

$$E=mc^2$$



# 计算物理·数值计算

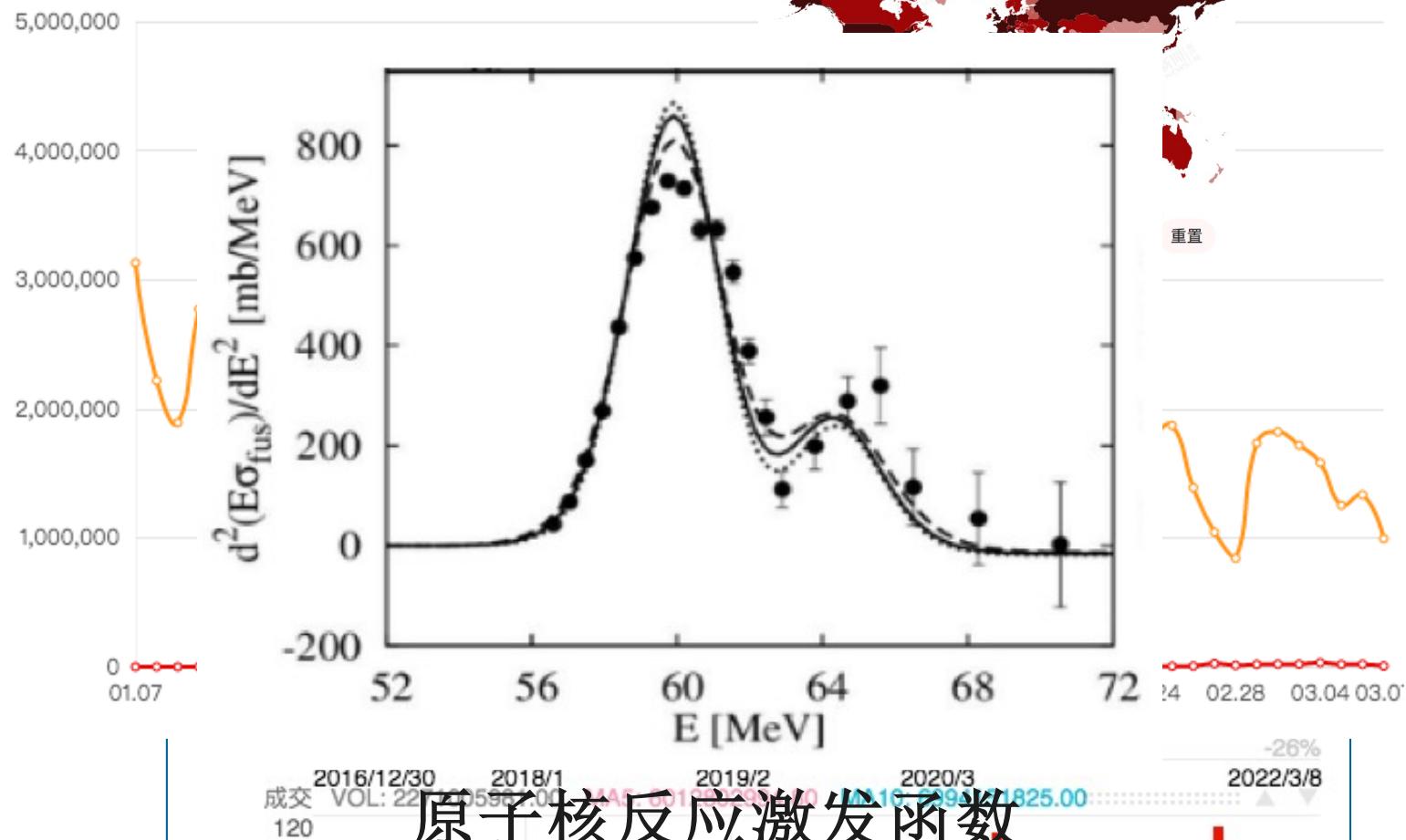
李文飞

南京大学物理学院

E-mail: [wfli@nju.edu.cn](mailto:wfli@nju.edu.cn)

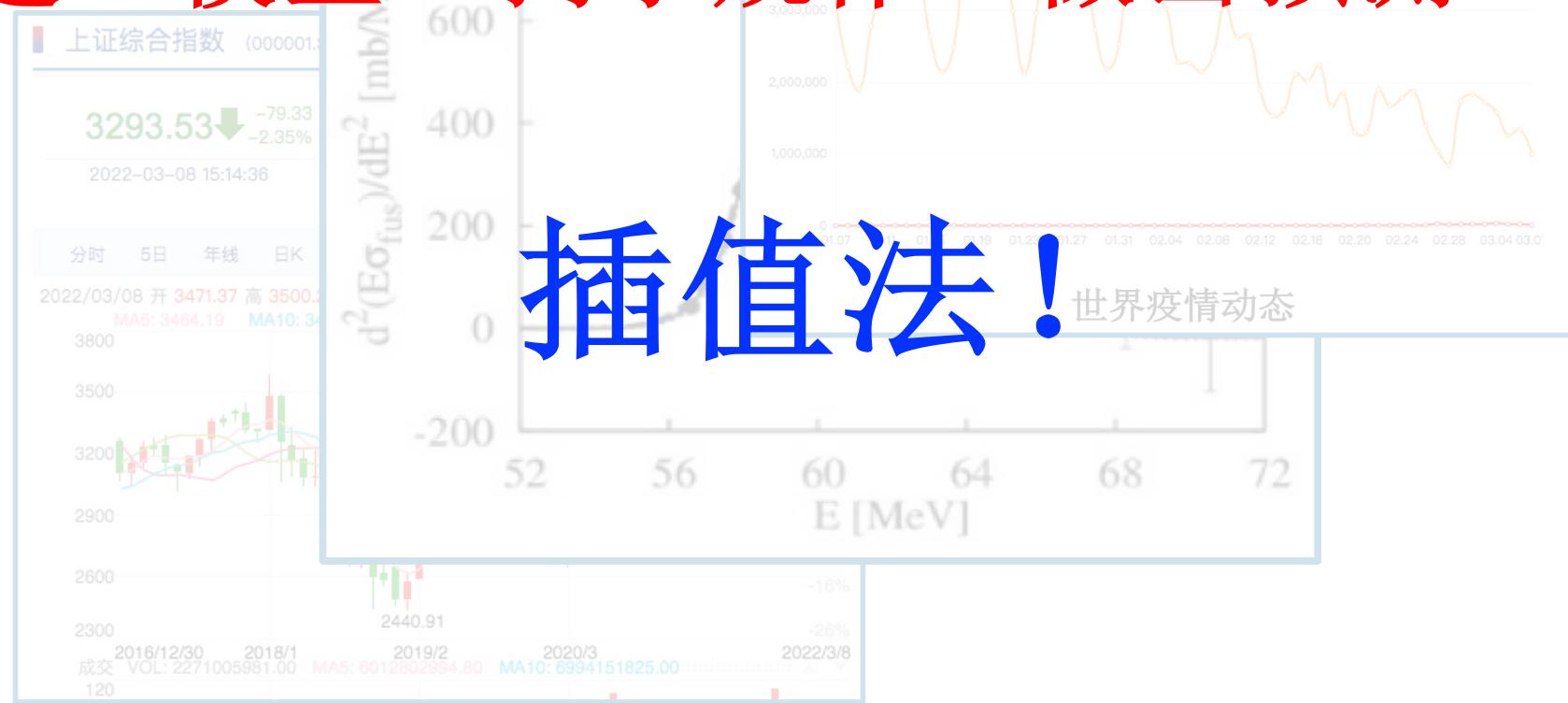
2025-03-5

中国/海外新增确诊趋势图

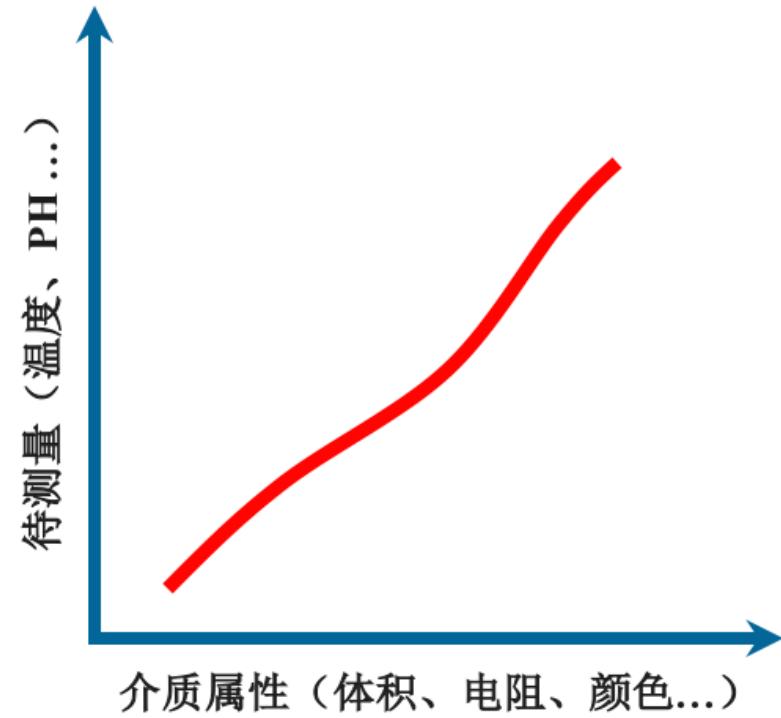


原子核反应激发函数  
中国与海外新冠疫情动态  
股票市场

建立模型、揭示规律、做出预测！

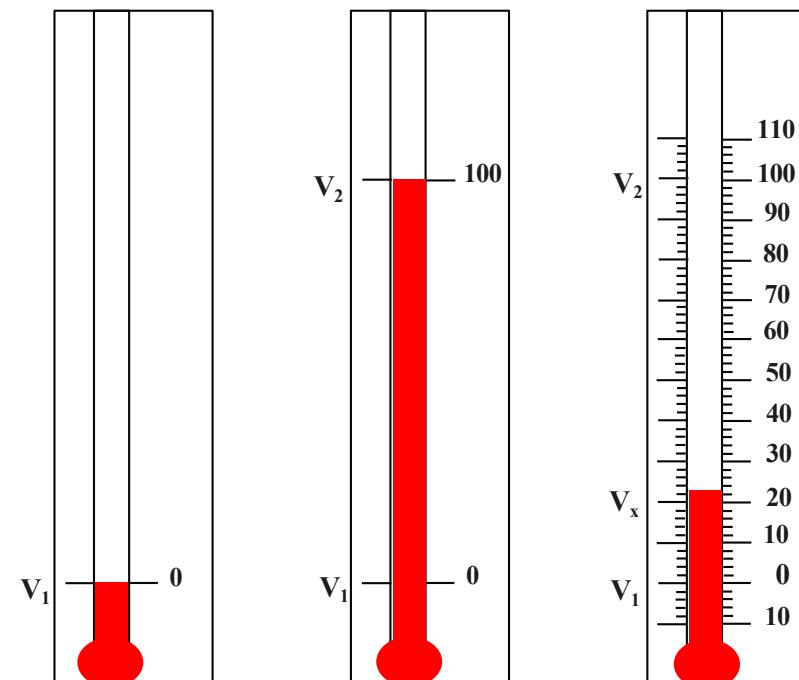
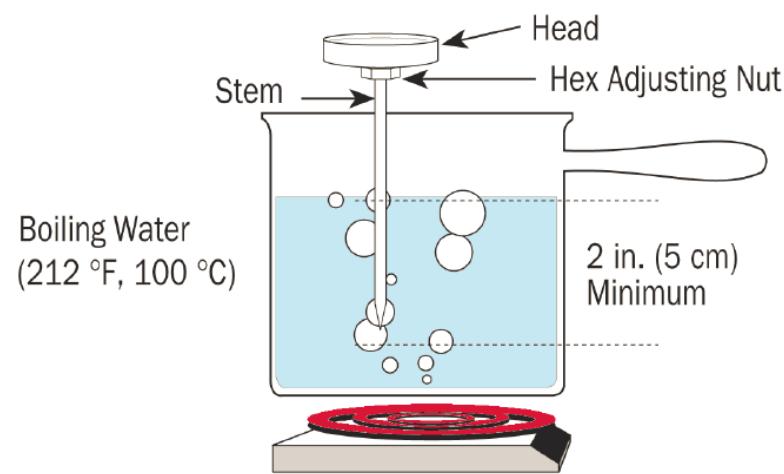
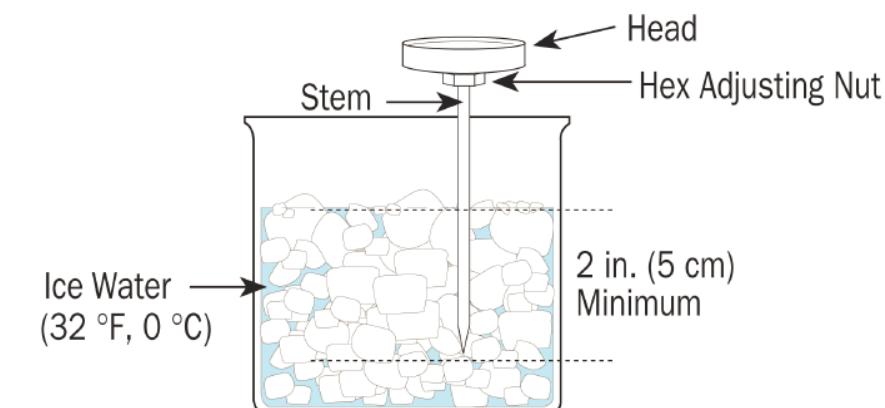


