Mathematica在数理学习中的应用

张静宁 PB14203209 2016-8-14

前言

我们知道,合理运用 Mathematica 能给我们的学习提供很大帮助,比如验算作业、绘制函数图形建立直观感受、处理大学物理实验数据等等。无论是从实用的角度,还是为了加深对数学理论的理解,Mathematica 都非常值得我们学习。以下是本人近期初学时做的一些笔记。

微积分

求极限

求导数

```
D[x², x] (*求一阶导 *)
[偏导
2x

D[Sin[x], {x, 2}] (* 求二阶导 *)
[·· 上正弦
-sin(x)

D[x³ y + y², {{x, y}}] (* 分别求x,y偏导 *)
[偏导
{3x²y,x³+2y}

D[x³ y + y², x, y] (* 对x求导完,在对y求导 *)
[偏导
3x²
```

$$D[x^3y+y^2, \{\{x,y\}, 2\}]$$
 (* 求海森矩阵 *)
[偏导
 $\begin{pmatrix} 6xy & 3x^2 \\ 3x^2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

自定义函数

求积分

Integrate
$$\left[\frac{1}{1-x^3}, x\right]$$
 (* 不定积分 *)

$$\frac{1}{6}\log(x^2+x+1) - \frac{1}{3}\log(1-x) + \frac{\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{3}}$$

-21

$$\frac{1}{3}ab\left(a^2+b^2\right)$$

级数展开

级数 指数形式

$$1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \frac{x^5}{120} + \frac{x^6}{720} + \frac{x^7}{5040} + \frac{x^8}{40320} + \frac{x^9}{362880} + \frac{x^{10}}{3628800} + O(x^{11})$$

Series
$$\left[\frac{\text{Cos}[\mathbf{x}]}{\mathbf{x}}, \{\mathbf{x}, \text{Pi}, 3\}\right]$$
 (* 在 \mathbf{x} = π 点展开到3次 \star)

$$-\frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{x - \pi}{\pi^2} + \frac{\left(\pi^2 - 2\right)(x - \pi)^2}{2\pi^3} + \left(\frac{1}{\pi^4} - \frac{1}{2\pi^2}\right)(x - \pi)^3 + O\left((x - \pi)^4\right)$$

微分方程

Solve
$$[x^2 + ax + 1 = 0, x]$$
 (* 解方程 *)

$$\{\{x \to \frac{1}{2} \left(-\sqrt{a^2 - 4} - a\right)\}, \{x \to \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{a^2 - 4} - a\right)\}\}$$

解方程

$$\left\{ \left\{ x \to \frac{3}{2}, y \to \frac{1}{2} \right\} \right\}$$

求解微分方程

$$\left\{ \left\{ y(x) \to \frac{1}{2} a \left(\sin(x) - \cos(x) \right) + c_1 e^{-x} \right\} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \left\{ y \to \left(\{x\} \longmapsto -\frac{1}{2} a e^{-x} \left(-e^x \sin(x) + e^x \cos(x) - 1 \right) \right) \right\} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{4} a e^{-2x} \left(-2 e^x \left(-a \sin(x) + a \cos(x) - 1 \right) + e^{2x} \left(a \left(-\sin(2x) \right) + a - 2 \sin(x) + 2 \cos(x) \right) + a \right) \right\}$$

求解波动方程的定解问题

$$u^{(0,2)}(x, t) = u^{(2,0)}(x, t)$$

$$\{u(x, 0) = e^{-x^2}, u^{(0,1)}(x, 0) = 1\}$$

DSolve[{weqn, ic}, u, {x, t}] (* 求解波动方程的初值问题 *)

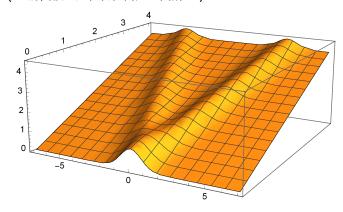
求解微分方程

$$\left\{ \left\{ u \to \left\{ \{x, t\} \mapsto \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{-(x-t)^2} + e^{-(t+x)^2} \right) + t \right\} \right\} \right\}$$

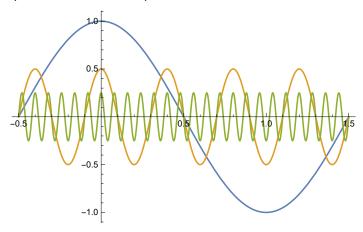
绘图

函数可视化

(* 前面波动方程初值问题的图解 *)



(* 同时绘制多个函数 *)



