

Mathematical Experiments

微分方程

— MATLAB求解



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解析解

$y = \text{dsolve}(\text{eqn}, \text{cond1}, \text{name, value})$

微分方
程 (组)

初始或边
界条件

Options 的设置

注意：① eqn是用“diff”和“==”描述的符号微分方程，

如： $\text{diff}(y,x) == y$ 表示 $dy/dx=y$

② eqn可以是微分方程构成的向量，表示微分方程组。



例① $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + y^2, \quad y(0) = 1$

输入：`syms x y(x); s=dsolve (diff(y, x) ==1+y^2)`

`s1=dsolve(diff(y,x)==1+y^2, y(0)==1)`

输出：

`s =`

`tan(C1 + x) (通解)`

`1i`

`-1i`

`s1 =`

`tan(x + pi/4) (特解)`



例② 常系数的二阶微分方程

$$y'' - 2y' - 3y = 0, \quad y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0$$

输入:

```
syms x y(x); Dy=diff(y,x); s=dsolve(diff(y,x,2)-2*Dy-3*y==0)
s1=dsolve(diff(y,x,2)-2*Dy-3*y==0, [y(0)==1, Dy(0)==0])
```

结果:

$$s = C1 * \exp(-x) + C2 * \exp(3 * x)$$

$$s1 = (\exp(-x) * (\exp(4 * x) + 3)) / 4$$



例③ 非常系数的二阶微分方程

$$x''(t) - (1 - x^2(t))x'(t) + x(t) = 0, \quad x(0) = 3, x'(0) = 0$$

输入 `syms t x(t); Dx=diff(x,t);`

`s=dsolve(diff(x,t,2)-(1-x^2)*Dx+x==0, [x(0)==3, Dx(0)==0])`

输出 `s=[empty sym]`

Unable to find explicit solution,

不能求出显式解



例④ 非线性微分方程

$$x'(t)^2 + x(t)^2 = 1, x(0) = 0$$

输入: `syms t x(t); s=dsolve(diff(x,t)^2+x^2==1,x(0)==0)`

`s1=simplify(s)`

输出: $s = -(\exp(-t \cdot 1i - (\pi \cdot 1i)/2) \cdot (\exp(t \cdot 2i) - 1))/2$

$-(\exp(t \cdot 1i - (\pi \cdot 1i)/2) \cdot (\exp(-t \cdot 2i) - 1))/2$

$s1 = -\sin(t)$

$(\exp(t \cdot 1i) \cdot (\exp(-t \cdot 2i) - 1) \cdot 1i)/2$



例⑤
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 3x + 4y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -4x + 3y \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x(0) = 0 \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

输入：syms t x(t) y(t)

`[x1,y1]=dsolve([diff(x,t)==3*x+4*y, diff(y,t)==-4*x+3*y],[x(0)==0,y(0)==1])`

输出： `x1 = exp(3*t)*sin(4*t)`

`y1 = exp(3*t)*cos(4*t)`



数值解

$$[t,y] = \text{ode23}(' \text{Fun}', [t_0, \text{tf}], y_0)$$

其中 (1) Fun表示由微分方程(组)写成的m文件名 ;

(2) y0表示为函数的初值 ;



