# MATLAB在高等数学以及线性代数中的运用

# 线性代数中的应用

# 行列式求值

1. 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & c & a \\ c & a & b \end{vmatrix}$$

#### 线性代数求解方法:

$$egin{bmatrix} a & b & c \ b & c & a \ c & a & b \ \end{bmatrix} = acb + bca + cba - c^3 - a^3 - b^3$$

### MATLAB求解方法:

```
syms a b c
A=[a b c;b c a;c a b];
detA = det(A)

%运行结果
detA = - a^3 + 3*a*b*c - b^3 - c^3
```

### 线性代数求解方法:

四阶范德蒙德行列式可得, 原式 = (x-a)(x-b)(x-c)(a-b)(a-c)(b-c) = 0

### MATLAB求解方法:

```
syms x a b c
A = [1 1 1 1;x a b c;x^2 a^2 b^2 c^2;x^3 a^3 b^3 c^3];
detA = factor(det(A)) %求解并因式分解
%运行结果
detA = [-1, c - x, b - x, b - c, a - x, a - c, a - b]
```

### 基本运算

3. 求
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
的值

线性代数求解方法:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -7 & 8 \\ 20 & -5 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
A = [2 1 4 0;1 -1 3 4]*[1 3 1;0 -1 2;1 -3 1;4 0 -2]
%运行结果
A =
6 -7 8
20 -5 -6
```

### 4. 矩阵转置

线性代数求解方法:

$$A = egin{pmatrix} a & b & c & d \ e & f & g & h \end{pmatrix}$$
  $A' = egin{pmatrix} a & e \ b & f \ c & g \ d & h \end{pmatrix}$ 

### MATLAB求解方法:

5. 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$
 求 $A^n$ 

# 线性代数求解方法:

$$A = egin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 1 \ 0 & \lambda & 0 \ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$
  $A^2 = egin{pmatrix} \lambda^2 & 0 & 2\lambda \ 0 & \lambda^2 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix}$   $A^3 = egin{pmatrix} \lambda^3 & 0 & 3\lambda^2 \ 0 & \lambda^3 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & \lambda^3 \end{pmatrix}$  总结归纳可知: $A^n = egin{pmatrix} \lambda^n & 0 & n\lambda^{n-1} \ 0 & \lambda^n & 0 \ 0 & 0 & \lambda^n \end{pmatrix}$ 

```
      simplify (An)

      %运行结果

      An =

      [x^n, 0, n*x^(n - 1)]

      [0, x^n, 0]

      [0, 0, x^n]
```

# 矩阵求逆

6. 求方阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 \\ 5 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
的逆矩阵

线性代数求解方法:

$$|A|=2
eq 0A$$
可逆  $A^{-1}=rac{1}{|A|}A^*=rac{1}{2}egin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 0 \ -13 & 6 & -1 \ -32 & 14 & -2 \end{pmatrix}=egin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \ -rac{13}{2} & 3 & -rac{1}{2} \ -16 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

MATLAB求解方法:

```
A = [1 2 -1;3 4 -2;5 -4 1];
A_inv = inv(A)
%运行结果
A_inv =

-2.0000 1.0000 0.0000

-6.5000 3.0000 -0.5000

-16.0000 7.0000 -1.0000
```

7. 求方阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$
的逆矩阵

线性代数求解方法:

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

MATLAB求解方法:

```
syms x
A = [cos(x) -sin(x);sin(x) cos(x)];
A_inv = inv(A);
A_inv = simplify(A_inv) %进一步化简三角函数
%运行结果
A_inv =
[ cos(x), sin(x)]
[-sin(x), cos(x)]
```

### 矩阵的秩

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

线性代数求解方法:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 & -5 & -6 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 & -7 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -9 & -9 & -18 \\ 0 & -5 & -5 & -11 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore R(A) = 2$$

MATLAB求解方法:

```
A = [1 2 1 3;4 -1 -5 -6;1 -3 -4 -7;2 1 -1 0];
A_rank = rank(A)
%运行结果
A_rank = 2
```

# 特征值特征向量

9. 求矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
的特征值

线性代数求解方法:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 - \lambda & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & -1 & \lambda^2 - 2 \\ 5 & -3 - \lambda & -7 - 5\lambda \\ -1 & 0 & -0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & \lambda^2 - 2 \\ 3 + \lambda & 7 + 5\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(1 + \lambda)^3$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -1$$

MATLAB求解方法:

```
A = [2 -1 2;5 -3 3;-1 0 -2];
d=eig(A)
%运行结果
d =
-1.0000 + 0.0000i
-1.0000 + 0.0000i
-1.0000 - 0.0000i
```

10. 求矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -5 \\ 6 & 4 & -9 \\ 5 & 3 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$$
的特征值特征向量

线性代数求解方法:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -5 \\ 6 & 4 & -9 \\ 5 & 3 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 4 & -2 & 5 \\ -6 & \lambda - 4 & 9 \\ -5 & -3 & \lambda + 7 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda^{2}(\lambda - 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1} = 1, \lambda_{2} = 0, \lambda_{3} = 0$$

$$\stackrel{.}{=} \lambda_{1} = 0E - A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 & 5 \\ -6 & -3 & 9 \\ -5 & -3 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(E - A)x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\stackrel{.}{\Rightarrow} x_{1} = 0$$

$$\xi_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{.}{\Box} \mathfrak{B} \xi_{2} = \xi_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
A = [4 2 -5;6 4 -9;5 3 -7];
d=eig(A)
[V,D]=eig(A);
V

%运行结果
D =

1.0000
0.0000
0.0000

V =

0.5774 0.2673 0.2673
0.5774 0.8018 0.8018
0.5774 0.5345 0.5345
```

### 求解矩阵方程

11. 
$$A=egin{pmatrix}1&-1&0\0&1&-1\-1&0&1\end{pmatrix}$$
 ,  $AX=2X+A$  , 求 $X$ 

线性代数求解方法:

$$\begin{array}{l} AX=2X+A\to (A-2E)X=A\\ (A-2E,A)=\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0\\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1\\ -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0\\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1\\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 & -1\\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1\\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 & -1\\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1\\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1\\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1\\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
A = [1 -1 0;0 1 -1;-1 0 1];
E = [1 0 0;0 1 0;0 0 1];
```

12. 
$$egin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 &= 8 \ x_1 + 3x_1 &= 7 \end{cases}$$

线性代数求解方法:

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 &= 8 \\ x_1 + 3x_1 &= 7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

### MATLAB求解方法:

13. 利用
$$LU$$
分解法求解  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 18 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 18 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}$  分解得到:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 \end{pmatrix} = LU$   $Ly = \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 18 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow y = \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ -10 \\ -72 \end{pmatrix}$   $Ux = \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ -10 \\ -72 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 

```
A = [1 2 3;2 5 2;3 1 5];

[L,U] = lu(A);

B = [14 18 20]';

x = U\(L\B)

%运行结果
x =

1.0000
2.0000
3.0000
```

# 二次型和标准型

14. 规范正交化下列向量组
$$lpha_1=egin{pmatrix}1\\-1\\0\end{pmatrix}$$
 ,  $lpha_2=egin{pmatrix}-1\\1\\1\end{pmatrix}$  ,  $lpha_3=egin{pmatrix}1\\1\\1\end{pmatrix}$ 

### 线性代数求解方法:

#### MATLAB求解方法:

```
alpha_1 = [1 -1 0];
alpha_2 = [-1 1 1];
alpha_3 = [1 1 1];
A = [alpha_1;alpha_2;alpha_3];
orth(A)
%运行结果
ans =
-0.5207 -0.4271 -0.7392
0.7558 0.1721 -0.6318
0.3971 -0.8877 0.2332
```

15. 求 $f = -2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$ 化为标准型的变换矩阵

线性代数求解方法:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & \lambda & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1)^2$$
特征值 $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ 

$$\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_1 E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_2 E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$
单位正交化 $\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_2 \\ \gamma_3 \end{pmatrix} P = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, x = Py$$
化为标准型
$$f = -2y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2,$$
变换矩阵 $P = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$ 

# 高等数学中的应用

# 求极限

1. 
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{5 + x^2}{x - 3}$$

高等数学求解方法:

$$\begin{split} \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{5 + x^2}{x - 3} &= \frac{\lim_{x \to 2} 5 + x^2}{\lim_{x \to 2} x - 3} \\ &= \frac{9}{-1} \\ &= -9 \end{split}$$

