

passive_location.py

```
import numpy as np
from scipy.optimize import fsolve

R = 100

def positioning_model(a1_deg, a2_deg, number):

    a1 = np.radians(a1_deg)
    a2 = np.radians(a2_deg) #先将输入角度转换为弧度 (numpy期望三角函数的单位为弧度)
    def equations(vars):
        d, b1, b2 = vars #设定待解变量d b1 b2
        f1 = R / np.sin(a1) - d / np.sin(b1)
        f2 = R / np.sin(a2) - d / np.sin(b2) #两个正弦定理方程 对所有情况适用
        if number == 2 or number == 3:
            f3 = a1 + a2 + b1 + b2 - 4*np.pi / 3
        elif number == 5:
            f3 = a2 + b2 - a1 - b1 - 2*np.pi / 3
        elif number == 9:
            f3 = a1 + b1 - a2 - b2 - 2*np.pi / 3
        else:
            f3 = a1 + a2 + b1 + b2 - 2*np.pi / 3 #因为我们假设待定位飞机知道自己的编号，所以
            #我们这里分编号情况讨论，列出第三个角度关系方程
        return [f1, f2, f3]

    x0 = [50, 0.15, 0.15] #设定估计值

    solution = fsolve(equations, x0)

    if number > 5:
        degree = np.pi + solution[1] + a1
    else :
        degree = np.pi - solution[1] - a1 #分情况计算极角

    return {
        "d": solution[0],
        "b1_deg": np.degrees(solution[1]),
        "b2_deg": np.degrees(solution[2]),
        "x": np.cos(degree) * R,
        "y": np.sin(degree) * R,
        "degree": np.degrees(degree)
    }
```

position_adjustment.py

```
from scipy.optimize import fsolve
import numpy as np
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from passive_location import positioning_model

initial_coords = [
    (0, 0),
    (100, 0),
    (98, 40.10),
    (112, 80.21),
    (105, 119.75),
    (98, 159.86),
    (112, 199.96),
    (105, 240.07),
    (98, 280.17),
    (112, 320.28)
]

def adjust_07(FY04Dis, FY04Deg): #参数为FY04的极径和极角
    FY04Deg = np.radians(FY04Deg) #转换为弧度
    def eqations(vars):
        b4, c2, d = vars
        f1 = d / np.sin(c2) - 200
        f2 = d / np.sin(b4) - 2 * FY04Dis
        f3 = c2 + b4 - FY04Deg + np.pi / 3 #固定FY07的两个信息角为30度（即相当于调整FY07的位置，信息角是我们调节飞机位置的唯一依据）由正弦定理加角度关系方程解出两个由于FY07位置的调整而变动的角度b4 c2，即可确定FY07的新位置（极径和极角）
        return [f1, f2, f3]

    x0 = [0.15, 0.15, 100]

    solution = fsolve(eqations, x0)
    return {
        "b4": np.degrees(solution[0]),
        "c2": np.degrees(solution[1]),
        "newDis": solution[2],
        "newDeg": np.degrees(5 * np.pi / 6 - solution[0] + FY04Deg)
    }

def adjust_04(FY07Dis, FY07Deg):
    FY07Deg = np.radians(FY07Deg)
    def eqations(vars):
        b7, c1, d = vars
        f1 = d / np.sin(c1) - 200
        f2 = d / np.sin(b7) - 2 * FY07Dis
        f3 = c1 + b7 + FY07Deg - 5 * np.pi / 3
```