图像的美化

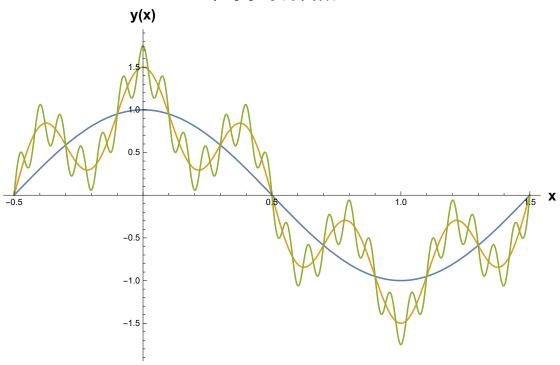
$$\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{Cos}\left[\operatorname{Pi}\,\mathbf{x}\right] + \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{Cos}\left[\operatorname{5}\operatorname{Pi}\,\mathbf{x}\right] + \frac{1}{4}\operatorname{Cos}\left[\operatorname{25}\operatorname{Pi}\,\mathbf{x}\right]\right\}\right], \, \left\{\mathbf{x}, \, -\frac{1}{2}, \, \frac{3}{2}\right\}\right]; \\ \left[\operatorname{Add}\left[\operatorname{Add}\left[\operatorname{Add}\left(\operatorname{Add}\right)\right)\right)\right)\right)\right)\right)\right]\right)\right]\right)\right], \right]\right] \right] \right],$$

```
Show[vofPlot0,
显示
 \texttt{AxesLabel} \rightarrow \{\texttt{Style["x", 15, Bold], Style["y(x)", 15, Bold]}\},

  坐标轴标签
  样式
  粗体
  样式

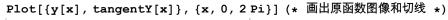
 PlotLabel →
 绘图标签
  Style["不可求导的函数", 18, FontFamily → "Adobe Fan Heiti Std", Bold],
                            字体系列
 ImageSize → Large
 图像尺寸    大
```

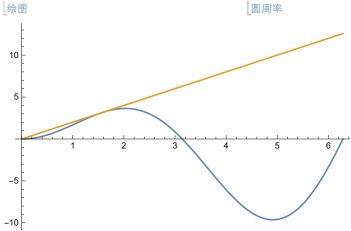
不可求导的函数



函数的切线

```
y[x_] := 2 x Sin[x]; (* 这里以一个函数为例*)
           正弦
y[x] = y'[x]x+b/.x \rightarrow Pi/2;
bRule = Solve[%, b][[1]]; (* 求出截距b *)
       解方程
tangentY[x_{-}] := y'[a] x + b /. bRule /. a \rightarrow Pi / 2; (* 求出切线方程 *)
tangentY[x]
2x
```



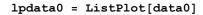


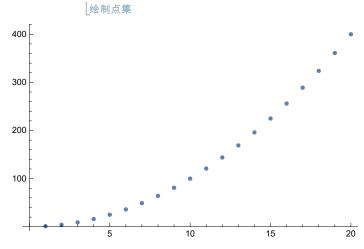
处理实验数据

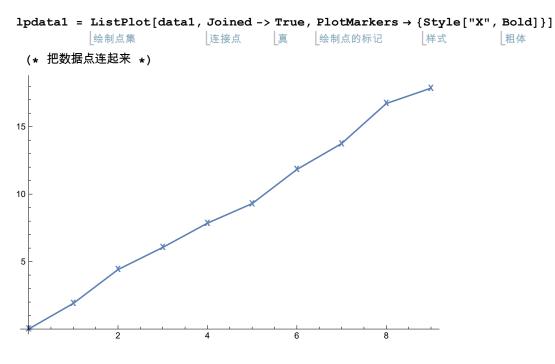
输入数据

```
data0 = Table[x^2, \{x, 1, 20\}]
         表格
{1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, 169, 196, 225, 256, 289, 324, 361, 400}
data1 = \{\{0.00, 0.00\}, \{1.00, 1.90\}, \{2.00, 4.41\}, \{3.00, 6.05\}, \{4.00, 7.85\},
    \{5.00, 9.30\}, \{6.00, 11.83\}, \{7.00, 13.75\}, \{8.00, 16.72\}, \{9.00, 17.86\}\};
```

