# 基于最小二乘法的污染源测定模型

### 摘要

本文通过最小二乘法、循环迭代法,利用指数型函数建立了污染源扩散模型,使用 MATLAB 的 solve 函数建立了单污染源测定模型,通过运用 MATLAB 的 fsolve 函数建立了双污染源测定模型。

针对问题一: 首先根据题意建立浓度与扩散距离的指数函数关系, 得知初始浓度为 100.0,将指数函数化简为线性关系,利用最小二乘法, 求解函数系数为-0.02。

针对问题二:基于污染源扩散模型,建立多个非线性方程,利用 MATLAB 的 solve 函数进行求解,建立了单污染源测定模型,得出单污染源位置坐标为(-1,2),初始浓度为189.0。

针对问题三:基于单污染源测定模型,建立多个线性方程,运用MATLAB的 fsolve 函数<sup>[1]</sup>,建立双污染源测定模型,循环迭代求解,得出双污染源位置坐标分别为(1,2)、(-1,2),初始浓度分别为144.8,125.1。

本模型建立中运用 MATLAB r2021b(图像绘制,方程求解),从而使建模过程顺利进行,使所建模型更加精简。

关键词: 最小二乘法, solve, fsolve, 循环迭代法

### 一 问题重述

本题考察的是根据所给数据,利用数学手段合理设计点污染源的测定模型, 并基于模型解决以下问题:

- 1. 已知污染物的浓度衰减函数关系,根据所给数据,构建污染源的浓度扩散模型。
- 2. 基于污染源的浓度扩散模型,根据一个污染源不同点位上浓度值,构建单个污染源位置和初始浓度的确定模型。
- 3. 基于单个污染源位置和初始浓度的确定模型,根据两个污染源不同点位上浓度值,构建双污染源位置和初始浓度的确定模型。

# 二 问题分析

#### 问题一:

由题可知,污染源浓度和扩散距离呈指数函数关系,因此建立污染源扩散模型,又从数据中得知初始浓度为100.0,先将指数函数化简为线性函数,利用最小二乘法,拟合求解函数系数。

#### 问题二:

基于污染源扩散模型,建立单污染源测定模型,需要求解多个非线性方程,利用 MATLAB 的 solve 函数进行求解污染源位置坐标和初始浓度,并代入模型与原数据进行比对和误差分析。

#### 问题三:

基于单污染源扩散模型,建立双污染源测定模型,由于求解方程未知量太多, solve 函数无法求解,运用 fsolve 函数,循环迭代改变初值求解,得出结果后代入模型进行误差分析和模型评估。

# 三 模型假设

- 1. 该污染物是点污染源,中心向外扩散,每个方向的扩散没有差异性;
- 2. 该污染物在平面扩散的过程中,浓度随着扩散距离进行衰减的函数为指数函数关系;
  - 3. 该污染物的扩散环境和测量精度为理想状态;
  - 4. 有多个污染源时,每个点位上的污染浓度为这些污染源的叠加结果。

## 四 符号说明

符号表示	文字说明
x	横坐标
y	纵坐标
d	直线距离
c	浓度
cc	计算浓度
$c_0$	初始浓度
m	函数系数
$(x_0, y_0)$	单个污染源初始坐标
$(x_1,y_1), (x_2,y_2)$	双污染源各自的坐标
$c_1$ , $c_2$	双污染源各自的初始浓度
n	迭代次数

#### 五 模型建立

#### 5.1 模型一 污染物扩散模型

由题意可知,该污染物在平面扩散的过程中,浓度会随着扩散距离 d 进行衰减,其衰减函数大致是指数函数关系,不妨将函数设为:

$$c = c_0 e^{md} \tag{1}$$

由图中数据得知, d=0 时, 初始浓度  $c_0=100.0$ , 等式两边同取自然对数:

$$ln c = ln 100 + md$$
(2)

利用实验数据,使用最小二乘法,即可拟合出函数系数 m 的值:

最小二乘法能通过最小化误差的平方和寻找数据的最佳函数匹配,应用差分法,当实测值  $\ln c$  与计算值  $\ln c$  的差值平方和最小时为最佳的 m 估计值,令

$$\phi = \sum_{i=0}^{11} (\ln cc - \ln c)^2 \tag{3}$$

当 $\phi$ 最小时,可用函数 $\phi$ 对 m 求导数,令这个导数等于零:

$$\frac{d\phi}{dm} = -2\sum_{i=0}^{11} (d_i - (\ln 100 + md_i)) = 0$$
 (4)

得到 m 的求解形式:

$$m = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{11} (d_i - \bar{d})(\ln c_i - \bar{\ln c})}{\sum_{i=1}^{11} (d_i - \bar{d})^2}$$
 (5)