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        return [f1, f2, f3]

x0 = [0.15, 0.15, 100]

solution = fsolve(equations, x0)
return {
    "b7": np.degrees(solution[0]),
    "c1": np.degrees(solution[1]),
    "newDis": solution[2],
    "newDeg": np.degrees(5 * np.pi / 6 - solution[1])
}

def adjust_base(coords): #基准飞机FY04 FY07的调整
    while(abs(coords[4][0] - 100) > 0.0001 or abs(coords[7][0] - 100) > 0.0001 or
abs(coords[4][1] - 120) > 0.0001 or abs(coords[7][1] - 240) > 0.0001):
        new07 = adjust_07(coords[4][0], coords[4][1])
        coords[7] = (new07["newDis"], new07["newDeg"])
        new04 = adjust_04(coords[7][0], coords[7][1])
        coords[4] = (new04["newDis"], new04["newDeg"]) #反复以对方为基准相互迭代调整位置，直至绝对位置与理论位置偏差小于设定阈值

def adjust_others(coords):
    for i in range(2, 10): #以FY00 FY01 FY07发射信号，根据定位模型调整其余飞机位置
        if i≠4 and i≠7:

            top_ang1 = 40 * (i - 1)
            if top_ang1 < 180:
                target_a1 = (180 - top_ang1) / 2
            else:
                target_a1 = (top_ang1 - 180) / 2

            top_ang2 = 40 * abs(i - 4)
            if top_ang2 < 180:
                target_a2 = (180 - top_ang2) / 2
            else:
                target_a2 = (top_ang2 - 180) / 2
            newPos = positioning_model(target_a1, target_a2, i)
            coords[i] = (newPos["d"], newPos["degree"])

