专题课程第一讲

MATLAB 基础

MATLAB大致介绍

- ▶ Command Window——显示器
- ▶ Editor——软件
- Workspace——CPU

MATLAB能干什么

▶ 彩蛋

目录

- ▶ 基础操作
- ▶ 求导与积分
- ▶ 解方程
- ▶ <u>绘图</u>
- ▶ 回归分析
- ▶ <u>仿真</u>

基础操作(交互式完成)

- **▶** 生成
- ▶ <u>定义</u>
- ▶ <u>计算</u>

生成

- number
- array
- vector
- matrix
- ▶ 返回

MATRIX (生成)

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \qquad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

B的逆矩阵?

MATRIX (生成)

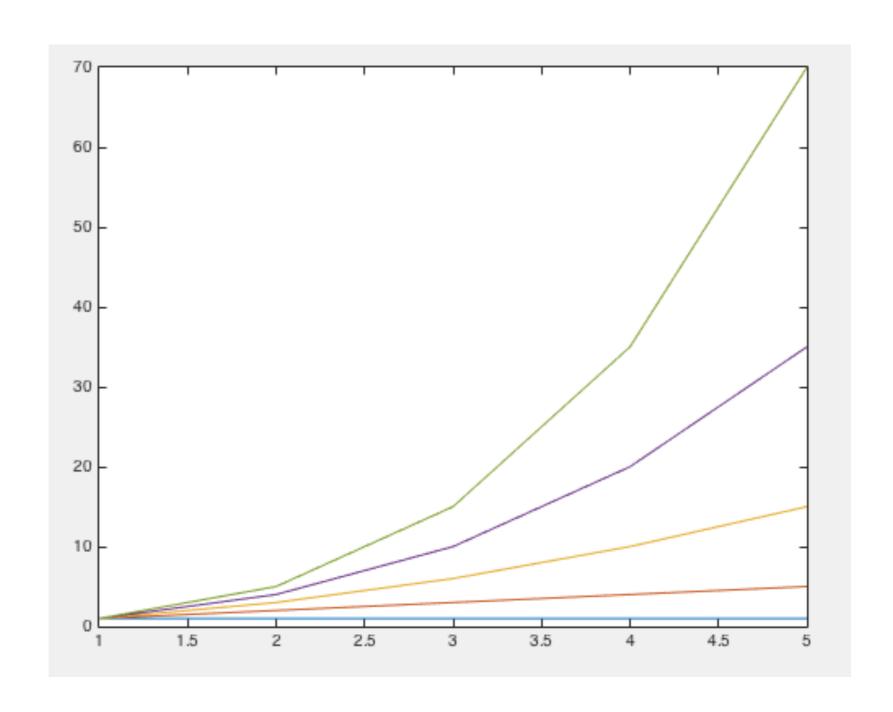
Special Matrix

全一(ones)

对角(eye)

魔阵(magic)

帕斯卡(Pascal)





pascal.m

定义

- parameters (syms)
- function
- ▶ 返回

FUNCTION

好处都有啥

栗子

均值运算器的编辑

- ▶ eg.设计矩阵列求和程序
- (见playhappy.m)

返回

计算

- Individual number (command window)
- vector (dot product & cross)
- matrix (multiplication & array)
- ▶ <u>返回</u>

MATRIX (函数)

1.三角分解

[L,U]=lu(A)

A=L*U 且L为下三角矩阵的置换,U为上三角矩阵的正交变换

作用:复杂线性方程组的简化分解

$$Ax = b$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad A = L * U$$

$$x = A \setminus b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = L \setminus b; x = U \setminus y$$

MATRIX (函数)

2.特征值分解

$$[x,D]=eig(A)$$



求导与积分

- ▶ <u>求导</u>
- ▶ 求偏导
- ▶ 积分

求导

- ▶调用
- ▶ 例子
- ▶ 返回

求偏导

- ▶调取
- ▶ 例子
- ▶ 返回

积分

- ▶调用
- ▶ 例子
- ▶ 返回

解方程

- ▶ 一元方程
- ▶ 多元方程
- ▶ 矩阵方程
- ▶ 参数微分方程
- ▶ 数值微分方程

一元方程

- ▶调用格式
- ▶ 例子(x^3+1=0,见onethree.m)
- ▶ 返回

多元方程

- ▶调用格式
- 例子 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 10\\ 2x + 3y = 0 \end{cases}$
- ▶ (见twotwo.m)