# 测量仪器定标

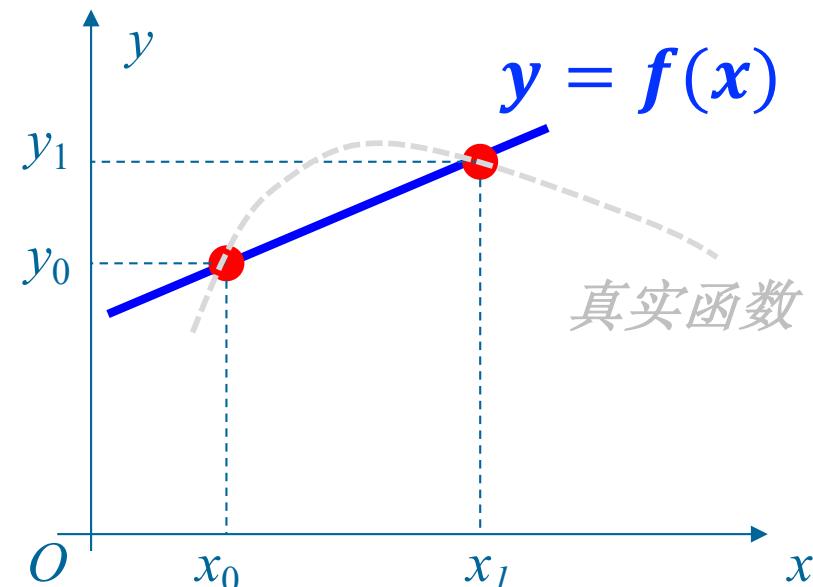
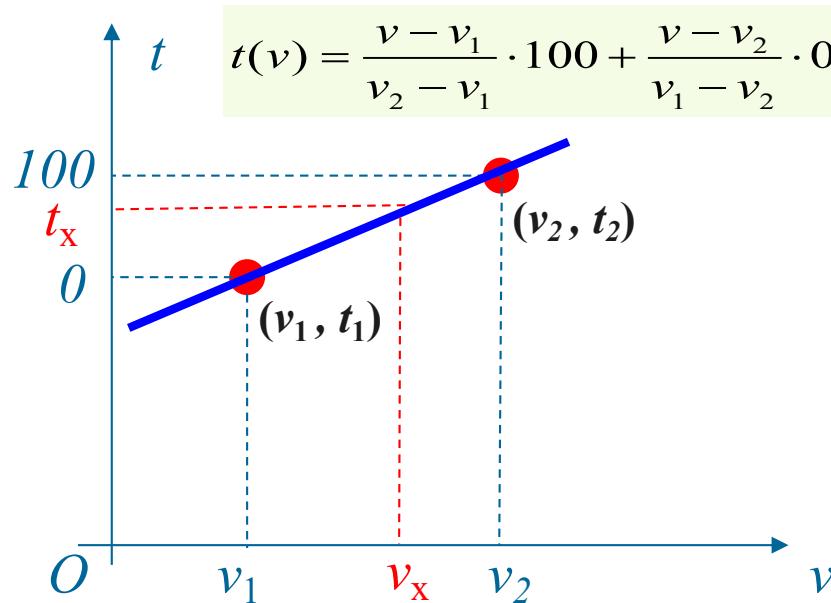


# 测量仪器定标 --- 插值法

## 液体温度计刻度



线性插值！



**插值问题:**构造通过已知离散数据点的解析函数表达式，来近似描述数据点的变化规律，以便计算(预测)任何连续点的函数值及其导数值。

- 拉格朗日 (Lagrange) 插值
- 样条插值



约瑟夫·路易斯·拉格朗日 (1736-1813):  
法国著名数学家、物理学家

# 拉格朗日(Lagrange)插值

**线性插值:** (已知2个数据点)

由两点式直线方程可得:

$$y(x) = \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1} y_0 + \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0} y_1$$

$A_0(x)$                      $A_1(x)$

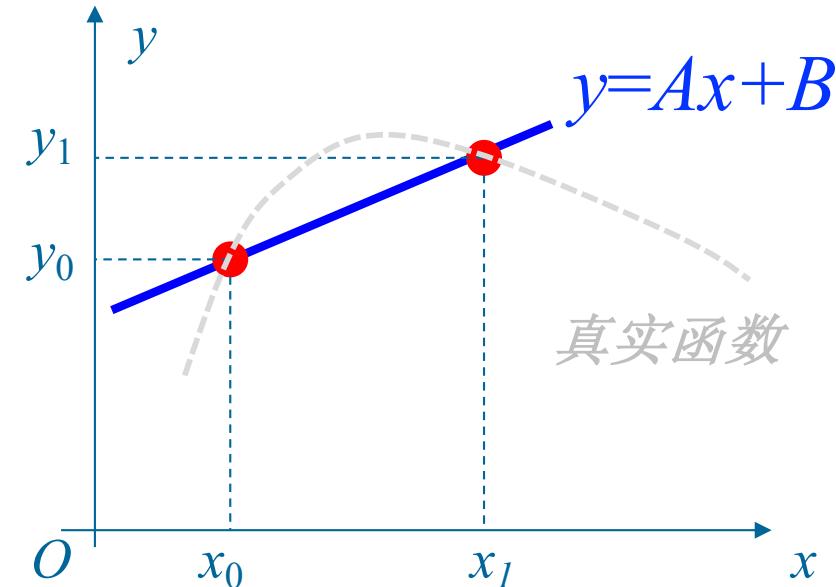
$y(x)$  可看作是  $A_0(x)$  和  $A_1(x)$  的线性组合:

$$y(x) = A_0(x)y_0 + A_1(x)y_1$$

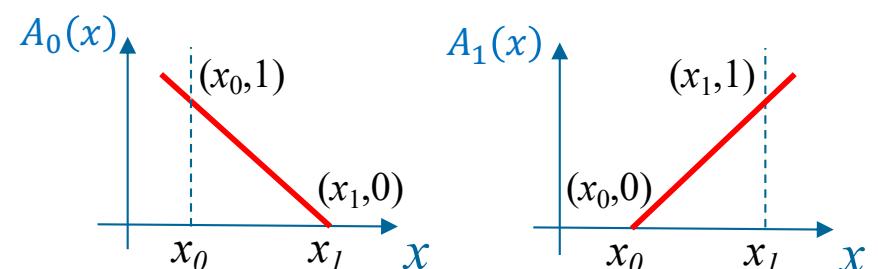
其中:  $A_0(x) = \frac{x - x_1}{x_0 - x_1}$      $A_1(x) = \frac{x - x_0}{x_1 - x_0}$

$A_0(x)$  和  $A_1(x)$  分别对应  $x_0$  和  $x_1$  点的插值基函数。

$$\begin{cases} A_0(x_0) = 1; A_0(x_1) = 0 \\ A_1(x_0) = 0; A_1(x_1) = 1 \end{cases}$$



◦ ◦ 拉格朗日插值



## 二次插值: (已知3个数据点)

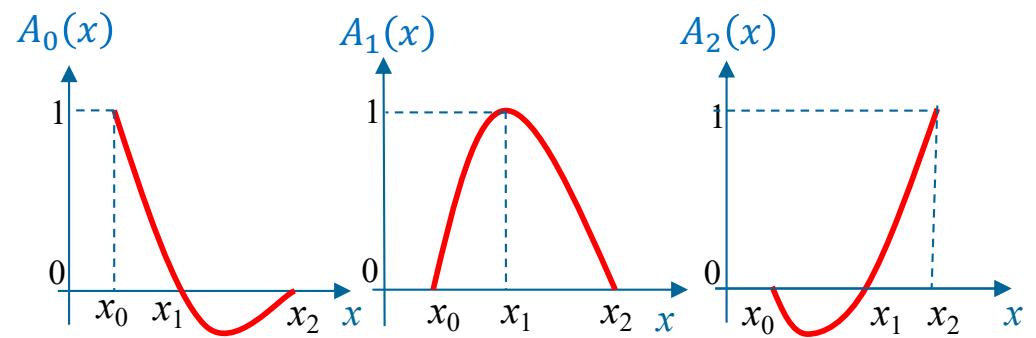
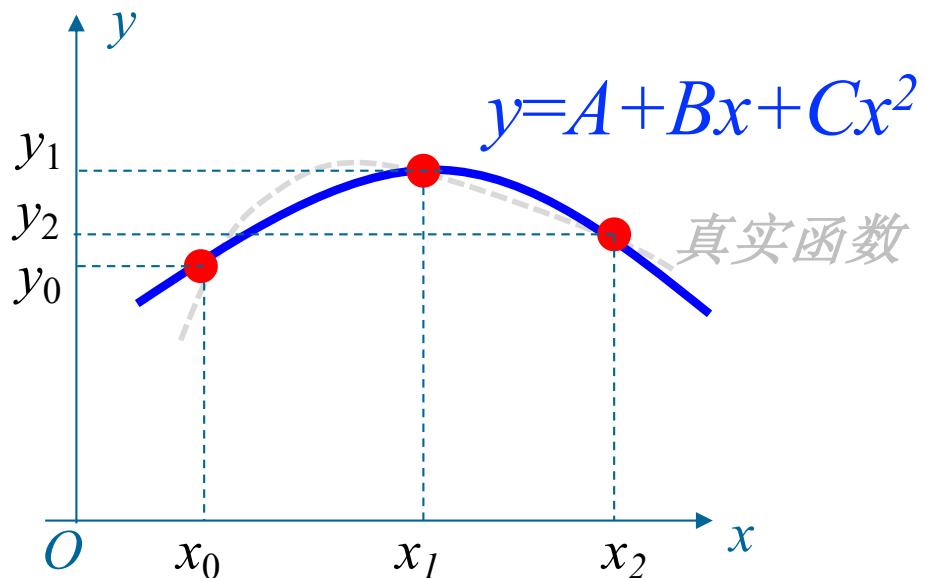
$$y(x) = A_0(x)y_0 + A_1(x)y_1 + A_2(x)y_2$$

$$A_0 = \frac{(x - x_1)(x - x_2)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2)}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{(x - x_2)(x - x_0)}{(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_0)}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_1)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_0(x_0) = 1; A_0(x_1) = 0; A_0(x_2) = 0 \\ A_1(x_0) = 0; A_1(x_1) = 1; A_1(x_2) = 0 \\ A_2(x_0) = 0; A_2(x_1) = 0; A_2(x_2) = 1 \end{cases}$$



**$n$ 次插值：** (已知  $n+1$  个数据点)

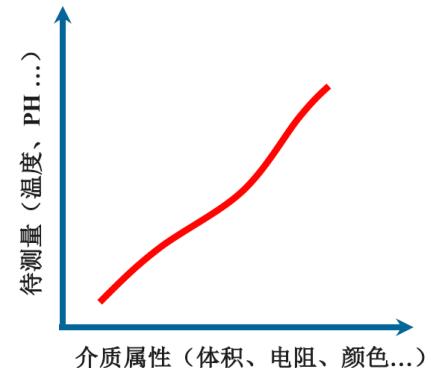
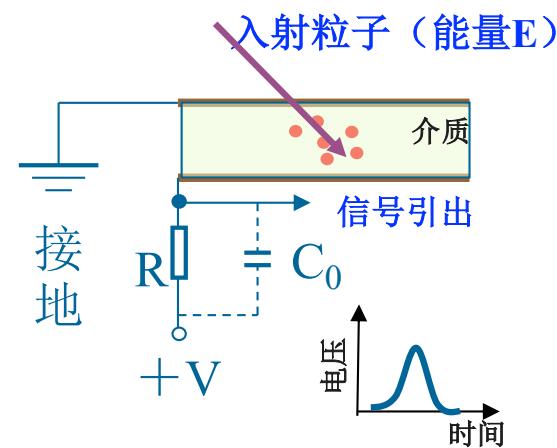
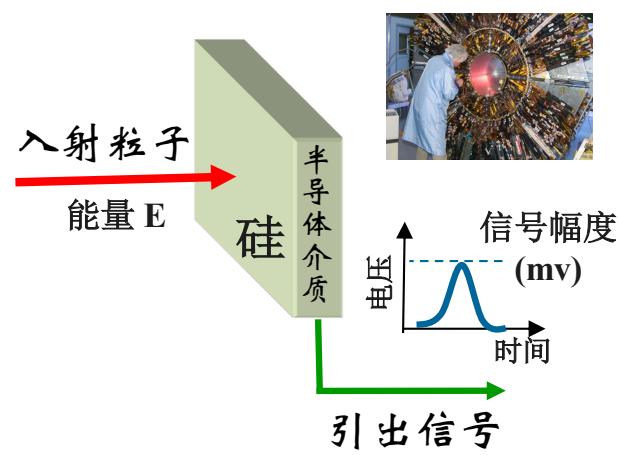
以上的拉格朗日插值可以推广到 **$n$ 次插值**:

$$y(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n A_j(x) y_j$$

其中插值基函数可表示为:

$$A_j(x) = \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq j}}^n \frac{x - x_i}{x_j - x_i}$$

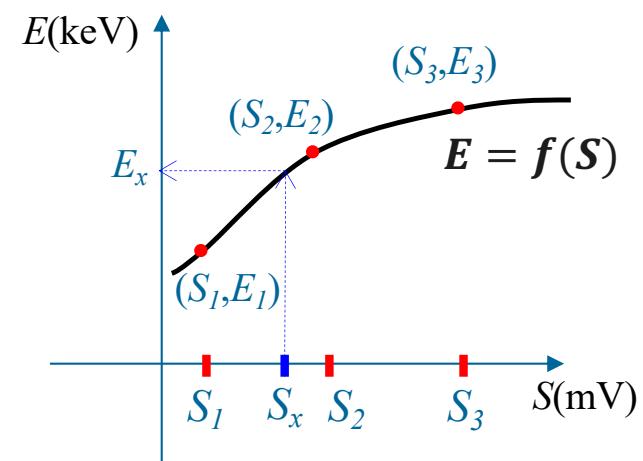
# 带点粒子能量探测器刻度定标



问题：如何由信号幅度确定粒子能量 E? 探测器刻度!