def adjust(coords):
    print("Initial coordinates:")
    for coord in coords:
        print(coord)
    paint(coords, "Initial Position")
    adjust_base(coords)
    print("Coordinates after BaseAdjustment:")
    for coord in coords:
        print(coord)
    paint(coords, "Position after BaseAdjustment")
    adjust_others(coords)

```

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print("Ultimate coordinates:")
for coord in coords:
    print(coord)
paint(coords, " Ultimate Position")
plt.show()

def paint(polar_coords, title):
    x = [r * np.cos(np.radians(theta)) for r, theta in polar_coords]
    y = [r * np.sin(np.radians(theta)) for r, theta in polar_coords]

    plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
    ax = plt.subplot(111, polar=True)

    for i, (r, theta) in enumerate(polar_coords, start=0):
        ax.scatter(np.radians(theta), r, marker='$\u2708$', label=f"FY0{i}",
color='blue', s=200)
        ax.text(np.radians(theta), r, f" FY0{i}", ha='left', va='bottom')

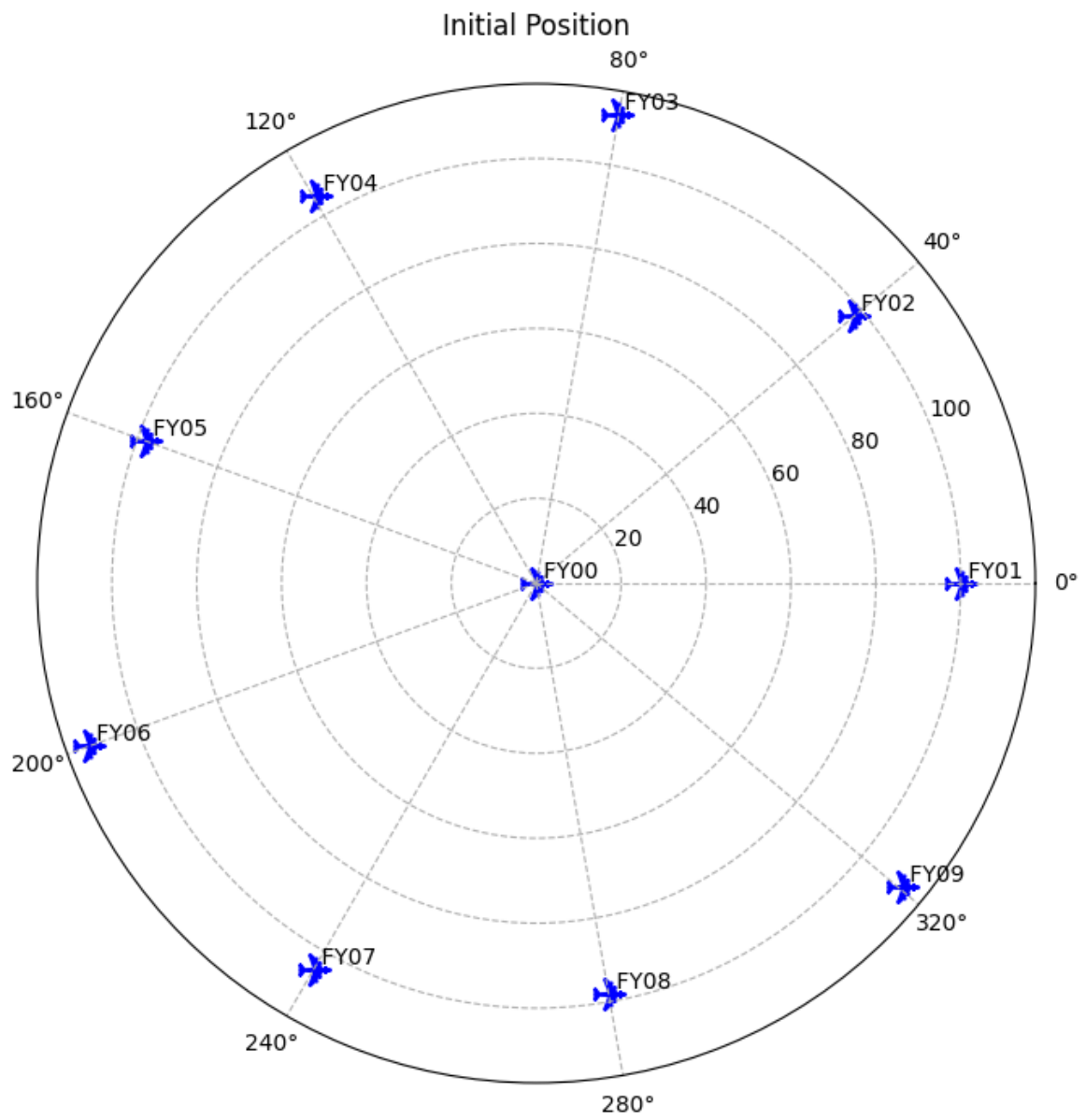
    ax.set_theta_zero_location('E')
    ax.set_theta_direction(1)
    ax.grid(True, linestyle='--')
    ax.set_xticks(np.radians(range(0, 360, 40)))

    plt.title(title)
    #plt.show()

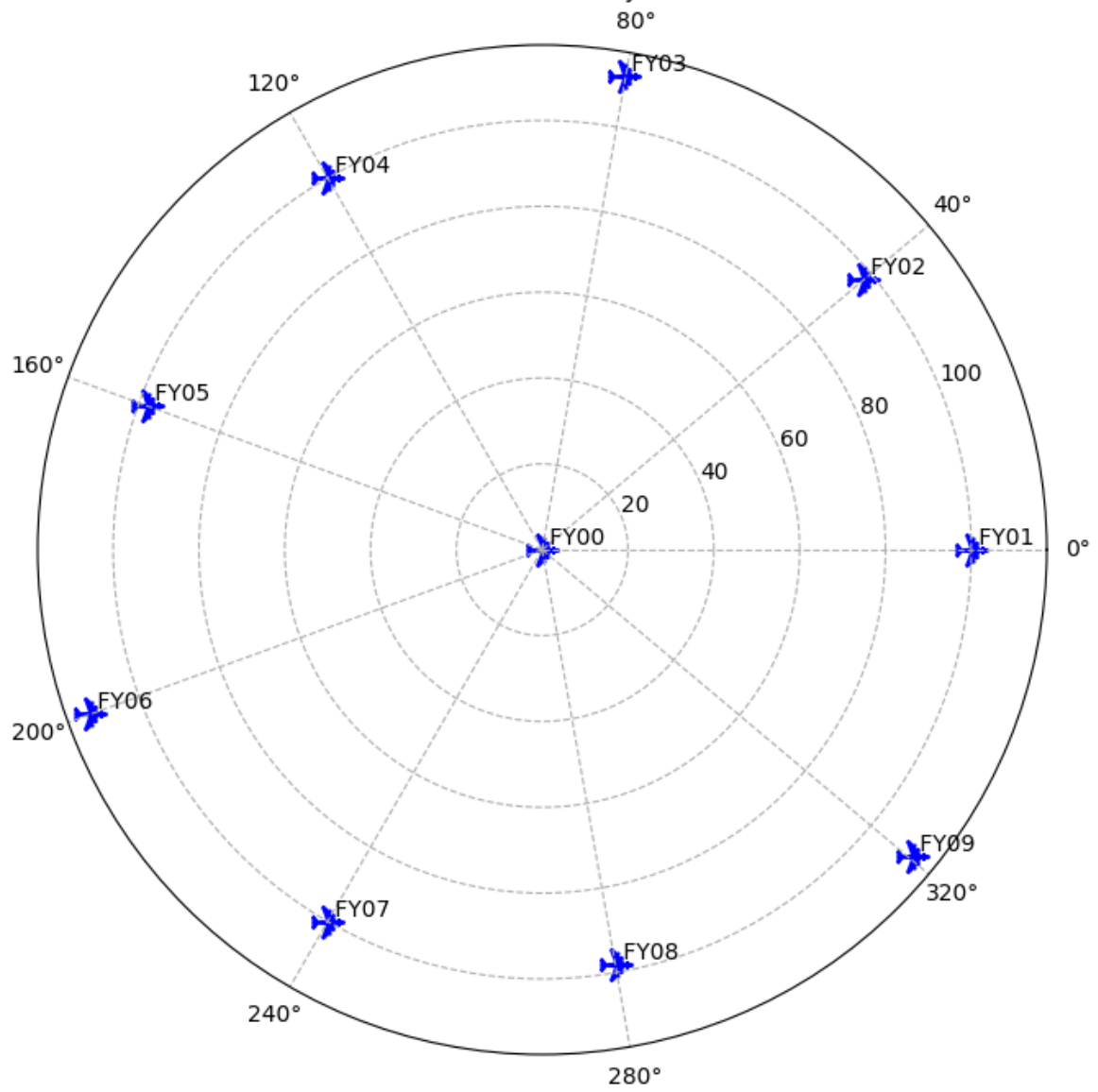
adjust(initial_coords)

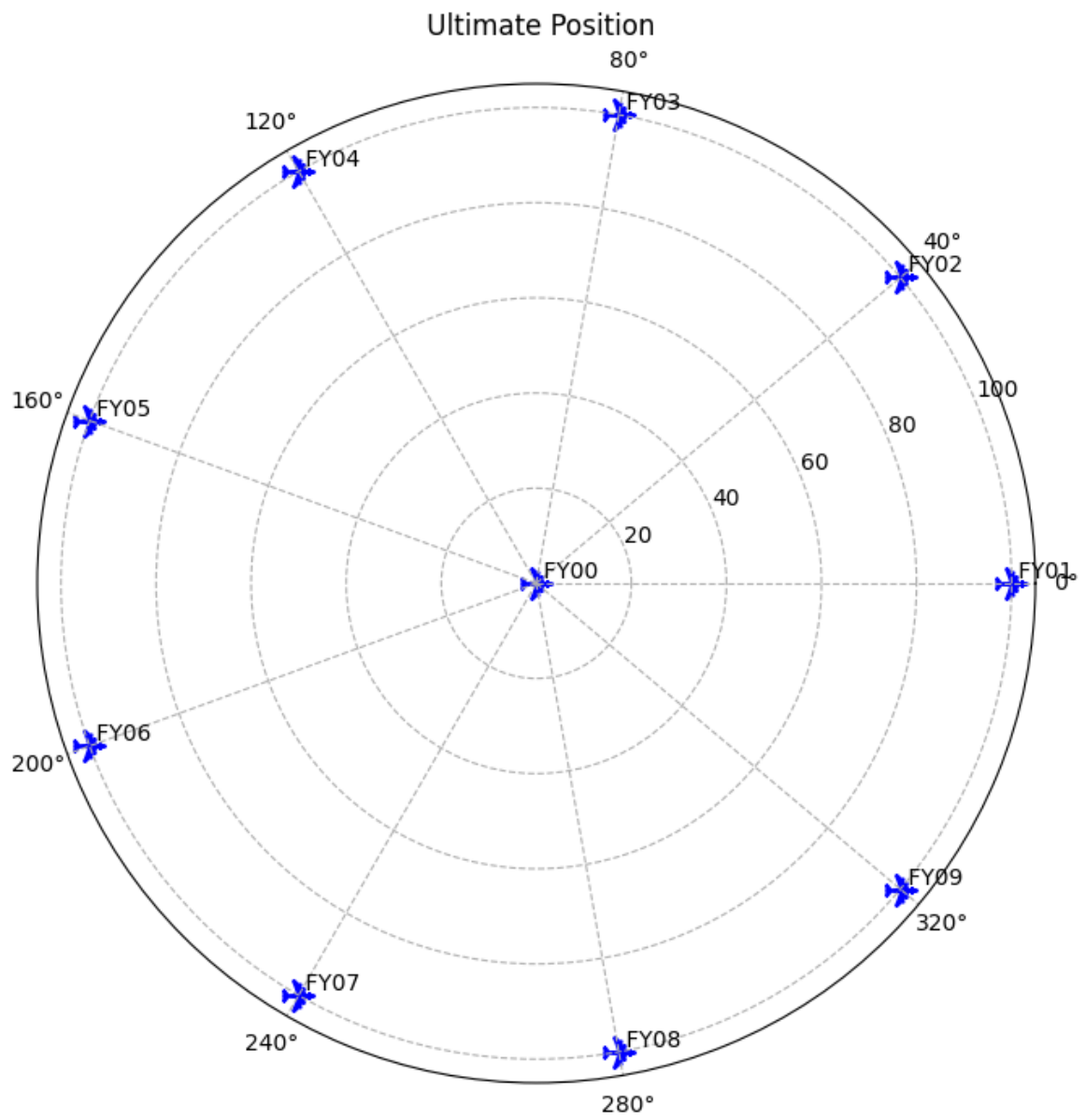
```

运行结果



Position after BaseAdjustment





```
● → mathematical_modeling /usr/local/bin/python3 /Users/clarence Stark/Desktop/mathematical_modeling/position_adjustment.py
Initial coordinates:
(0, 0)
(100, 0)
(98, 40.1)
(112, 80.21)
(105, 119.75)
(98, 159.86)
(112, 199.96)
(105, 240.07)
(98, 280.17)
(112, 320.28)
Coordinates after BaseAdjustment:
(0, 0)
(100, 0)
(98, 40.1)
(112, 80.21)
(100.00000000003275, 119.99999999989167)
(98, 159.86)
(112, 199.96)
(99.99999491954738, 239.99999831918305)
(98, 280.17)
(112, 320.28)
Ultimate coordinates:
(0, 0)
(100, 0)
(100.00000000001002, 40.00000000002549)
(100.00000000000989, 79.9999999997462)
(100.00000000003275, 119.99999999989167)
(100.000000000015511, 159.9999999992733)
(99.99999999765954, 199.9999999970706)
(99.99999491954738, 239.99999831918305)
(99.99999999765981, 280.000000002929)
(99.999999999926, 319.999999999994)
```