决定系数: 度量拟合优度 (回归曲线对观测值的拟合程度) 的统计量是决定系数  $R^2$ , $R^2$  的值越接近 1, 说明回归曲线对观测值的拟合程度越好; 反之, 值越小, 说明回归曲线对观测值的拟合程度越差。

$$R^{2} = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{11} (\ln c_{i} - \ln cc_{i})^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{11} (\ln c_{i} - \bar{\ln c})^{2}}$$
(6)

求解结果为  $m = -0.02, R^2 = 1$ , 拟合效果非常好, 如图所示:

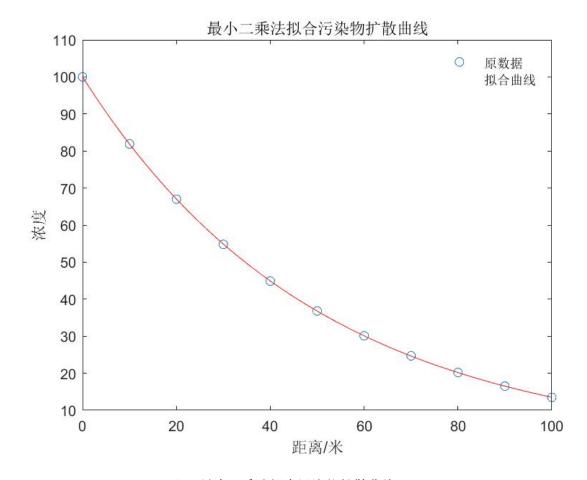


图 1: 最小二乘法拟合污染物扩散曲线

整理方程可得污染物浓度随扩散距离变化的函数:

$$c(d) = c_0 e^{-0.02d} (7)$$

### 5.2 模型二 单污染源测定模型

根据模型一建立的污染物扩散模型,在平面上,利用每个点位与污染源位置的距离:

$$d = \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2} \tag{8}$$

代入模型函数求解:

$$c = c_0 e^{-0.02\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2}}$$
(9)

题中给出九组数据,可以利用 MATLAB 的 solve 函数将数据分为三组进行求解, 并计算均值和方差,最终得出污染源位置为 (-1.0,2.0), 初始浓度为 189.0。

横坐标方差为 0.0007, 纵坐标方差为 0.0006, 初始浓度方差为 0.0031, 结果 很稳定, 模型方程为:

$$c = 189e^{-0.02\sqrt{(x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2}}$$
(10)

### 5.3 模型三 双污染源测定模型

根据单个污染源确定模型的思想可知,两个污染源分别扩散,在每个点位上分别叠加,形成的浓度:

$$c = c_1 e^{-0.02\sqrt{(x-x_1)^2 + (y-y_1)^2}} + c_2 e^{-0.02\sqrt{(x-x_2)^2 + (y-y_2)^2}}$$
(11)

由于方程过于复杂,用 MATLAB 的 solve 函数无法解出结果,而 MATLAB 的 fsolve 函数<sup>[1]</sup> 需要赋以初值,这里利用循环迭代的方法: 首先假定初值,将所给 的十八组数据分为三组,一组求解后将解值作为下一组的初值,然后经过三次 求解,将得到的值作为下一次迭代的初值,设定迭代次数为 n,进行循环迭代求解。

求解过程发现, 当 n = 1000 或更大时, 只要保证初始浓度  $c_1$ 、 $c_2$  不为零, 初始坐标都处于正常范围内, 最终的求解结果均为:

$$c_1 = 144.8$$
、 $c_2 = 125.1$ ,  $(x_1, y_1) = (1.0, 2.0)$ 、 $(x_2, y_2) = (-1.0, 2.0)$   
模型方程为:

$$c = 144.8e^{-0.02\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2}} + 125.1e^{-0.02\sqrt{(x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2}}$$
(12)

# 六 误差分析

将数据的坐标输入模型中,与原数据浓度进行比对,分析其误差和相对误 差。

表 1: 模型一误差和相对误差

序号	1	2	3	4	5	6			
误差	0.0000	0.0356	0.0178	0.0637	0.0138	0.0316			
相对误差	0.00%	0.04%	0.03%	0.12%	0.03%	0.09%			
序号	7	8	9	10	11				
误差	0.0002	0.0586	0.0275	0.0141	0.0192				
相对误差	0.00%	0.24%	0.14%	0.09%	0.14%				

表 2: 模型二误差和相对误差

序号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
误差	0.0084	0.0310	0.0397	0.2194	0.0637	0.0449	0.1569	0.1183	0.0952
相对误差	0.01%	0.02%	0.03%	0.14%	0.04%	0.03%	0.09%	0.07%	0.06%