▶ 返回

矩阵方程

$$x^{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + x \begin{bmatrix} -10 & 1 \\ -20 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

见matliner.m

参数微分方程

- ▶调用
- ▶ 例子(见左wei1.m,右wei2.m)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -0.1x \begin{cases} u = e^{-5t}\cos(2t - 1) + 5 \\ \frac{d^4y}{dt^4} + 10\frac{d^3y}{dt^3} + 35\frac{d^2y}{dt^4} + 50\frac{dy}{dt} + 24y = 5\frac{d^2u}{dt^2} + 4\frac{du}{dt} + 2u \end{cases}$$

- ▶ 先决
- ▶ 返回

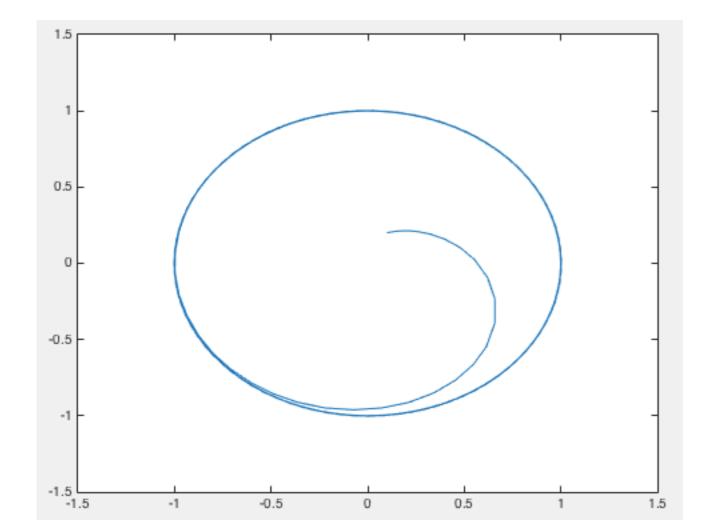
数值微分方程

- ▶ non stiff调用
- ▶ <u>例子</u>
- ▶ 先决
- ▶ stiff调用
- ▶ <u>例子</u>
- **光决**
- ▶ 返回

NON-STIFF 数值微分方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = y + x(1 - x^2 - y^2) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -x + y(1 - x^2 - y^2) \end{cases}$$

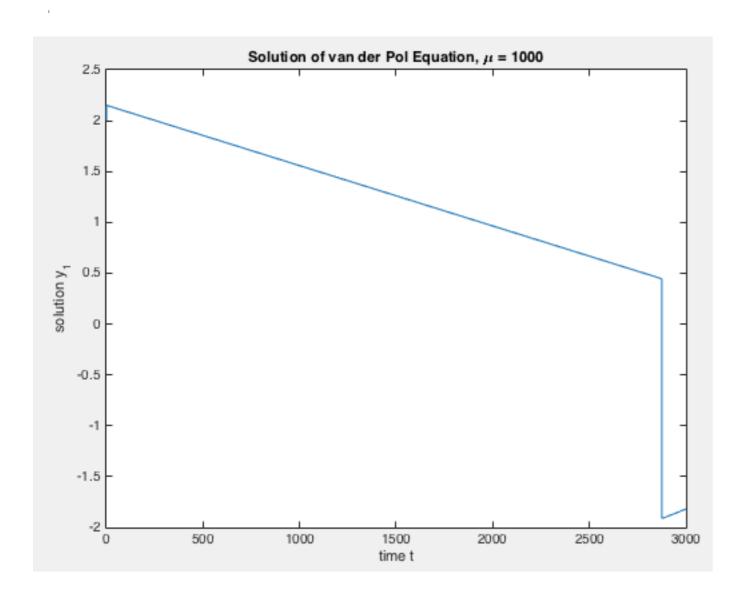
见jin.m



返回

STIFF数值微分方程

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = 1000(1 - y^2) \frac{dy}{dt} - y$$



