > \frac{N}{\bar{p}}$, then the problem (1) has a solution $u \in W_0^{1,(p_i)}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$.*

2.1 The case $\gamma < 1$

Theorem 4 *Let $f \in L^1(\Omega)$ then there exists a solution u for (1), belonging to $W_0^{1,(s_i)}(\Omega)$, for all $s_i < p_i \frac{N(\bar{p} - (1-\gamma)N)}{\bar{p}(N - (1-\gamma))}$ and belonging to the corresponding Lebesgue space $L^{\bar{s}^*}(\Omega)$.*



2.2 The case $\gamma > 1$

Theorem 5 *Let $f \in L^1(\Omega)$, then there exists a solution u for (1), belonging to the Lebesgue space $L^s(\Omega)$ with $s = \frac{N(\gamma|1+\bar{p})}{N|\bar{p}}$.*

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L'analyse spectrale d'un opérateur elliptique sur une variété Riemannienne

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Résumé : Dans ce poster, nous étudions le comportement asymptotique de la première valeur propre d'un opérateur bi-harmonique avec un potentiel régulier. De plus, nous présentons quelques résultats remarquables sur ce dernier pour des opérateurs analogues. Ensuite, nous avons vu que la fonction propre associée à la première valeur propre possède un point de concentration. Enfin, nous donnons une estimation de cette valeur lorsque le paramètre devient petit.

Mots-Clefs : bi-harmonique, valeur propre, fonction propre, variétés riemanniennes



Analyse mathématique de quelques problèmes à frontière libre

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Résumé : Dans ce travail nous nous intéressons à l'existence et la multiplicité des solutions stationnaires positives du modèle simplifié de Budyko-Sellers modélisant le bilan énergétique du climat. Il s'agit d'un problème à frontière libre en dimension une. Ensuite, nous généralisons l'étude pour une dimension N quelconque.

Mots-Clefs : Frontière libre, Bifurcation, modèle de Budyko.

Nonlinear elliptic system defined by a class of monotone operators with Hardy potential

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Résumé : The purpose of this paper is to study the existence of weak solutions of the following nonlinear system

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \operatorname{div}(a(x, Du)) + \lambda |v|^{p_2-2} v = f + \lambda_1 \frac{u^{p_1-1}}{|x|^{p_1}} & \text{in } \Omega \\ \nabla \operatorname{div}(b(x, Dv)) + \mu |u|^{p_1-2} u = g + \lambda_2 \frac{v^{p_2-1}}{|x|^{p_2}} & \text{in } \Omega \\ u, v > 0 & \text{in } \Omega \\ u = v = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Mots-Clefs : weak solution, monotone operators, coupled system.

1 Introduction

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ a bounded regular domain containing the origin.

Let $1 < p_1 < N$ and $1 < p_2 < N$. We denote by q_1 and q_2 the conjugate exponents of p_1, p_2 respectively, i.e

$$\frac{1}{p_1} + \frac{1}{q_1} = \frac{1}{p_2} + \frac{1}{q_2} = 1.$$

The purpose of this paper is to study the existence of weak solutions of the following nonlinear system

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \operatorname{div}(a(x, Du)) + \lambda |v|^{p_2-2} v = f + \lambda_1 \frac{u^{p_1-1}}{|x|^{p_1}} & \text{in } \Omega \\ \nabla \operatorname{div}(b(x, Dv)) + \mu |u|^{p_1-2} u = g + \lambda_2 \frac{v^{p_2-1}}{|x|^{p_2}} & \text{in } \Omega \\ u, v > 0 & \text{in } \Omega \\ u = v = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where $\lambda_1 < \left(\frac{N - \nabla p_1}{p_1}\right)^{p_1}$ and $\lambda_2 < \left(\frac{N - \nabla p_2}{p_2}\right)^{p_2}$.