表 3: 模型三误差和相对误差

序号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
误差	0.1208	0.1491	0.0657	0.0074	0.0044	0.1150	0.1863	0.0878	0.1286
相对误差	0.06%	0.07%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.08%	0.04%	0.06%
序号	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
误差	0.1917	0.2531	0.0065	0.0414	0.1386	0.1858	0.1380	0.1934	0.0948
相对误差	0.08%	0.10%	0.00%	0.02%	0.07%	0.09%	0.07%	0.10%	0.04%

可以明显看出,每个模型的误差都很小,三个模型都构建成功。

# 七 模型评价

### 7.1 模型一

模型一使用了最小二乘法进行求解,决定系数  $R^2 = 1$ ,回归曲线对观测值的拟合程度非常好,如果可以有更多数据,拟合效果会更佳。

#### 7.2 模型二

模型二主要使用了 MATLAB 的 solve 函数,但由于所解方程只有三个,可能具有偶然性,解值的误差均很小,说明三个方程的解结果接近,不过 solve 函数所解值是近似解,并没有得到问题的精确解。模型二也可以使用模型三的循环迭代法求解,不过仍无法得到精确解,具有一定的局限性。

#### 7.3 模型三

模型三主要使用了 MATLAB 的 fsolve 函数,又使用了循环迭代法来解决 fsolve 的初值问题,当迭代次数足够大时,可以求出一个精确度很高的近似解,可以大致确定污染源的初始浓度和位置。

# 八模型推广

在双污染源测定模型的基础上,如果有更多的数据支撑,也可以建立多污染源测定模型。在实际生活中,污染源的位置确定和初始浓度测定是一个重要的问题,本文把所解决的问题归结为解方程问题,建立的数学模型清晰合理。运用 MATLAB 软件处理数据和进行运算,降低运算量,简单易行,有很大的可操作性,且所得数据较为合理可靠。但在实际运用本方案中还应考虑后来污染因素对模型的影响,在应用的过程中根据实际情况进行灵活改变。

### 参考文献

[1] GentleMin, 非线性方程 (组): MATLAB 内置函数 solve, vpasolve, fsolve, fzero, roots [MATLAB], https://www.cnblogs.com/gentle-min-601/p/9672221.html

#### 附录

以下代码均用 MATLAB 编写。

#### 8.1 模型— pollution1.m

```
clear
clc
%d为距离, c为浓度, dp为距离平均值, lncp为浓度自然对数平均值
d = [0:10:100]:
c=[100.0 81.9 67.0 54.8 44.9 36.8 30.1 24.7 20.2 16.5 13.5];
lnc = log(c);
dp=sum(d)/11;
lncp=sum(lnc)/11;
for i=1:11
   A(i)=(d(i)-dp)*(lnc(i)-lncp);
   B(i)=(d(i)-dp)^2;
   C(i)=(lnc(i)-lncp)^2;
end
%m均为lnc=ln100+m*d的系数
m = sum(A)/sum(B);
%Incc为拟合浓度的自然对数值
for i=1:11
   lncc(i) = log(100) + m*d(i);
   D=(lnc(i)-lncc(i))^2;
end
%R为决定系数
R=1-sum(D)/sum(C);
%cc为拟合浓度
dd=0:100;
cc=100*exp(m*dd);
%RR为决定系数,越接近1拟合度越好
plot(d,c,'o');
hold on;
plot(dd,cc,'r');
title ('最小二乘法拟合污染物扩散曲线');
xlabel('距离/米');
ylabel('浓度');
legend('原数据','拟合曲线');
%计算误差
for i=1:11
   cc(i)=100*exp(m*d(i));
   wc(i)=abs(cc(i)-c(i));
   wwc(i)=wc(i)/c(i);
xlswrite ('wc1.xlsx', wc);
xlswrite ('wwc1.xlsx',wwc);
```