见jinbruce.m



绘图

- ▶ 散点图
- ▶ 二维曲线
- ▶ 三维曲线
- ▶ 三围曲面

散点图

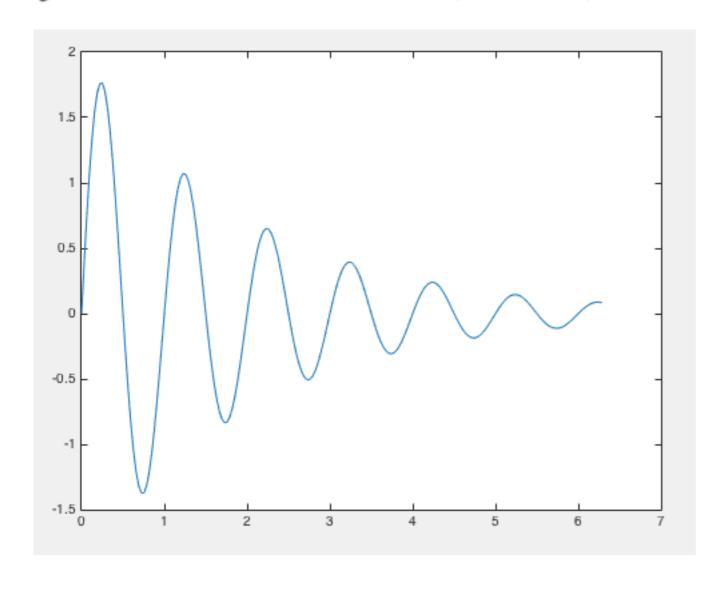
- ▶调用
- ▶ 例子
- ▶ 返回

二维曲线

- ▶ <u>由来(principle)</u>
- ▶调用
- 例子
- 多数简化版
- ▶ 返回

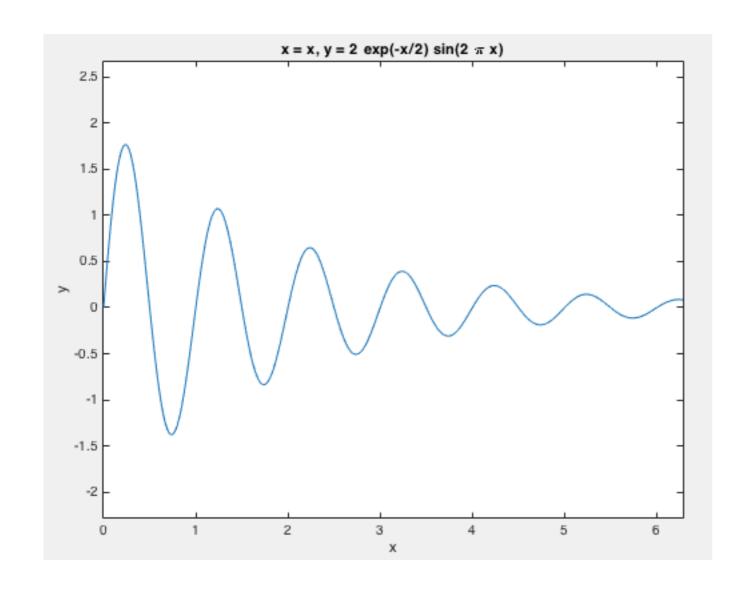
二维曲线

$$y = 2e^{-0.5x}\sin(2\pi x)$$



见n0ez.m

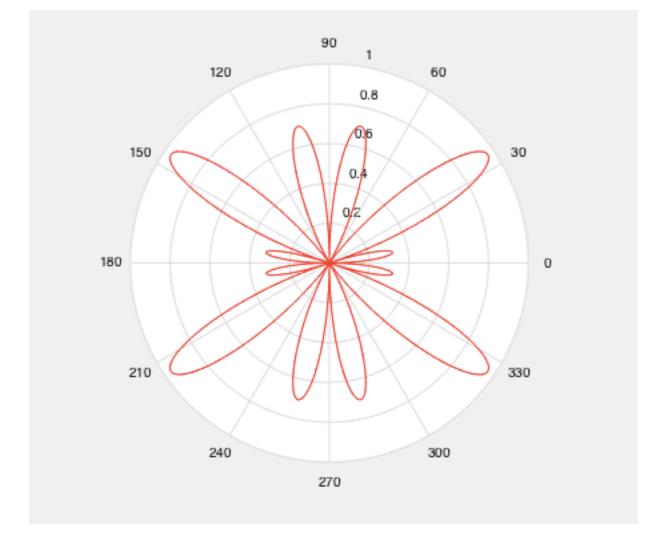
二维曲线 (EZ)