绘制曲线



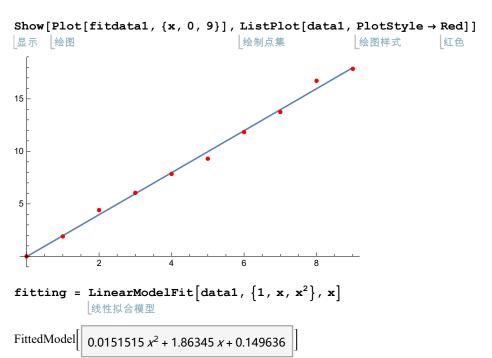




拟合曲线

fitdata1 = Fit[data1,
$$\{1, x\}, x$$
]
 $[N \Leftrightarrow]$

1.99982 x - 0.0321818



fitting["BestFit"]

 $0.0151515 x^2 + 1.86345 x + 0.149636$

fitting[{"RSquared", "FitResiduals", "ANOVATable"}]

 $\{0.996406, \{-0.149636, -0.128242, 0.472848, 0.173636, 0.00412121, -0.545697, -0.0458182, 0.996406, \{-0.149636, -0.128242, 0.472848, 0.173636, 0.00412121, -0.545697, -0.0458182, 0.996406, \{-0.149636, -0.128242, 0.472848, 0.173636, 0.00412121, -0.545697, -0.0458182, 0.996406, \{-0.149636, -0.128242, 0.472848, 0.173636, 0.00412121, -0.545697, -0.0458182, 0.996406, 0$

```
DF SS
                                                  MS
                                                            F-Statistic P-Value
                                                                        8.118\overline{25 \times 10^{-10}}
                                       329.94
                                                  329.94
                                                            1940.18
                            Χ
-0.186242, 0.69303, -0.288, \chi^2
                                       0.121212  0.121212  0.712776  0.426432
                            Error 7
                                       1.1904
                                                  0.170056
                            Total 9
                                      331.252
```

导入数据及完整示例

```
In[78]:= epdata =
```

Import["D:\\Mathematica\\Mathematica在数理学习中的应用示例\\ImportData.xlsx"]

(* 导入一次实验的所有数据 *)

```
Out[78]= {{{Hg光谱测量值与标准值关系拟合图,},{测量值(nm),标准值(nm)},{364.97,365.02},
       {365.44, 365.48}, {366.29, 366.3}, {404.59, 404.66}, {407.75, 407.78},
       {435.84, 435.84}, {545.97, 546.07}, {576.85, 576.96}, {578.92, 579.07}}}
```

```
|np[79]:= epdata1 = data[[1]][[3;;]](* 提取出第一组数据 *)
```

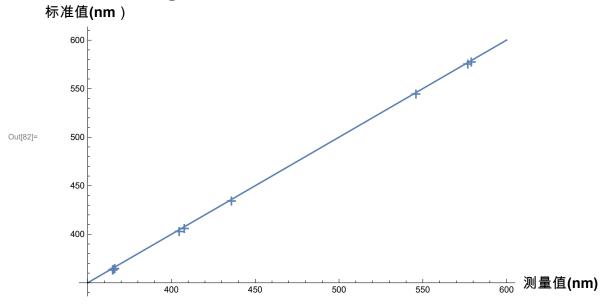
```
Out[79] = \{ \{364.97, 365.02\}, \{365.44, 365.48\}, \{366.29, 366.3\}, \}
      {404.59, 404.66}, {407.75, 407.78}, {435.84, 435.84},
      {545.97, 546.07}, {576.85, 576.96}, {578.92, 579.07}}
```

|n[81]:= fitepdata1 = Fit[data1, {1, x}, x] (* 拟合曲线 *) 拟合

Out[81]= -0.139251 + 1.00045 x

```
Show[Plot[fitepdata1, {x, 350, 600}],
显示 绘图
 ListPlot[data1, PlotMarkers → {Style["+", 20]}],
                 绘制点的标记
                                 样式
 \texttt{AxesLabel} \rightarrow \{\texttt{Style[epdata[[1]][[2]][[1]], 15, Bold],}
 坐标轴标签
   Style[epdata[[1]][[2]][[2]], 15, Bold]},
                                      粗体
 PlotLabel → Style[epdata[[1]][[1]][[1]], 18,
            样式
 绘图标签
   FontFamily → "Adobe Fan Heiti Std", Bold],
 ImageSize → Large] (* 作图 *)
            大
 图像尺寸
```

Hg光谱测量值与标准值关系拟合图



总结

Mathematica 在数理学习中的应用远远不止这些,这篇笔记中只初步讨论 了微积分、绘图、数据处理三个部分。我们可以在今后的学习中进一步探 索,我将会在qithub上面分享我的学习笔记与代码(链接)。

参考资料

1、中文视频: Mathematica 实用入门 2、中文教程:WhyMathematicaCH.nb 3、官方教程: Wolfram 参考资料