数值解

• $[t, x] = \text{solver}('f', ts, x_0)$

• 自
变
量
值

• 函
数
值

• ode23
ode45

• 由待
解方
程写
成的
m-函
数文

• $ts = [t_0, t_f]$,
 t_0, t_f 为自变
量的初值
和终值

• 函
数
的
初
值

• ode23: 2阶3级龙格-库塔算
法
• ode45: 4阶5级龙格-库塔算
法



范例

例1 $y' = -y + x + 1, y(0) = 1$

标准形式: $y' = f(x, y)$

1) 首先建立M-文件 (weif.m)

```
function f = weif(x,y)
```

```
f = -y + x + 1;
```

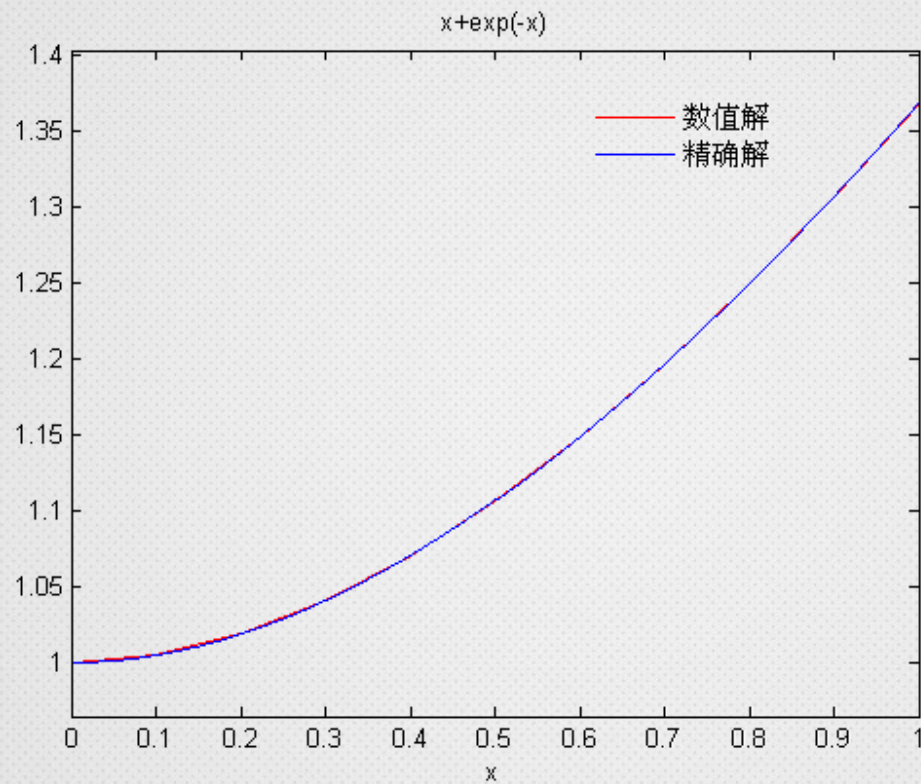
2) 求解: $[x, y] = \text{ode23}(\text{'weif'}, [0, 1], 1)$

3) 作图形: $\text{plot}(x, y, \text{'r'});$

4) 与精确解进行比较

```
hold on
```

```
ezplot('x+exp(-x)', [0, 1])
```





注意:

使用Matlab软件求数值解时，**高阶**微分方程必须等价地**变换成一阶**微分方程组。

$$y^{(n)} = f(t, y, \dot{y}, \dots, y^{(n-1)})$$

$$y(0), \dot{y}(0), \dots, y^{(n-1)}(0)$$

选择一组状态变量

$$x_1 = y, x_2 = \dot{y}, \dots, x_n = y^{(n-1)}$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2,$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = x_3,$$

...

$$\dot{x}_n = f(t, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$



注意:

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2,$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = x_3,$$

...

$$\dot{x}_n = f(t, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

1、建立M文件函数

```
function xdot = fun(t,x)
```

```
    xdot = [x_2(t); x_3(t); ...; f(t, x_1(t), x_2(t),...x_n(t))];
```

2、数值计算（执行以下命令）

```
[t, x]=ode23( 'fun', [t_0, t_f],
```

```
[x_1(0), x_2(0), ..., x_n(0)] )
```



范例

例2 Van der pol 方程:

$$x''(t) - (1 - x(t)^2)x'(t) + x(t) = 0$$

$$x(0) = 3, x'(0) = 0$$

该方程无解析解!

