附录1 计算卫星运动轨迹程序

```
clc;clear;close all
bc=0.2;
[T,Y]=ode45('weifen1',[0:bc:12000],[2043922.166765,-5379.544693,8186504.631471,-407.0953
42,4343461.714791,3516.052656])
plot3(Y(:,1),Y(:,3),Y(:,5),'r*'),grid on
\% plot(T,Y(:,1),T,Y(:,3),T,Y(:,5))
t0=50;%%初始时间为 50 秒
k0=(t0-0)/bc+1;%50 秒标号
tend=170;%%初始时间为 50 秒
kend=(tend-0)/bc+1;%170 秒标号
%% 提取 50 秒到 170 秒初始坐标状态,间隔 0.2 秒,依次为 X,Y,Z
DATA=[Y(k0:kend,1),Y(k0:kend,3),Y(k0:kend,5)];
function dy=weifen1(t,y)
G=3.986005*10^{(14)};
dy=zeros(6,1);
dy(1)=y(2);
dy(2)=-G*y(1)/(y(1)^2+y(3)^2+y(5)^2)(3/2);
dy(3)=y(4);
dy(4)=-G*y(3)/(y(1)^2+y(3)^2+y(5)^2)(3/2);
dy(5)=y(6);
dy(6)=-G*y(5)/(y(1)^2+y(3)^2+y(5)^2)(3/2);
附录二步长取值分析程序
k=1;tt=[];
[T0,Y0]=ode45('weifen1',[0:0.1:251],[2043922.167 8186504.631 4343461.715
           -5379.544693 -407.095342 3516.052656]);
hh=size(T0,1);
for i=[0.2:0.1:2]
[T,Y]=ode45('weifen1',[0:i:251],[2043922.167 8186504.631 4343461.715 -5379.544693
           -407.095342 3516.052656]);
% figure(k)
% plot3(Y(:,1),Y(:,3),Y(:,5))
tt(k)=mean((Y(:,1)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,1)).^2)+mean((Y(:,3)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(:,5)-Y0(1:(k+1):hh,3)).^2)+mean((Y(
1:(k+1):hh,5)).^2;
k=k+1;
end
figure(2)
plot([0.2:0.1:2],tt)
附录三 时间配准程序
%% 把 06 号卫星观测时间统一到 50:0.2:170
clear:clc:close all
```

```
%% zs6 为 06 号卫星数据真实值,数据为 meadata_06_00.txt 中数据
fprintf('拟合求解 06 号卫星 A 的一元二次多项式系数')
[Aa6,Sa6]=polyfit(zs6(:,1),zs6(:,2),2)
fprintf('拟合求解 06 号卫星 B 的一元二次多项式系数')
[Ab6,Sb6] = polyfit(zs6(:,1),zs6(:,3),2)
YCa6=Aa6(1)*zs6(:,1).^2+Aa6(2)*zs6(:,1)+Aa6(3);%a 预测值
YCb6=Ab6(1)*zs6(:,1).^2+Ab6(2)*zs6(:,1)+Ab6(3);%b 预测值
%% 对比预测结果准确性
figure(1)
subplot(2,1,1)
plot(zs6(:,1),YCa6,'ro'),hold on
plot(zs6(:,1),zs6(:,2),'g*'),grid on
xlabel('时间(S)');ylabel('YS/XS');
title('06 号卫星 a=YS/XS 预测值和真实值对比图')
subplot(2,1,2)
plot(zs6(:,1),YCb6,'r*',zs6(:,1),zs6(:,3),'g*'),hold on
xlabel('时间(S)');ylabel('ZS/XS');
title('06 号卫星 b=ZS/XS 预测值和真实值对比图')
%% 求解时刻 50:0.2:170 的 a 和 b 值
bc=0.2:
t=50:bc:170;
YCA6=Aa6(1)*t.^2+Aa6(2)*t+Aa6(3);%a 预测值
YCB6=Ab6(1)*t.^2+Ab6(2)*t+Ab6(3);%b 预测值
YC6T1AB=[t',ones((170-50)/bc+1,1),YCA6',YCB6'];%%依次为时间、1,、a、b
YC6 1AB=[ones((170-50)/bc+1,1),YCA6',YCB6'];%%依次为时间、1,、a、b
%% 对比预测结果准确性
% figure(1)
% subplot(2,2,3)
% plot(t,YCA6,'ro',zs6(:,1),zs6(:,2),'go')
% title('06 号卫星 50:bc:170 秒 a 预测值和真实值对比图')
% subplot(2,2,4)
% plot(t,YCB6,'r*',zs6(:,1),zs6(:,3),'g*')
% title('06 号卫星 50:bc:170 秒 b 预测值和真实值对比图')
%% 为把 09 号卫星观测时间统一到 50:0.2:170
%% zs9 为 09 号卫星数据真实值
fprintf('拟合求解 09 号卫星 A 的一元二次多项式系数')
[Aa9,Sa9]=polyfit(zs9(:,1),zs9(:,2),2)
fprintf('拟合求解 09 号卫星 B 的一元二次多项式系数')
[Ab9,Sb9]=polyfit(zs9(:,1),zs9(:,3),2)
YCa9=Aa9(1)*zs9(:,1).^2+Aa9(2)*zs9(:,1)+Aa9(3);%a 预测值
YCb9=Ab9(1)*zs9(:,1).^2+Ab9(2)*zs9(:,1)+Ab9(3);%b 预测值
%% 对比预测结果准确性
```

