# 数学建模入门作业

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## Task1

用给定的多项式,如y=x3-6x2+5x-3,产生一组数据(xi,yi,i=1,2,...,n),再在yi上添加随机干扰(可用 rand产生(0,1)均匀分布随机数,或用rands产生N(0,1)分布随机数),然后用xi和添加了随机干扰的yi作3次多项式拟合,与原系数比较。

如果作2或4次多项式拟合,结果如何?

```
1 \mid x = linspace(1,5,20);
 p = [1, -6, 5, -3];
   y = polyval(p,x);
   plot(x,y); hold on; % 绘制原始图线
   delta = 2 * rand(1,20) - 1; % 添加(-1,1)范围内的扰动
   y1 = y + delta;
   plot(x,y1); hold on; % 绘制添加扰动后的图线
   poly_2 = polyfit(x,y_1,2);
9
   disp(poly_2);
10 poly_3 = polyfit(x,y_1,3);
11 disp(poly_3);
12 poly_4 = polyfit(x,y_1,4);
13
   disp(poly_4);
14 y2 = polyval(poly_2,x);
15 y3 = polyval(poly_3,x);
16 y4 = polyval(poly_4,x);
   plot(x,y2); hold on; % 绘制二次拟合图线
   plot(x,y3); hold on; % 绘制三次拟合图线
19
   plot(x,y4); hold on; % 绘制四次拟合图线
20 legend('原始图线','添加扰动','二次拟合','三次拟合','四次拟合');
21
22
   y1.append(yi + 2 * random.random() - 1)
23
```

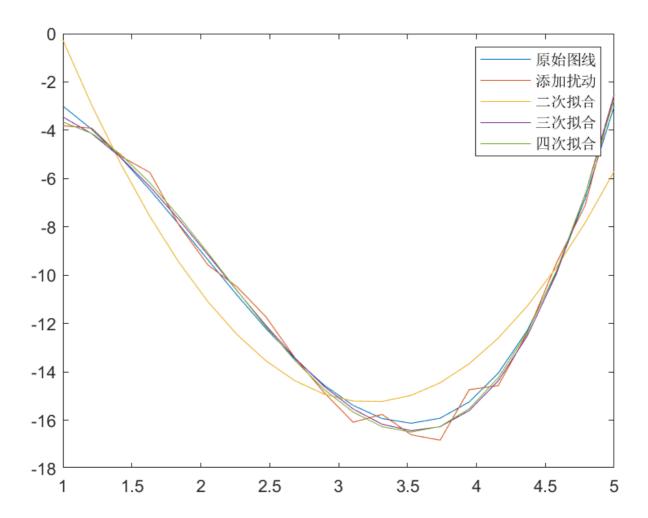
原系数: [1 -6 5 -3]

二次拟合系数: [3.0299 -19.5346 16.2347]

三次拟合系数: [1.1727 -7.5244 9.0279 -6.1271]

四次拟合系数: [-0.0804 2.1374 -11.5634 15.8975 -10.0519]

由拟合后的图像可知,二次拟合效果并不好,而三次、四次拟合的的结果非常接近,并且与原曲线非常吻合,效果较好。



## Task2

对原公式

$$v(t) = V - (V - V_0)e^{-rac{t}{ au}} = 10 - (10 - V_0)e^{-rac{t}{ au}}$$

移项,得:

$$10 - v(t) = (10 - V_0)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

对两边取对数,得:

$$ln(10-v(t))=-rac{t}{ au}+ln(10-V_0)$$

取:

$$y = ln(10 - v(t))$$
  
 $a_1 = -\frac{1}{\tau}$   
 $a_2 = ln(10 - V_0)$ 

有

$$y = a_1 t + a_2 \ au = -rac{1}{a_1} \ V_0 = 10 - e^{a_2}$$

代码如下:

```
1  t = [0.5 1 2 3 4 5 7 9];
2  v = [6.36 6.48 7.26 8.22 8.66 8.99 9.43 9.63];
3  x = t;
4  y = log(10 - v);
5  p = polyfit(x,y,1);
6  tau = -1./p(1);
7  v0 = 10 - exp(p(2));
8  disp(tau);
9  disp(v0);
```

结果:

$$au = 3.5269$$
 $v0 = 5.6221$ 

## Task3

以 x1,x2,x3 分别代表第一、二、三季度生产的台数,则总费用满足:

$$F(x_1, x_2, x_3) = ax_1 + bx_1^2 + ax_2 + bx_2^2 + ax_3 + bx_3^2 + (x_1 - 40) * c + (x_1 + x_2 - 40 - 60) * c$$
最终所要求的非线性规划方程为:

 $minF(x_1,x_2,x_3) = b{x_1}^2 + b{x_2}^2 + b{x_3}^2 + (2c+a)x_1 + (c+a)x_2 + ax_3 - 140c$   $40 \le x_1 \le 100$   $100 \le x_1 + x_2 \le 200$ 

 $180 \le x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \le 300$  $0 \le x_1, x_2, x_3 \le 100$ 

代码如下:

```
1 fun = Q(x)0.2*x(1)^2+0.2*x(2)^2+0.2*x(3)^2+(2*4+50)*x(1)+
    (50+4)*x(2)+50*x(3)-140*4;
 3 \times 0 = [40,60,80];
 4
    A = [1 \ 0 \ 0]
 5
        1 1 0
        1 1 1
 6
 7
        -1 0 0
        -1 -1 0
 8
9
         -1 -1 -1];
10 b = [100;200;300;-40;-100;-180];
11
   Aeq = [];
12 | beq = [];
13 | 1b = [0;0;0];
   ub = [100; 100; 100];
15 x = fmincon(fun, x0, A, b, Aeq, beq, 1b, ub);
16 | disp(x);
17 | disp(fun(x));
```