能量E (keV)	E <sub>1</sub>	E <sub>2</sub>	...	E <sub>n-1</sub>	E <sub>n</sub>
幅度S (mV)	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	...	S <sub>n-1</sub>	S <sub>n</sub>

插值法可以解决这一问题！！



# 带点粒子探测器刻度

已知能量的粒子由标准放射源或加速器提供！

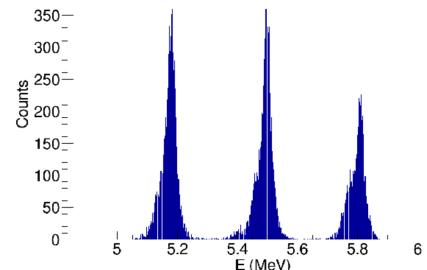


$\alpha$ 放射源

三组份 $\alpha$ 放射源

五组份 $\alpha$ 放射源

.....



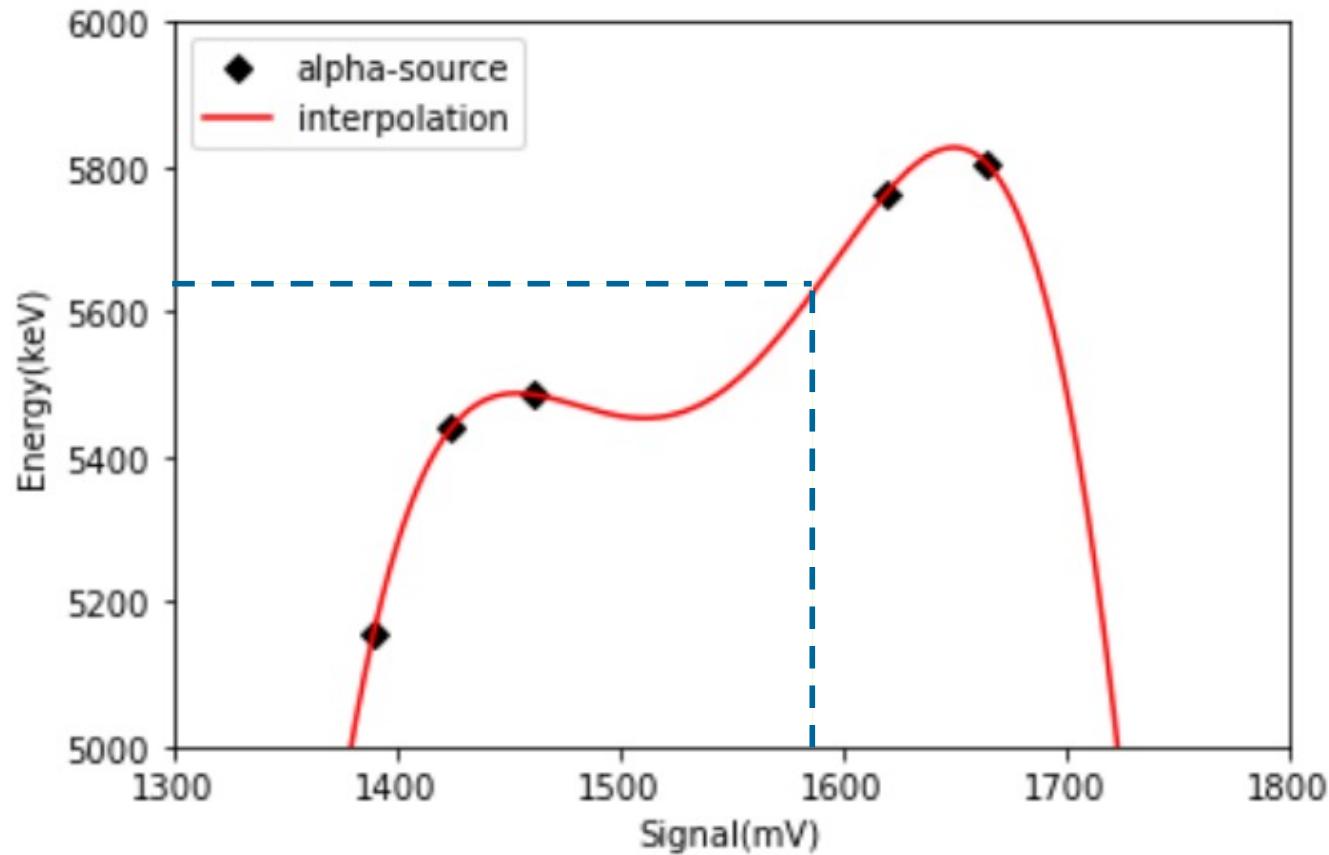
三组分 $\alpha$ 放射源能谱

实例：探测器测得的五组份 $\alpha$ 放射源信号幅度如下：

能量E (keV)	5156	5440	5486	5763	5805
幅度S (mV)	1390	1425	1461	1620	1665

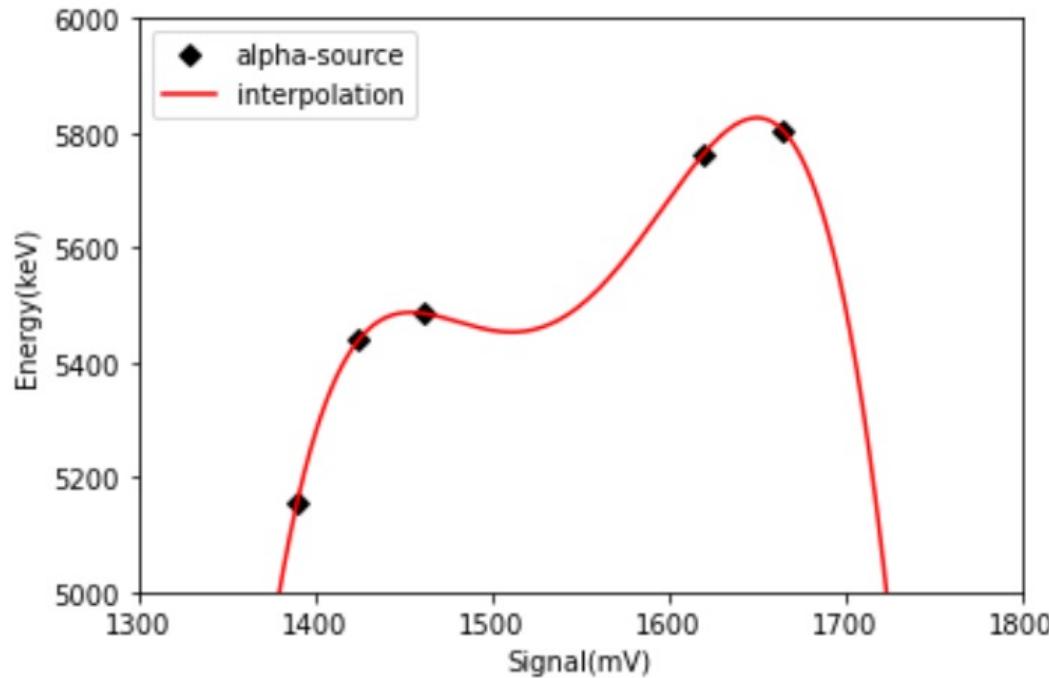
问题：若用该探测器测得的未知能量的粒子的信号幅度为1588mV，该粒子的能量为多少keV？

# 带点粒子探测器刻度



Signal = 1588mV; Energy = 5630 keV

# 带点粒子探测器刻度



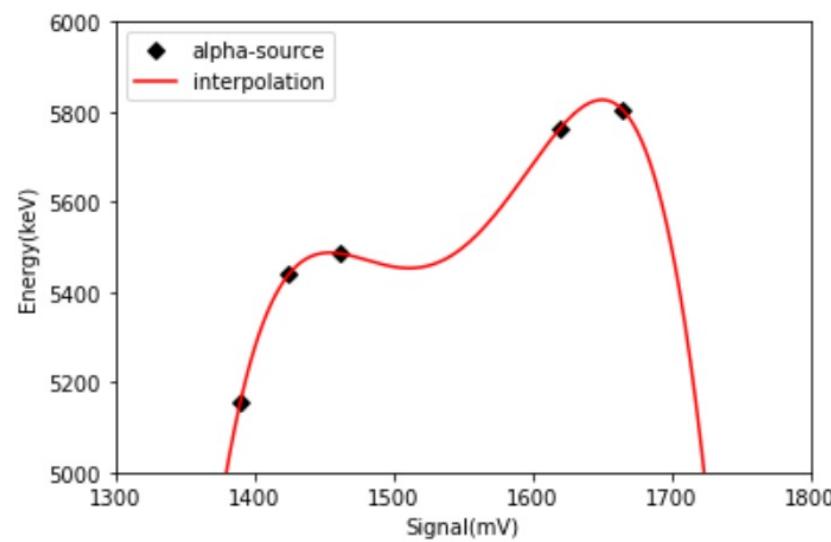
插值函数有振荡行为！（使用了高次多项式）

改进原则：局部插值、避免全局差值。

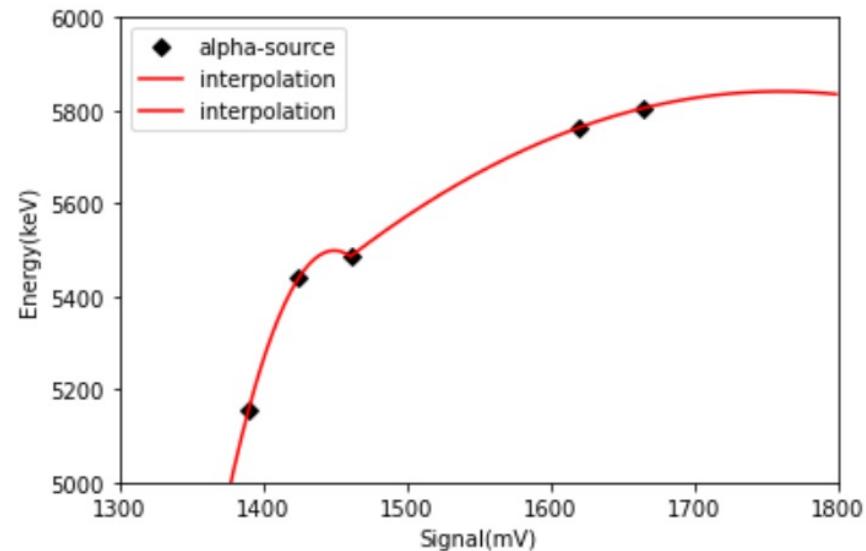
解决方案：分段插值！

# 带点粒子探测器刻度

全局插值



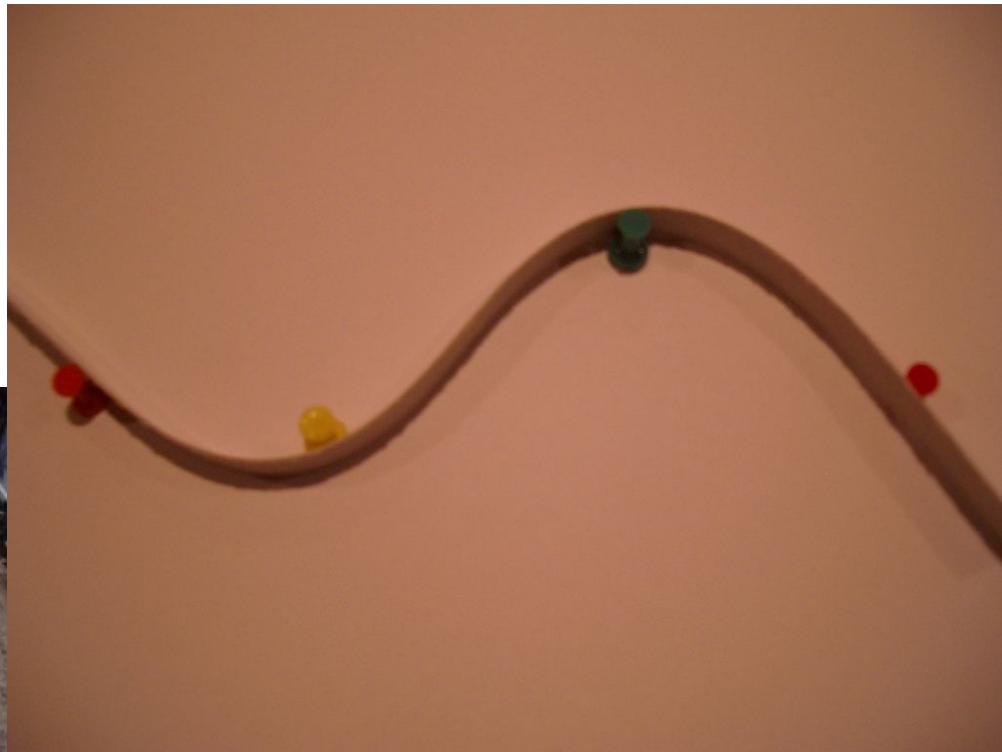
分段插值



分段插值能够避免插值函数的振荡行为，但是区间连接处不光滑！

解决方案：样条插值！

# 样条(Spline)插值



# 三次样条插值(Cubic Spline Interpolation)

构造三次多项式，并要求二阶导数处处连续！

$$y''(x) = A(x)y_j'' + B(x)y_{j+1}''$$

$$A(x) = \frac{x - x_{j+1}}{x_j - x_{j+1}} \quad B(x) = \frac{x - x_j}{x_{j+1} - x_j}$$

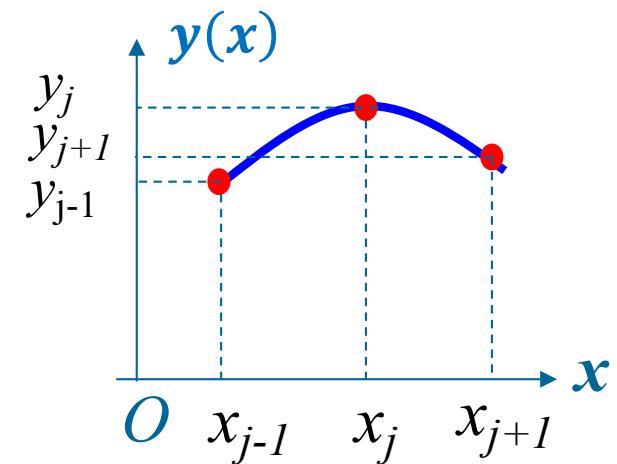
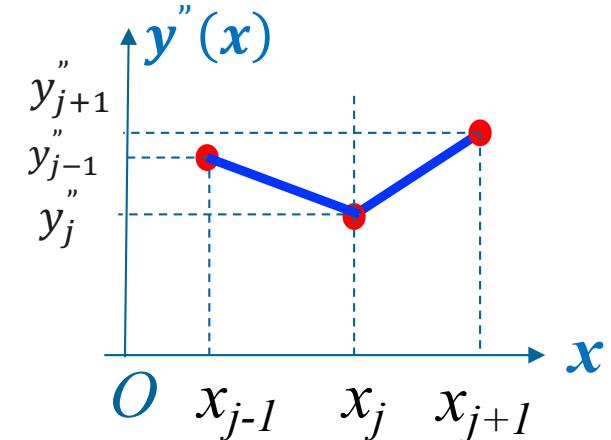
$$y(x) = A(x)y_j'' + B(x)y_{j+1}'' + C(x)y_j'' + D(x)y_{j+1}''$$

$$C(x) = \frac{1}{6}(A(x)^3 - A(x))(x_{j+1} - x_j)^2$$

$$D(x) = \frac{1}{6}(B(x)^3 - B(x))(x_{j+1} - x_j)^2$$

$$C(x_j) = C(x_{j+1}) = D(x_j) = D(x_{j+1}) = 0$$

$$C''(x) = A(x) \quad D''(x) = B(x)$$



# 三次样条插值(Cubic Spline Interpolation)

$$y(x) = A(x)y_j + B(x)y_{j+1} + C(x)\textcolor{red}{y_j''} + D(x)\textcolor{red}{y_{j+1}''} \quad \text{未知!}$$

利用 $y(x)$ 一阶导连续的条件确定!