见reez.m

二维极坐标

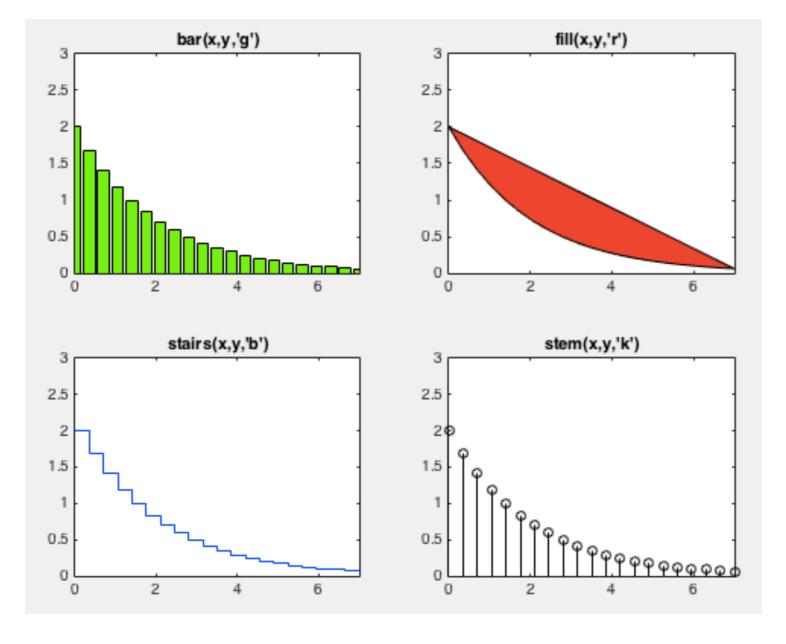
$$\begin{cases} \rho = \sin(3\theta)\cos(5\theta) \\ \theta \in [0, 2\pi] \end{cases}$$



见jizuobiao.m

二维图像

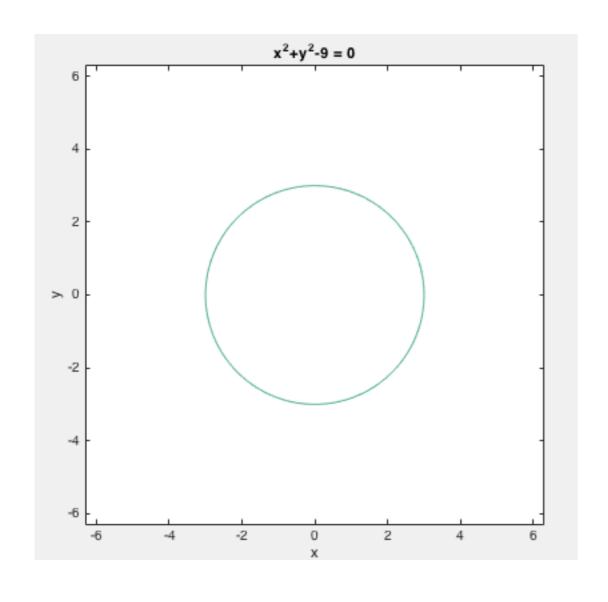
$$y=2e^{-0.5x}$$



见erweiza.m

隐函数EZ

$$x^2 + y^2 = 9$$



见yinhanshu.m

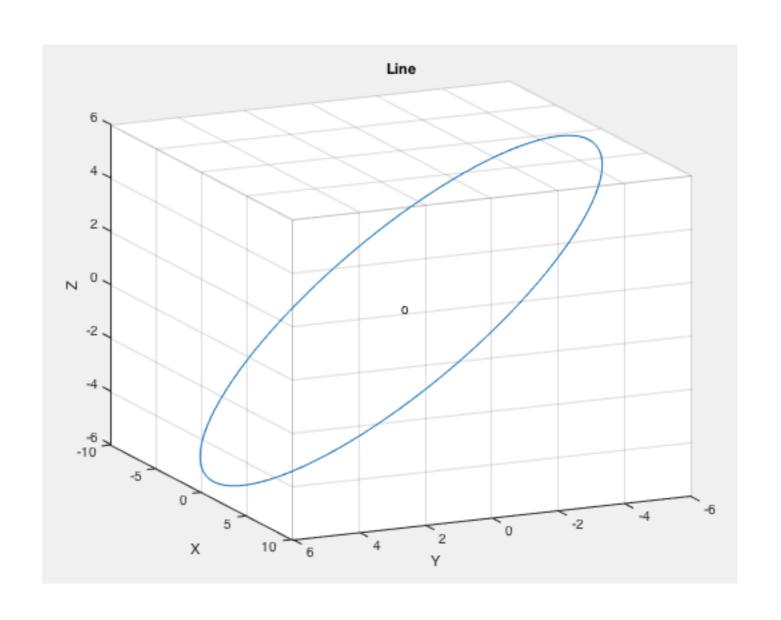


三维曲线

- ▶ <u>由来</u>
- ▶调用
- ▶ 例子
- ▶ 返回

三维曲线

$$\begin{cases} t \in [0, 2\pi] \\ x = 8\cos t \end{cases}$$
$$y = 4\sqrt{2}\sin t$$
$$z = -4\sqrt{2}\sin t$$



见kongjianquxian.m

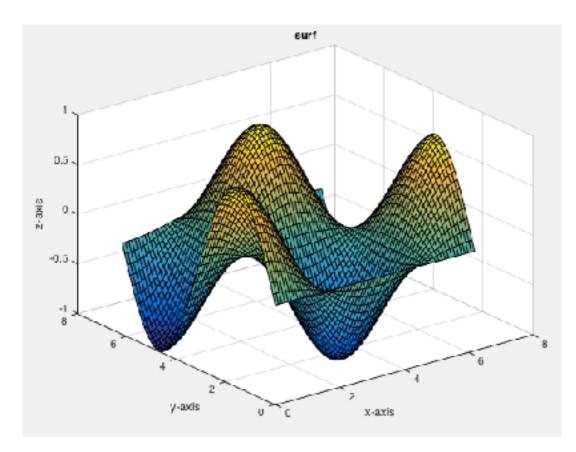


三维曲面

- ▶ <u>由来</u>
- ▶调用
- ▶ 例子
- 比较
- ▶ 简化版
- ▶ 返回

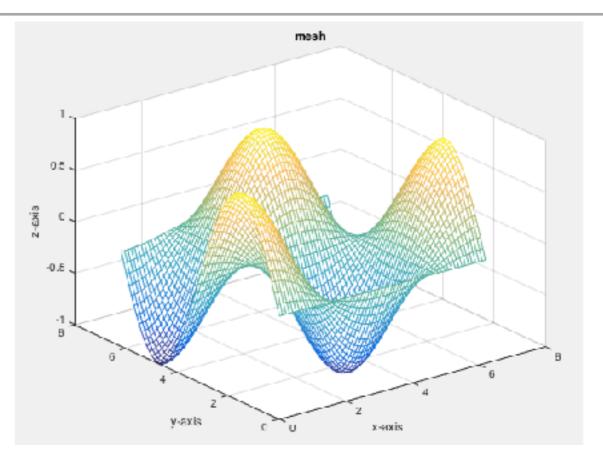
三维曲面

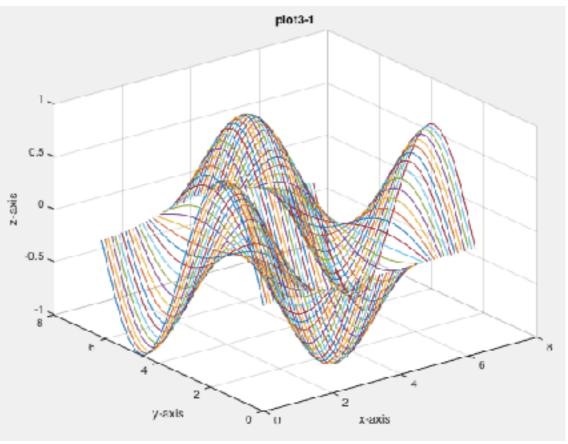
$$z = \sin(y)\cos(x)$$



返回

见sanwei.m





回归分析

- ▶ <u>宏包应用</u>
- ▶ 函数应用

宏包

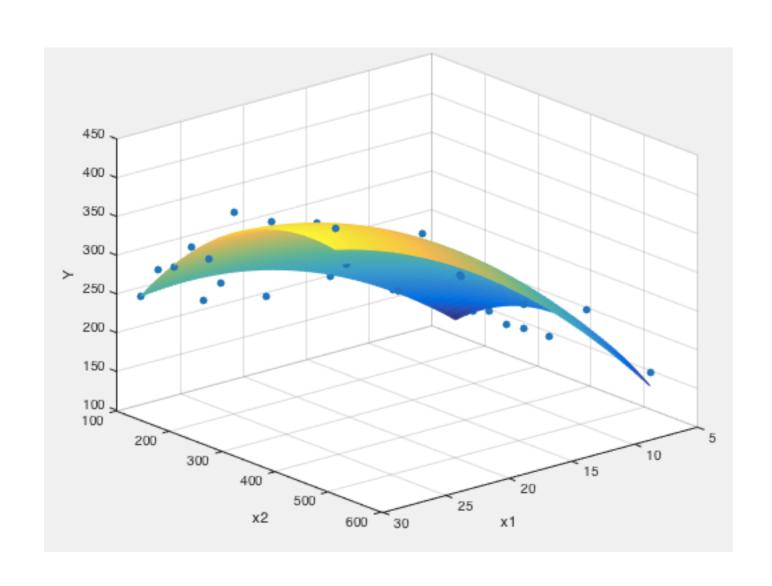
- ▶ 打开方式
- ▶ 输入原理
- ▶ 输出显示(参数查看)
- ▶ 返回

函数应用

- **▶** <u>调取</u>
- ▶ (原理)
- ▶后续
- ▶ 返回

回归函数

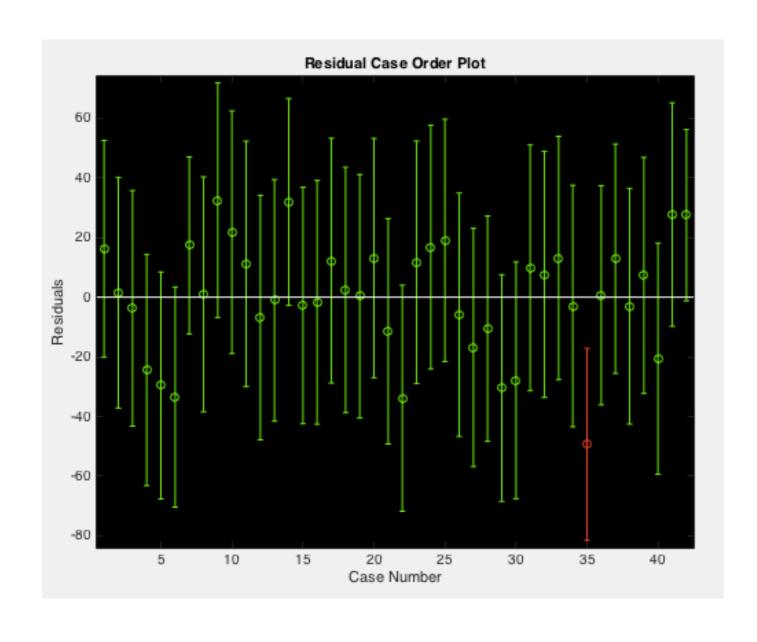
已知 (x1,y1,z1).....(xn,yn,zn)



见regression.m

后续分析

(接上) 根据置信度进行方差分析



见regression.m

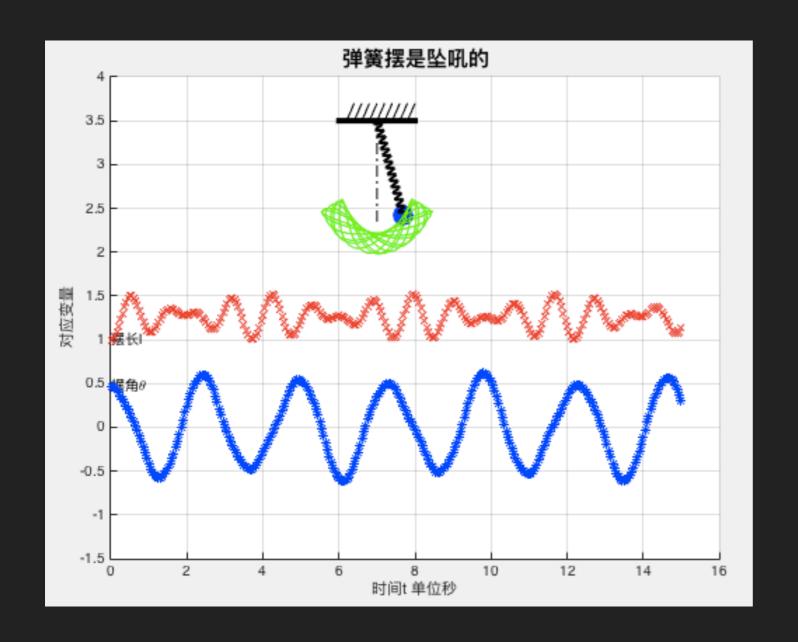
返回

仿真

- ▶ 打开方式
- ▶界面操作

仿真进阶 (编程仿真)

弹簧摆



见springmass.m

和weifen.m