#### 输出结果:

x = [50.0000 60.0000 70.0000]

最小花费为: 11280元

$$F(x_1, x_2, x_3) = a(x_1 + x_2 + x_3) + b(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) + c(2x_1 + x_2 - 140)$$

因为在满足合同且总费用最低时, x1 + x2 +x3 是总生产量为恒定值180, 因此

$$F(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 180a + b(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) + c(2x_1 + x_2 - 140)$$

a增大时,会导致总费用增加,但不会改变生产计划。

b增大时,因为b是二次项的系数,因此会使总花费显著增加,而对于  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2$  则在x1、x2、x3越接近时越小,因此会使得三季度生产量趋向于平均。

c增大时,因为c是一次项的系数,因此使总花费增加的幅度比b小,相应的计划会调整使第一、二季度的生产有所减少,第三季度的生产有所上升,也就是使得在 x1 + x2 +x3 = 180 不变的情况下,适当减少前两个季度的剩余量。

## Task4

假设数据挖掘的任务是将8个点聚类成3个簇, A1(2,10),A2(2,5),A3(8,4), A4 (5,8), A5 (7,5), A6 (6,4), A7 (1,2), A8 (4,9),距离函数是欧几里得距离。假设初始选择A1, A4, A7分别作为每个聚类的中心,用k-means算法来给出:

- 1.第一次循环执行后的三个聚类中心;
- 2.最后的三个簇。

#### 代码如下:

```
import numpy as np
2
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 3
4
 5
   # 获取两点之间的欧几里得距离
6
   def getDist(A, B):
7
       return np.sqrt((A[0] - B[0]) ** 2 + (A[1] - B[1]) ** 2)
8
9
10
   # 判断聚类中心是否改变,来决定是否退出迭代
11
    def isCentersUnchanged(old_centers, new_centers):
12
        for i in range(len(old_centers)):
            if old_centers[i][0] != new_centers[i][0] or old_centers[i][1] !=
13
    new_centers[i][1]:
14
                return False
15
       return True
16
17
18
    def myKmeans(k, dataset, start_points):
19
        # 第一次迭代, 获取第一次循环后的聚类中心 first_centers
20
        centers = start_points
21
       clusters = []
22
       for i in range(k): clusters.append([])
23
        for point in dataset:
            min_dist = getDist(point, centers[0])
24
25
            index = 0
            for i in range(1, k):
26
                dist = getDist(point, centers[i])
27
```

```
if min_dist > dist:
28
29
                    min_dist = dist
30
                    index = i
31
            clusters[index].append(point)
32
        for i in range(k):
33
            sumx = sumy = 0
34
            for point in clusters[i]:
35
                sumx += point[0]
36
                sumy += point[1]
37
            centers[i] = [sumx / len(clusters[i]), sumy / len(clusters[i])]
38
        first_centers = centers.copy()
39
        # 输出第一次循环后的聚类中心
40
        print('first_centers:\t' + str(first_centers))
41
42
        # 多次循环迭代,直到聚类中心不再改变
43
        while True:
44
            old_centers = centers.copy()
45
            clusters = []
            for i in range(k): clusters.append([])
46
47
            for point in dataset:
                min_dist = getDist(point, centers[0])
48
49
                index = 0
                for i in range(1, k):
50
51
                    dist = getDist(point, centers[i])
52
                    if min_dist > dist:
                        min_dist = dist
53
54
                        index = i
                clusters[index].append(point)
55
56
            for i in range(k):
57
                sumx = sumy = 0
58
                for point in clusters[i]:
59
                    sumx += point[0]
60
                    sumy += point[1]
61
                centers[i] = [sumx / len(clusters[i]), sumy / len(clusters[i])]
62
            if isCentersUnchanged(old_centers, centers): break
63
64
        return centers, clusters
65
66
67
    if __name__ == '__main__':
        dataset = [[2, 10], [2, 5], [8, 4], [5, 8], [7, 5], [6, 4], [1, 2], [4,
68
    9]]
69
        start_points = [[2, 10], [5, 8], [1, 2]]
70
71
        k = 3
        final_centers, final_clusters = myKmeans(k, dataset, start_points)
72
73
        # 输出最终的聚类中心
74
        print('final_centers:\t' + str(final_centers))
75
        # 输出最终的簇
76
        print('final_clusters:\t' + str(final_clusters))
77
78
        # 绘制散点图可视化最终的簇
79
        for points in final_clusters:
80
            points = np.array(points)
81
            plt.scatter(np.transpose(points)[0], np.transpose(points)[1])
        plt.show()
82
```

## 第一次循环后得到的三个聚类中心为:

(2.0, 10.0) (6.0, 6.0) (1.5, 3.5)

## 最后的三个簇分别为:

1) center: (3.67, 9.0)

clusters: (2, 10), (5, 8), (4, 9)

2) center: (7.0, 4.33)

clusters: (8, 4), (7, 5), (6, 4)

3) center: (1.5, 3.5)

clusters: (2, 5), (1, 2)

## 对应散点图如下:

