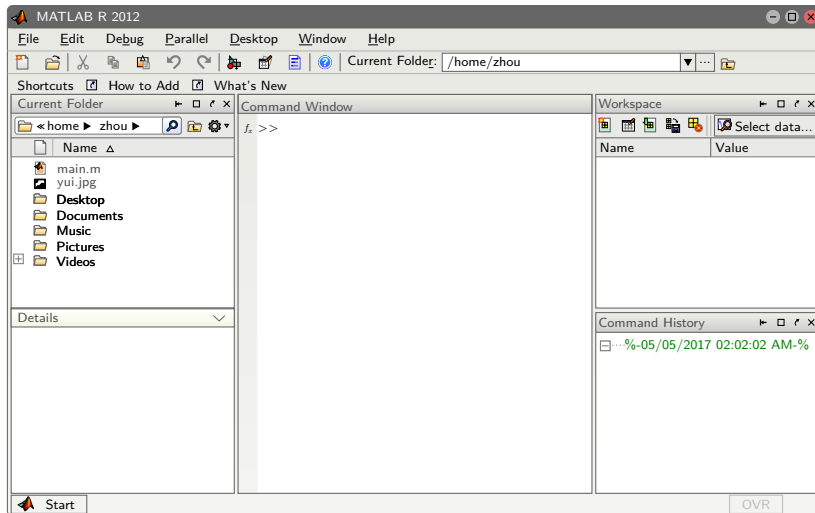# 第二讲: MatLab 提高
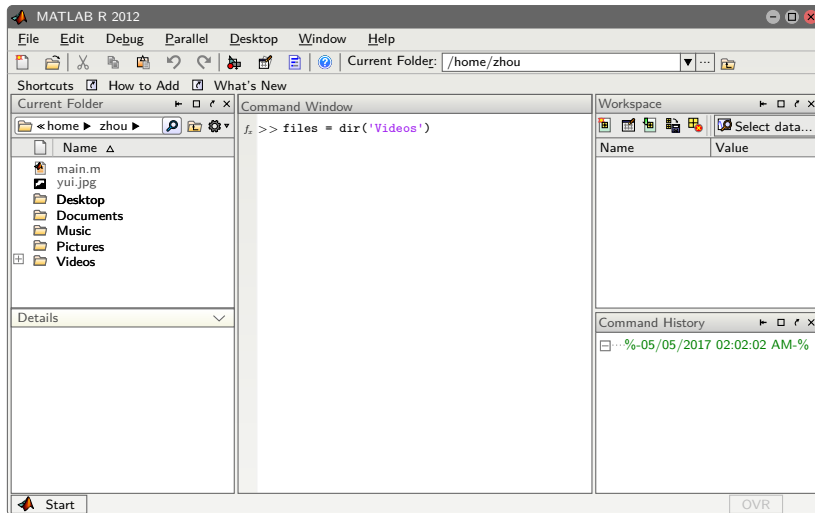
## 数学模型和算法的应用与 MATLAB 实现

周吕文

中国科学院力学研究所

2017 年 6 月 18 日



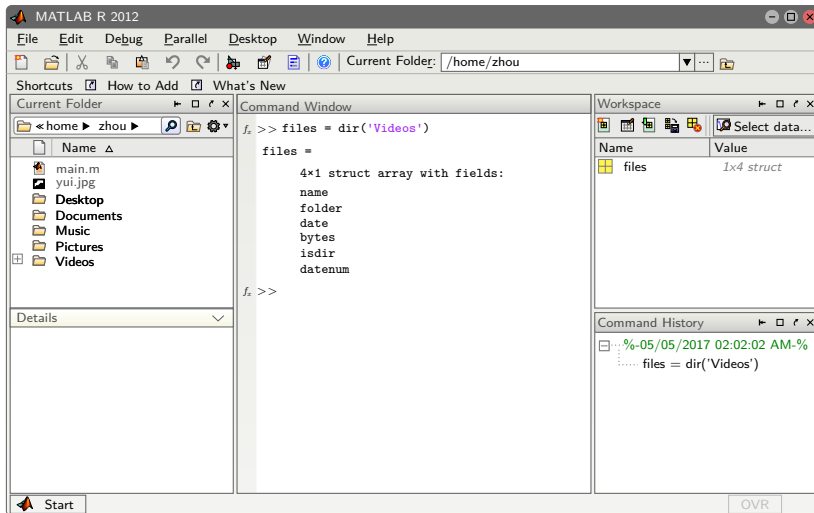微信公众号: 超级数学建模

# 文件路径

# 文件路径

# 文件路径

# 文件路径

# 文件路径

# txt 文本数据读 I

Command Window

$f_x >>$

| score.txt | | |
|---|---|---|
| % w | 章小天 | 刘强西 |
| 0.13 | 65 | 99 % 财富 |
| 0.05 | 90 | 80 % 权势 |
| 0.17 | 99 | 65 % 美貌 |
| 0.08 | 90 | 90 % 智商 |
| 0.09 | 90 | 99 % 情商 |
| 0.05 | 99 | 65 % 文艺 |
| 0.06 | 95 | 90 % 学历 |
| 0.08 | 81 | 98 % 阅历 |
| 0.08 | 98 | 88 % 体力 |
| 0.06 | 90 | 80 % 年龄 |
| 0.02 | 70 | 98 % 人际 |
| 0.13 | 88 | 99 % 撩技 |

# txt 文本数据读 I

```
Command Window
>> data = load('score.txt');
fx >>
```

**score.txt**

| % w | 章小天 | 刘强西 |
|------|------|------|
| 0.13 | 65 | 99 % 财富 |
| 0.05 | 90 | 80 % 权势 |
| 0.17 | 99 | 65 % 美貌 |
| 0.08 | 90 | 90 % 智商 |
| 0.09 | 90 | 99 % 情商 |
| 0.05 | 99 | 65 % 文艺 |
| 0.06 | 95 | 90 % 学历 |
| 0.08 | 81 | 98 % 阅历 |
| 0.08 | 98 | 88 % 体力 |
| 0.06 | 90 | 80 % 年龄 |
| 0.02 | 70 | 98 % 人际 |
| 0.13 | 88 | 99 % 撩技 |

