# Matlab 科学计算 语言及应用

21221 学期 第 3 次 实验报告

学号: 3020234369

姓名:李佳林

班级:通信3班

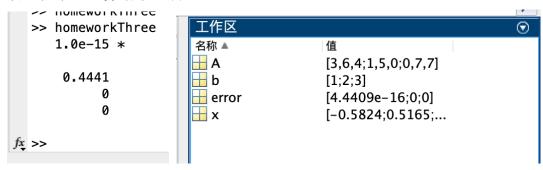
# 题目: 1 Linear system of equations.

#### 代码:

```
A = [3 6 4;1 5 0;0 7 7];
b = [1;2;3];
x = A\b;
error = abs(A*x-b);
disp(error)
```

# 实验结果及分析:

误差很小,运算结果正确。



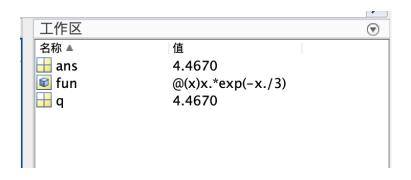
# 题目: 2 Numerical integration.

## 代码:

```
fun = @(x) x.*exp(-x./3);
q = integral(fun,0,5);
```

## 实验结果及分析:

## 实验结果正确



# 题目: 3 Computing the inverse.

#### 代码:

```
clear;clc;
A = [1 2;3 4]
B = inv(A)
A*B
```

## 实验结果及分析:

# 从结果来看,矩阵求逆正确。

```
命令行窗□

A =

1 2
3 4

B =

-2.0000 1.0000
1.5000 -0.5000

ans =

1.0000 0
0.0000 1.0000
```

# 题目: 4 Fitting polynomials.

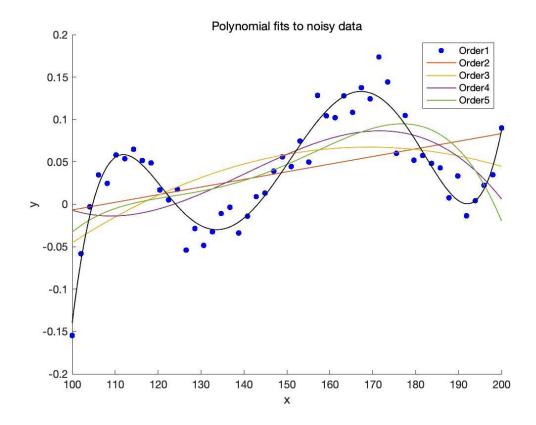
## 代码:

```
clf;clear;clc;
load randomData
hold on
plot(x,y,'b.','MarkerSize',15)
p1 = polyfit(x,y,1);
p2 = polyfit(x,y,2);
p3 = polyfit(x,y,3);
p4 = polyfit(x,y,4);
[p5,~,mu] = polyfit(x,y,5);
n = 100:0.1:200;
y1 = polyval(p1,n);
```

```
y2 = polyval(p2,n);
y3 = polyval(p3,n);
y4 = polyval(p4,n);
y5 = polyval(p5,n,[],mu);
plot(n,y1,'LineWidth',1)
plot(n,y2,'LineWidth',1)
plot(n,y3,'LineWidth',1)
plot(n,y4,'LineWidth',1)
plot(n,y5,'k','LineWidth',1)
title('Polynomial fits to noisy data')
xlabel('x')
ylabel('y')
legend('Order1','Order2','Order3','Order4','Order5')
```

## 实验结果及分析:

# 当阶数在1到5范围内时,阶数越高,拟合效果越好。



# 代码:

## 方程组:

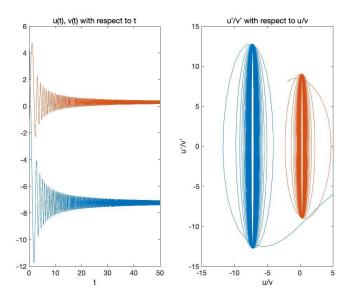
```
function dydt = vdp(t,y)
dydt = [y(2); -2*t*y(4) - y(1)*exp(-5*t); y(4); t*y(2) -3*y(3)*exp(-2*t)];
```

## 求解代码:

```
clf;clear;
[t,y] = ode45(@vdp,[0 50],[5;-6;-2;8]);
figure
subplot(121)
plot(t,y(:,1))
hold on
plot(t,y(:,3))
title('u(t), v(t) with respect to t')
xlabel('t')
subplot (122)
plot(y(:,1),y(:,2))
hold on
plot(y(:,3),y(:,4))
title('u'/v' with respect to u/v')
xlabel('u/v')
ylabel('u''/v''')
```

#### 实验结果及分析:

# 解得的函数图像形状与题设大致相同,由于初值原因,不完全相同。



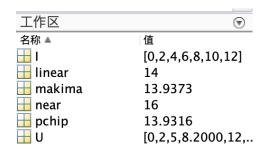
#### 代码:

```
I = [0 2 4 6 8 10 12];
U = [0 2 5 8.2 12 16 21];
near = interp1(I,U,9,'nearest')
linear = interp1(I,U,9,'linear')
pchip = interp1(I,U,9,'pchip')
makima = interp1(I,U,9,'makima')
```

## 实验结果及分析:

通过四种不同插值方法所得结果不同,其中三次样条法和三次多项式法接近,

#### 且运行所用时间更长。



#### 题目:8

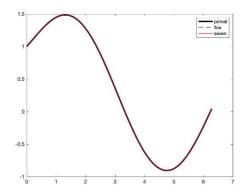
#### 代码:

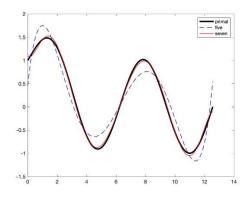
```
clear;
x = linspace(0,2*pi,100);
y = exp(-0.5*x) + sin(x);
plot(x,y,'k','LineWidth',3)
hold on
[p1,S1,mu1] = polyfit(x,y,5);
[p2,S2,mu2] = polyfit(x,y,7);
y1 = polyval(p1,x,[],mu1);
y2 = polyval(p2,x,[],mu2);
plot(x,y1,'b--','LineWidth',1)
plot(x,y2,'r','LineWidth',1)
```

#### 实验结果及分析:

当自变量取在 0 到 pi 之间时, 5 阶和 7 阶均拟合良好, 5 阶略差一些。

但当取值范围扩大时,7阶拟合效果明显好于5阶。



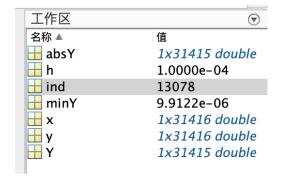


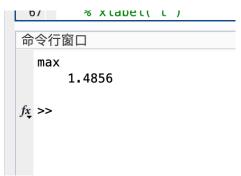
# 代码:

```
h = 0.0001;
x = 0:h:pi;
y = exp(-0.5*x) + sin(x);
Y = diff(y)/h;
absY = abs(Y);
minY = min(absY);
ind = find(absY<1e-5);
if Y(ind+10)>0
    disp('min')
else
    disp('max')
end
disp(y(ind))
```

## 实验结果及分析:

# 由分析可知,函数在0到 pi 中有一个极大值,无极小值。





代码:

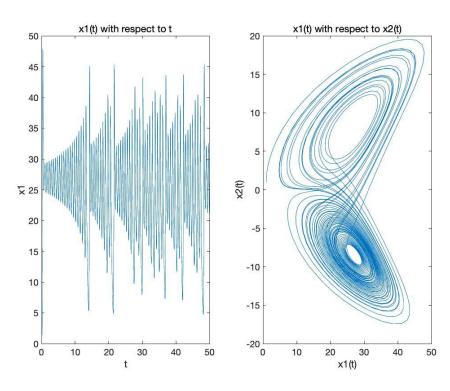
## 函数部分:

```
function dydt = vdp2(t,y)
dydt = [-(8/3)*y(1)+y(2)*y(3);-10*y(2)+10*y(3);-y(2)*y(1)+28*y(2)-y(3)];
```

## 求解代码:

```
clear;
[t,y] = ode45(@vdp2,[0 50],[1;1;1]);
figure
subplot(121)
plot(t,y(:,1))
title('x1(t) with respect to t')
xlabel('t')
ylabel('x1')
subplot(122)
plot(y(:,1),y(:,2))
title('x1(t) with respect to x2(t)')
xlabel('x1(t)')
ylabel('x2(t)')
```

# 实验结果及分析:



# 题目: Optional Problem 6

## 代码:

# 第一个函数:

```
clf;
%func=@(x)(cos(4*x).*sin(10*x).*exp(-abs(x)));
func=@(x)(sin(x));
x=-2*pi:0.001:2*pi;
plot(x, func(x));
hold on
h = 0.01;
x = -2*pi:h:2*pi;
Y = diff(func(x))/h;
absY = abs(Y);
minY = min(absY);
ind = find(absY<1e-1);
if Y(ind(1)+25)>0
   disp('min')
plot(x(ind(1)), func(x(ind(1))), 'b*', 'MarkerSize', 15, 'LineWidth', 2)
else
   disp('max')
plot(x(ind(1)), func(x(ind(1))), 'rs', 'MarkerSize', 15, 'LineWidth', 2)
disp(func(x(ind(1))))
for n=2:length(ind)
   if ind(n)-ind(n-1)>5
       if Y(ind(n) + 25) > 0
          disp('min')
plot(x(ind(n)), func(x(ind(n))), 'b*', 'MarkerSize', 15, 'LineWidth', 2)
       else
          disp('max')
plot(x(ind(n)), func(x(ind(n))), 'rs', 'MarkerSize', 15, 'LineWidth', 2)
       end
       disp(func(x(ind(n))))
   end
end
```

## 第二个函数:

```
clf;
func=@(x)(\cos(4*x).*\sin(10*x).*\exp(-abs(x)));
x=-pi:0.001:pi;
plot(x, func(x));
hold on
h = 0.001;
x = -pi:h:pi;
Y = diff(func(x))/h;
absY = abs(Y);
minY = min(absY);
ind = find(absY<1e-1);
if Y(ind(1)+25)>0
   disp('min')
plot(x(ind(1)), func(x(ind(1))), 'b*', 'MarkerSize', 15, 'LineWidth', 2)
else
   disp('max')
plot(x(ind(1)),func(x(ind(1))),'rs','MarkerSize',15,'LineWidth',2)
end
disp(func(x(ind(1))))
for n=2:length(ind)
   if ind(n)-ind(n-1)>5
       if Y(ind(n) + 25) > 0
          disp('min')
plot(x(ind(n)), func(x(ind(n))), 'b*', 'MarkerSize', 15, 'LineWidth', 2)
       else
          disp('max')
plot(x(ind(n)), func(x(ind(n))), 'rs', 'MarkerSize', 15, 'LineWidth', 2)
       disp(func(x(ind(n))))
   end
end
```

#### 实验结果及分析:

成功标记两函数极大值与极小值。编写函数过程中发现,变化越大(极值点越密集)的函数在采样时所需采样间隔越小。