figure(2)

```
subplot(2,1,1)
plot(zs9(:,1),YCa9,'ro'),hold on
plot(zs9(:,1),zs9(:,2),'g*'),grid on
xlabel('时间(S)');ylabel('YS/XS');
title('09 号卫星 a=YS/XS 预测值和真实值对比图')
subplot(2,1,2)
plot(zs9(:,1),YCb9,'ro'),hold on
plot(zs9(:,1),zs9(:,3),'g*'),grid on
xlabel('时间(S)');ylabel('ZS/XS');
title('09 号卫星 b=ZS/XS 预测值和真实值对比图')
%% 求解时刻 50:0.2:170 的 a 和 b 值
bc=0.2;
t=50:bc:170;
YCA9=Aa9(1)*t.^2+Aa9(2)*t+Aa9(3);%a 预测值
YCB9=Ab9(1)*t.^2+Ab9(2)*t+Ab9(3);%b 预测值
YC9T1AB=[t',ones((170-50)/bc+1,1),YCA9',YCB9'];%%依次为时间、1,、a、b
YC9_1AB=[ones((170-50)/bc+1,1),YCA9',YCB9'];%%依次为 1,、a、b
% %% 对比预测结果准确性
% figure(2)
% subplot(2,2,3)
% plot(t,YCA9,'ro',zs9(:,1),zs9(:,2),'go')
% title('06 号卫星 50:bc:170 秒 a 预测值和真实值对比图')
% subplot(2,2,4)
% plot(t,YCB9,'r*',zs9(:,1),zs9(:,3),'g*')
% title('06 号卫星 50:bc:170 秒 b 预测值和真实值对比图')
0/0/0/0 ************************
%% 06 号卫星三维位置
[T6,Y6]=ode45('weifen1',[0:bc:250],[-1732113.220573 ,-4453.807606,9092044.771852,-1566.51
318,1732113.220573,4453.807606]);
figure(3)
plot3(Y6(:,1),Y6(:,3),Y6(:,5),'r*')
\% plot(T,Y(:,1),T,Y(:,3),T,Y(:,5))
t0=50;%%初始时间为 50 秒
k0=(t0-0)/bc+1;%50 秒标号
tend=170;%%初始时间为 50 秒
kend=(tend-0)/bc+1;%170 秒标号
title('06 号卫星 50:0.2:170 秒三维位置图')
%% 提取 50 秒到 170 秒初始坐标状态,间隔 0.2 秒,依次为 T,X,Y,Z
DATA6=[[50:bc:170]',Y6(k0:kend,1),Y6(k0:kend,3),Y6(k0:kend,5)];
%% 09 号卫星三维位置
[T9,Y9]=ode45('weifen1',[0:bc:250],[2043922.166765,-5379.544693,8186504.631471,-407.0953
42,4343461.714791,3516.052656]);
figure(4)
plot3(Y9(:,1),Y9(:,3),Y9(:,5),'r*')
```

```
% plot(T,Y(:,1),T,Y(:,3),T,Y(:,5))
```

title('09 号卫星 50:0.2:170 秒三维位置图')

t0=50;%%初始时间为 50 秒

k0=(t0-0)/bc+1;%50 秒标号

tend=170;%%初始时间为 50 秒

kend=(tend-0)/bc+1;%170 秒标号

%% 提取 50 秒到 170 秒初始坐标状态,间隔 0.2 秒,依次为 T,X,Y,Z

DATA9=[[50:bc:170]',Y9(k0:kend,1),Y9(k0:kend,3),Y9(k0:kend,5)];

附录四 逐点交汇定轨程序

%% *****

%% 坐标转换

DATA96=DATA9(:,2:4)-DATA6(:,2:4);

YC9_1AB=[ones((170-50)/bc+1,1),YCA9',YCB9';];%%依次为 1,、a、b

K=(tend-t0)/bc+1;

%% 当输入 YC9_1AB(k,:)乘以 XS 后, C9 表示观测飞行器转换后的坐标, A9 表示飞行器转换后的矩阵 A

for k=1:K

 $[C9(k,:),A9(k,:)]=ZBZH(DATA9(k,2:4),YC9_1AB(k,:));$

end

%% 当输入 YC6_1AB(k,:)乘以 XS 后,C6 表示观测飞行器转换后的坐标,A6 表示飞行器 转换后的矩阵 A

for k=1:K

 $[C6(k,:),A6(k,:)]=ZBZH(DATA6(k,2:4),YC6_1AB(k,:));$

[b(:,k),bint,r(:,k),rint(:,:,k),stats] = regress(DATA96(k,:)',[A6(k,:)',-A9(k,:)']);

end

%%则 XS6 为 b 的第一行, XS9 为 b 的第二行,

XS6=b(1,:);XS9=b(2,:);

for k=1:K

 $[CC9(k,:),AA9(k,:)]=ZBZH(DATA9(k,2:4),YC9_1AB(k,:)*XS9(k));$

[BB(k,:)]=INVZBZH(DATA9(k,2:4),CC9(k,:))/XS9(k);

 $[CC6(k,:),AA6(k,:)] = ZBZH(DATA6(k,2:4),YC6_1AB(k,:)*XS6(k));$

end

figure(7)

plot3(CC9(:,1),CC9(:,2),CC9(:,3),'g-'),hold on

plot3(CC6(:,1),CC6(:,2),CC6(:,3),'r-'),grid on

figure(6)

plot(BB(:,3),YC9_1AB(:,3))

CHAZHI=BB-YC9_1AB;

CCZ=CC9-CC6

%% 求解 6 号卫星和 9 号卫星的观测值校正函数

% C69=CC6-CC9;%%坐标差值

% tt=[50:0.2:170]';

```
% [AX,SX]=polyfit(tt,C69(:,1),4);
% YCAX=AX(1)*tt.^4+AX(2)*tt.^3+AX(3)*tt.^2+AX(4)*tt.^1+AX(5);%X 预测值
% [AY,SY]=polyfit(tt,C69(:,2),4);
% YCAY=AY(1)*tt.^4+AY(2)*tt.^3+AY(3)*tt.^2+AY(4)*tt.^1+AY(5);%Y 预测值
% [AZ,SZ]=polyfit(tt,C69(:,3),4);
% YCAZ=AZ(1)*tt.^4+AZ(2)*tt.^3+AZ(3)*tt.^2+AZ(4)*tt.^1+AZ(5);%Z 预测值
% aaa=[YCAX,YCAY,YCAZ]-C69;
%%
figure(5)
plot3(CC9(:,1),CC9(:,2),CC9(:,3),'r*')
附录五 坐标转换调用程序
function [c,A]=ZBZH(a,b)
%% 要求不能取 Y 或者 Z 为 0
%% a 为卫星坐标, b 为观测点相对卫星坐标,
%% 输出 c 为观测点相对地球坐标,
\%\% a=[1,2,2];b=[3,2,3];
x=a(1);y=a(2);z=a(3);
x2=b(1);y2=b(2);z2=b(3);
X=sqrt(x^2+y^2+z^2);
Y = \operatorname{sqrt}(x^2 + y^2);
Z=sqrt(x^2+y^2+((x^2+y^2)/z)^2);
c1=(x2*X+z2*Z)/(z+(x^2+y^2)/z);
b1=(x*y2*Y+y*x2*X-z*y*c1)/(x^2+y^2);
a1=(x*b1-y2*Y)/y;
A=[a1,b1,c1]/b(1);
x1=a1+x;
y1=b1+y;
z1=c1+z;
c=[x1,y1,z1];
function [b]=INVZBZH(a,c)
%% c 为观测点相对地球坐标,a 为卫星坐标
%% 输出 b 为观测点相对卫星坐标,
x=a(1);y=a(2);z=a(3);
x1=c(1);y1=c(2);z1=c(3);
%x2=b(1);y2=b(2);z2=b(3);
X=sqrt(x^2+y^2+z^2);
Y = sqrt(x^2+y^2);
```

 $Z=sqrt(x^2+y^2+((x^2+y^2)/z)^2);$

 $z2=(c1*(z+(x^2+y^2)/z)-x2*X)/Z;$

 $x2=(b1*(x^2+y^2)+z*y*c1-x*y2*Y)/(y*X);$

a1=x1-x;b1=y1-y;c1=z1-z;

y2=(-a1*y+x*b1)/Y;