# txt 文本数据读 I

```
Command Window
>> data = load('score.txt');
>> w = data(:,1);
fx >>
```

| score.txt | | |
|---|---|---|
| % w | 章小天 | 刘强西 |
| 0.13 | 65 | 99 % 财富 |
| 0.05 | 90 | 80 % 权势 |
| 0.17 | 99 | 65 % 美貌 |
| 0.08 | 90 | 90 % 智商 |
| 0.09 | 90 | 99 % 情商 |
| 0.05 | 99 | 65 % 文艺 |
| 0.06 | 95 | 90 % 学历 |
| 0.08 | 81 | 98 % 阅历 |
| 0.08 | 98 | 88 % 体力 |
| 0.06 | 90 | 80 % 年龄 |
| 0.02 | 70 | 98 % 人际 |
| 0.13 | 88 | 99 % 撩技 |

# txt 文本数据读 I

```
Command Window
>> data = load('score.txt');
>> w = data(:,1);
>> s = data(:,2:3);
fx >>
```

| score.txt | | |
|---|---|---|
| % w | 章小天 | 刘强西 |
| 0.13 | 65 | 99 % 财富 |
| 0.05 | 90 | 80 % 权势 |
| 0.17 | 99 | 65 % 美貌 |
| 0.08 | 90 | 90 % 智商 |
| 0.09 | 90 | 99 % 情商 |
| 0.05 | 99 | 65 % 文艺 |
| 0.06 | 95 | 90 % 学历 |
| 0.08 | 81 | 98 % 阅历 |
| 0.08 | 98 | 88 % 体力 |
| 0.06 | 90 | 80 % 年龄 |
| 0.02 | 70 | 98 % 人际 |
| 0.13 | 88 | 99 % 撩技 |

# txt 文本数据读 I

```
Command Window
>> data = load('score.txt');
>> w = data(:,1);
>> s = data(:,2:3);
>> r = w'*s

r =
      88.29      87.19

fx >>
```
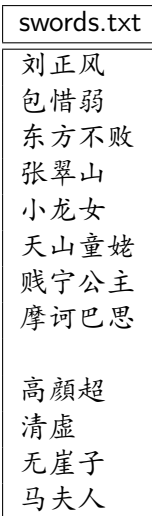
| score.txt | | |
|---|---|---|
| % w | 章小天 | 刘强西 |
| 0.13 | 65 | 99 % 财富 |
| 0.05 | 90 | 80 % 权势 |
| 0.17 | 99 | 65 % 美貌 |
| 0.08 | 90 | 90 % 智商 |
| 0.09 | 90 | 99 % 情商 |
| 0.05 | 99 | 65 % 文艺 |
| 0.06 | 95 | 90 % 学历 |
| 0.08 | 81 | 98 % 阅历 |
| 0.08 | 98 | 88 % 体力 |
| 0.06 | 90 | 80 % 年龄 |
| 0.02 | 70 | 98 % 人际 |
| 0.13 | 88 | 99 % 撩技 |

# txt 文本数据读 II

| Command Window |
|---|
| $f_x$ >> |

swords.txt

刘正风
包惜弱
东方不败
张翠山
小龙女
天山童姥
贱宁公主
摩诃巴思

高颜超
清虚
无崖子
马夫人

# txt 文本数据读 II

```
Command Window
>> fid = fopen('swords.txt', 'r');
fx >>
```

**swords.txt**

刘正风
包惜弱
东方不败
张翠山
小龙女
天山童姥
贱宁公主
摩诃巴思

高颜超
清虚
无崖子
马夫人

# txt 文本数据读 II

```
Command Window
>> fid = fopen('swords.txt', 'r');
>> t1 = fgetl(fid)

t1 =
      刘正风

fx >>
```

swords.txt

刘正风
包惜弱
东方不败
张翠山
小龙女
天山童姥
贱宁公主
摩诃巴思

高颜超
清虚
无崖子
马夫人

# txt 文本数据读 II

```
Command Window
>> fid = fopen('swords.txt', 'r');
>> t1 = fgetl(fid)

t1 =
      刘正风

>> t2 = fgetl(fid)

t2 =
      包惜弱

fx >>
```

**swords.txt**

刘正风
包惜弱
东方不败
张翠山
小龙女
天山童姥
贱宁公主
摩诃巴思

高颜超
清虚
无崖子
马夫人

# txt 文本数据读 II

```
Command Window
>> fid = fopen('swords.txt', 'r');
>> t1 = fgetl(fid)

t1 =
        刘正风

>> t2 = fgetl(fid)

t2 =
        包惜弱

>> t3 = fgetl(fid)

t3 =
        东方不败

fx >>
```

swords.txt

刘正风
包惜弱
东方不败
张翠山
小龙女
天山童姥
贱宁公主
摩诃巴思

高颜超
清虚
无崖子
马夫人

# txt 文本数据读 II

```
Command Window
>> fid = fopen('swords.txt', 'r');
>> t1 = fgetl(fid)

t1 =
     刘正风

>> t2 = fgetl(fid)

t2 =
     包惜弱

>> t3 = fgetl(fid)

t3 =
     东方不败

>> t = [t1(1) t2(3) t3(1)]

t =
     刘弱东

fx >>
```