```
syms x
f = (5+x^2)/(x-3)
w = limit(f,2)
%运行结果
w = -9
```

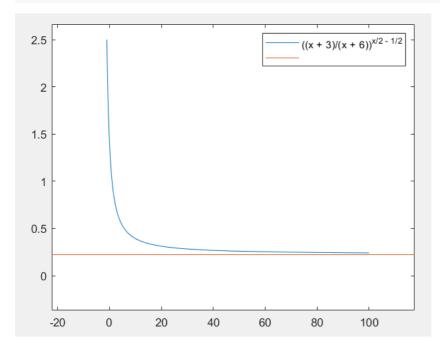
2. 
$$\lim_{x o \infty} (rac{3+x}{6+x})^{rac{x-1}{2}}$$

高等数学求解方法:

$$\lim_{x o \infty} (rac{3+x}{6+x})^{rac{x-1}{2}} = \lim_{x o \infty} [(1-rac{3}{x+6})^{-rac{x+6}{3}}]^{-rac{3}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x o \infty} (1-rac{3}{x+6})^{-rac{7}{2}} = e^{-rac{3}{2}}$$

MATLAB求解方法:

```
syms x
f = ((3+x)/(6+x))^((x-1)/2)
w = limit(f,Inf)
%运行结果
w = exp(-3/2)
```



# 求微分

3. 求函数 $y = x \sin 2x$ 的微分

高等数学求解方法:

$$dy = y'dx$$

$$= (\sin 2x + x \cos 2x \cdot 2)dx$$

$$= (\sin 2x + 2x \cos 2x)dx$$

```
syms x
y = x*sin(2*x);
w = diff(y,x,1)
%运行结果
w = sin(2*x) + 2*x*cos(2*x)
```

### 求导数

$$4. \left(\frac{\arcsin x}{\arccos x}\right)'$$

高等数学求解方法:

$$(\frac{\arcsin x}{\arccos x})' = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\arccos x - \arcsin x(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}})}{\arccos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{\arccos x + \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}\arccos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\arccos x\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{\arcsin x}{\arccos^2 x\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

MATLAB求解方法:

```
syms x
y = asin(x)/acos(x);
w = diff(y,1)
%运行结果
ans =1/(acos(x)*(1 - x^2)^(1/2)) + asin(x)/(acos(x)^2*(1 - x^2)^(1/2))
```

5. 求二阶导:  $y = e^{-t} \sin t$ 

高等数学求解方法:

$$egin{aligned} y &= e^{-t} \sin t \ y' &= e^{-t} (-1) \sin t + e^{-t} \cos t \ &= e^{-t} (\cos t - \sin t) \ y'' &= e^{-t} (-\cos t + \sin t) + e^{-t} (-\cos t - \sin t) \ &= e^{-t} (-2 \cos t) \ &= -2e^{-t} \cos t \end{aligned}$$

MATLAB求解方法:

```
syms x t
y = exp(-t)*sin(t);
w = diff(y,2)
%运行结果
w = -2*exp(-t)*cos(t)
```

# 求不定积分

6. 求不定积分 
$$\int \sec x (\sec x - \tan x) dx$$

高等数学求解方法:

```
\int \sec x (\sec x - \tan x) dx = \int \sec^2 x dx - \int \sec x \tan x dx= \tan x - \sec x + C
```

```
syms x
f = sec(x)*(sec(x)-tan(x));
F = int (f)
%运行结果
F = -2/(tan(x/2) + 1)
```

# 求定积分

7. 求定积分: 
$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}}$$

### 高等数学求解方法:

令
$$u = \sqrt{x}$$
,所以 $x = u^2$ ,带入原式
$$\int_1^4 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1 + \sqrt{x}} = \int_1^2 \frac{2u\mathrm{d}u}{1 + u}$$
$$= [2u - 2\ln(1 + u)]_1^2$$
$$= 2 + 2\ln\frac{2}{3}$$

MATLAB求解方法:

```
syms x
f = 1/(1+x^0.5);
F = int(f,1,4)
%运行结果
F = log(4/9) + 2 %matlab默认log的底为e
```

8. 求定积分 
$$\int_{\frac{3}{4}}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x}-1}$$

高等数学求解方法:

令
$$u = \sqrt{1-x}$$
,所以 $x = 1-u^2$ ,带入原式 
$$\int_{\frac{3}{4}}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x}-1} = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{0} \frac{-2u\mathrm{d}u}{u-1}$$
$$= -2[u+\ln(1-u)]_{\frac{1}{2}}^{0}$$
$$= 1-2\ln 2$$

