

计算机仿真与 matlab

第一次实验报告 谭超 1120161874

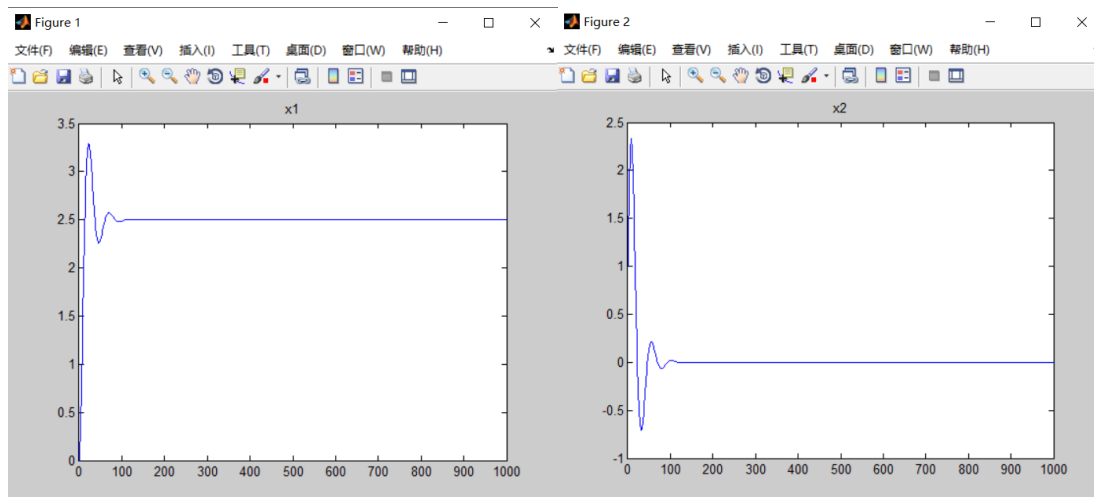
代码:

```
M=10;
K=20;
B=10;
f=50;
h=0.1;
x(1,:)= [0,1]; %初始值
Sarray=[0,-2;1,-1];
Parray=[0,5];

for i=2:1000
    xs(i-1,:)=x(i-1,:)*Sarray+Parray;%求x(i-1)的导数
    xp(i,:)=x(i-1,:)+h.*xs(i-1,:); %通过欧拉法求得x(i)的初值
    xps(i,:)=xp(i,:)*Sarray+Parray;%通过x(i)初值的导数
    x(i,:)=x(i-1,:)+h/2.*(xs(i-1,:)+xps(i,:))%通过梯形法求得x(i)的值
end

t=0:1:999;
figure,
plot(t,x(:,1));
figure,
plot(t,x(:,2));
```

运行结果:



中间结果:

工作区			
名称	值	最小值	最大值
xs1	[1.3775,3.5625]	1.3775	3.5625
xs0	[1,4]	1	4
xs	999x2 double	-2.08...	4
xps2	[1.7338,3.1374]	1.7338	3.1374
xps1	[1.4000,3.5500]	1.4000	3.5500
xps	1000x2 double	-2.10...	3.4000
xp2	[0.2578,1.7338]	0.2578	1.7338
xp1	[0.1000,1.4000]	0.1000	1.4000
xp	1000x2 double	-0.71...	3.2985
x2	[0.2756,1.7125]	0.2756	1.7125
x1	[0.1200,1.3775]	0.1200	1.3775
x0	[0,1]	0	1
x	1000x2 double	-0.70...	3.2900
t	1x1000 double	1	1000
Sarray	[0,-2,1,-1]	-2	1
Parray	[0,5]	0	5
M	10	10	10
K	20	20	20
i	1000	1000	1000
h	0.1000	0.1000	0.1000
f	50	50	50
B	10	10	10

[illegible]