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y_{j+1} - y_j}{x_{j+1} - x_j} - \frac{3A^2 - 1}{6}(x_{j+1} - x_j)y_j'' + \frac{3B^2 - 1}{6}(x_{j+1} - x_j)y_{j+1}''$$

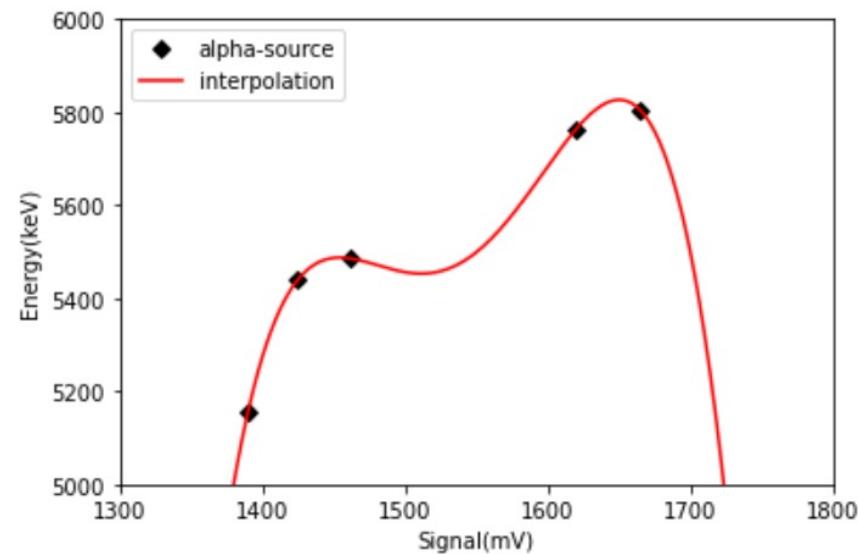
根据一阶导数连续的要求可得：  $N-2$ 个方程

$$\frac{x_j - x_{j-1}}{6}y_{j-1}'' + \frac{x_{j+1} - x_{j-1}}{3}y_j'' + \frac{x_{j+1} - x_j}{6}y_{j+1}'' = \frac{y_{j+1} - y_j}{x_{j+1} - x_j} - \frac{y_j - y_{j-1}}{x_j - x_{j-1}}$$

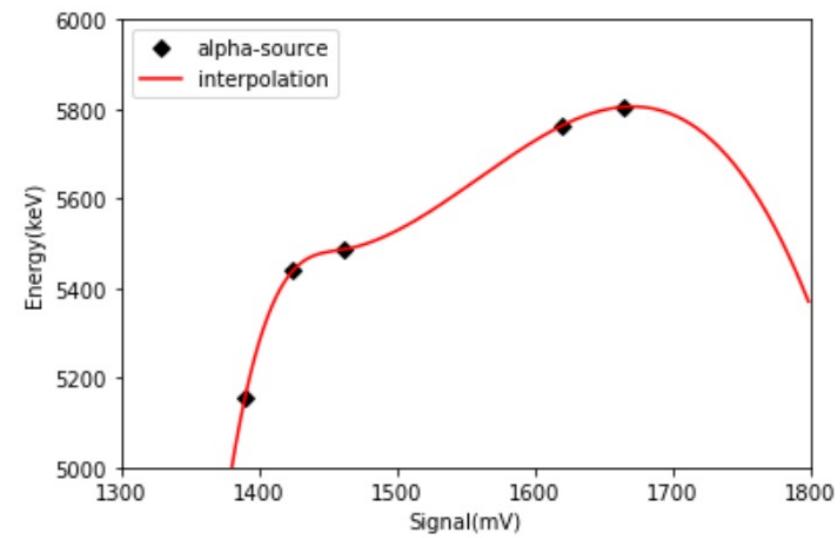
自然边界条件： $y_1'' = 0; y_N'' = 0$

可确定所有  $y_j''$





拉格朗日插值



三次样条插值

# 从电势到电场：数值微分

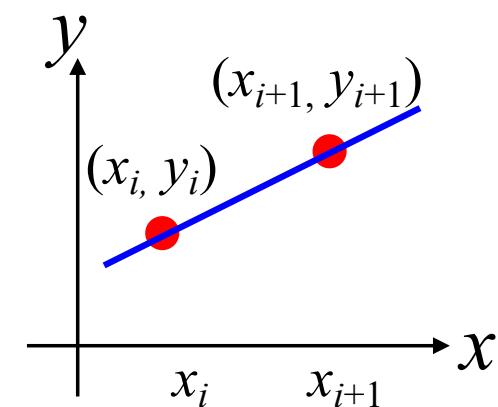
由插值函数可方便地计算数值微分

思路：用插值函数 $y(x)$ 的微分代替原始函数 $f(x)$ 的微分

$$f'(x) \approx y'(x)$$

由线性插值：

$$y(x) = \frac{x - x_{i+1}}{x_i - x_{i+1}} y_i + \frac{x - x_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i} y_{i+1}$$



两边求导，并利用 $x_{i+1}-x_i=h$ ,  $h$ 为步长

$$y'(x) = \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{h} \quad \dots$$

两点式微分

更一般地：

$$y'(x_i) = \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{h}$$

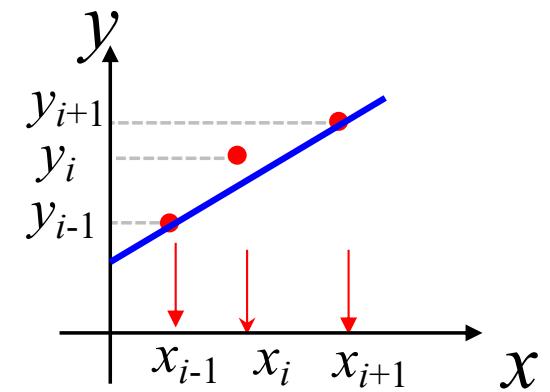
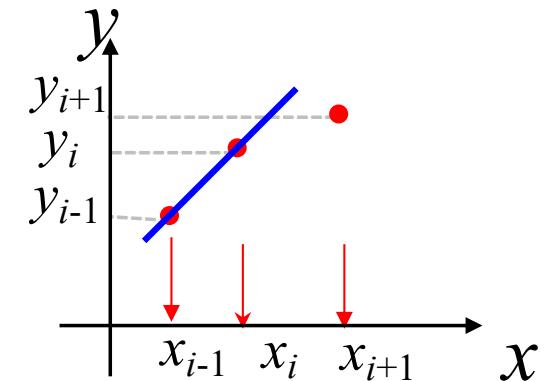
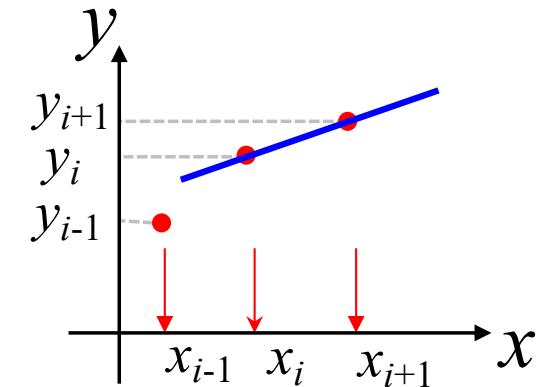
$$y'(x_i) = \frac{y_i - y_{i-1}}{h}$$

$$y'(x_i) = \frac{y_{i+1} - y_{i-1}}{2h}$$

向前差分

向后差分

中心差分



三点公式:  $(x_{i-1}, y_{i-1}), (x_i, y_i), (x_{i+1}, y_{i+1})$

由相邻的三个数据点可构建二次插值函数:

$$y(x) = \frac{(x-x_i)(x-x_{i+1})}{(x_{i-1}-x_i)(x_{i-1}-x_{i+1})} y_{i-1} + \frac{(x-x_{i+1})(x-x_{i-1})}{(x_i-x_{i+1})(x_i-x_{i-1})} y_i + \frac{(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_i)}{(x_{i+1}-x_{i-1})(x_{i+1}-x_i)} y_{i+1}$$

两边求导，并利用 $x_{i+1} - x_i = x_i - x_{i-1} = h$ ,  $h$ 为步长:

$$y'(x) = \frac{2x-x_i-x_{i+1}}{2h^2} y_{i-1} + \frac{2x-x_{i+1}-x_{i-1}}{h^2} y_i + \frac{2x-x_{i-1}-x_i}{2h^2} y_{i+1}$$

$$y'(x_{i-1}) = \frac{-3y_{i-1} + 4y_i - y_{i+1}}{2h}$$

$$y'(x_i) = \frac{y_{i+1} - y_{i-1}}{2h}$$

$$y'(x_{i+1}) = \frac{y_{i-1} - 4y_i + 3y_{i+1}}{2h}$$

得三点公式:



## 二次微分：

由三点的二次插值多项式，可进一步求二次微商，  
得到二阶数值微分公式

$$y'(x) = \frac{2x-x_i-x_{i+1}}{2h^2} y_{i-1} + \frac{2x-x_{i+1}-x_{i-1}}{h^2} y_i - \frac{2x-x_{i-1}-x_i}{2h^2} y_{i+1}$$

$$y''(x) = \frac{y_{i-1} - 2y_i + y_{i+1}}{h^2}$$

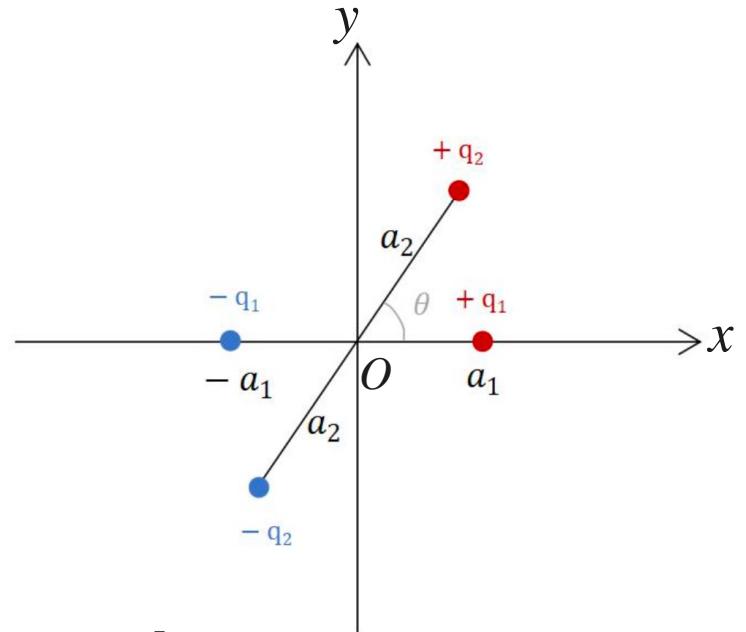
得：  $y''(x_{i-1}) = \underline{y''(x_i)} = y''(x_{i+1}) = \frac{y_{i-1} - 2y_i + y_{i+1}}{h^2}$