#### 8.2 模型二 pollution2.m

```
clear
clc
x=[-10\ 10\ 0\ 0\ 0\ -5\ 5\ -5\ 5];
y=[0 \ 0 \ -10 \ 10 \ 0 \ 5 \ 5 \ -5 \ -5];
c=[157.2 151.1 148.5 160.8 180.7 171.1 165.2 160.9 157.2];
%求解方程
syms c0 x0 y0
for i=1:3
    r=c0:
    p=x0;
    q=y0;
    eq1=c(i)-r*exp(-0.02*((x(i)-p)^2+(y(i)-q)^2)^0.5);
eq2=c(i+3)-r*exp(-0.02*((x(i+3)-p)^2+(y(i+3)-q)^2)^0.5);
    eq3=c(i+6)-r*exp(-0.02*((x(i+6)-p)^2+(y(i+6)-q)^2)^0.5);
    [r,p,q]=solve ([eq1,eq2,eq3]);
    e(i)=r;
    f(i)=p;
    g(i)=q;
end
%求初始浓度和坐标的平均值
c0=mean(e);
x0=mean(f);
y0=mean(q);
%计算方差
sc=var(e);
sx=var(f);
sy=var(g);
%计算误差
for i=1:9
    cc(i)=c0*exp(-0.02*((x(i)-x0)^2+(y(i)-y0)^2)^0.5);
    wc(i)=abs(cc(i)-c(i));
    wwc(i)=wc(i)/c(i);
end
xlswrite ('wc2.xlsx', double(wc));
xlswrite ('wwc2.xlsx',double(wwc));
8.3 模型三 pollution3.m
clc
i=1:
global x y c
t =[230,3,2,40,0,2];
%进行1000次循环迭代
for n=1:1000
    while i<19 t0=t;
         t=fsolve(@fun,t0);
         i=i+6;
    end
    i=1:
end
```

```
function equation=fun(t)
                                global i
                                x = [-10\ 10\ 0\ 0\ 0\ -5\ 5\ -5\ 5\ 0\ 0\ -10\ 10\ -10\ 10\ 5];
                                y=[0 0 -10 10 0 5 5 -5 -5 0 0 -5 5 10 10 -10 -10 10]:
                                c=[219.7 \ 220.6 \ 212.2 \ 229.7 \ 258.1 \ 239.7 \ 240.6 \ 226.8 \ 227.4 \ 241.8]
                                                                242.9 234.3 253.4 208.5 209.3 197.1 197.8 223.6];
                                %运行失败时先加这一行代码, 然后删除即可
                                 \% i = 1:
                                 equation (1)=c(i)-t(1)*exp(-0.02*((x(i)-t(2))^2+(y(i)-t(3))^2)
                                                           ^{0.5}-t(4)*exp(-0.02*((x(i)-t(5))^2+(y(i)-t(6))^2)^0.5);
                                  equation (2)=c(i+1)-t(1)*exp(-0.02*((x(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-t(2))^2+(y(i+1)-
                                                          (3))^2)^0.5)-t(4)*exp(-0.02*((x(i+1)-t(5))^2+(y(i+1)-t(6)))
                                                         ^{2})^{0.5};
                                  equation (3)=c(i+2)-t(1)*exp(-0.02*((x(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-t(2))^2+(y(i+2)-
                                                           (3))^2)^0.5)-t(4)*exp(-0.02*((x(i+2)-t(5))^2+(y(i+2)-t(6)))
                                                         ^2)^0.5);
                                  equation (4)=c(i+3)-t(1)*\exp(-0.02*((x(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(2))^2+(y(i+3)-t(
                                                          (3))^2)^0.5)-t(4)*exp(-0.02*((x(i+3)-t(5))^2+(y(i+3)-t(6)))
                                                         ^2)^0.5);
                                  equation (5)=c(i+4)-t(1)*exp(-0.02*((x(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-t(2))^2+(y(i+4)-
                                                           (3)^2)^0.5-t(4)*\exp(-0.02*((x(i+4)-t(5))^2+(y(i+4)-t(6)))^2)
                                                         ^2)^0.5);
                                  equation (6)=c(i+5)-t(1)*exp(-0.02*((x(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-t(2))^2+(y(i+5)-
                                                          (3))^2)^0.5)-t(4)*exp(-0.02*((x(i+5)-t(5))^2+(y(i+5)-t(6)))
                                                         ^2)^0.5);
end
8.4 模型三误差分析 error3.m
 %计算pollution3.m误差
 clear
 clc
x=[-10\ 10\ 0\ 0\ 0\ -5\ 5\ -5\ 5\ 0\ 0\ -10\ 10\ -10\ 10\ 5];
y=[0 \ 0 \ -10 \ 10 \ 0 \ 5 \ 5 \ -5 \ -5 \ 0 \ 0 \ -5 \ 5 \ 10 \ 10 \ -10 \ -10 \ 10];

c=[219.7 \ 220.6 \ 212.2 \ 229.7 \ 258.1 \ 239.7 \ 240.6 \ 226.8 \ 227.4 \ 241.8]
                         242.9 234.3 253.4 208.5 209.3 197.1 197.8 223.6];
for i=1:18
                                cc(i)=144.8*exp(-0.02*((x(i)-1)^2+(y(i)-2)^2)^0.5)+125.1*exp
                                                         (-0.02*((x(i)+1)^2+(y(i)-2)^2)^0.5);
                                wc(i)=abs((cc(i)-c(i)));
                                wwc(i)=wc(i)/c(i);
   xlswrite ('wc3.xlsx', double(wc));
   xlswrite ('wwc3.xlsx',double(wwc));
```