```
syms x
f = 1/((1-x)^0.5-1);
F = int(f,3/4,1)
%运行结果
F = 1 - log(4) %matlab默认log的底为e
```

9. 
$$D$$
是由两条抛物线 $y=\sqrt{x},y=x^2$ 围成的闭合区域  
求二重积分: $\iint\limits_D x\sqrt{y}\mathrm{d}\sigma$ 

### 高等数学求解方法:

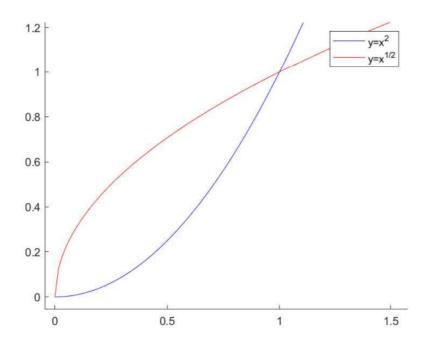
$$D$$
区域可以表示为:  $0 \le x \le 1, x^2 \le y \le \sqrt{x}$ 

$$\iint_D x\sqrt{y} d\sigma = \int_0^1 x dx \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} \sqrt{y} dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{2}{3} x (y^{\frac{3}{2}})|_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= \frac{6}{55}$$

# MATLAB求解方法:

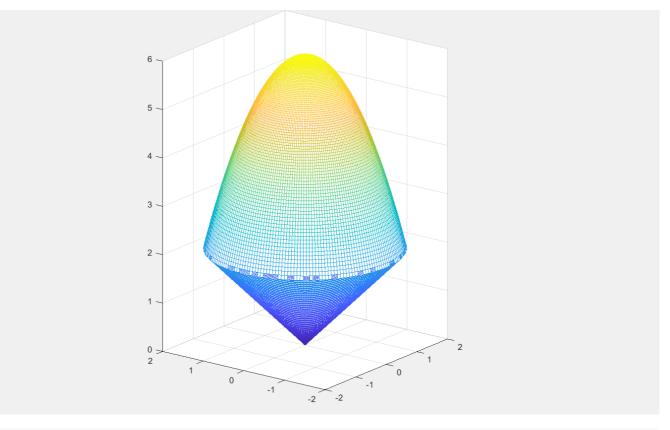


```
syms x y
f = x*(y^0.5); %原函数
F = int(f,'y',x^2,x^0.5); %先对y积分
D = int(F,'x',0,1) %再对x积分
%运行结果
D = 6/55
```

10. 利用三重积分计算曲面所围成立体体积 $z=6-x^2-y^2$ 及 $z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ 

# 高等数学求解方法:

```
%绘制图像
[t,r] = meshgrid([0:0.01*pi:3*pi],[0:0.02:3]);
x = r.*cos(t);
y = r.*sin(t);
Z1 = sqrt(x.^2+y.^2);
Z2 = 6-x.^2-y.^2;
z1 = Z1;
z2 = Z2;
z1(Z1>Z2)=nan;
z2(Z1>Z2)=nan;
mesh(x,y,z1)
hold on
mesh(x,y,z2)
```



```
syms x y
f1 = @(x,y,z) (x.^2+y.^2<=z.^2);
f2 = @(x,y,z) (x.^2+y.^2<=6-z);
V1 = triplequad(f1,-2,2,-2,2,0,2);
V2 = triplequad(f2,-2,2,-2,2,2,6);</pre>
```

### 求解常微分方程

11. 求微分方程的通解 $y' + y \tan x = \sin 2x$ 

### 高等数学求解方法:

$$y = e^{-\int \tan x dx} \left( \int \sin 2x e^{\int \tan x dx} dx + C \right)$$

$$= \cos x \left( \int \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos x} dx + C \right)$$

$$= \cos x \left( \int 2 \sin x dx + C \right)$$

$$= C \cos x - 2 \cos^2 x = C \cos x - \cos(2x) - 1$$

### MATLAB求解方法:

```
syms x
y = dsolve('Dy+y*tan(x) = sin(2*x)','x')
%运行结果
y = C1*cos(x) - cos(2*x) - 1
```

### 求解带有初值条件的常微分方程

12. 求微分方程满足已知初值条件的特解 $y'' - y = 4xe^x, y|_{x=0} = 0, y'|_{x=0} = 1$ 

### 高等数学求解方法:

 $r^2 - 1 = 0$ 求解特征根 $r_{1,2} = \pm 1$ ,对应齐次线性方程的通解为:

$$y=C_1e^x+C_2e^{-x}$$
  $\therefore f(x)=4xe^x, \lambda=1,$   $\therefore$  设 $y^*=xe^x(Ax+B)=e^x(Ax^2+Bx)$ 是原方程的一个特解,带入原方程得

$$4Ax + 2A + 2B = 4x$$

$$\therefore A = 1, B = -1$$

$$\therefore y^* = e^x(x^2 - x)$$

原方程的通解为:

$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + e^x (x^2 - x)$$
  

$$y = e^x (x^2 - x + C_1) + C_2 e^{-x}$$
  

$$y' = e^x (x^2 + x - 1 + C_1) - C_2 e^{-x}$$

初值条件为x = 0, y = 0, y' = 1带入得:

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ C_1 - C_2 - 1 = 1 \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 1 \\ C_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

:. 所求特解为:

$$y = e^x(x^2 - x + 1) - e^{-x}$$

```
syms x
y = dsolve('D2y - y = 4*x*exp(x)','y(0) = 0','Dy(0) = 1','x')
%运行结果
y = exp(x)/2 - exp(-x) + x^2*exp(x) - (exp(x)*(2*x - 1))/2
```

$$y = \frac{e^x}{2} - e^{-x} + x^2 e^x - \frac{e^x (2x-1)}{2} = e^x (x^2 - x + 1) - e^{-x}$$
进一步化简后结果相同

# 级数求和

13. 
$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 7} \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} + \dots$$

高等数学求解方法:

$$\begin{split} a_n &= \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}) \\ S_n &= \frac{1}{2}[1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}) - \frac{1}{5} + \ldots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[1 - \frac{1}{2n+1}] \\ \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n &= \frac{1}{2} \end{split}$$

# MATLAB求解方法:

```
syms x n
symsum(1/((2*n-1)*(2*n+1)) , n,1,inf)
%运行结果
ans = 1/2
```

# 级数展开

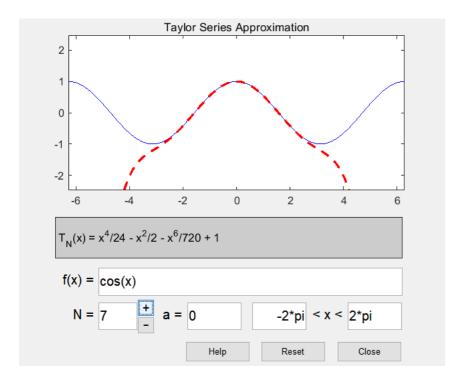
14. 将函数 $f(x) = \cos x$ 展开为泰勒级数

### 高等数学求解方法:

$$f^{(n)}(x_0) = \cos(x_0 + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})(n = 0, 1, 2...)$$

$$\cos x_0 + \cos(x_0 + \frac{\pi}{2})(x - x_0) + \frac{\cos(x_0 + \frac{\pi}{2})}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + ... + \frac{\cos(x_0 + \frac{n\pi}{2})}{n!}(x - x_0)^n$$

```
syms x
f = cos(x);
taylortool(f)
```



# 因式分解

15. 
$$16x^4 - 72x^2 + 81$$

数学方法:

原式 = 
$$(4x^2)^2 - 2(4m^2) \cdot 9 + 9^2$$
  
=  $(4m^2 - 9)^2$   
=  $(2m - 3)^2 (2m + 3)^2$ 

MATLAB求解方法:

```
syms x
factor(16*x^4-72*x^2+81)
%运行结果
ans = [2*x - 3, 2*x - 3, 2*x + 3, 2*x + 3]
```

# 总结

MATLAB是一种强大的计算机软件,可以在高等数学和线性代数中进行各种计算和分析。在工程方面,MATLAB可帮助用户进行各种数据处理可视化,包括图像处理,信号处理,控制系统设计等。

MATLAB还可以用于模拟各种工程系统,帮助用户预测系统的行为并优化设计。

MATLAB可以增强个人的计算能力和编程技能,使其在各种数学和工程领域的计算中能够更加熟练和高效。这对于个人在求职或者职业发展方面都是非常有帮助的。学习MATLAB还可以帮助个人更好地理解和应用各种数学模型和算法,提升个人的分析能力和解决问题的能力。这对于个人在学习和工作中遇到的各种挑战都是非常有价值的。

本次作业作业源码公开在 Github pages

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A matlab coursework and a final assignment. Introduces 30 basic uses of matlab in advanced mathematics and linear algebra