## 静电势与静电场空间分布：

两对电偶极子，关于原点对称放置，  
平面内电势分布

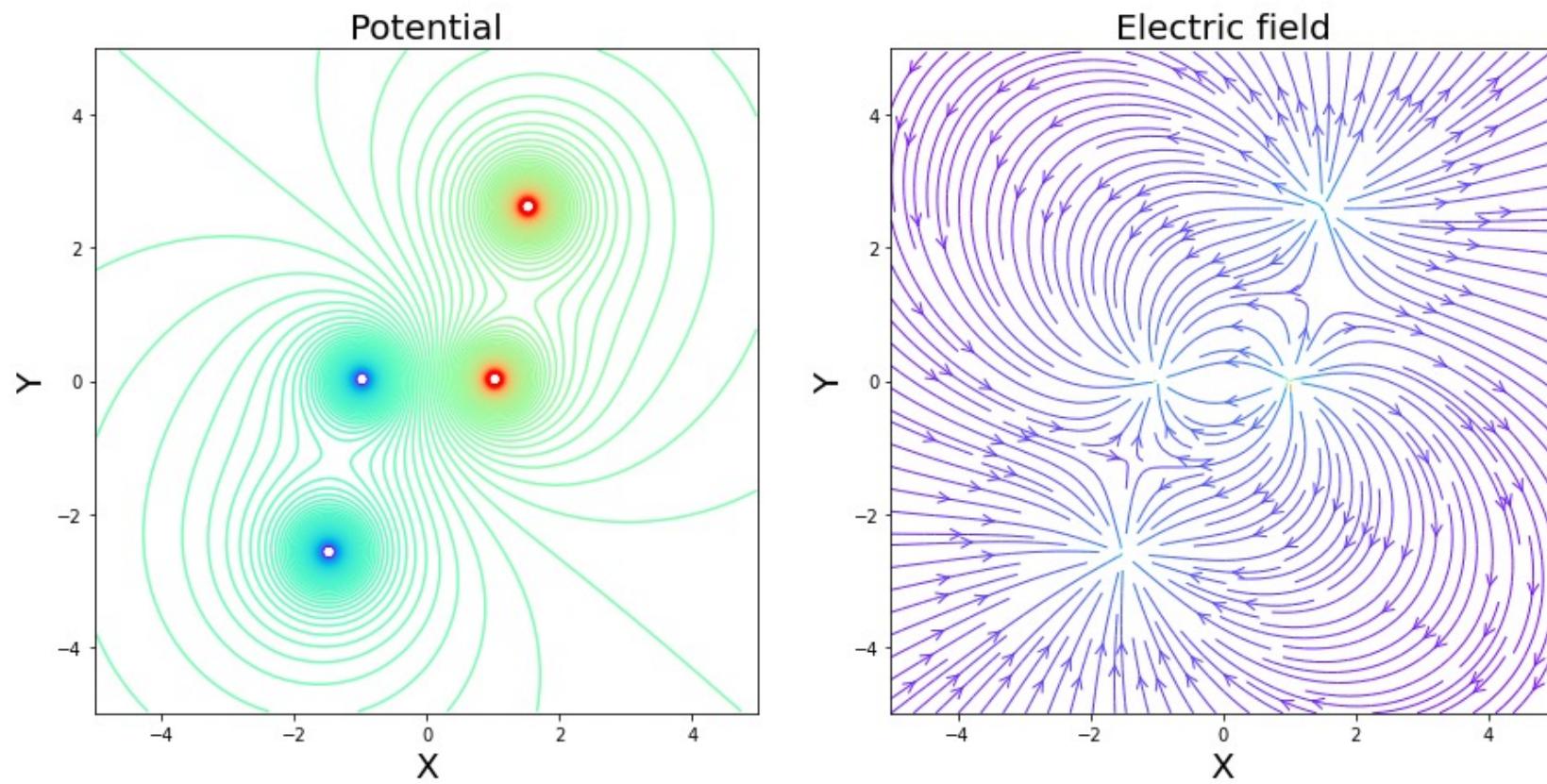
$$U(x, y) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \left[ \frac{-q_1}{\sqrt{(x + a_1)^2 + y^2}} + \frac{q_1}{\sqrt{(x - a_1)^2 + y^2}} \right] + \\ + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \left[ \frac{-q_2}{\sqrt{(x + a_2 \cos\theta)^2 + (y + a_2 \sin\theta)^2}} + \frac{q_2}{\sqrt{(x - a_2 \cos\theta)^2 + (y - a_2 \sin\theta)^2}} \right]$$



电场强度:  $E = -\nabla U$        $E_x = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}; \quad E_y = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial y}$

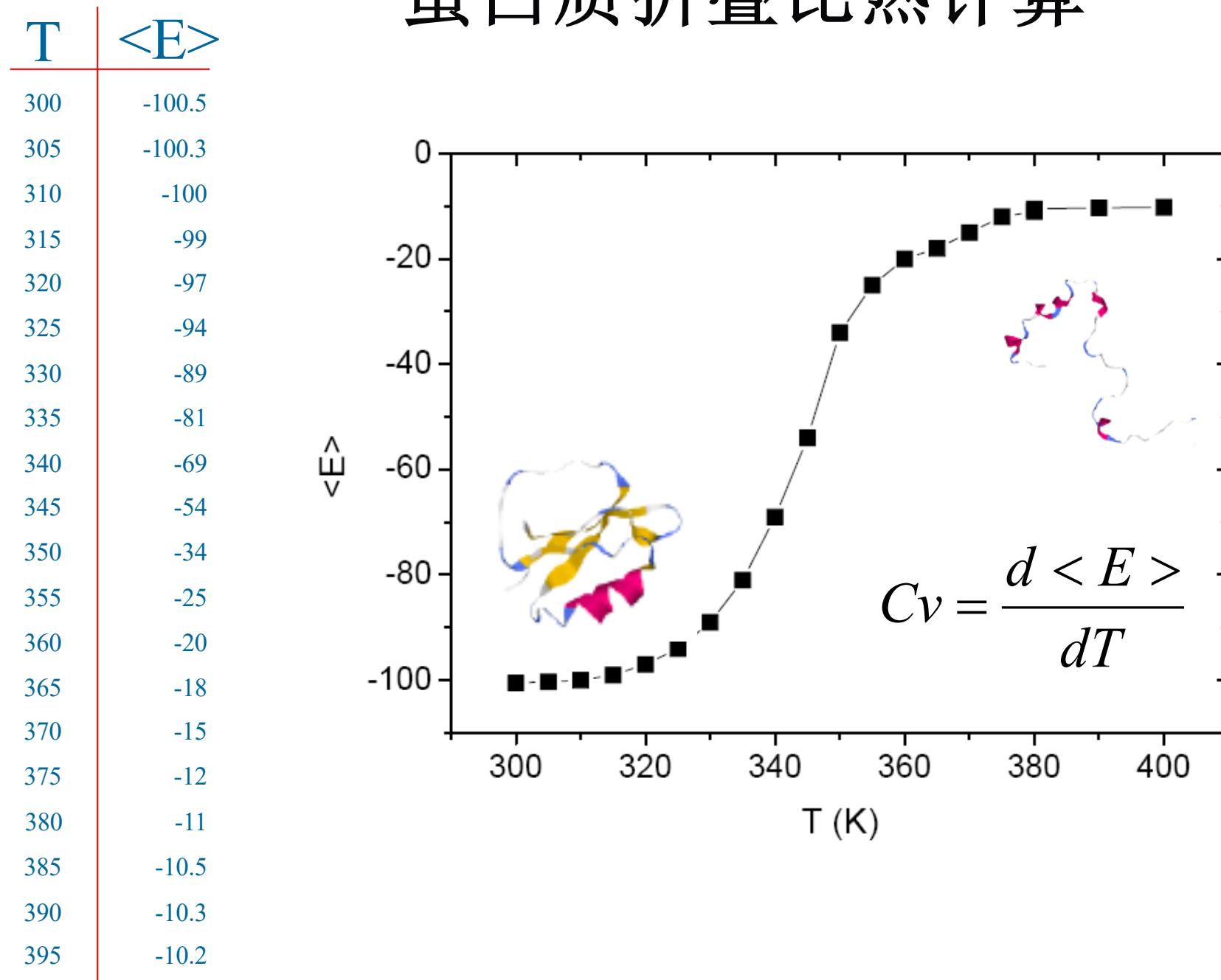
利用中心差分:

$$\begin{cases} E_x = -\frac{U(x + \Delta x, y) - U(x - \Delta x, y)}{2\Delta x} \\ E_y = -\frac{U(x, y + \Delta y) - U(x, y - \Delta y)}{2\Delta y} \end{cases}$$

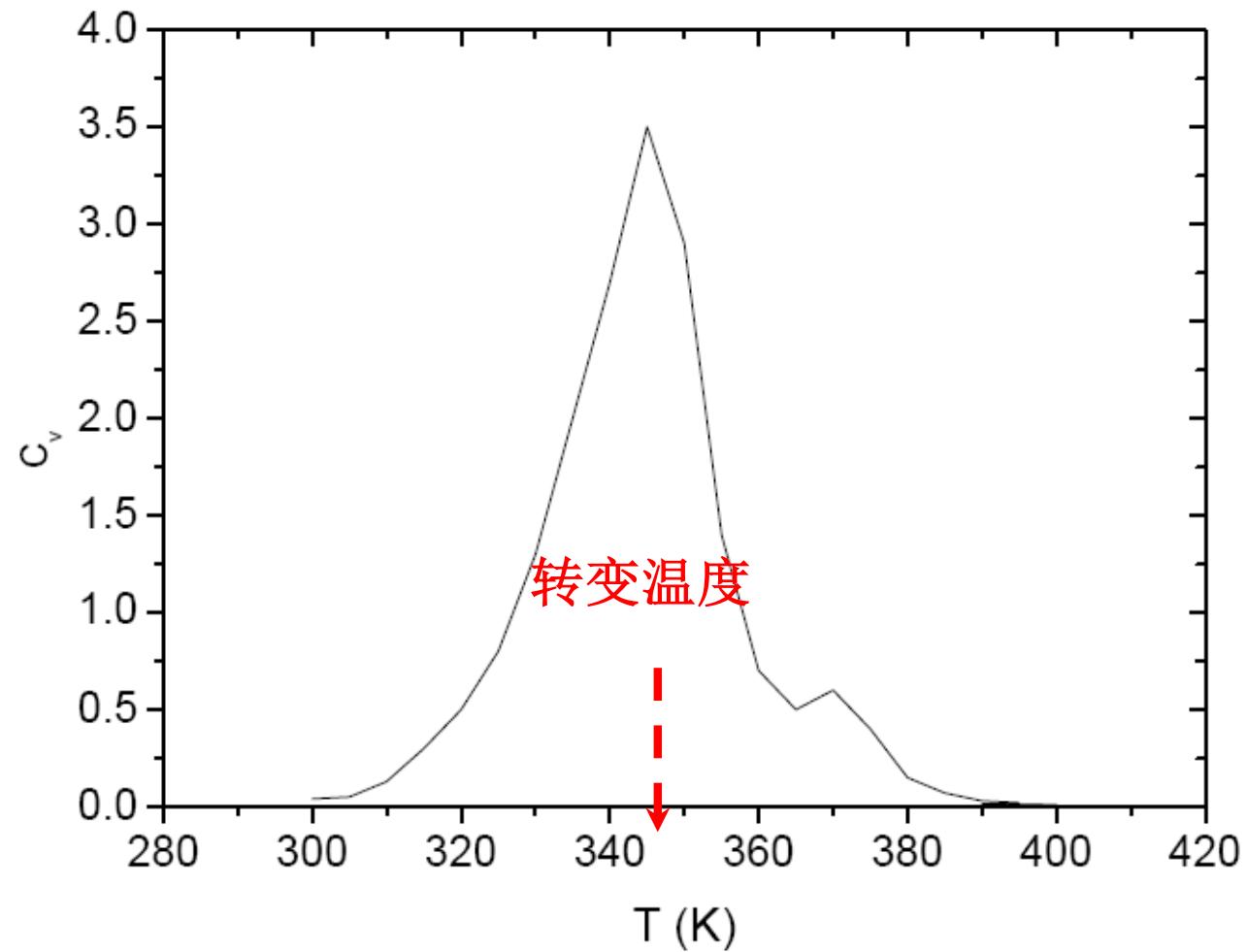


举例：

# 蛋白质折叠比热计算



$$C_V = \frac{d \langle E \rangle}{dT}$$



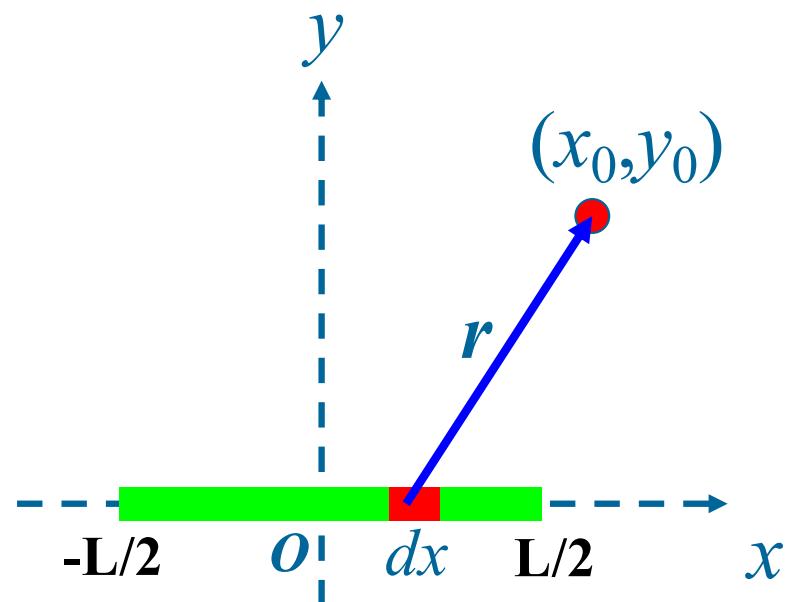
# 带电细杆的静电势与静电场分布：数值积分

物理问题：

电荷分布线密度： $\lambda(x) = e^{-x^2}$

$dx$ 产生的电势： $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{\lambda(x)}{[(x - x_0)^2 + y_0^2]^{1/2}} dx$

$$U(x_0, y_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \frac{\lambda(x)}{[(x - x_0)^2 + y_0^2]^{1/2}} dx$$



电场强度： $E = -\nabla U$        $E_x = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}; \quad E_y = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial y}$