Let $a : \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ be a function such that $a(\cdot, \xi)$ is measurable for every $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^N$. Moreover, assume that there exists constants $c_1, c_2 > 0$ and two more constants α_1 and β_1 , with $0 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \min\{1, p_1 - 1\}$ and $\max\{p_1, 2\} \leq \beta_1 < \infty$ such that a satisfies the following continuity and monotonicity assumptions:

$$a(y, 0) = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$|a(y, \xi_1) - a(y, \xi_2)| \leq c_1(1 + |\xi_1| + |\xi_2|)^{p_1-1} |\xi_1 - \xi_2|^{\alpha_1} \quad (4)$$

$$(a(y, \xi_1) - a(y, \xi_2)) \cdot (\xi_1 - \xi_2) \geq c_2(1 + |\xi_1| + |\xi_2|)^{\beta_1} |\xi_1 - \xi_2|^{\beta_1}, \quad (5)$$

for a.e. $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and any $\xi_1, \xi_2 \in \mathbb{R}^N$.

Let $b : \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ be a function such that $b(\cdot, \xi)$ is measurable for every $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^N$. Moreover, assume that there exists constants $k_1, k_2 > 0$ and two more constants α_2 and β_2 , with $0 \leq \alpha_2 \leq \min\{1, p_2 - 1\}$ and $\max\{p_2, 2\} \leq \beta_2 < \infty$ such that b satisfies the following continuity and monotonicity assumptions:

$$b(y, 0) = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$|b(y, \xi_1) \nabla b(y, \xi_2)| \leq k_1(1 + |\xi_1| + |\xi_2|)^{p_2 - 1 - \alpha_2} |\xi_1 \nabla \xi_2|^{\alpha_2} \quad (7)$$

$$(b(y, \xi_1) \nabla b(y, \xi_2), \xi_1 \nabla \xi_2) \geq k_2(1 + |\xi_1| + |\xi_2|)^{p_2 - \beta_2} |\xi_1 \nabla \xi_2|^{\beta_2}, \quad (8)$$

for a.e. $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and any $\xi_1, \xi_2 \in \mathbb{R}^N$.

Definition 1 The pair $(u, v) \in W_{p_1, p_2}(\Omega) = W_0^{1, p_1}(\Omega) \times W_0^{1, p_2}(\Omega)$ is called a weak solution of the system (1), if

$$\int_{\Omega} ((a(x, Du), D\phi_1) + (b(x, Dv), D\phi_2)) dx = \int_{\Omega} (F(x, u, v)\phi_1 + G(x, u, v)\phi_2) dx, \quad (9)$$

for all $(\phi_1, \phi_2) \in W_{p_1, p_2}(\Omega)$, where F and G are defined by

$$F(x, u, v) = \nabla \lambda |v|^{p_2 - 2} v + f(x) + \lambda_1 \frac{|u|^{p_1 - 1}}{|x|^{p_1}} \quad (10)$$

$$G(x, u, v) = \nabla \mu |u|^{p_1 - 2} u + g(x) + \lambda_2 \frac{|v|^{p_2 - 1}}{|x|^{p_2}} \quad (11)$$

The weak formulation of the system (1) is reduced to the operator form identity

$$L_1(u, v) + L_2(u, v) \nabla B(u, v) = H, \quad (12)$$

where L_1, L_2 and H are defined on W_{p_1, p_2} as follow:

$$(L_1(u, v), (\phi_1, \phi_2)) := \int_{\Omega} (a(x, Du), D\phi_1) dx + \int_{\Omega} (b(x, Dv), D\phi_2) dx \quad (13)$$

$$(L_2(u, v), (\phi_1, \phi_2)) := \int_{\Omega} \lambda |v|^{p_2 - 2} v \phi_1 dx + \int_{\Omega} \mu |u|^{p_1 - 2} u \phi_2 dx \quad (14)$$

$$(B(u, v), (\phi_1, \phi_2)) := \int_{\Omega} \lambda_1 \frac{|u|^{p_1 - 1}}{|x|^{p_1}} \phi_1 dx + \int_{\Omega} \lambda_2 \frac{|v|^{p_2 - 1}}{|x|^{p_2}} \phi_1 dx \quad (15)$$

$$(H, \Phi) = ((f, g), (\phi_1, \phi_2)) := \int_{\Omega} f \phi_1 dx + \int_{\Omega} g \phi_2 dx. \quad (16)$$

Theorem 1 The nonlinear elliptic system (1) have a non trivial weak solution $(u, v) \in W_{p_1, p_2}(\Omega)$.



