MATLAB实例: 非线性曲线拟合

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用最小二乘法拟合非线性曲线,给出两种方法:(1)指定非线性函数,(2)用傅里叶函数拟合曲线

1. MATLAB程序

 $f=X(1)./(r.^12)-X(2)./(r.^6)$;

```
clear
c1c
xdata=[0.1732:0.1775:0.1819:0.1862:0.1905:0.1949:0.1992:0.2035:0.2079:0.2122:0.2165:0.2208:0.2252:0.2295:0.2338:0.2384]:
ydata = [-3.41709; -4.90887; -6.09424; -6.95362; -7.63729; -8.12466; -8.37153; -8.55049; -8.61958; -8.65326; -8.60021; -8.52824; -8.43502; -8.32234; -8.20419; -8.04472];
%% 指定非线性函数拟合曲线
X0=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 1\end{bmatrix};
「parameter, resnorm]=lsqcurvefit(@fun, XO, xdata, vdata): %指定拟合曲线
A=parameter(1);
B=parameter(2):
fprintf('拟合曲线Lennard-Jones势函数的参数A为: %.8f, B为: %.8f', A, B);
fit v=fun(parameter, xdata):
figure(1)
plot (xdata, vdata, 'r.')
hold on
plot(xdata, fit v, 'b-')
xlabel('r/nm'):
vlabel('Fe-C Ec/eV');
x1im([0.17 0.24]):
legend('观测数据点','拟合曲线')
% legend('boxoff')
saveas(gcf, sprintf('Lennard-Jones. jpg'), 'bmp');
% print(gcf, '-dpng', 'Lennard-Jones.png');
%% 用傅里叶函数拟合曲线
figure(2)
[fit fourier, gof]=fit(xdata, ydata, 'Fourier2')
plot(fit fourier, xdata, ydata)
xlabel('r/nm'):
vlabel('Fe-C Ec/eV');
x1im([0, 17 \ 0, 24]):
saveas(gcf, sprintf('demo Fourier.jpg'), 'bmp');
% print(gcf, '-dpng', 'demo Fourier.png');
function f = fun(X, r)
```

2. 结果

```
拟合曲线Lennard-Jones势函数的参数A为: 0.00000003, B为: 0.00103726
fit_fourier =
    General model Fourier2:
    fit fourier(x) = a0 + a1*cos(x*w) + b1*sin(x*w) +
              a2*cos(2*x*w) + b2*sin(2*x*w)
    Coefficients (with 95% confidence bounds):
      a0 =
                 79. 74 (-155, 314. 5)
                 112.9 (-262.1, 487.9)
       a1 =
                 28. 32 (-187. 9, 244. 6)
      b1 =
      a2 =
                 24. 5 (-114. 9, 163. 9)
      b2 =
                13.99 (-75.89, 103.9)
       _{\mathrm{W}} =
                15.05 (3.19, 26.9)
gof =
  包含以下字段的 struct:
          sse: 0.0024
      rsquare: 0.9999
          dfe: 10
   adjrsquare: 0.9999
         rmse: 0.0154
```