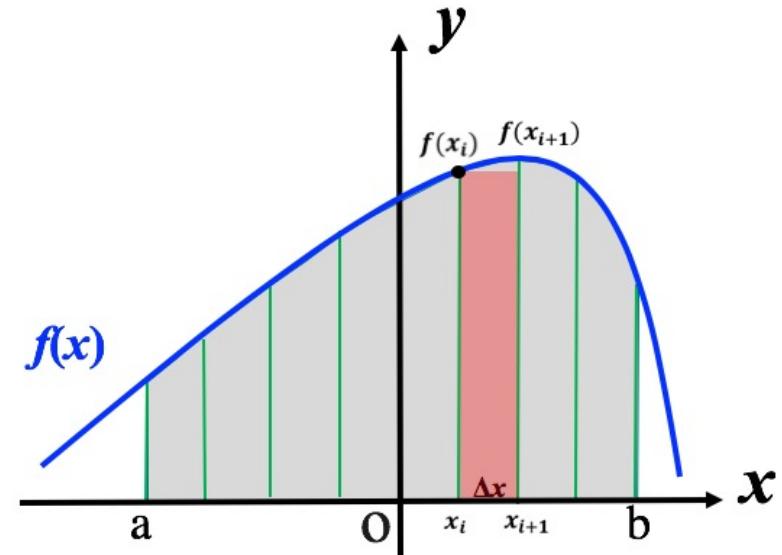
引入符号 $f(x)$ , 令:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{\lambda(x)}{\left[(x - x_0)^2 + y_0^2\right]^{1/2}}$$

问题变为求解标准的定积分

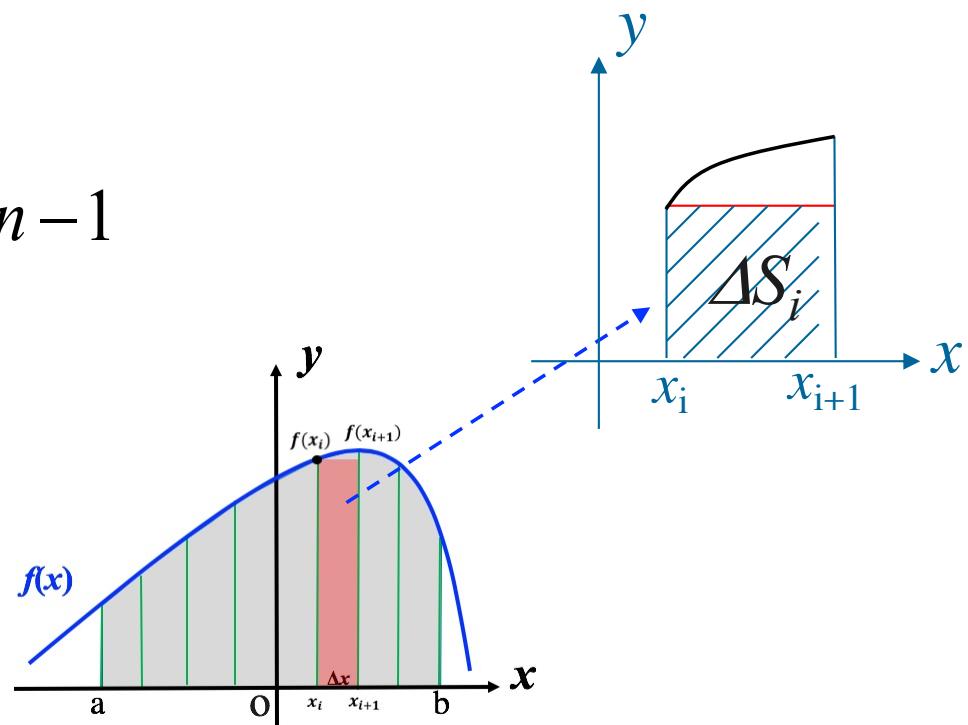
$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

几何意义:求曲线下的面积

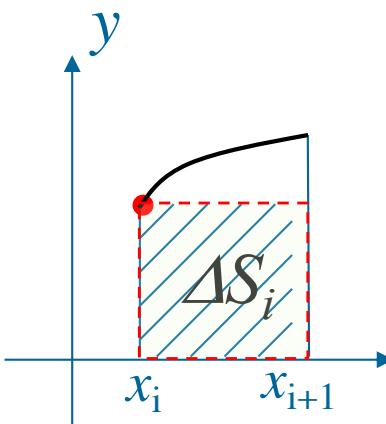


$$\Delta S_i = f(x_i) \Delta x \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

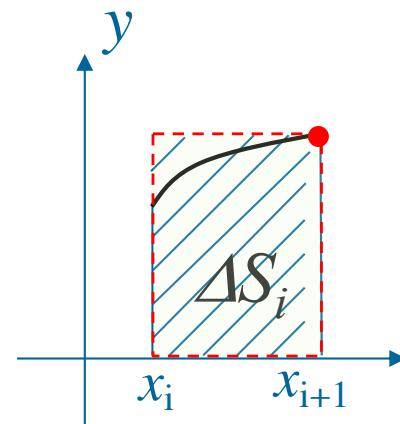
$$I = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \Delta S_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) \Delta x$$



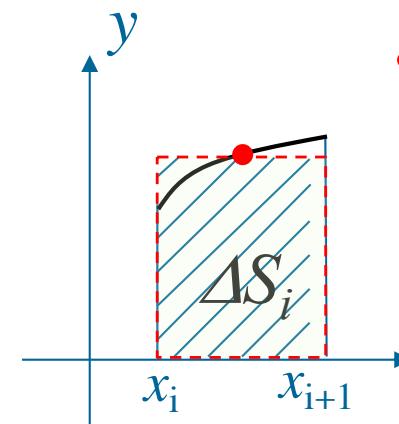
$$I = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \Delta S_i = f(x_1) \Delta x + f(x_2) \Delta x + \cdots + f(x_{n-1}) \Delta x$$



左矩形



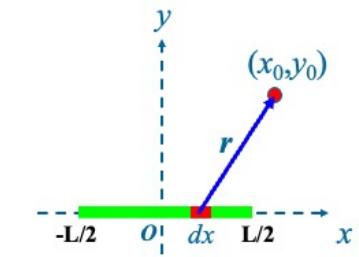
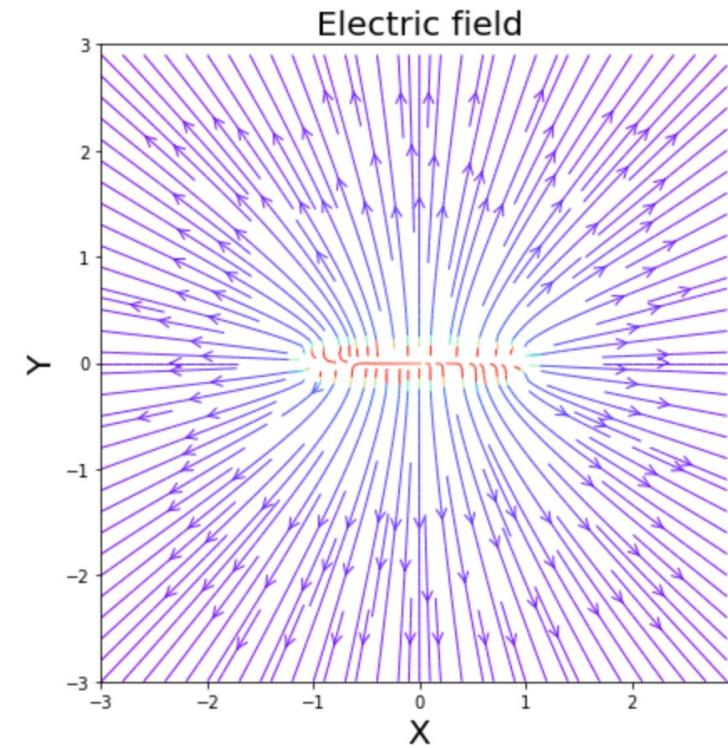
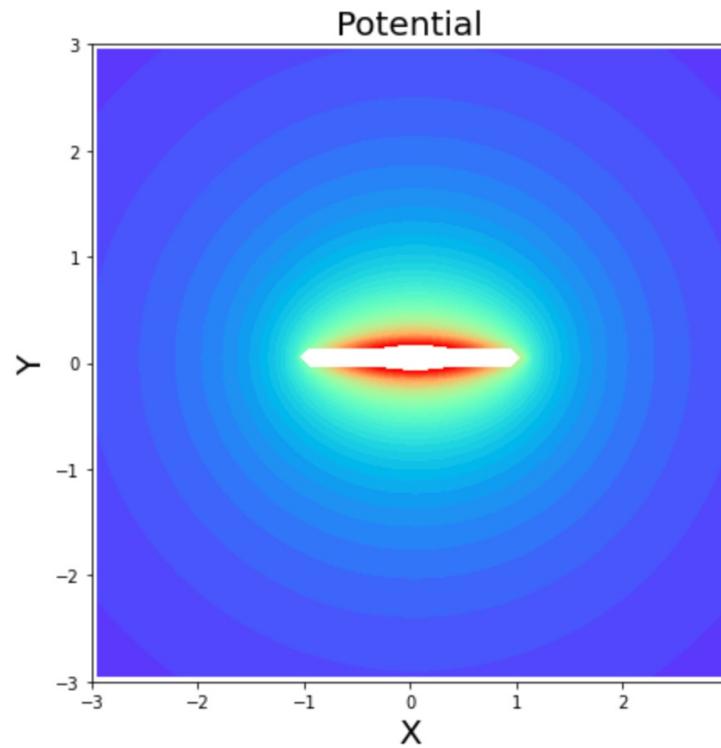
右矩形



中矩形

矩形公式

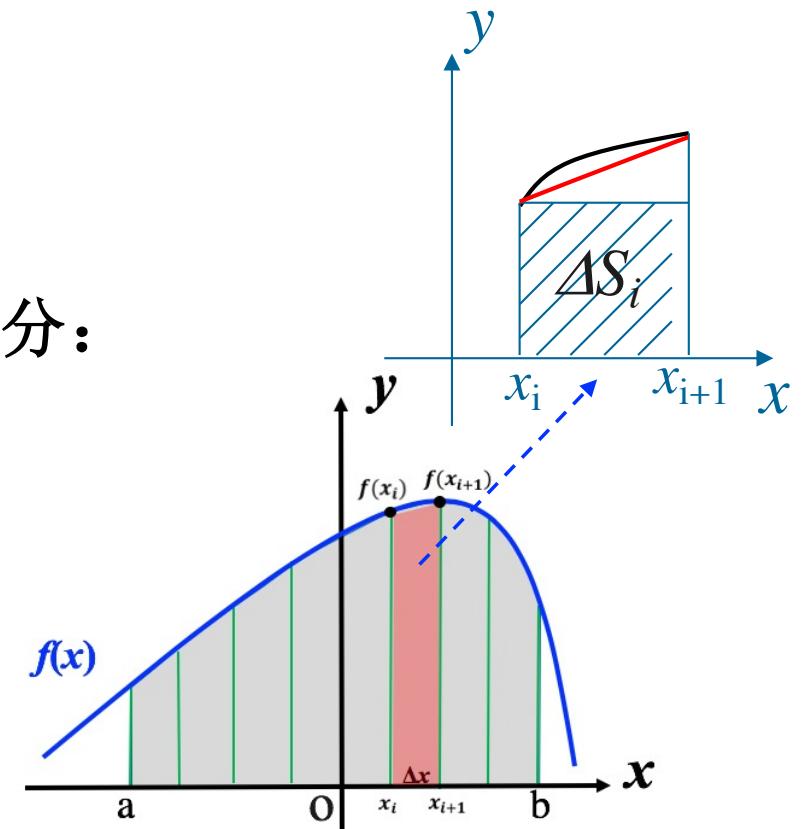
# 带电细杆的静电势与静电场分布：矩形积分



改进算法，提高精度：

用插值函数的积分代替原函数的积分：

$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \int_a^b y(x) dx$$



其中： $y(x)$ 为插值多项式，可以解析积分

## 梯形积分公式：

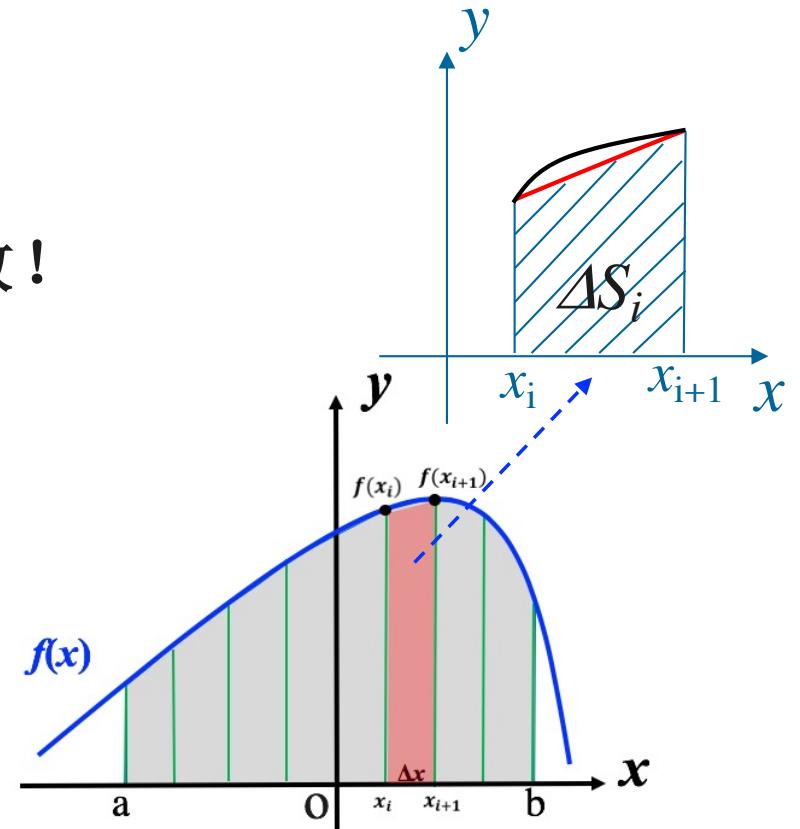
思路：用线性插值函数代替原函数！

$$y(x) = \frac{x - x_{i+1}}{x_i - x_{i+1}} y_i + \frac{x - x_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i} y_{i+1}$$

$$\Delta S_i = \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} f(x) dx$$

$$\approx \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} y(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} [f(x_i) + f(x_{i+1})] \Delta x \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

