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# JAVASCRIPT 的方程式自動求解套件

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A PREPRINT

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## Abstract

我們使用爬山演算法，結合編譯器技術，創造了一個自動求的符號的解方程式套件 eq6.js，雖然並非所有方程式都能求得符號解，但是對《線性方程組、多項式與常係數微分方程式》而言，通常可以求得正確解答，而對其他更複雜的微分方程或偏微分方程，則無法保證能得到正確解答。

**Keywords** 方程式求解 · 符號微分 · 人工智慧

## 1 簡介

電腦通常採用數值方法求解方程式，但是數值方法有以下幾個缺陷：

1. 只能求出數值解，但沒有公式解，人類不容易理解。
2. 數值計算容易有偏差，特別是對連續微分這類的問題偏差會很大！

本套件使用一組方程式的 BNF 語法進行符號微分，並透過爬山演算法尋找方程式的參數，目標是尋找解公式。

## 2 求解範例

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### 2.1 Headings: second level

Optimization equation : 中文測試

$$\int_0^{\infty} f(x)dx \quad (1)$$

xxx

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\*Use footnote for providing further information about author (webpage, alternative address)—*not* for acknowledging funding agencies.

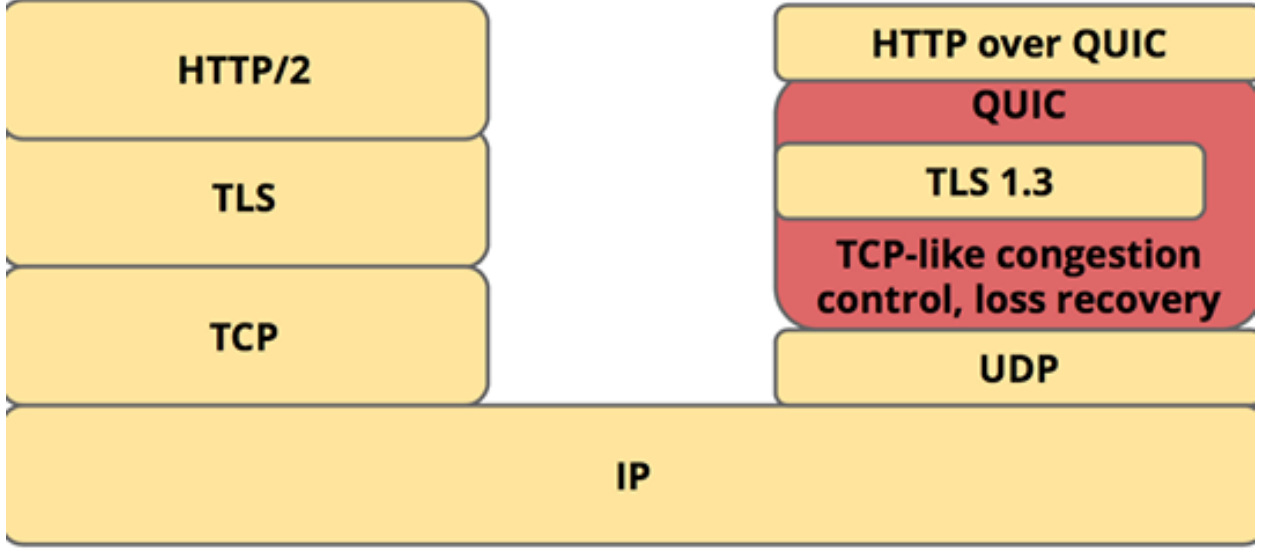


Figure 1: A boat.

$$\int_0^\infty f(x) dx \xi_{ij}(t) = P(x_t = i, x_{t+1} = j | y, v, w; \theta) = \frac{\alpha_i(t) a_{ij}^{w_t} \beta_j(t+1) b_j^{v_{t+1}}(y_{t+1})}{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_i(t) a_{ij}^{w_t} \beta_j(t+1) b_j^{v_{t+1}}(y_{t+1})} \quad (2)$$

### 2.1.1 Headings: third level

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## 3 Examples of citations, figures, tables, references

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The documentation for `natbib` may be found at



Figure 2: Sample figure caption.

Table 1: Sample table title

Part		
Name	Description	Size ( $\mu\text{m}$ )
Dendrite	Input terminal	$\sim 100$
Axon	Output terminal	$\sim 10$
Soma	Cell body	up to $10^6$

<http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/natbib/natnotes.pdf>

Of note is the command `\citet`, which produces citations appropriate for use in inline text. For example,

`\citet{hasselmo}` investigated\dots

produces

Hasselmo, et al. (1995) investigated...

<https://www.ctan.org/pkg/booktabs>

### 3.1 Figures

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### 3.2 Tables

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<sup>2</sup>Sample of the first footnote.

### 3.3 Lists

- Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet
- consectetur adipiscing elit.
- Aliquam dignissim blandit est, in dictum tortor gravida eget. In ac rutrum magna.

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