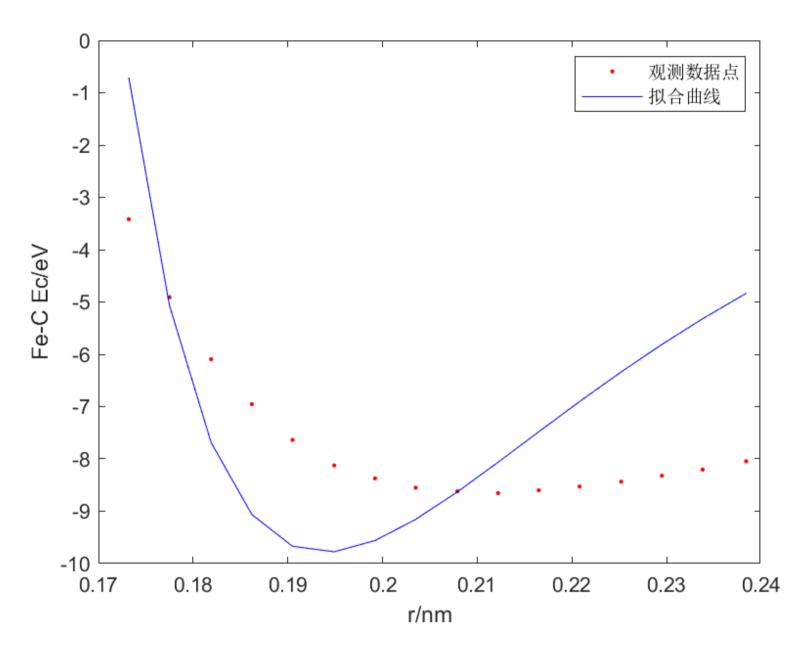


Fig 1. Lennard-Jones势函数拟合曲线

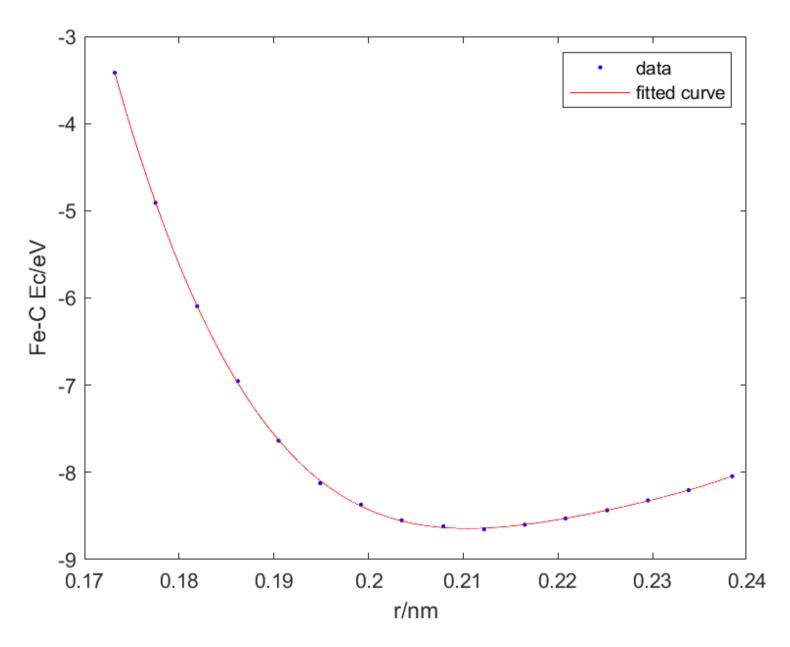


Fig 2. 傅里叶函数拟合曲线

3. Logistic曲线拟合

用MATLAB程序拟合Logistic函数:

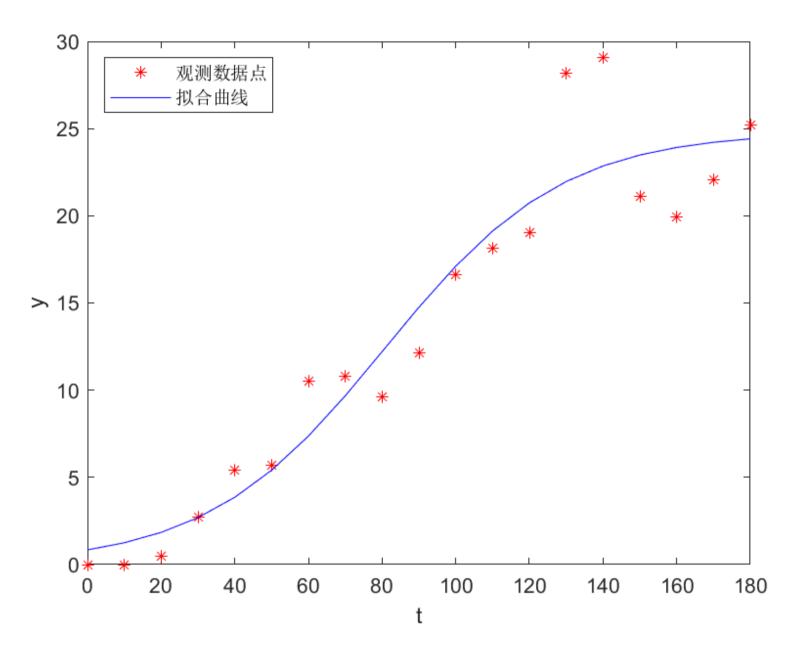
\$y=\frac{A}{1+Be^{-Ct}}\$

MATLAB程序:

```
clear
c1c
xdata=0:10:180:
ydata=[0 0 0.45 2.7 5.4 5.7 10.5 10.8 9.6 12.15 16.65 18.15 19.05 28.2 29.1 21.1 19.95 22.05 25.2];
%% 指定非线性函数拟合曲线
X0 = [100 \ 10 \ 0.2];
[parameter, resnorm]=lsqcurvefit(@fun, XO, xdata, ydata); %指定拟合曲线
A=parameter(1);
B=parameter(2);
C=parameter(3);
fprintf('拟合Logistic曲线的参数A为: %.8f, B为: %.8f, C为: %.8f', A, B, C);
fit y=fun(parameter, xdata);
figure(1)
plot(xdata, ydata, 'r*');
hold on
plot(xdata, fit_y, 'b-');
xlabel('t');
ylabel('y');
legend('观测数据点','拟合曲线', 'Location', 'northwest');
saveas(gcf, sprintf('Logistic曲线.jpg'), 'bmp');
%% Logistic函数
% y=A/(1+B*exp(-C*t))
function f = fun(X, t)
f=X(1)./(1+X(2).*exp(-X(3).*(t)));
end
```

结果:

拟合Logistic曲线的参数A为: 24.81239102, B为: 28.61794544, C为: 0.04152321



结果会受初始参数选取的影响。A是生长极限,初始取值时比y的最大值大一点。

注意:

多元非线性拟合请看: MATLAB实例: 多元函数拟合(线性与非线性) - 凯鲁嘎吉 - 博客园