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Analysis and Synthesis of Uncertain singular Fractional-Order Linear Continuous-Time Systems

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Résumé : This paper deals with the robust admissibility problem of singular fractional-order continuous time systems. Then, a state feedback controller is designed for checking the robust admissibility of the closed-loop system .

Mots-Clefs : Singular Fractional-Order Systems, Robust Admissibility, State Feedback Control, Linear Matrix Inequalities.

1 Introduction

In the field of singular fractional-order linear time invariant (SFO LTI) systems, the problem of the robust analysis and synthesis is more difficult because not only the stability must be ensured but also the regularity and the elimination of the impulsiveness of the system are required, it is known as the admissibility problem. But to singular fractional order systems, only few papers give the relevant results. This motivates us to devote our attention to the problem of the robust admissibility for uncertain singular fractional-order systems (SFOS). Based on the results derived in [1], necessary and sufficient conditions in terms of \mathcal{LMIs} for the robust admissibility are given. Then, based on the obtained result, a state feedback control is developed. to get the robust admissibility of the closed-loop system

2 Preliminary Results

Considering the following singular fractional-order (SFO) continuous-time system described by

$$\begin{aligned} ED^\alpha x(t) &= Ax(t) + Bu(t), 1 < \alpha < 2, \\ y(t) &= Cx(t). \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

where α is the time fractional derivative order, D^α is the Caputo fractional derivative, $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is the pseudo-state, $u(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ is the control input and $y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^p$ is the output. A, B, C, E are constant matrices with $\text{rank } E = r < n$.

Lemma 1 [1] *The unforced SFO system of (1) is admissible if and only if there exist matrices $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \succ 0$ and Y satisfying*

$$\text{Sym}\{\Theta \otimes A(XE^T + E_0Y^T)\} < 0, \tag{2}$$

where $E_0 \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times (n-r)}$ is any matrix of full column rank and satisfies $EE_0 = 0$.

3 Robust Admissibility Analysis

Considering the following uncertain SFO linear continuous system described by

$$\begin{aligned} ED^\alpha x(t) &= (A + \Delta A)x(t) + (B + \Delta B)u(t), 1 \leq \alpha < 2, \\ y(t) &= Cx(t). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$\Delta A = MF(\sigma)N_1$ and $\Delta B = MF(\sigma)N_2$ are time-invariant matrices representing norm-bounded parameter uncertainties.

Theorem 2 *The forced system of the uncertain singular system (3) is admissible for all allowable uncertainties ΔA if and only if*

there exist matrices $P \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} > 0, Q \in \mathbb{R}^{(n| r) \times n}$ and a scalar $\epsilon > 0$ satisfying the following \mathcal{LMI}

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{Sym} \{ \Theta \otimes (A(PE^T + SQ)) \} + \epsilon I_2 \otimes MM^T & * \\ \Theta \otimes (N_1(PE^T + SQ)) & -\epsilon I_{2q} \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (4)$$

where $S \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times (n| r)}$ is any matrix of full column rank and satisfies $ES = 0$.

4 State feedback synthesis of uncertain SFOS

Considering the uncertain singular fractional-order system in (3) under the state feedback control $u(t) = Kx(t)$, we obtain the following closed-loop system

$$\begin{aligned} ED^\alpha x(t) &= ((A + BK) + (\Delta A + \Delta BK))x(t) \\ y(t) &= Cx(t) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

Theorem 3 *The uncertain closed-loop SFO system in (5) is admissible if and only if there exist matrices $P \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} > 0, Q \in \mathbb{R}^{(n| r) \times n}$, a gain matrix $K \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times p}$ and two scalars $\epsilon_1 > 0, \epsilon_2 > 0$ such that*