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



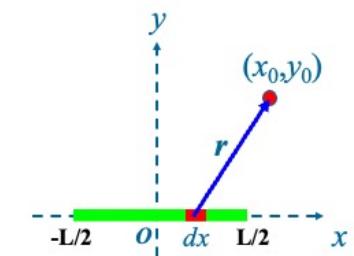
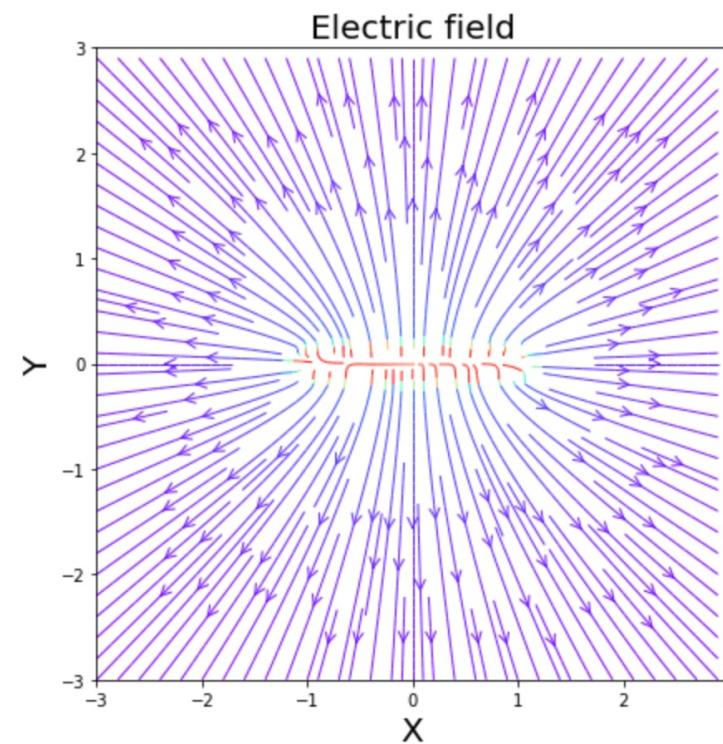
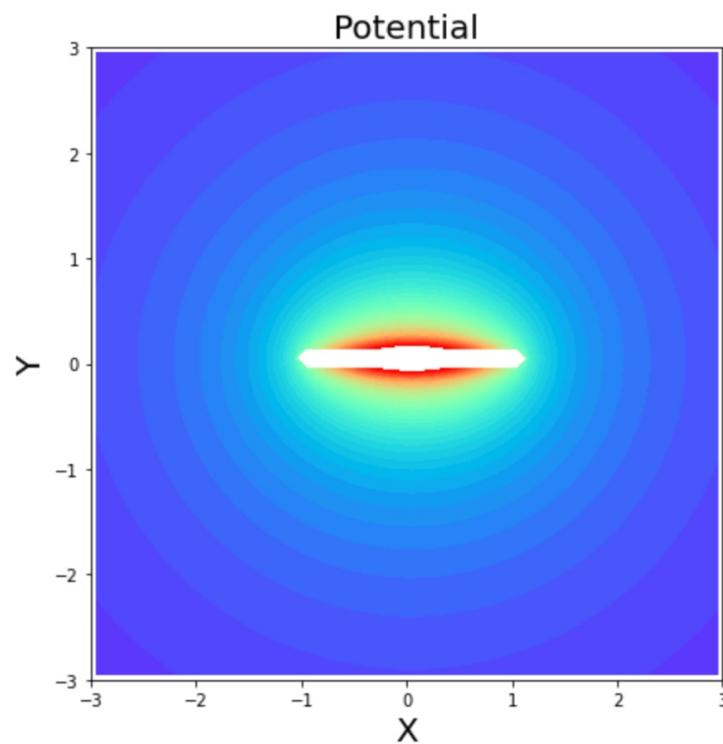
$$I = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \Delta S_i = \frac{1}{2} f(x_1) \Delta x + f(x_2) \Delta x + \cdots + f(x_{n-1}) \Delta x + \frac{1}{2} f(x_n) \Delta x$$

截断误差：

梯形公式

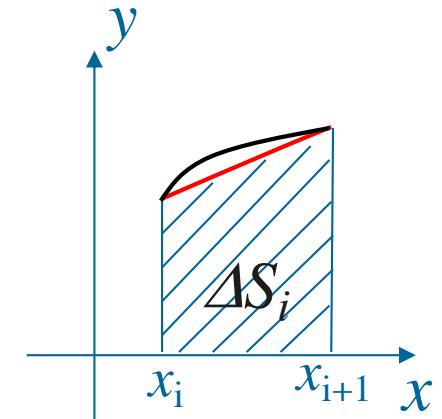
$$\begin{aligned} R &= \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} f(x) dx - \frac{\Delta x}{2} (x_i + x_{i+1}) \\ &= -\frac{(\Delta x)^3}{12} f''(\eta) \quad (x_i < \eta < x_{i+1}) \end{aligned}$$

# 带电细杆的静电势与静电场分布：梯形积分



抛物线积分公式：

思路：用二次插值函数代替原函数！

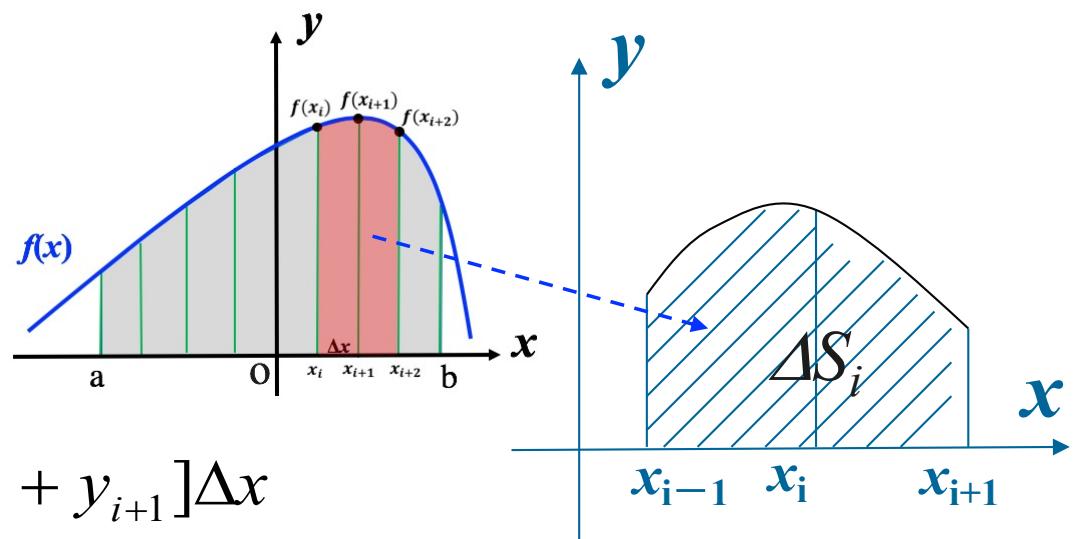


$$y(x) = \frac{(x - x_i)(x - x_{i+1})}{(x_{i-1} - x_i)(x_{i-1} - x_{i+1})} y_{i-1} + \frac{(x - x_{i+1})(x - x_{i-1})}{(x_i - x_{i+1})(x_i - x_{i-1})} y_i + \frac{(x - x_{i-1})(x - x_i)}{(x_{i+1} - x_{i-1})(x_{i+1} - x_{i-1})} y_{i+1}$$

对 $y(x)$ 由 $x_{i-1}$ 到 $x_{i+1}$ 积分：

$$\Delta S = \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i+1}} f(x) dx$$

$$\approx \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i+1}} y(x) dx = \frac{1}{3} [y_{i-1} + 4y_i + y_{i+1}] \Delta x$$



**n:奇数**

$$I = \sum_{i=1,3,5}^{n-1} \Delta S_i = \frac{1}{3} [f(x_1)\Delta x + 4f(x_2)\Delta x + 2f(x_3)\Delta x + 4f(x_4)\Delta x + \cdots + f(x_n)]\Delta x$$



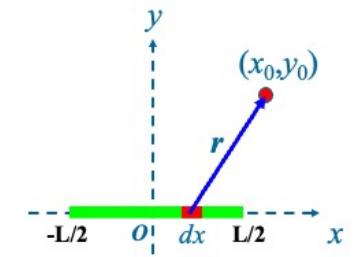
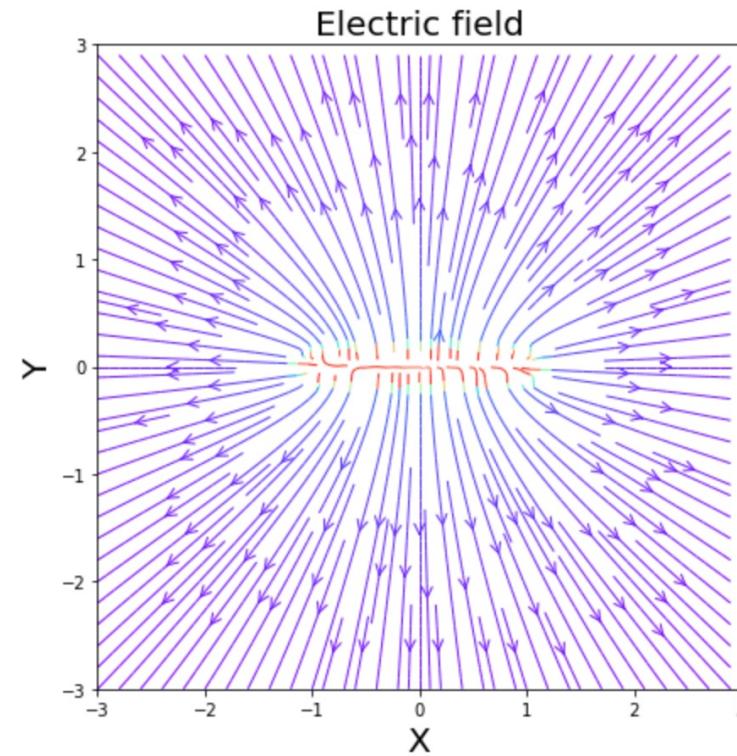
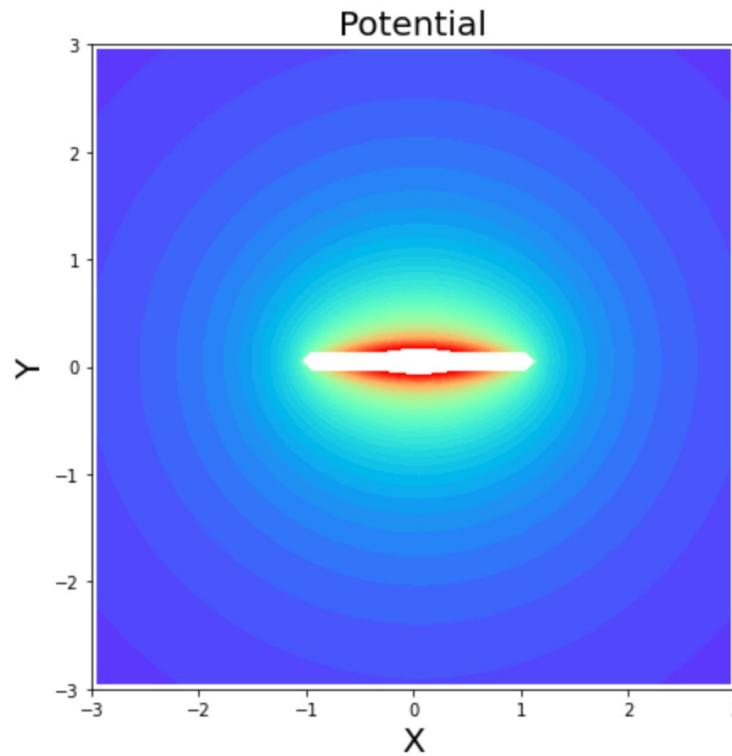
**抛物线积分**

**截断误差:**

**辛普生积分**

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} f(x)dx - \frac{\Delta x}{2}(f(x_i) + f(x_{i+1})) \\ &= -\frac{(\Delta x)^5}{90} f^{(4)}(\eta) \quad (x_i < \eta < x_{i+1}) \end{aligned}$$

# 带电细杆的静电势与静电场分布：抛物线积分



牛顿-科茨公式:  $\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \sum_{k=1}^N w_k f(x_k) \quad x_k = a + kh$

$x_k$ 均匀分割，具有等步长 $h$ ！

$n$	数据点	算法	公式
0	1	矩形公式	$hf_i$
1	2	梯形积分	$\frac{h}{2}(f_i + f_{i+1})$
2	3	辛普森积分	$\frac{h}{3}(f_{i-1} + 4f_i + f_{i+1})$
3	4	辛普森3/8积分	$\frac{3h}{8}(f_{i-1} + 3f_i + 3f_{i+1} + f_{i+2})$

$x_k$ 均匀分割，具有等步长 $h$ ！ N个数据点，对N-1次多项式精确！

$x_k$ 可否非均匀分割？

## 高斯积分：

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

允许非均匀分割的 $x_k$ !

1) 如何分割? 2) 权重 $w_k$ 如何选取?

插值多项式 (唯一) :  $\Phi(x) = \sum_{k=1}^N f(x_k) A_k(x) \quad \Phi(x_m) = f(x_m)$

插值基函数:  $A_k(x) = \prod_{\substack{m=1 \dots N \\ m \neq k}} \frac{(x - x_k)}{x_k - x_m} \quad A_k(x_m) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } m = k, \\ 0 & \text{if } m \neq k \end{cases}$

定积分:  $\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \int_a^b \Phi(x)dx = \sum_{k=1}^N f(x_k) \int_a^b A_k(x)dx$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \sum_{k=1}^N w_k f(x_k) \quad w_k = \int_a^b A_k(x)dx$$

与被积函数 $f(x)$ 无关!  
与 $x_k$ 的分割方式有关!