令 $y_1 = x(t)$, $y_2 = x'(t)$;

$$\begin{cases} y_1' = y_2; \\ y_2' = (1 - y_1^2)y_2 - y_1; \end{cases}$$

$$y_1(0) = 3, \quad y_2(0) = 0;$$

范例

(1) 编写M文件 (文件名为 vdpol.m):

```
function yp = vdpol(t, y);  
yp(1, 1)= y(2);  
yp(2, 1)= (1-y(1)^2)*y(2)-y(1);
```

(2) 编写程序如下: (vdj.m)

```
[t,y]=ode23('vdpol',[0,20],[3,0]);  
y1=y(:,1); % 原方程的解  
y2=y(:,2);  
plot(t,y1,'b',t,y2,'r--') % y1(t),y2(t) 曲线图
```



范例

计算结果

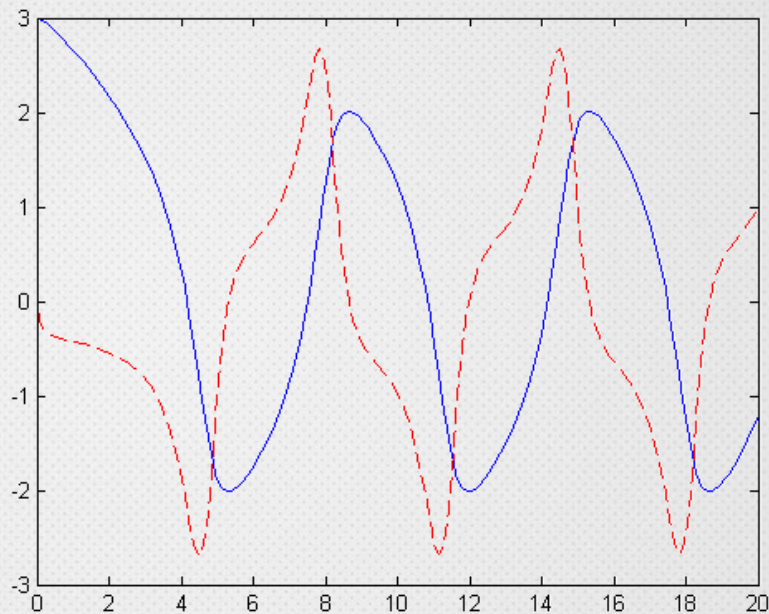
蓝色曲线

—— $y(1)$;

(原方程解)

红色曲线

—— $y(2)$;





时滞微分方程 的数值解

例 求解时滞微分方程：

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = x_1(t) \left[1 + 0.1 \sin t - 0.1 x_1(t - 0.1) - \frac{x_2(t)}{1 + x_1(t)} \right],$$

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = x_2(t) \left[-\frac{1}{10^5} (2 + \sin t) + \frac{9x_1(t - 0.3)}{1 + x_1(t - 0.3)} - x_2(t - 0.1) \right]$$

当 $t \leq 0$ 时, $x_1(t) = 2, x_2(t) = 2$



```
ddex1dez = @(t,y,Z) [y(1)*(1 + 0.1*sin(t)-0.1*Z(1,1) - y(2)/(1+y(1)))];
```

```
y(2)*( (2+sin(t))*10^(-5) + 9*Z(1,2)/(1+Z(1,2)) - Z(2,1) )];
```

%y(1)表示 $x_1(t)$ ，因为dde求解的结果中sol会有个x，为了区别用y(1)表示 $x_1(t)$ ；
%Z(1,1)表示时滞项 $x_1(t-0.1)$ ；Z(1,2)表示时滞项 $x_1(t-0.3)$

```
sol = dde23(ddex1dez,[0.1, 0.3],[2 2],[0,50]);
```

```
%dde23(@...,tau,history,tspan);
```

%[0.1, 0.3]是时滞，[2 2]是初值，[0, 50]是时间范围



时滞微分方程 的数值解

练习:

$$y_1'(x) = -y_1(x)y_2(x-1) + y_2(x-10)$$

$$y_2'(x) = y_1(x)y_2(x-1) - y_2(x)$$

$$y_3'(x) = y_2(x) - y_2(x-10)$$

在区间 $[0, 40]$ 求解上述时滞微分方程组，要求满足条件

$y_1(x) = 5$; $y_2(x) = 0.1$; $y_3(x) = 1$ ，当 $x \leq 0$ 时

画出解曲线，并标出局部最大值点。

时滞微分方程 的数值解

练习:

$$\begin{aligned}y_1'(x) &= -y_1(x)y_2(x-1) + y_2(x-10) \\y_2'(x) &= y_1(x)y_2(x-1) - y_2(x) \\y_3'(x) &= y_2(x) - y_2(x-10)\end{aligned}$$

```
function [value,isterminal,direction] = exam4e(x,y,Z)
```

```
value = exam4f(x,y,Z);
```

```
isterminal = zeros(3,1);
```

```
direction = -ones(3,1);
```

```
function v = exam4f(x,y,Z)
```

```
ylag1 = Z(:,1);
```

```
ylag2 = Z(:,2);
```

```
v = zeros(3,1);
```

```
v(1) = -y(1)*ylag1(2) + ylag2(2);
```

```
v(2) = y(1)*ylag1(2) - y(2);
```

```
v(3) = y(2) - ylag2(2);
```

```
options = ddeset('Events',@exam4e);
```

```
sol = dde23(@exam4f,[1, 10],[5; 0.1; 1],[0, 40],options);
```

```
xe = sol.xe; ye = sol.ye; ie = sol.ie;
```

```
n1 = find(ie == 1);
```

```
x1 = xe(n1); y1 = ye(1,n1);
```

```
n2 = find(ie == 2);
```

```
x2 = xe(n2); y2 = ye(2,n2);
```

```
n3 = find(ie == 3);
```

```
x3 = xe(n3); y3 = ye(3,n3);
```

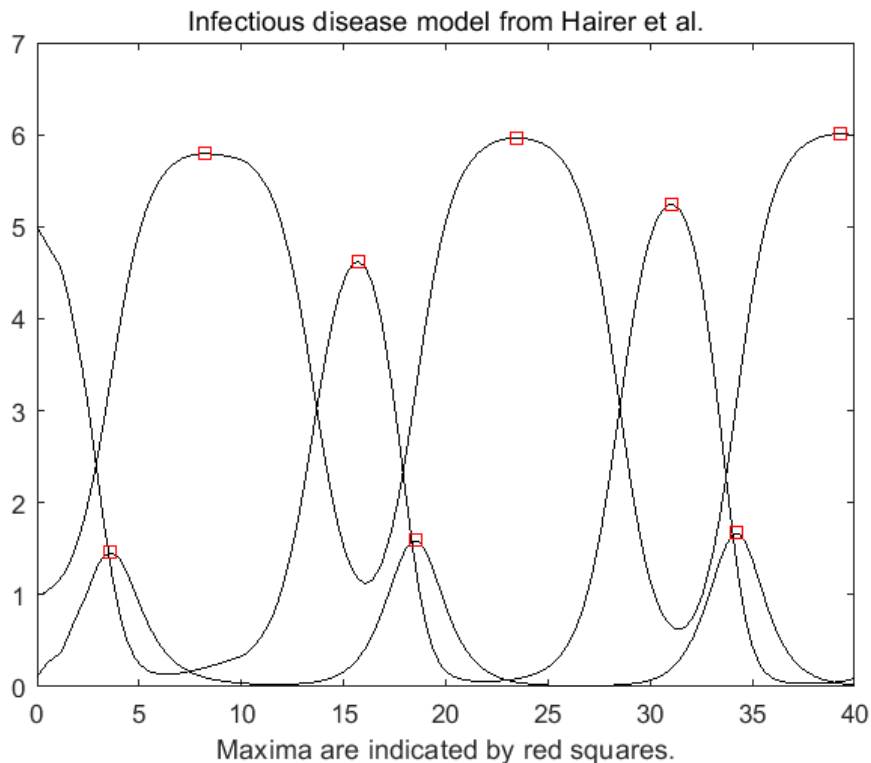
```
plot(sol.x,sol.y,'k',x1,y1,'rs',x2,y2,'rs',x3,y3,'rs')
```

```
title('Infectious disease model from Hairer et al.')
```

```
xlabel('Maxima are indicated by red squares.')
```




时滞微分方程 的数值解



Thanks