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_{11} & \Gamma_{12} \\ \Gamma_{12}^T & \Gamma_{22} \end{bmatrix} < 0 \quad (6)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{11} &= \text{Sym} \{ \Theta \otimes A_{oc} \sum \mathcal{P}E^T + SQ \} + (\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)(I_2 \otimes MM^T) \\ \Gamma_{12} &= [I_2 \otimes (N_1 \sum \mathcal{P}E^T + SQ)^T \quad I_2 \otimes (N_2 K \sum \mathcal{P}E^T + SQ)^T] \\ \Gamma_{22} &= \text{diag}(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_2) \otimes I_q \\ A_{oc} &= A + BK \end{aligned}$$

5 Conclusion

New results in terms of \mathcal{LMI} s are proposed to solve the problem of the robust admissibility of a class of singular fractional-order linear time invariant systems, with fractional-order derivative α belonging $1 \leq \alpha < 2$. Then a state feedback controller is designed to get the robust admissibility of the closed-loop system .



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Impact de la dispersion spatiale passive sur la vitesse d'invasion d'une population de triatomines, vecteurs de la maladie de Chagas

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Résumé : La maladie de Chagas est une maladie endémique qui a envahi l'Amérique latine et qui se propage progressivement dans le monde. Elle est causée par un parasite le T-Cruzi ; transmis par des punaises les triatomines. N'ayant pas de remède efficace ni de vaccin l'OMS recommande la lutte contre le vecteur. La modélisation mathématique du cycle de vie des triatomines et de leurs modes de dispersion peut ouvrir de nouvelles voies pour une meilleure lutte contre ces punaises.

Mots-Clefs : équations intégro-différence, dispersion, convolution, vitesse d'invasion.

1 Introduction

L'ingestion de sang chez les triatomines est obligatoire pour l'achèvement de leur cycle biologique [1]. ce qui pousse ses insectes à chercher un refuge près des hôtes : fissures, nids d'oiseaux, haut des palmiers [4], [6]. cette étroite vie des triatomines avec leur proies éventuelle facilite leur dispersion qui ne va pas être uniquement active (marche et vol) ; mais aussi passive dans les bagages, les meubles des humains [2], collés aux plumes d'oiseaux [4].

2 Modèle biologique

Le cycle biologique des Triatominae est divisé en trois parties : œuf, 5 stades nymphaux ou stades de croissance (nommés stades I-V), et adulte [3]. Comme nous nous intéressons essentiellement à la dispersion nous allons considérer deux principaux stades : les juvéniles (J)-du stade œuf jusqu'au 5^{ème} stade, (b) les adultes. Différents paramètres démographiques sont associés au cycle de vie des triatomines : f_a : taux de fécondité, S_a : probabilité de survie des adultes, S_j probabilité de survie des juvéniles, F_{sj} : probabilité de rester dans le stade juvénile.

3 Equation intégro_différence associée

En suivant Neubert-Caswell [5], l'équation matricielle intégro-différence décrivant les processus de démographie et de dispersion de la population est:

$$N(x, t+1) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [\mathbf{K}(|x \nabla y|) \circ \mathbf{B}_N] N(y, t) dy \quad (1)$$

où le vecteur d'état de la population est $N(x, t) = (J(x, t), A(x, t))'$. $N(x, t)$ est un vecteur densité : il représente les effectifs des deux stades de développement considérés au point d'habitat $x \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ (Ω homogène) au temps $t \geq 0$. La matrice \mathbf{B}_N est une matrice de type Lefkovich. Sous l'hypothèse d'un sexe ratio équilibré, elle est définie dans ce cas de la façon suivante :

$$\mathbf{B}_N = \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} F_{sj} S_j & S_a f_a \\ (1 \nabla F_{sj}) S_j & S_a \end{pmatrix}$$

La matrice \mathbf{K} est la matrice des noyaux de dispersion définie par:

$$\mathbf{K}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \delta(x) & p(d_1 * d_2)(x) + (1 \nabla p(t)) d_1(x) \\ \delta(x) & d_1(x) \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$(d_1 * d_2)(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d_1(x \nabla y) d_2(y) dy \quad (3)$$

$p(t)$ la proportion d'œufs pondus sur les proies, par des femelles ayant déjà dispersé (pour atteindre leur proie). La proportion $(1 \nabla p(t))$ restante des œufs subit seulement la dispersion des adultes.

