

Py 语言初步——随机游走

for i in range(0,nstep):

```
theta = random.random()*2.0*np.pi

dx = np.cos(theta); dy = np.sin(theta)

x=x+dx; y=y+dy; xlist.append(x); ylist.append(y)
```

二．数值计算——差值，数值微分，数值积分

2.1. 差值法

拉格朗日差值 $y(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n A_j(x)y_j$, $A_j(x) = \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq j}}^n \frac{x-x_i}{x_j-x_i}$

import scipy.interpolate as sp

_=sp.lagrange(x[,],y[])

2.2. 三次样条差值

tck=sp.splrep(x, y, k=3, s=1.2)

y=sp.splev(x,tck,der=0)

2.3. 数值微分 $y'(x_i) = \frac{y_{i+1}-y_{i-1}}{2h}$, $y''(x_i) = \frac{y_{i-1}-2y_i+y_{i+1}}{h^2}$

中心差分 Ex = -1.0*(U(x0+dx,y0)-U(x0-dx,y0))/(2.0*dx)

2.4. 数值积分

矩形公式: $I = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \Delta S_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) \Delta x$

梯形公式: $I = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \Delta S_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} [f(x_i) + f(x_{i+1})] \frac{\Delta x}{2}$

高斯积分: $\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \sum_{k=1}^N w_k f(x_k)$

from scipy.special import roots_legendre

x,w=roots_legendre(N); xk= x*(b-a)/2+(b+a)/2; wk= w*(b-a)/2

for i in range(0,N-1,2):

$$U = U + wk[i]*f(xk[i])$$

抛物线(辛普森)积分: $V = \sum_{i=2,4,\dots}^n \frac{1}{3} [y_{i-1} + 4y_i + y_{i+1}] \Delta x$

三．常微分方程（给定初始条件向后演化）

欧拉法: 向前差分 $y_{n+1} = y_n + \Delta t y'(y_n, t_n)$

改进欧拉法:

for i in range(nstep): t=t+dt; k1=f(y,t); k2=f(y+k1*dt/2,t)

y=y+k2*dt #存储到一个 y[i]数组中

二阶 RK: $y_{n+1}=y_n+\Delta t f(y_{n+1/2},t_{n+1/2})$, $y_{n+1/2}=y_n+\Delta t/2*f(y_n,t_n)$

四阶 RK: $y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{\Delta t}{6} (k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 = f(y_n, t_n) \\ k_2 = f(y_n + k_1 \Delta t / 2, t_{n+1/2}) \\ k_3 = f(y_n + k_2 \Delta t / 2, t_{n+1/2}) \\ k_4 = f(y_n + k_3 \Delta t, t_{n+1}) \end{cases}$$

变量数为 1 示例, n 变量即括号中有 n 个变量 dx/dt=f(x)

def fx(t,x): return dx/dt (f(x))

def RK4(t,x): k1=fx(t,x); k2=fx(t+dt/2,x+dt/2*k1); k3=... k4=... ;

$$x=x+dt/6.*(k1+2*k2+2*k3+k4); \text{ return } x$$

for i in range(n): t=t+dt; x=RK4(t,x); T.append(t); X.append(x) #or T[i]=t,t+dt

四．偏微分方程

一维热传导: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \lambda \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + q(t, x)$ 初始, 边界条件后,

for k in range(1,NT): for i in range(1,NX): U[i,k+1]=A*U[i+1,k]+(1-2*A)*U[i,k]+A*U[i-1,k] +

tau*q(i*h)

$$A=\lambda*\tau/h^2,$$

$$u_{i,k+1} = \frac{\lambda \tau}{h^2} u_{i+1,k} + \left(1 - 2 \frac{\lambda \tau}{h^2}\right) u_{i,k} + \frac{\lambda \tau}{h^2} u_{i-1,k} + \tau q|_{i,k}$$

二维热传导-有限差分: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \lambda \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) + q(t, x, y)$,

$$\frac{u_{i,j,k+1}-u_{i,j,k}}{\tau} = \lambda \frac{u_{i-1,j,k}-2u_{i,j,k}+u_{i+1,j,k}}{h^2} + \lambda \frac{u_{i,j-1,k}-2u_{i,j,k}+u_{i,j+1,k}}{h^2} + q|_{i,j,k}, u_{i,j,k} = \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} = D_u \nabla^2 U - UV^2 + F(1-U)$$

反应扩散: $\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = D_v \nabla^2 V + UV^2 - (F + \tau)V$; 在 \uparrow 加 $(-UV^2 + F(1-U)) \dots$

谐振动: $\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = v^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} + P(x, t) \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{y_{l+1,k}-2y_{l,k}+y_{l-1,k}}{h^2}, \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = \dots$

$$y_{l,k+1} = 2 \left(1 - \frac{\tau^2 v^2}{h^2} \right) y_{l,k} + \frac{\tau^2 v^2}{h^2} (y_{l+1,k} + y_{l-1,k}) - y_{l,k-1} + \tau^2 P_{l,k}$$

二维泊松方程: $\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow \phi_{i,j} = \frac{1}{4} (\phi_{around}) + \frac{h^2}{4\epsilon_0} \rho_{i,j}$ 对 ij 循环

收敛条件: $|\phi_{i,j}^k - \phi_{i,j}^{k+1}| < \epsilon$

二维膜振动: $\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \Delta u \rightarrow u_{i,j}^{k+1} = 2u_{i,j}^k - u_{i,j}^{k-1} + \left(\frac{ct}{h}\right)^2 (u_{around}^k - 4u_{i,j}^k)$