附录六 基于多项式模型计算飞行轨迹的程序

```
F=10^6;
g=9.8;
bc=0.2;
%% CC0 为空间飞行物的坐标
for i=1:length(CC0(:,1))-1
    dd(i,:)=5*(CCO(i+1,:)-CCO(i,:));
end
 for i=1:length(dd(:,1))-1
     a(i,:)=5*(dd(i+1,:)-dd(i));
 end
 for i=1:length(CC0(:,1))-1
     cos(i) = (CCO(i+1,:)*dd(i,:)')/(sqrt(sum((CCO(i+1,:).^2)))*sqrt(sum(dd(i,:).^2)));
end
sizedd=size(dd)
sizea=size(a)
sizecos=size(cos)
for i=1:length(cos)-1
    m(i) = F.*(-g*cos(i) + sqrt(g^2*cos(i)^2 + sqrt(sum(a(i,:).^2)) - g^2))./(sqrt(sum(a(i,:).^2)) - g^2);
end
size(m)
figure;plot(m)
shijian=50.4:0.2:170;
hanshuzhi=m;
AA=polyfit(shijian,hanshuzhi,3);
zz=polyval(AA,shijian);
plot(shijian,hanshuzhi,'b*',shijian,zz,'r.')
%% CC0 的初始数据
%% 50 秒对应的数据
%[T,Y]=ode45('weifen2',[50.4:bc:170],[-1.1143e+006-585.6137
                                                              6.2016e+006 638.133
    1.1359e+006 682.7302,AA(1),AA(2),AA(3),AA(4)]);
%% 50.4 秒对应的数据
[T,Y]=ode45('NEWweifen2',[50.4:bc:170],[-1114274.33432415,-599.8969,6.201590702416250e+
06,636.1585,1.135902873294870e+06,699.8723,AA(1),AA(2),AA(3),AA(4)];
figure;
plot3(Y(:,1),Y(:,3),Y(:,5),'r.'),hold on
%%
plot3(CC0(:,1),CC0(:,2),CC0(:,3),'go')
YY=[Y(:,1),Y(:,3),Y(:,5)];%%YY 对应的 50.4 秒到 170 秒的观测数据, 共计 599 个
%%根据模型和根据双星定位求得的坐标差
CHAZHI=CC0(3:601,:)-YY;
fprintf('基于多项式的累积误差为')
```

```
wucha2 = sum((Y(:,1)-CC0(3:601,1)).^2) + sum((Y(:,3)-CC0(3:601,2)).^2) + sum((Y(:,5)-CC0(3:601,2)).^2) + sum((Y(:,5)-CC0(3:601,2)) + sum((Y(:,5)-CC0(3:601,2)) + sum((Y(:,5)-CC0(3:601,2)) + sum((Y(:,5)-CC0(3:601,2)) + sum((Y(:,5)-CC0(3:601,2)) + sum((Y(
 ,3)).^{2}
%% 反求 a, b,K 为数据行数,
%DATA6 为 06 号卫星在 50.4:170 秒之间的三维数据, DATA9 为 09 号卫星在 50.4:170 秒之
间的三维数据, [K,Ka]=size(YY);
%% BB9,BB6分别为9号卫星和6号卫星的观测到的飞行物的坐标分别相对于9号卫星和6
号卫星的坐标
%% CC9,CC6 分别为 9 号卫星和 6 号卫星的观测到的飞行物的坐标分别相对于 9 号卫星和 6
号卫星的 1.a.b (模型计算值)
for k=1:K
[BB9(k,:)]=INVZBZH(DATA9(k,2:4),YY(k,:));%
[BB6(k,:)]=INVZBZH(DATA6(k,2:4),YY(k,:));%
CC9(k,:)=BB9(k,:)/BB9(k,1);%
CC6(k,:)=BB6(k,:)/BB6(k,1);\%
End
function dy=weifen2(t,y)
G=3.986005*10^{(14)};
dy=zeros(10,1);
a=y(7);
b=y(8);
c=y(9);
d=y(10);
dy(1)=y(2);
dy(2) = -G*y(1)/(y(1)^2 + y(3)^2 + y(5)^2)^2(3/2) + 4900*(-y(2)/sqrt(y(2)^2 + y(4)^2 + y(6)^2))^*(3*a*t^4)^2 + (3*a*t^4)^2 + (
2+2*b*t+c)/(a*t^3+b*t^2+c*t+d);
dy(3)=y(4);
dy(4) = -G*y(3)/(y(1)^2 + y(3)^2 + y(5)^2)^*(3/2) + 4900*(-y(4)/sqrt(y(2)^2 + y(4)^2 + y(6)^2))*(3*a*t^* + y(6)^2) + (3*a*t^* + y(6)^2) + (3*a*t^2 + y(6)^
2+2*b*t+c)/(a*t^3+b*t^2+c*t+d);
dy(5)=y(6);
dy(6) = -G*y(5)/(y(1)^2 + y(3)^2 + y(5)^2)^2(3/2) + 4900*(-y(6)/sqrt(y(2)^2 + y(4)^2 + y(6)^2))*(3*a*t^4)
2+2*b*t+c)/(a*t^3+b*t^2+c*t+d);
附录七 基于指数模型计算飞行轨迹程序
F=10^6;
g=9.8;
bc=0.2;
for i=1:length(CC0(:,1))-1
                        dd(i,:)=5*(CCO(i+1,:)-CCO(i,:));
end
       for i=1:length(dd(:,1))-1
                              a(i,:)=5*(dd(i+1,:)-dd(i));
```

 $\cos(i) = (CCO(i+1,:)*dd(i,:)')/(sqrt(sum((CCO(i+1,:).^2)))*sqrt(sum(dd(i,:).^2)));$