4 Vitesse d'invasion asymptotique

D'après le théorème de Neubert-Caswell [5], si la population ne présente pas un effet Allee et si tous les noyaux de dispersion sont exponentiellement bornés ie :

$$\hat{k}_{ij}(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} k_{ij}(x) e^{sx} dx < +\infty \quad (4)$$

Alors l'équation (1) admet une infinité de solutions appelées ondes progressives dont le front d'onde se déplace avec une vitesse asymptotique :

$$c^* = \min_{0 < s < s'} \left[\frac{1}{s} \ln \rho_1(s) \right]$$

où $\rho_1(s)$ est la plus grande valeur propre de la matrice $\mathbf{H}(s) = \mathbf{B} \widehat{\mathbf{K}}(s)$, où $\widehat{\mathbf{K}}(s) = (\hat{k}_{ij}(s))$.

Si les adultes de *T. Infestans* et leurs proies dispersent, respectivement, avec des noyaux de Laplace $d_1(x) = \frac{1}{2\alpha} e^{-\frac{|x|}{\alpha}}$ et $d_2(x) = \frac{1}{2\beta} e^{-\frac{|x|}{\beta}}$ où α (resp. β) représentent les distances moyennes (en mètres) parcourues durant une semaine par une triatomine adulte (resp. la proie). L'intérêt est porté sur le gain en vitesse d'invasion

$$g(r_{\alpha\beta}, p) = \frac{c^*\left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha}, p\right) \nabla c^*\left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha}, 0\right)}{c^*\left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha}, 0\right)}$$

5 Conclusion

le gain en vitesse d'invasion croît de façon exponentielle par rapport à la proportion de ponte sur les proies et par rapport au ratio de la capacité de déplacement de des proies sur la capacité de déplacement des adultes de *T. Infestans*.



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L'analyse factorielle en composantes principales pour la détection des paramètres influant dans le dépistage du trouble du spectre autistique chez l'adulte

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Résumé : La croissance rapide du nombre de cas de trouble du spectre de l'autisme (TSA) dans le monde nécessite la réalisation d'analyses approfondies visant à améliorer l'efficacité, la sensibilité, la spécificité et la précision prédictive du processus de dépistage des TSA. À l'heure actuelle, il existe très peu de travaux sur l'autisme associés aux tests cliniques ou au dépistage, la plupart d'entre eux étant de nature génétique. Par conséquent, dans ce travail nous proposons une analyse factorielle par composantes principales pour déterminer les traits autistiques influant sur le dépistage de l'autisme chez les adultes.

Mots-Clefs : Trouble du spectre de l'autisme, analyse factorielle, analyse en composantes principales.

1 Contexte et problématique

Le trouble du spectre de l'autisme (TSA) est une condition de développement neurologique qui touche principalement la communication socio-émotionnelle.

En Algérie, cette pathologie reste méconnue, voire stigmatisée, avec parfois des préjugés pas seulement sur l'enfant autiste, mais sur toutes les affections mentales touchant l'enfant, l'adolescent et l'adulte. Statistiquement, les chiffres actuellement admis sur le plan international parlent de 3 à 7 pour 1000 pour l'ensemble des troubles envahissants du développement TED [1]. Il faut noter que l'autisme touche quatre fois plus de garçons que de filles.

Dans ce travail, nous proposons de réaliser une étude approfondie par l'application d'analyse factorielle par composantes principales dans l'objectif de déterminer les traits autistiques influant afin d'améliorer la classification des cas de TSA chez l'adulte. Un ensemble de données sur le dépistage de l'autisme chez les adultes extrait du dépôt de données d'UCI (mis en place en décembre 2017 par Tabtah, F [2]) est utilisé. Cet ensemble de données comprend 704 cas d'études décrit par dix caractéristiques comportementales (AQ-10-Adulte issue du questionnaire du Autism Spectrum Quotient mis en place par la National Institute of Health Research¹) (données binaires) et dix paramètres individuelle telles que le sexe, l'ethnicité et l'âge (données catégoriques). A travers ces données, nous souhaiterions être en mesure d'identifier les traits les plus influant de l'autisme. Cet algorithme peut s'avérer être inestimable en aidant à identifier les personnes qui ont de grandes chances d'être diagnostiquées avec TSA et leur fournir un traitement, une thérapie et des conseils pertinents dans un délai raisonnable.