五．线性计算

线性方程组 from numpy import array, linalg; A=array([[1],[1],[1]]), b=([1]); x=linalg.solve(A,b)

矩阵本正在 a=array([...]), eigenValues,eigenVectors = linalg.eigh(a);

idx=e...Values.argsort() #排序; Evalue=e...V...[idx]; Evector=e...V...[:,dx]

六．非线性计算

搜索求方程根: f(x),x0,dx,eps (精度)

while abs(fold)>eps: x=x+dx; fnew=f(x);

if fnew*fold<0: x=x-dx; dx=dx/2; fold=f(x)

二分法求根: for i in range(0, N): x=(a+b)/2; (搜索区间中间)

if (f(a)*f(x) > 0.): a=x; else: b=x; (更新边界)

if (abs(f(x))<eps): break

牛顿法: for i in range(0, N): xold=x; x=xold-f(xold)/fp(xold); $x^{i+1} = x^i - \frac{f(x^i)}{f'(x^i)}$

if (abs(f(x)) < eps): 找到 x break; if (i == N-1): 没找到 break

弦割法: 用 $f'(x^i) = \frac{f(x^i)-f(x^{i-1})}{x^i-x^{i-1}}$ 代替求导 设置初始 x1,x2, x3=...

for i in range(0, N): if (abs(f(x3)) < eps): break; if (i == N-1):没找到 break;

$$x1=x2; x2=x3; x3=x2-f(x2)*(x2-x1)/(f(x2)-f(x1))$$

打靶法求微分方程本征值（按照常微分方程演化对比终止条件）无限深势阱为例

while abs(dk)>eps:

k=k+dk; psiold=psi; psi=RK4new(x, psi, phi) #是 RK4 找到的端点值

if psiold*psi > 0 : continue

$$k = k - dk; dk = dk/2$$

最速下降法: 求梯度, 按梯度方向下降步长 $\rightarrow U(x',y') < U(x,y)$ 继续; $U(x',y') > U(x,y)$ 缩小一半

步长; 步长<精度停止

for i in np.arange(0,1000):

$$fx = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}, fy = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \text{ #偏导; } norm = (fx^2 + fy^2)^{0.5} \text{ #归一化}$$

dx = fx/norm; dy = fy/norm #梯度方向

$\delta x = \delta r * dx$; $\delta y = \delta r * dy$ #搜索步长

$x = x + \delta x$; $y = y + \delta y$ #更新坐标

$fnew = U(x, y)$ #新函数值

if (fnew>fold): $x = x - \delta x$; $y = y - \delta y$; $\delta r = \frac{\delta r}{2.0}$; $fold = fnew$

xx.append(x); yy.append(y);

if(deltar<1.0e-6): print (x,y)#最低点; break

共轭梯度优化: $\Delta(x_n, y_n) = G(x_n, y_n) + \lambda \Delta(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1}), \lambda = \frac{|G(x_n, y_n)|^2}{|G(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1})|^2}$

if i > 0: $\beta = \frac{fx_{old}^2 + fy_{old}^2}{fx_{old}^2 + fy_{old}^2}$; else: $\beta = 0$;

$$fx_0 = \frac{fx}{(fx^2 + fy^2)^{0.5}}; fy_0 = \frac{fy}{(fx^2 + fy^2)^{0.5}} \text{ #当前梯度方向}$$

$dx = fx_0 + \beta * dx_{old}$; $dy = fy_0 + \beta * dy_{old}$ #当前搜索方向

$$dx = \frac{dx}{(dx^2 + dy^2)^{0.5}}; dy = \frac{dy}{(dx^2 + dy^2)^{0.5}};$$

$$dx_{old} = dx; dy_{old} = dy; fx_{old} = fx; fy_{old} = fy;$$

插入在原代码 fx,fy 后, $\Delta x \Delta y$ 前

七．计算机模拟

产生确定分布函数的随机数:

反函数: $\eta = F^{-1}(\xi)$ ξ 为均匀分布

舍选法: for i in range(nmax):

r1 = a+(b-a)*random.random(); r2 = random.random(); if(r2<f(r1)/fmax): row.append(r1)

布朗运动-朗之万方程 $m \frac{d^2 x}{dx^2} = F(x) - \frac{\xi dx}{dt} + F_R$; 雷诺数小可略二阶导

for it in range(nt-1):

```
FR=np.sqrt(2*Temp/ksai/dt)*random.gauss(0,1); xt[it+1]=xt[it]+1.0/ksai*F(xt(it))*dt+FR*dt
```

重要性抽样积分: $I = \int_0^\infty A(x)dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{A(x)}{g(x)}g(x)dx = \int_0^\infty A^*(x)g(x)dx = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^N A^*(\xi_i)$

```
for i in range(N): kesi = 某分布; integral+=1.0/N*A'(kesi)
```

蒙特卡洛判据 $T_{S \rightarrow S'} = \min \left(1, \frac{P(S')}{P(S)} \right) P_a = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } H(S') \leq H(S) \\ e^{-\beta \Delta H} & \text{if } H(S') > H(S) \end{cases}$

涉及温度， $\beta=1/kT$ ，判断从 S 态随机游走到 S' 态被接受的概率

```
Randon-Snew→Enew→if dE<0: S=Snew; else: w=np.exp(-dh/T), ksi=np.random.random()
```

```
If ksi<w: S=Snew #(S 表示态)
```