end

for i=1:length(CC0(:,1))-1

```
end
sizedd=size(dd)
sizea=size(a)
sizecos=size(cos)
for i=1:length(cos)-1
           m(i) = F.*(-g*cos(i) + sqrt(g^2*cos(i)^2 + sqrt(sum(a(i,:).^2)) - g^2))./(sqrt(sum(a(i,:).^2)) - g^2);
end
shijian=50.4:0.2:170;
chushizhi=[4370,1500,-0.021];
nihexishu=lsqcurvefit('zhishunihe',chushizhi,shijian,m)
y=zhishunihe(nihexishu,shijian);
figure;
plot(shijian,m,'b-',shijian,y,'r-')
[T,Y]=ode45('weifen9',[50.4:bc:170],[-1.1143e+006 -599.8969
                                                                                                                                                                            6.2016e+006 636.1585
            1.1359e+006 699.7302,nihexishu(1),nihexishu(2),nihexishu(3)]);
YY=[Y(:,1),Y(:,3),Y(:,5)];%%YY 对应的 50.4 秒到 170 秒的观测数据, 共计 599 个
figure;
plot3(Y(:,3),Y(:,1),Y(:,5),'r.'),hold on
plot3(CC0(:,2),CC0(:,1),CC0(:,3),'go')
wucha1 = sum((Y(:,1) - CC0(3:601,1)).^2) + sum((Y(:,3) - CC0(3:601,2)).^2) + sum((Y(:,5) - CC0(3:601,2)) + sum((Y(:,5) - C
,3)).^2);
fprintf('基于指数模型的累积误差为')
wucha1
附录八 基于指数模型系统误差分析
%%6号卫星数据
A=[AAA(:,2),AAA(:,4),AAA(:,5)];
Y=A(:,1)-A(:,2);
X=[ones(599,1),-A(:,3)];
[BA, bintA,rA,rintA,statsA]=regress(Y,X);
B=[AAA(:,3),AAA(:,5),AAA(:,4),];
Y1=B(:,1)-B(:,2);
X1=[ones(599,1),-B(:,3)];
[BB, bint,r,rint,stats]=regress(Y1,X1);
z=(BA(2)+BB(2))/2;
XY = inv([1,-z;z,1])*[BA(1);BB(1)];
x=XY(1)
y=XY(2)
z=z
附录九 单星测轨程序
```

```
%% A99 为 9 号卫星观测值 A, B, weixing 为 9 号卫星三维坐标 [K,K1]=size(weixing); DATA9=weixing(1:K-1,:);
```

```
DATA6=weixing(2:K,:);
%% 校正后
da=0.00068/5;db=0.000695/5;stheta=0.0007/5;
A999 = [sqrt(1-stheta^2), -stheta; stheta, sqrt(1-stheta^2)] *A99' - [da*ones(1,K); db*ones(1,K)];
A99=A999';
%% 坐标转换
DATA96=DATA9-DATA6;
YC9_1AB=[ones(K-1,1),A99(1:K-1,1),A99(1:K-1,1)];%%依次为 1,、a、b
YC6 1AB=[ones(K-1,1),A99(2:K,2),A99(2:K,2)];%%依次为 1,、a、b
%% 当输入 YC9_1AB(k,:)乘以 XS 后, C9 表示观测飞行器转换后的坐标, A9 表示飞行器
转换后的矩阵 A
for k=1:K-1
[C9(k,:),A9(k,:)]=ZBZH(DATA9(k,:),YC9_1AB(k,:));
%% 当输入 YC6_1AB(k,:)乘以 XS 后, C6 表示观测飞行器转换后的坐标, A6 表示飞行器
转换后的矩阵 A
for k=1:K-1
[C6(k,:),A6(k,:)]=ZBZH(DATA6(k,:),YC6_1AB(k,:));
[b(:,k),bint,r(:,k),rint(:,:,k),stats] = regress(DATA96(k,:)',[A6(k,:)',-A9(k,:)']);
end
XS6=b(1,:);XS9=b(2,:);
for k=1:K-1
[CC9(k,:),AA9(k,:)]=ZBZH(DATA9(k,:),YC9_1AB(k,:)*XS9(k));
[BB(k,:)]=INVZBZH(DATA9(k,:),CC9(k,:))/XS9(k);
[CC6(k,:),AA6(k,:)]=ZBZH(DATA6(k,:),YC6_1AB(k,:)*XS6(k));
end
CCA=(CC6+CC9)/2;
```