1. <http://docs.autismresearchcentre.com/tests/AQ10.pdf>

2 L'analyse factorielle en composantes principales

L'analyse factorielle, dans son sens générique, réfère à un ensemble d'analyses multivariées qui permettent de réduire un jeu de données en identifiant des facteurs. Cela permet d'identifier un plus petit nombre de variables sous-jacentes à partir d'un plus grand nombre de variables mesurées. L'analyse en composantes principales (ACP) est un outil extrêmement puissant de synthèse de l'information, très utile lorsque l'on est en présence d'un nombre important de données quantitatives à traiter et interpréter.

L'analyse en composantes principales se caractérise par deux fonctions distinctes : regrouper des variables et mettre en évidence les dimensions organisant les relations entre des variables. Les variables les plus importantes pour une composante principale donnée peuvent être calculées à l'aide des coordonnées carrées des variables COSINUS². C'est un indicateur de la qualité de la représentation des variables sur les composantes principales. Il permet de déterminer les variables qui pèsent le plus dans la définition d'une composante. La ligne pointillée rouge sur le graphique figure 1 indique la contribution moyenne attendue. Pour une composante donnée, une variable avec une contribution supérieure à cette coupure pourrait être considérée comme importante.

Dans notre cas d'étude, les variables qui influent dans le dépistage du TSA chez l'adulte sont :

1. Gender : les statistiques dans le monde confirment la prévalence des hommes sur les femmes.
2. Score A8 : Une réponse affirmative à la question *J'aime collecter des informations sur des catégories d'objets (par exemple, types de voiture, types d'oiseaux, types de train, types de plantes, etc.)*
3. Score A1 : ce score reflète une réponse positive à la question *Je remarque souvent de petits sons quand d'autres ne le font pas.*
4. Autism : indique si un membre de la famille a un TSA.
5. Age
6. Ethnicity : l'origine ethnique
7. Country of Residence : le pays de résidence.
8. Score A3 : Ce score est indicatif d'une réponse positive à la question *Je trouve facile de faire plus d'une tâche à la fois.*

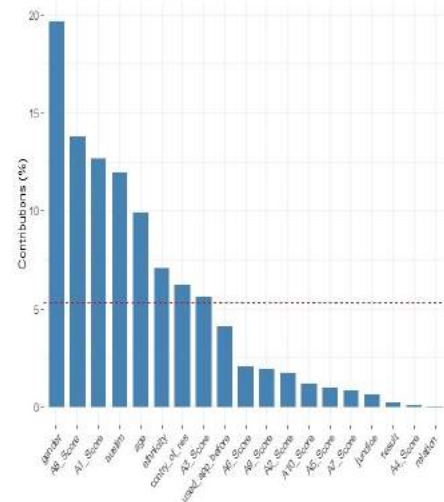


FIGURE 1 – Le diagramme de contributions des variables pour les composantes principales.

3 Conclusion

L'analyse factorielle en composantes principales nous a permis d'isoler les critères individuels et comportementaux qui ont tendance à indiquer le TSA et à exclure plusieurs profils parmi lesquels on retrouve notamment les personnes moyennement affectées et les filles/femmes qui savent mieux masquer leurs traits autistiques.

Références

- [1] World Health Organization. *Autism spectrum disorders*. 4 April 2017.
- [2] Tabtah, F. *Autism Spectrum Disorder Screening : Machine Learning Adaptation and DSM-5 Fulfillment*. Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Medical and Health Informatics 2017, pp.1-6. Taichung City, Taiwan, ACM, 2017