swords.txt

刘正风
包惜弱
东方不败
张翠山
小龙女
天山童姥
贱宁公主
摩诃巴思


高颜超
清虚
无崖子
马夫人

## txt 文本数据读 II

```
Command Window
>> fid = fopen('swords.txt', 'r');
>> t1 = fgetl(fid)

t1 =
      刘正风

>> t2 = fgetl(fid)

t2 =
      包惜弱

>> t3 = fgetl(fid)

t3 =
      东方不败

>> t = [t1(1) t2(3) t3(1)]

t =
      刘弱东

>> fclose(fid);
fx >>
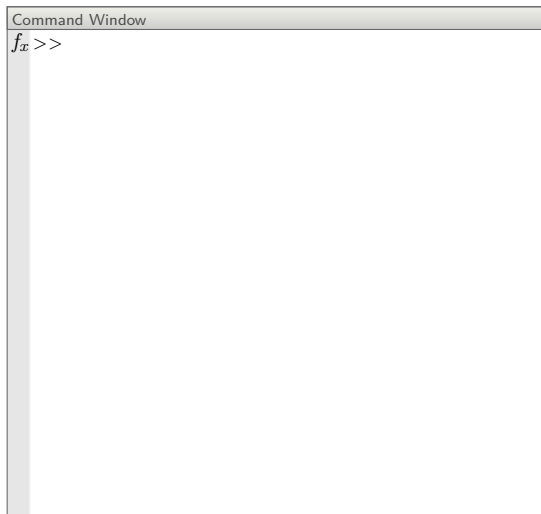```

swords.txt

刘正风
包惜弱
东方不败
张翠山
小龙女
天山童姥
贱宁公主
摩诃巴思

高颜超
清虚
无崖子
马夫人

# txt 文本数据读 III

| beltway.dat | 文件格式说明 |
|---|---|
| Beltway sniper data.<br>9/5/2002,38.7660314395259,-76.8857937525191<br>⋮ | 数据描述,计算时忽略<br>月/日/年,经度,纬度 |

```
01 filename = 'beltway.dat';
02 fid = fopen(filename,'r');
03 tline = fgetl(fid); tline = fgetl(fid);
04 while ischar(tline)
05     data = regexp(tline, ',', 'split');
06     [date,lat,long] = data{:};
07     time = datenum(date, 'dd/mm/yyyy');
08     lat  = str2num(lat); long = str2num(long);
09     tline = fgetl(fid);
10 end
11 fclose(fid);
```

# txt 文本数据写

Command Window

$f_x$ >>

# txt 文本数据写

Command Window
```
>> fid = fopen('bill.txt');
fx >>
```

bill.txt

# txt 文本数据写

```
Command Window
>> fid = fopen('bill.txt');
>> fprintf(fid,'京西商城月账单\n\n');
fx >>
```

bill.txt

京西商城月账单

# txt 文本数据写

```
Command Window
>> fid = fopen('bill.txt');
>> fprintf(fid,'京西商城月账单\n\n');
>> fprintf(fid,'电子 -20000');
fx >>
```

| bill.txt |
| --- |

京西商城月账单


电子　　−10000

# txt 文本数据写

```
Command Window
>> fid = fopen('bill.txt');
>> fprintf(fid,'京西商城月账单\n\n');
>> fprintf(fid,'电子 -20000');
>> fprintf(fid,'包包 %d', -1200);
fx >>
```

| bill.txt |
|---|

京西商城月账单

电子　$-10000$
包包　$-1200$

# txt 文本数据写

```
Command Window
>> fid = fopen('bill.txt');
>> fprintf(fid,'京西商城月账单\n\n');
>> fprintf(fid,'电子 -20000');
>> fprintf(fid,'包包 %d', -1200);
>> fprintf(fid,'%s %d\n\n', '服装', -24000);
fx >>
```

| bill.txt |
| --- |
| 京西商城月账单 |

电子　$-10000$

包包　$-1200$

服装　$-24000$

# txt 文本数据写

```
Command Window
>> fid = fopen('bill.txt');
>> fprintf(fid,'京西商城月账单\n\n');
>> fprintf(fid,'电子 -20000');
>> fprintf(fid,'包包 %d', -1200);
>> fprintf(fid,'%s %d\n\n', '服装', -24000);
>> fprintf(fid,'账目细节\n');
fx >>
```

| bill.txt |
| --- |

京西商城月账单


电子　 $-10000$

包包　 $-1200$

服装　 $-24000$


账目细节

# txt 文本数据写

```
Command Window
>> fid = fopen('bill.txt');
>> fprintf(fid,'京西商城月账单\n\n');
>> fprintf(fid,'电子 -20000');
>> fprintf(fid,'包包 %d', -1200);
>> fprintf(fid,'%s %d\n\n', '服装', -24000);
>> fprintf(fid,'账目细节\n');
>> detail = -[845 832.5 836 872.2 825 844];
fx >>
```

| bill.txt |
|---|
| 京西商城月账单 |
| |
| 电子　−10000 |
| 包包　−1200 |
| 服装　−24000 |
| |
| 账目细节 |

# txt 文本数据写

```
Command Window
>> fid = fopen('bill.txt');
>> fprintf(fid,'京西商城月账单\n\n');
>> fprintf(fid,'电子 -20000');
>> fprintf(fid,'包包 %d', -1200);
>> fprintf(fid,'%s %d\n\n', '服装', -24000);
>> fprintf(fid,'账目细节\n');
>> detail = -[845 832.5 836 872.2 825 844];
>> fprintf(fid,'%-5d %5.1f\n',[1:6; detail]);
fx >>
```

| bill.txt |
|---|
| 京西商城月账单 |
| 电子 $-10000$ |
| 包包 $-1200$ |
| 服装 $-24000$ |
| 账目细节 |
| 1 $-845.0$ |
| 2 $-832.5$ |
| 3 $-836.0$ |
| 4 $-872.2$ |
| 5 $-825.0$ |
| 6 $-844.0$ |

# txt 文本数据写

