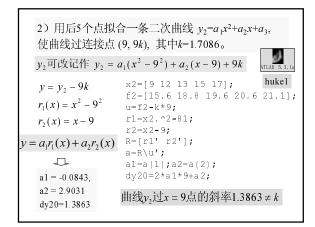
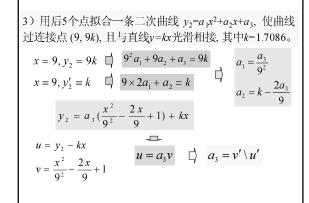
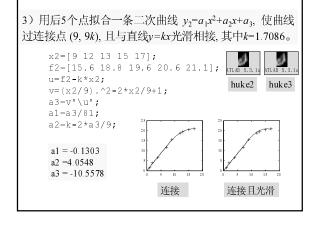
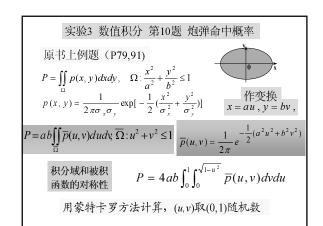
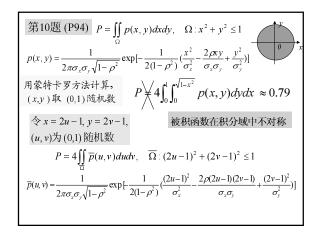
実验2 插值与拟合 第8题 虎克定律 x=[1 2 4 7 9 12 13 15 17]; f=[1.5 3.9 6.6 11.7 15.6 18.8 19.6 20.6 21.1]; plot(x,f,'+'), 1) 用前5个点拟合一条过 原点的直线 y₁=kx x1=[1 2 4 7 9]; f1=[1.5 3.9 6.6 11.7 15.6]; k=x1'\f1'; xx1=0:0.1:9; y1=k*xx1, y10=k*9, plot(x1,f1,'+',xx1,y1), k=1.7086, x1=9, y10=9k=15.3775







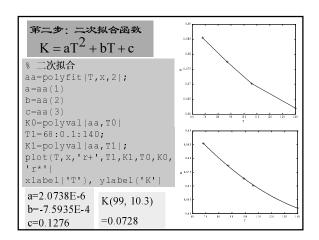




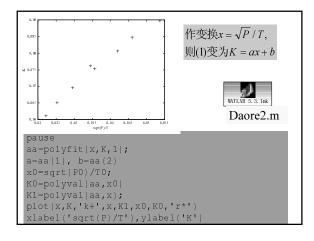
```
第10題 (P94)

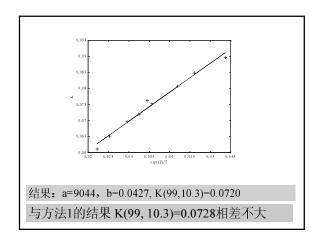
a=0.8;b=0.5;p=0.4;m=0;z=0;
n=10000;
for i=1:n
x=2*rand(1,2)-1;
y=0;
if x(1)^2+x(2)^2<=1
y=exp(-0.5/(1-p*p)*(x(1)^2/a^2+x(2)^2/b^2-2*p*x(1)*x(2)/a/b));
z=z+y;
m=m+1;
end
end
P=4*z/2/pi/a/b/sqrt(1-p*p)/n,m
P\approx 0.69
```





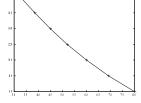
方法2 分析: 从已知数据发现 $T \uparrow K \downarrow, P \uparrow K \uparrow$, 且通过画草图可看到 $K 与 \sqrt{P} / T$ 成线性关系。 为此,可选拟合函数为: $K = a\sqrt{P}/T + b$ (1)Daore2.m % The second method T=[68,68,87,87,106,106,140,140]; P=[9.7981,13.324,9.0078,13.355,9.7918,14.277, 9.6563,12.463]; K=[0.0848,0.0897,0.0762,0.0807,0.0696,0.0753, 0.0611,0.0651]; T0=99; P0=10.3;x=sqrt(P)./T; plot(x,K,'r+') xlabel('sqrt(P)/T'), ylabel('K')





Ex3.Prob.6 (P94) 气体作功

分析: 作草图观察, 发现P与V呈二次函 数关系, 选取拟合 函数: P=aV²+bV+c



MATLAB 5. 3. 1nl ex3prob6.m

P=[60,80,100,120,140,160,180]; V=[80,69.2,60,52,45,38.6,32.5]; dv=[1,1]; V0=[60,50];8画草图 plot(V,P,'r+',V,P)

pause

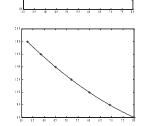
%一次拟合

aa=polyfit(V,P,1); P1=polyval(aa,V) plot(V,P1,V,P,'r+') pause

*二次拟合

aa=polyfit(V,P,2) V2=80:-0.1:32.5; P2=polyval(aa,V2); plot(V2, P2, V, P, 'r*') dp=(2*aa(1)*V0+aa(2)) .*dv

x=40:10:70;W=quad('ex3fun6',40,





计算结果: a = 0.00193, b = -4.6996, c = 312.385在V = 60, 50处, $\Delta V = 1$ 时 $\Delta P = -2.3802, -2.7668$ V从70减至40时气体做的功W = 3412.1

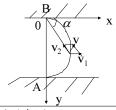
function p=fun6(x) a=0.0193; b=-4.6996; c=312.3854; $p=a*x.^2+b.*x+c;$

也可以采用数值微分计算ΔP;

也可以采用离散型数值积分计算w;

Ex4prob5 (P120) 小船过河

a) 解: 假设小船始终向 对岸目标前进,由于河 水的流动, 所以小船实 际走的是一条曲线,如 右图所示。



取如图坐标系,则小船原点坐标为(0, d), 终点坐标为(0,0)。设小船行至点(x,y),记 坐标原点0到该点的向量与x正方向的夹角为α

,则小船x方向的速度dx/dt与y方向的速度dy/dt

分别为

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v_1 - v_2 \cos \alpha, \qquad \frac{dy}{dt} = -v_2 \sin \alpha$$

$$\cos(\alpha) = x/\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
 $\sin(\alpha) = y/\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 故得微分方程组:

$$\int \frac{dx}{dt} = v_1 - v_2 x / \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
 (1)

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -v_2 y / \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \tag{2}$$

$$\int x(0) = 0 \tag{3}$$

$$y(0) = d \tag{4}$$

(1), (2)两式相除得 :
$$\frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{v_1\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - v_2x}{v_2y}$$

将 x 看成 y 的函数 ,则上述方程可化为

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{v_1}{v_2}\sqrt{(\frac{x}{y})^2 + 1} + \frac{x}{y}$$

由
$$k = \frac{v_1}{v_2}$$
, 再由起始点为 $: (0, d)$ 得定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dy} = -k \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 + 1} + \frac{x}{y} \\ x|_{y-d} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (5)

```
令x/y = u, u是y的函数,则方程变成:u + y \frac{du}{dy} = -k\sqrt{1 + u^2} + u
\Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + u^2} = cy^{-k} - u, \ln x|_{y=d} = 0 \Rightarrow u|_{y=d} = 0 \Rightarrow c = d^k, 于是方程解为:\sqrt{1 + u^2} = d^k y^{-k} - u
两边平方,再将u = x/y代入得解析解:x = \frac{d}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{y}{d} \right)^{1-k} - \left( \frac{y}{d} \right)^{1+k} \right]  (6)
```

