1. 下列微分方程是否有解析解,若有,则求其解析解,并画出它们的图形,否则,求出数值解,并画出图形

(1)
$$y' = y + 2x$$
, $y(0) = 1$, $0 \le x \le 1$;

代码:

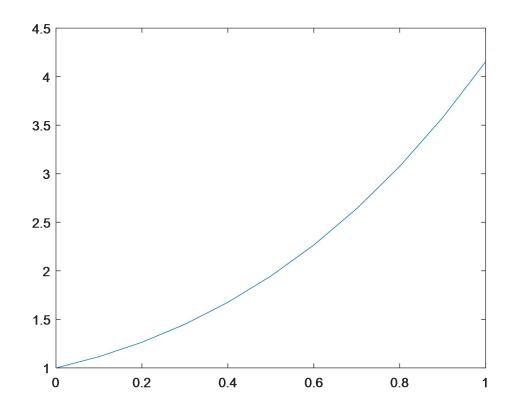
```
    %differential_equation_analytical.m
    x=0:0.1:1;
    y1=dsolve('Dy=y+2*x','y(0)=1','x');
    y=eval(subs(y1));
    plot(x,y);
```

运行结果截图:

```
>> differential_equation1
>> y1
y1 =
3*exp(x) - 2*x - 2
```

即**解析解**为: y1 = 3*exp(x) - 2*x - 2

图像:



```
(2) y'' + y\cos(x) = 0, y(0)=1, y'(0)=0;
```

函数代码:

```
    %differential_equation_numerical
    function yp=differential_equation_numerical(x,y)
    yp(1,1)=y(2);
    yp(2,1)=-y(1)*cos(x);
```

主函数代码:

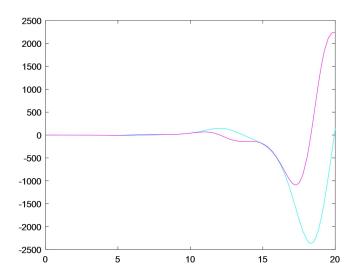
```
    %differential_equation_numerical2
    [x,y]=ode23('differential_equation_numerical',[0,20],[1,0]);
    y1=y(:,1);
    y2=y(:,2);
    plot(x,y1,'c',x,y2,'m')
```

无解析解,只有数值解

部分数值解如下:

```
y1 =
             y2 =
  1.0e+03 *
                 1.0e+03 *
   0.0010
                       0
   0.0010
                 -0.0000
   0.0010
                 -0.0000
   0.0010
                 -0.0000
   0.0010
   0.0010
                 -0.0000
   0.0010
                -0.0001
   0.0010
                 -0.0002
   0.0009
                 -0.0003
   0.0008
                 -0.0004
   0.0007
                 -0.0006
   0.0005
                 -0 0007
   0.0003
                 -0.0008
   0.0001
                 -0.0008
  -0.0001
  -0.0003
                 -0.0008
```

图像:



- 2. 姜启源《数学模型》(第五版)P150复习题
- 3. 求解 logistic 方程(8),验证其解为(9)式,设定几组参数 r, x0, xm,用软件编程画出解的曲线,分析 r 和 xm 的变化对曲线的影响.

解 logistic 方程(8)代码如下:

```
    %logistic_equation.m
```

```
2. syms r \times 0 \times m;
```

3. x=dsolve('Dx=r*x*(1-x/xm)', 'x(0)=x0');

运行结果:

```
>> x

x = -xm/(exp(xm*(log((x0 - xm)/x0)/xm - (r*t)/xm)) - 1)
```

x =-xm/(exp(xm*(log((x0 - xm)/x0)/xm - (r*t)/xm)) - 1), 即为(9)式

参数 1: (r 变化)

设定 r=[0.1,0.2,0.3,0.4], x0=5000, xm=800000

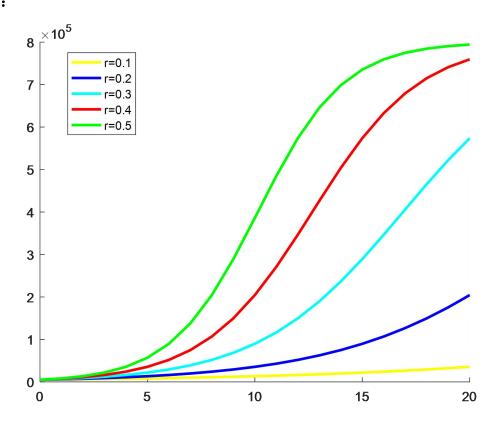
代码:

```
1.
    %logistic equation1.m
2.
    syms r x0 xm;
     x=dsolve('Dx=r*x*(1-x/xm)', 'x(0)=x0');
3.
4.
5.
     hold on;
6.
    x0=5000;
7.
    t=0:1:20;
8.
    xm=800000;
9.
    r=0.1;
10. x1=eval(subs(x));
     plot(t,x1,'y','Linewidth',2);
11.
12. r=0.2;
13.
    x2=eval(subs(x));
14.
    plot(t,x2,'b','Linewidth',2);
15.
    r=0.3;
    x3=eval(subs(x));
16.
     plot(t,x3,'c','Linewidth',2);
17.
18. r=0.4;
19.
    x4=eval(subs(x));
20.
    plot(t,x4,'r','Linewidth',2);
21.
    r=0.5;
    x5=eval(subs(x));
22.
```

```
23. plot(t,x5,'g','Linewidth',2);
```

24. legend('r=0.1','r=0.2','r=0.3','r=0.4','r=0.5')

图像:



参数 2: (xm 变化)

设定 r=0.1,x0=5000,xm=[10000,50000,100000,200000]

代码:

```
1.
     %logistic_equation2.m
2.
     syms r x0 xm;
     x=dsolve('Dx=r*x*(1-x/xm)','x(0)=x0');
3.
4.
5.
     hold off;
6.
     x0=5000;
7.
     r=0.1;
     xm=10000;
9.
     x1=eval(subs(x));
    plot(t,x1,'y','Linewidth',2);
10.
11.
     hold on;
12.
     xm=50000;
13.
     x2=eval(subs(x));
     plot(t,x2,'b','Linewidth',2);
14.
15.
     xm=100000;
```

```
16. x3=eval(subs(x));

17. plot(t,x3,'c','Linewidth',2);

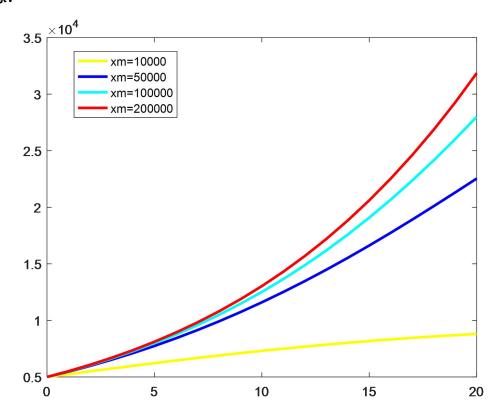
18. xm=200000;

19. x4=eval(subs(x));

20. plot(t,x4,'r','Linewidth',2);

21. legend('xm=10000','xm=50000','xm=100000','xm=200000')
```

图像:



4. logistic 模型曲线 x(t)出现拐点时刻为:

$$t = \frac{1}{r}ln\frac{x_m - x_0}{x_0}$$

结合图像和函数关系式, r 越大、x₀越大,t 越小; x_m越大,t 越大。按照方法一估计参数,t=16.0,美国人口增长曲线的图像拐点出现在1950年。按照方法二估计参数,t=18.7,美国人口增长曲线的图像拐点出现在1977年.