```
Command Window
>> fid = fopen('bill.txt');
>> fprintf(fid,'京西商城月账单\n\n');
>> fprintf(fid,'电子 -20000');
>> fprintf(fid,'包包 %d', -1200);
>> fprintf(fid,'%s %d\n\n', '服装', -24000);
>> fprintf(fid,'账目细节\n');
>> detail = -[845 832.5 836 872.2 825 844];
>> fprintf(fid,'%-5d %5.1f\n',[1:6; detail]);
>> fclose(fid)
fx >>
```

| bill.txt |
|---|
| 京西商城月账单 |
| 电子　　−10000 |
| 包包　　−1200 |
| 服装　　−24000 |
| 账目细节 |
| 1　　　−845.0 |
| 2　　　−832.5 |
| 3　　　−836.0 |
| 4　　　−872.2 |
| 5　　　−825.0 |
| 6　　　−844.0 |

# Excel 文本数据读

| Command Window |
| --- |
| $f_x$ >> |

| data.xls: Sheet1 | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | A | B | C |
| 1 | | 81 | 32 |
| 2 | | 35 | 88 |
| 3 | 95 | 77 | 77 |
| 4 | 10 | 42 | 54 |
| 5 | 4 | 26 | 60 |
| 6 | 48 | 85 | 78 |
| 7 | 77 | 35 | 98 |
| 8 | 89 | 75 | 29 |
| 9 | 81 | 3 | 57 |
| 10 | 83 | 84 | 39 |
| 11 | 96 | 15 | 87 |
| 12 | 65 | 92 | 11 |

# Excel 文本数据读

```
Command Window
>> data = xlsread('data.xls','Sheet1','A3:C5')

data =
      95    77    77
      10    42    54
       4    26    60

fx >>
```

| data.xls: Sheet1 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C |
| 1 | | 81 | 32 |
| 2 | | 35 | 88 |
| 3 | **95** | **77** | **77** |
| 4 | **10** | **42** | **54** |
| 5 | **4** | **26** | **60** |
| 6 | 48 | 85 | 78 |
| 7 | 77 | 35 | 98 |
| 8 | 89 | 75 | 29 |
| 9 | 81 | 3 | 57 |
| 10 | 83 | 84 | 39 |
| 11 | 96 | 15 | 87 |
| 12 | 65 | 92 | 11 |

# Excel 文本数据读

```
Command Window
>> data = xlsread('data.xls','Sheet1','A3:C5')

data =
      95    77    77
      10    42    54
       4    26    60

>> data = xlsread('data.xls','Sheet1','A1:B3')

data =
     NaN    81
     NaN    35
      95    77

fx >>
```

data.xls: Sheet1

|     | A  | B  | C  |
|-----|----|----|----|
| 1   |    | 81 | 32 |
| 2   |    | 35 | 88 |
| 3   | 95 | 77 | 77 |
| 4   | 10 | 42 | 54 |
| 5   | 4  | 26 | 60 |
| 6   | 48 | 85 | 78 |
| 7   | 77 | 35 | 98 |
| 8   | 89 | 75 | 29 |
| 9   | 81 | 3  | 57 |
| 10  | 83 | 84 | 39 |
| 11  | 96 | 15 | 87 |
| 12  | 65 | 92 | 11 |

# Excel 文本数据读

```
Command Window
>> data = xlsread('data.xls','Sheet1','A3:C5')

data =
     95    77    77
     10    42    54
      4    26    60
>> data = xlsread('data.xls','Sheet1','A1:B3')

data =
    NaN    81
    NaN    35
     95    77
>> data(isnan(data)) = 0

data =
      0    81
      0    35
     95    77

fx >>
```

| data.xls: Sheet1 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C |
| 1 | | 81 | 32 |
| 2 | | 35 | 88 |
| 3 | 95 | 77 | 77 |
| 4 | 10 | 42 | 54 |
| 5 | 4 | 26 | 60 |
| 6 | 48 | 85 | 78 |
| 7 | 77 | 35 | 98 |
| 8 | 89 | 75 | 29 |
| 9 | 81 | 3 | 57 |
| 10 | 83 | 84 | 39 |
| 11 | 96 | 15 | 87 |
| 12 | 65 | 92 | 11 |

# Excel 文本数据写

| Command Window | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $f_x$ >> | | | | |

|    | A | B | C |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1  |   |   |   |
| 2  |   |   |   |
| 3  |   |   |   |
| 4  |   |   |   |
| 5  |   |   |   |
| 6  |   |   |   |
| 7  |   |   |   |
| 8  |   |   |   |
| 9  |   |   |   |
| 10 |   |   |   |
| 11 |   |   |   |
| 12 |   |   |   |

# Excel 文本数据写

Command Window

```
>> xlswrite('RS.xls',{'T','W'},'Sheet1','B1:C1')
fx >>
```

| RS.xls: Sheet1 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | A | B | C |
| 1 |  | T | W |
| 2 |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |
| 7 |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |
| 9 |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |
| 11 |  |  |  |
| 12 |  |  |  |

# Excel 文本数据写

```
Command Window
>> xlswrite('RS.xls',{'T','W'},'Sheet1','B1:C1')
>> XYZ = {'X','Y','Z'; 6 6 4; 8 7 5};
fx >>
```

RS.xls: Sheet1

|    | A | B | C |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1  |   | T | W |
| 2  |   |   |   |
| 3  |   |   |   |
| 4  |   |   |   |
| 5  |   |   |   |
| 6  |   |   |   |
| 7  |   |   |   |
| 8  |   |   |   |
| 9  |   |   |   |
| 10 |   |   |   |
| 11 |   |   |   |
| 12 |   |   |   |

# Excel 文本数据写

```
Command Window
>> xlswrite('RS.xls',{'T','W'},'Sheet1','B1:C1')
>> XYZ = {'X','Y','Z'; 6 6 4; 8 7 5};
>> xlswrite('RS.xls',XYZ','A2:C4')
fx >>
```

## RS.xls: Sheet1

|    | A | B | C |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1  |   | T | W |
| 2  | X | 6 | 8 |
| 3  | Y | 6 | 7 |
| 4  | Z | 4 | 5 |
| 5  |   |   |   |
| 6  |   |   |   |
| 7  |   |   |   |
| 8  |   |   |   |
| 9  |   |   |   |
| 10 |   |   |   |
| 11 |   |   |   |
| 12 |   |   |   |

# Excel 文本数据写