可以证明: 选择合适的 $x_k$ 分割方式 ( $N$ 个数据点), 对 $2N-1$  次多项式精确!

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \sum_{k=1}^N w_k f(x_k) \quad w_k = \int_a^b A_k(x)dx$$

与被积函数f(x)无关!  
与x<sub>k</sub>的分割方式有关!

$$w_k = \int_{-1}^1 A_k(x)dx$$

$$P_N(x_k) = 0$$

$$w_k = \left[ \frac{2}{(1-x^2)} \left( \frac{dP_N(x)}{dx} \right)^{-2} \right]_{x=x_k}$$

P<sub>N</sub>: N阶勒让德多项式!

( P<sub>N</sub>的零点, 课查表或数值计算! )

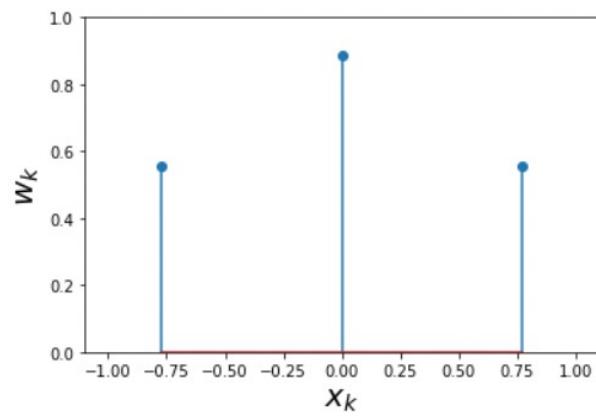
$$x'_k = \frac{1}{2}(b-a)x_k + \frac{1}{2}(b+a) \quad w'_k = \frac{1}{2}(b-a)w_k$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \sum_{k=1}^N w'_k f(x'_k)$$

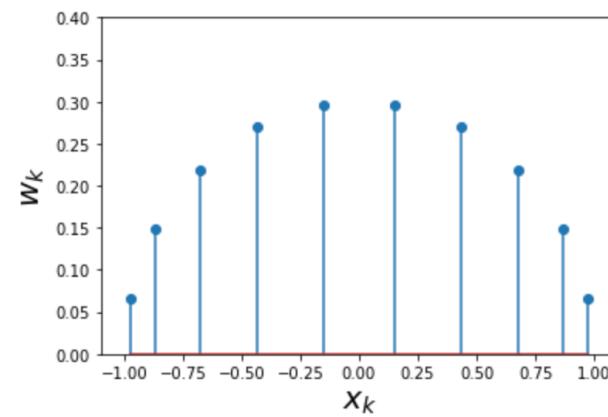
高斯积分!

$$I = \int_0^2 (x^4 - 2x + 1) dx = 4.4$$

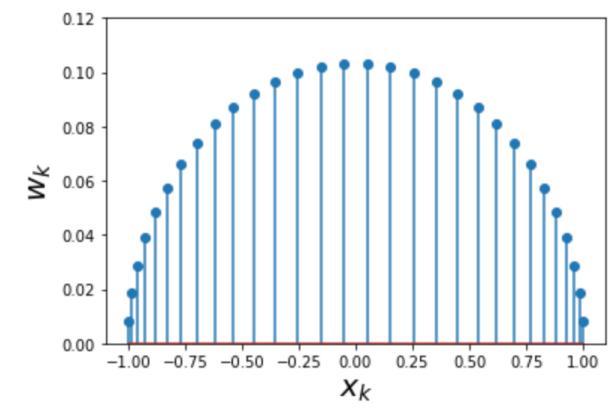
**N=3**



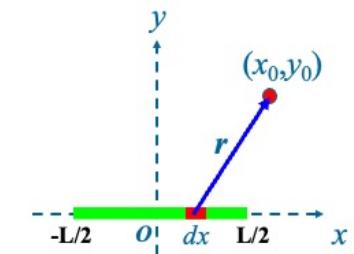
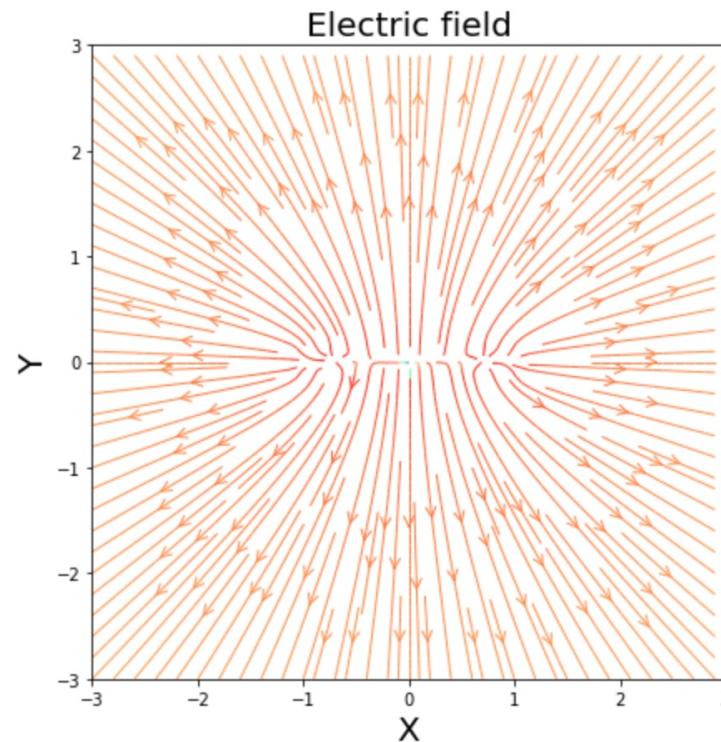
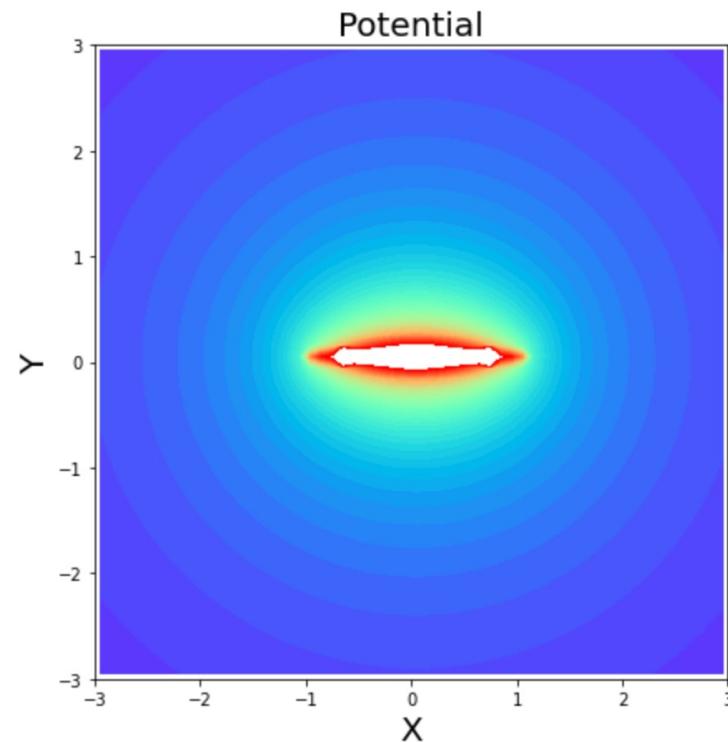
**N=10**



**N=30**



# 带电细杆的静电势与静电场分布：高斯积分



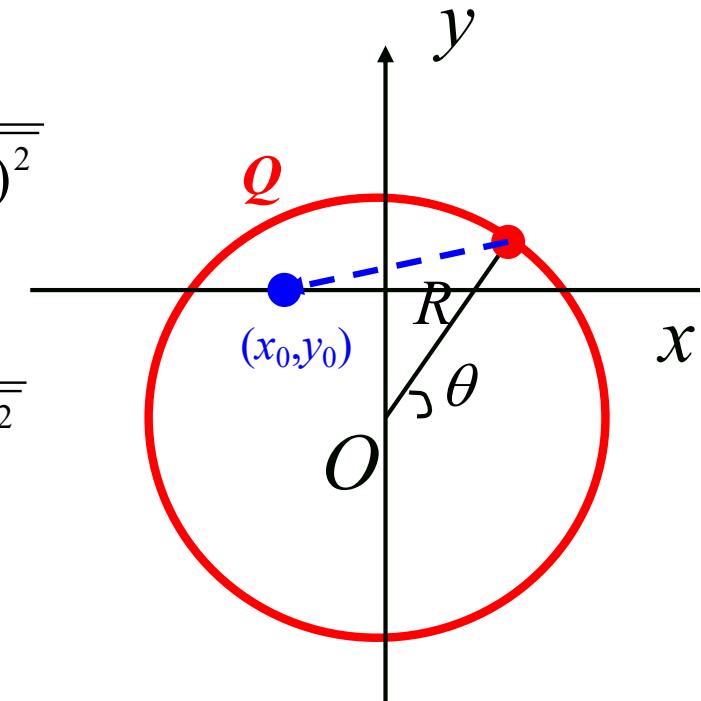
# 课堂练习

问题：二维平面半径为R的圆环均匀带电，总电量为Q，求带电圆环在二维平面产生的电势分布，写出python代码并将计算结果用图形表示出来(物理常数、Q、R可设为1.0)。

$$V(x_0, y_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{Q}{2\pi R} \frac{R d\theta}{\sqrt{(x_0 - R \cos \theta)^2 + (y_0 - R \sin \theta)^2}}$$

$$\text{令 } f(\theta) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{Q}{2\pi R} \frac{R}{\sqrt{(x_0 - R \cos \theta)^2 + (y_0 - R \sin \theta)^2}}$$

$$V(x_0, y_0) = \int_0^{2\pi} f(\theta) d\theta$$



辛普生积分公式:

$$V = \sum_{i=2,4,\dots}^{N-1} \frac{1}{3} [f(\theta_{i-1}) + 4f(\theta_i) + f(\theta_{i+1})] \Delta\theta \quad \Delta\theta = \frac{2\pi}{N-1}$$

$$\int_0^2(x^4 - 2x + 1)dx$$

# 作业

自行选择或设计一个普通物理，理论力学，或其他课程中涉及到的物理问题并用所学数值方法求解。要求该物理问题需要用到数值微分或数值积分算法。

## 要求：

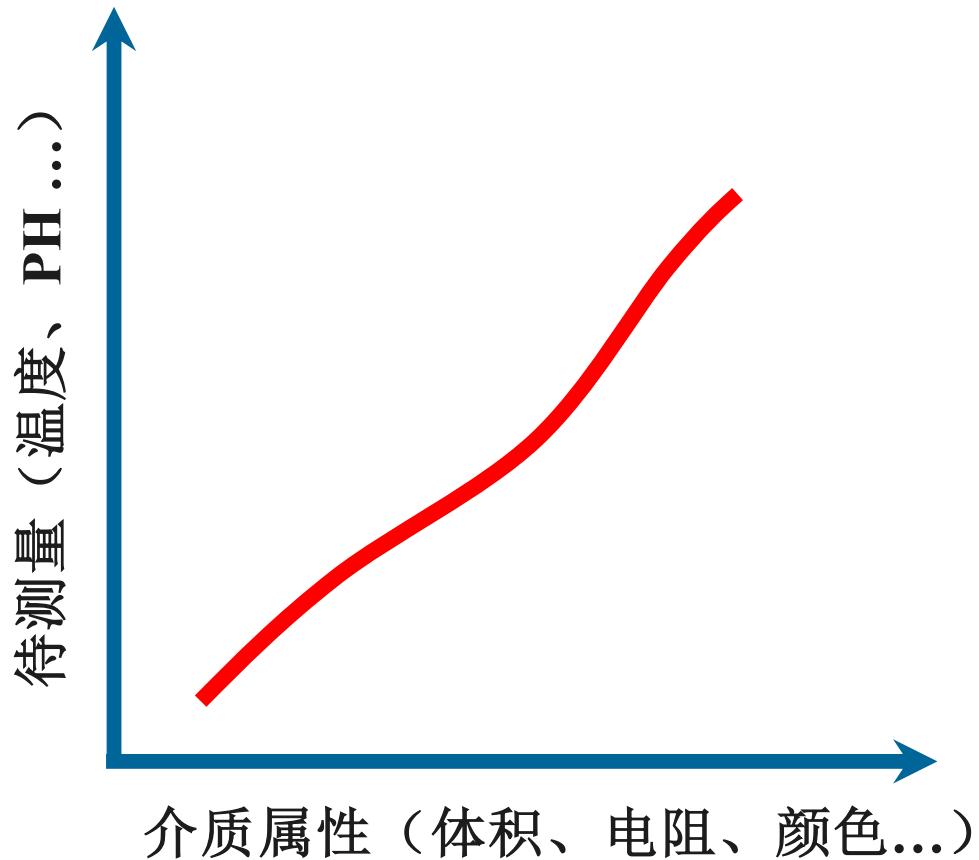
- 1) 所选择或设计的物理问题至少需要用到数值微分或数值积分之一；
- 2) 写出计算用到的主要公式；
- 3) 写出计算程序代码 (**python**)；
- 4) 将计算结果用图形表示出来。
- 5) 有一定原创性(勿从其他“计算物理”教材中照抄，可从普通物理，理论力学等物理课程教材中的题目选择或适当改进。)

# 课后作业提交规则

## 作业提交：

1. 将作业所要求所有内容（包括代码）写入一个文档，  
并转为 PDF格式。
2. 将PDF文件命名为 学号\_X\_姓名，其中X为第几次作业。  
例如：131242034\_1\_杨振宁.pdf
3. 将PDF文件作为附件通过教学立方的作业功能上传  
**注意：PDF文件不超过2MB**





局部插值、避免全局差值。