```
Command Window
 >> xlswrite('RS.xls',{'T','W'},'Sheet1','B1:C1')
 >> XYZ = {'X','Y','Z'; 6 6 4; 8 7 5};
 >> xlswrite('RS.xls',XYZ,'A2:C4')
 >> xyz = [4 2 3; 8 9 1];
fx >>
```

## RS.xls: Sheet1

|    | A | B | C |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1  |   | T | W |
| 2  | X | 6 | 8 |
| 3  | Y | 6 | 7 |
| 4  | Z | 4 | 5 |
| 5  |   |   |   |
| 6  |   |   |   |
| 7  |   |   |   |
| 8  |   |   |   |
| 9  |   |   |   |
| 10 |   |   |   |
| 11 |   |   |   |
| 12 |   |   |   |

# Excel 文本数据写

```
Command Window
>> xlswrite('RS.xls',{'T','W'},'Sheet1','B1:C1')
>> XYZ = {'X','Y','Z'; 6 6 4; 8 7 5};
>> xlswrite('RS.xls',XYZ,'A2:C4')
>> xyz = [4 2 3; 8 9 1];
>> xlswrite('RS.xls',xyz,'A6:C7')
fx >>
```

## RS.xls: Sheet1

|    | A | B | C |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1  |   | T | W |
| 2  | X | 6 | 8 |
| 3  | Y | 6 | 7 |
| 4  | Z | 4 | 5 |
| 5  |   |   |   |
| 6  | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| 7  | 8 | 9 | 1 |
| 8  |   |   |   |
| 9  |   |   |   |
| 10 |   |   |   |
| 11 |   |   |   |
| 12 |   |   |   |

# 图片数据读入

```
Command Window
fx >>
```

# 图片数据读入

```
Command Window
  >> Yui = imread('Yui.jpg');
fx >>
```

# 图片数据读入

```
Command Window
  >> Yui = imread('Yui.jpg');
  >> size(Yui)

  ans =
       374      374       3

fx >>
```

# 图片数据读入

```
Command Window
 >> Yui = imread('Yui.jpg');
 >> size(Yui)

 ans =
      374     374     3

 >> image(Yui)
fx >>
```

# 图片数据读入

```
Command Window
>> Yui = imread('Yui.jpg');
>> size(Yui)

ans =
     374    374     3

>> image(Yui)
>> lip = Yui(242:266, 255:279, :);
fx >>
```

# 图片数据读入

```
Command Window
  >> Yui = imread('Yui.jpg');
  >> size(Yui)

  ans =
       374      374      3

  >> image(Yui)
  >> lip = Yui(242:266, 255:279, :);
  >> image(lip);
fx >>
```

# 图片数据读入

```
Command Window
>> Yui = imread('Yui.jpg');
>> size(Yui)

ans =
     374    374     3

>> image(Yui)
>> lip = Yui(242:266, 255:279, :);
>> image(lip);
>> procheilon = lip(12:13, 12:13, :)

procheilon(:,:,1) =
     255    252
     228    206
procheilon(:,:,2) =
     175    178
      90     71
procheilon(:,:,3) =
     118    139
      51     42

fx >>
```

# 图片数据读入



```
Command Window
  >> Yui = imread('Yui.jpg');
  >> size(Yui)

  ans =
       374    374     3

  >> image(Yui)
  >> lip = Yui(242:266, 255:279, :);
  >> image(lip);
  >> procheilon = lip(12:13, 12:13, :)

  procheilon(:,:,1) =
       255    252
       228    206
  procheilon(:,:,2) =
       175    178
        90     71
  procheilon(:,:,3) =
       118    139
        51     42

  >> image(procheilon);
fx >>
```

视频数据读入

Command Window

$f_x$ >>

## 视频数据读入

```
Command Window
>> obj = VideoReader('Videos/AoiSora.avi')

obj =

    VideoReader with properties:

      General Properties:
                Name: 'AoiSora.avi'
                Path: '/home/zhou/Videos'
            Duration: 724.9444
         CurrentTime: 0
                 Tag: ''
            UserData: []

      Video Properties:
               Width: 600
              Height: 447
           FrameRate: 18
        BitsPerPixel: 24
         VideoFormat: 'RGB24'

fx >>
```

## 视频数据读入

```
Command Window
>> obj = VideoReader('Videos/AoiSora.avi')

obj =

    VideoReader with properties:

    General Properties:
              Name: 'AoiSora.avi'
              Path: '/home/zhou/Videos'
          Duration: 724.9444
       CurrentTime: 0
               Tag: ''
          UserData: []

    Video Properties:
             Width: 600
            Height: 447
         FrameRate: 18
      BitsPerPixel: 24
       VideoFormat: 'RGB24'
>> frame = read(obj,25); imshow(frame);

fx >>
```

# 视频数据读入



```
Command Window
>> obj = VideoReader('Videos/AoiSora.avi')

obj =

    VideoReader with properties:

    General Properties:
                Name: 'AoiSora.avi'
                Path: '/home/zhou/Videos'
            Duration: 724.9444
         CurrentTime: 0
                 Tag: ''
            UserData: []

    Video Properties:
               Width: 600
              Height: 447
           FrameRate: 18
         BitsPerPixel: 24
         VideoFormat: 'RGB24'
>> frame = read(obj,25); imshow(frame);

>> frame = read(obj,99); imshow(frame);
```

# 线性方程组求解

Command Window

$f_x$ >>

## 定解方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y + 1z = 4 \\ 4x + 2y + 3z = 17 \\ 7x + 1y - 1z = 1 \end{cases}$$

## 不定方程组

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 5y + 1z = 3 \\ 1x + 2y + 4z = 15 \end{cases}$$

## 超定方程组

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 5y = 3 \\ 1x + 2y = 15 \\ 3x + 1y = 12 \end{cases}$$

# 线性方程组求解

```
Command Window
  >> A = [2 3 1; 4 2 3; 7 1 -1];
fx >>
```

### 定解方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y + 1z = 4 \\ 4x + 2y + 3z = 17 \\ 7x + 1y - 1z = 1 \end{cases}$$

### 不定方程组

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 5y + 1z = 3 \\ 1x + 2y + 4z = 15 \end{cases}$$

### 超定方程组

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 5y = 3 \\ 1x + 2y = 15 \\ 3x + 1y = 12 \end{cases}$$

# 线性方程组求解

```
Command Window
 >> A = [2 3 1; 4 2 3; 7 1 -1];
 >> B = [4 17 1]';
fx >>
```

## 定解方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y + 1z = 4 \\ 4x + 2y + 3z = 17 \\ 7x + 1y - 1z = 1 \end{cases}$$

## 不定方程组

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 5y + 1z = 3 \\ 1x + 2y + 4z = 15 \end{cases}$$

## 超定方程组

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 5y = 3 \\ 1x + 2y = 15 \\ 3x + 1y = 12 \end{cases}$$

数据读写　　　　　**线性方程组求解**
**简单数值方法**　　　拟合
微分方程数值解　　　插值和线性回归


# 线性方程组求解

```
Command Window
>> A = [2 3 1; 4 2 3; 7 1 -1];
>> B = [4 17 1]';
>> A\B

ans =

        1.0000
       -1.0000
        5.0000
fx >>
```

**定解方程组**

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y + 1z = 4 \\ 4x + 2y + 3z = 17 \\ 7x + 1y - 1z = 1 \end{cases}$$

**不定方程组**

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 5y + 1z = 3 \\ 1x + 2y + 4z = 15 \end{cases}$$

**超定方程组**

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 5y = 3 \\ 1x + 2y = 15 \\ 3x + 1y = 12 \end{cases}$$

数据读写    **线性方程组求解**
**简单数值方法**    拟合
微分方程数值解    插值和线性回归

# 线性方程组求解

```
Command Window
>> A = [2 3 1; 4 2 3; 7 1 -1];
>> B = [4 17 1]';
>> A\B

ans =
        1.0000
       -1.0000
        5.0000
>> A = [4 5 1; 1 2 4]; B = [3 15]';
fx >>
```

**定解方程组**

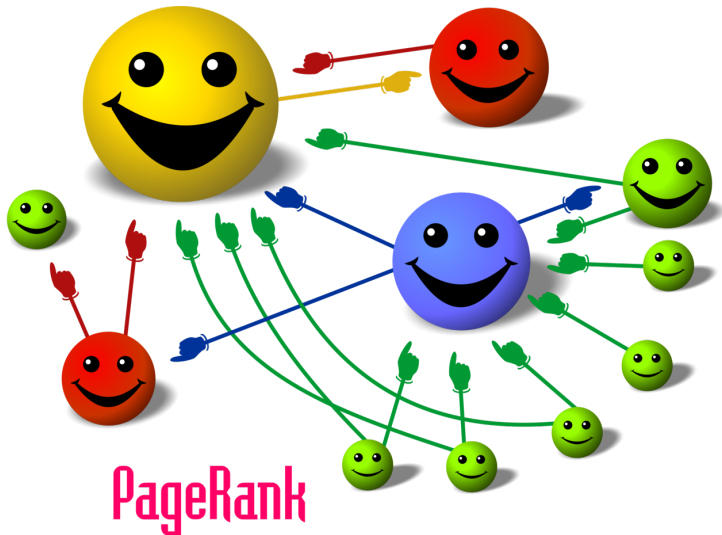$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y + 1z = 4 \\ 4x + 2y + 3z = 17 \\ 7x + 1y - 1z = 1 \end{cases}$$

**不定方程组**

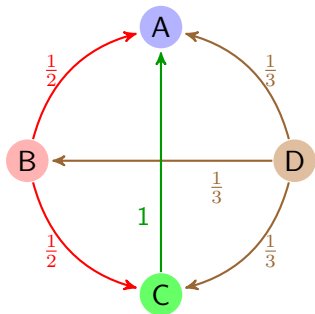$$\begin{cases} 4x + 5y + 1z = 3 \\ 1x + 2y + 4z = 15 \end{cases}$$

**超定方程组**

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 5y = 3 \\ 1x + 2y = 15 \\ 3x + 1y = 12 \end{cases}$$

# 线性方程组求解

```
Command Window
>> A = [2 3 1; 4 2 3; 7 1 -1];
>> B = [4 17 1]';
>> A\B

ans =

      1.0000
     -1.0000
      5.0000
>> A = [4 5 1; 1 2 4]; B = [3 15]';
>> A\B

ans =

      0.0000
     -0.1667
      3.8333
fx >>
```

定解方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2x+3y+1z=4 \\ 4x+2y+3z=17 \\ 7x+1y-1z=1 \end{cases}$$

不定方程组

$$\begin{cases} 4x+5y+1z=3 \\ 1x+2y+4z=15 \end{cases}$$

超定方程组

$$\begin{cases} 4x+5y=3 \\ 1x+2y=15 \\ 3x+1y=12 \end{cases}$$

# 线性方程组求解

```
Command Window
>> A = [2 3 1; 4 2 3; 7 1 -1];
>> B = [4 17 1]';
>> A\B

ans =

      1.0000
     -1.0000
      5.0000
>> A = [4 5 1; 1 2 4]; B = [3 15]';
>> A\B

ans =

      0.0000
     -0.1667
      3.8333

>> A = [4 5;1 2;3 1]; B = [3 15 12]';
fx >>
```

### 定解方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2x+3y+1z=4 \\ 4x+2y+3z=17 \\ 7x+1y-1z=1 \end{cases}$$

### 不定方程组

$$\begin{cases} 4x+5y+1z=3 \\ 1x+2y+4z=15 \end{cases}$$

### 超定方程组

$$\begin{cases} 4x+5y=3 \\ 1x+2y=15 \\ 3x+1y=12 \end{cases}$$

# 线性方程组求解

```
Command Window
>> A = [2 3 1; 4 2 3; 7 1 -1];
>> B = [4 17 1]';
>> A\B

ans =

    1.0000
   -1.0000
    5.0000
>> A = [4 5 1; 1 2 4]; B = [3 15]';
>> A\B

ans =

    0.0000
   -0.1667
    3.8333

>> A = [4 5;1 2;3 1]; B = [3 15 12]';
>> A\B

ans =

    3.0000
   -0.6000

fx >>
```

## 定解方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y + 1z = 4 \\ 4x + 2y + 3z = 17 \\ 7x + 1y - 1z = 1 \end{cases}$$

## 不定方程组

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 5y + 1z = 3 \\ 1x + 2y + 4z = 15 \end{cases}$$

## 超定方程组

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 5y = 3 \\ 1x + 2y = 15 \\ 3x + 1y = 12 \end{cases}$$

# PageRank 算法的实现：示意图

# PageRank 算法的实现：数学形式



$$R(A) = \frac{R(B)}{2} + \frac{R(C)}{1} + \frac{R(D)}{3}$$

## 指标形式

$$R(p_i) = \frac{1-d}{N} + d \sum_{p_j \in M(p_i)} \frac{R(p_j)}{L(p_j)}$$

## 矩阵形式

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1-d}{N} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{1-d}{N} \end{bmatrix} + d \begin{bmatrix} l_{1,1} & \cdots & l_{1,n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ l_{n,1} & \cdots & l_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}$$

# PageRank 算法的实现：程序



### celebrity.m

```
01  d = 0.85;
02  n = 6;
03
04  C = (1-d)/n*ones(n,1);
05
06  L=[0  1/5  0    0   0    1/5 %bill
07     0   0  1/3   0   0    1/5 %ellen
08     0  1/5  0    0  1/2   1/5 %jimmy
09     0  1/5 1/3   0   0    1/5 %kim
10     0  1/5  0    0   0    1/5 %paula
11     1  1/5 1/3   1  1/2   0]; %ryan
12
13  I = eye(n);
14
15  R = (I - d*L)\C % R = C+d*L*R
```

# 线性和非线性拟合

```
Command Window
fx >>
```

# 线性和非线性拟合

```
Command Window
>> x = [1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0]';
fx >>
```

数据读写    线性方程组求解
**简单数值方法**    **拟合**
微分方程数值解    插值和线性回归

# 线性和非线性拟合

```
Command Window
  >> x = [1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0]';
  >> y = [0.9, 1.7, 2.2, 2.6, 3.0]';
fx >>
```
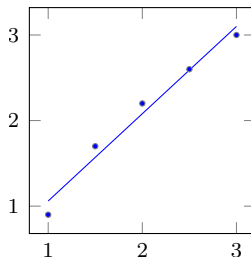
# 线性和非线性拟合

```
Command Window
>> x = [1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0]';
>> y = [0.9, 1.7, 2.2, 2.6, 3.0]';
>> a = polyfit(x,y,1)

a =

      1.0200    0.0400
```

# 线性和非线性拟合

```
Command Window
>> x = [1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0]';
>> y = [0.9, 1.7, 2.2, 2.6, 3.0]';
>> a = polyfit(x,y,1)

a =

     1.0200     0.0400

fx >>
```

## 线性和非线性拟合

```
Command Window
  >> x = [1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0]';
  >> y = [0.9, 1.7, 2.2, 2.6, 3.0]';
  >> a = polyfit(x,y,1)

  a =

       1.0200    0.0400

  >> xi = 1:0.1:3;
fx >>
```
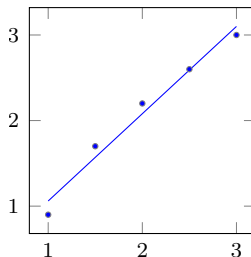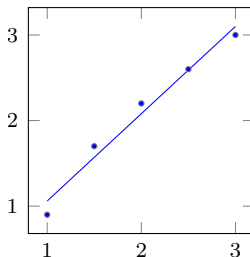
## 线性和非线性拟合

```
Command Window
 >> x = [1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0]';
 >> y = [0.9, 1.7, 2.2, 2.6, 3.0]';
 >> a = polyfit(x,y,1)

 a =

      1.0200    0.0400

 >> xi = 1:0.1:3;
 >> yi = polyval(a,xi);
fx >>
```

# 线性和非线性拟合

```
Command Window
>> x = [1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0]';
>> y = [0.9, 1.7, 2.2, 2.6, 3.0]';
>> a = polyfit(x,y,1)

a =

      1.0200    0.0400

>> xi = 1:0.1:3;
>> yi = polyval(a,xi);
>> plot(x,y,'o',xi,yi);
fx >>
```

# 线性和非线性拟合

```
Command Window
>> x = [1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0]';
>> y = [0.9, 1.7, 2.2, 2.6, 3.0]';
>> a = polyfit(x,y,1)

a =

        1.0200      0.0400

>> xi = 1:0.1:3;
>> yi = polyval(a,xi);
>> plot(x,y,'o',xi,yi);
>> p = fittype('a*x+b*sin(x)+c');
fx >>
```

## 线性和非线性拟合

```
Command Window
>> x = [1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0]';
>> y = [0.9, 1.7, 2.2, 2.6, 3.0]';
>> a = polyfit(x,y,1)

a =

      1.0200    0.0400

>> xi = 1:0.1:3;
>> yi = polyval(a,xi);
>> plot(x,y,'o',xi,yi);
>> p = fittype('a*x+b*sin(x)+c');
>> f = fit(x,y,p)

f =

   General model:
   f(x) = a*x+b*sin(x)+c
   Coefficients (with 95% confidence bounds):
   a = 1.249 (0.9856, 1.512)
   b = 0.6357 (0.03185, 1.24)
   c = -0.8611 (-1.773, 0.05094)

$f_x$ >>
```
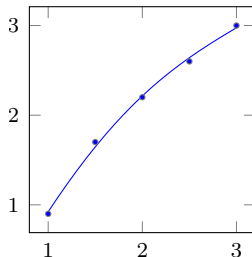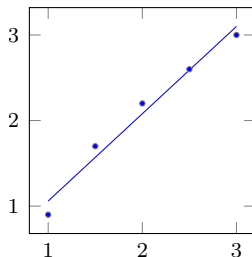
# 线性和非线性拟合

```
Command Window
>> x = [1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0]';
>> y = [0.9, 1.7, 2.2, 2.6, 3.0]';
>> a = polyfit(x,y,1)

a =

      1.0200      0.0400

>> xi = 1:0.1:3;
>> yi = polyval(a,xi);
>> plot(x,y,'o',xi,yi);
>> p = fittype('a*x+b*sin(x)+c');
>> f = fit(x,y,p)

f =
   General model:
   f(x) = a*x+b*sin(x)+c
   Coefficients (with 95% confidence bounds):
   a = 1.249 (0.9856, 1.512)
   b = 0.6357 (0.03185, 1.24)
   c = -0.8611 (-1.773, 0.05094)

>> plot(f,x,y);
```

# 美国人口指数增长模型拟合

## 1790-1900 年美国人口数

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1790 | 3.9 | 1840 | 17.1 | 1890 | 62.9 |
| 1800 | 5.3 | 1850 | 23.2 | 1900 | 76.0 |
| 1810 | 7.2 | 1860 | 31.4 | | |
| 1820 | 9.6 | 1870 | 38.6 | | |
| 1830 | 12.9 | 1880 | 50.2 | | |

## 指数增长模型: 指数方程转化为线性方程

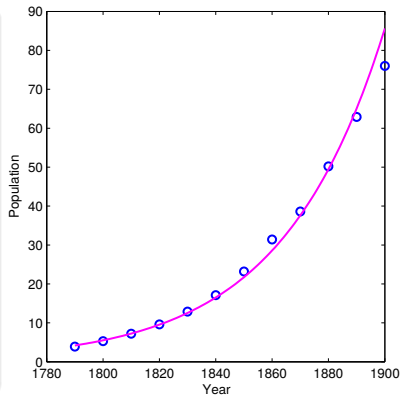$$x(t) = x_0 \mathrm{e}^{rt}$$
$$\Downarrow$$
$$\ln x(t) = rt + \ln x_0$$
$$\Downarrow$$
$$Y = a_1 t + a_2$$

# 美国人口指数增长模型拟合

```
01 t = 1790:10:1900;
02 p = [3.9  5.3  7.2  9.6 ...
03     12.9 17.1 23.2 31.4 ...
04     38.6 50.2 62.9 76.0];
05
06 Y = log(p); X = t;
07 a = polyfit(X,Y,1);
08 x0 = exp(a(2)); r = a(1);
09 ti = 1790:1900;
10 pti= x0*exp(r*ti);
11 plot(t,p,'o',ti,pti,'m')
12 xlabel('Year')
13 ylabel('Population')
```

## 插值和线性回归

---

#### 插值: interp1

- 自学一维插值函数 interp1

---

#### 线性回归: regress

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + \cdots + b_k x_k$$

---

`[B,Bint,R,Rint,Stats] = regress(Y,X)`

- B: 回归得到的自变量系数.
- Bint: B 的 95% 的置信区间矩阵

---

## 插值和线性回归

### 插值: interp1

- 自学一维插值函数 interp1

### 线性回归: regress

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + \cdots + b_k x_k$$

`[B,Bint,R,Rint,Stats] = regress(Y,X)`
- B: 回归得到的自变量系数.
- Bint: B 的 95% 的置信区间矩阵

# Runge-Kutta 法求解微分方程

### 一阶微分方程求解: $y' = \cos t$

```
01 f = @(t,y) cos(t);              % 定义函数 f(t,y) = cos(t)
02 tspan = [0, 2*pi];              % 时间范围
03 y0 = 2;                         % 初值
04 [t, y] = ode23(f, tspan, y0);   % 注意调用格式
```

### 高阶微分方程求解: $y'' = -\sin y + \sin 5t$, $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = 0$

```
01 % 将高阶转为一阶: y1 = y , y2 = y'
02 %                 y1'= y2, y2'= -sin(y1) + sin(5t)
03 f = @(t,y) [y(2); -sin(y(1))+sin(5*t)];
04 tspan = [0, 20];                % 时间范围
05 y0 = [1; 0];                    % 初值
06 [t, y] = ode23(f, tspan, y0);   % 注意调用格式
```

# 传染病模型

## SIR 模型

$$S: 易感 \xrightarrow{\beta I} I: 感染 \xrightarrow{\gamma} R: 康复$$

$$dS/dt = -\beta SI, \quad dI/dt = \beta SI - \gamma I, \quad dR/dt = \gamma I$$
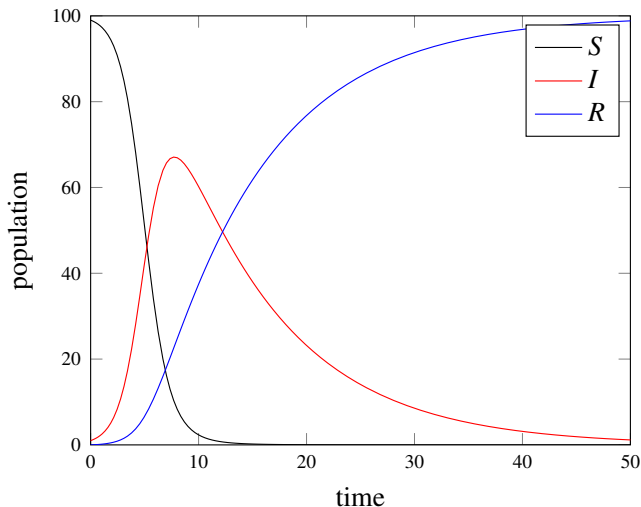
## 函数 odesir

```
01 function dy = odesir(t, y, beta, gamma)
02 dy = [ -beta*y(1)*y(2);              % dS/dt
03         beta*y(1)*y(2) - gamma*y(2); % dI/dt
04                         gamma*y(2)];% dR/dt
```

## sir

```
05 N = 100; beta = 0.01; gamma = 0.1;
06 tspan = [0, 50]; y0 = [99 1 0];
07 [t y] = ode45(@odesir,tspan,y0,[],beta,gamma);
08 plot(t, y);
09 xlabel('time'); ylabel('population');
10 legend('S', 'I', 'R')
```

# 传染病模型求解结果

Thank You!!!