

5.8 方程求解.

▷ [1-方程和方程组的解析解] (solve)

(1) 多项式合并 (syms)

```
syms x % 声明符号变量 x.
```

```
(x+3*x-5*x)*x/4 => 输出: ans = -x^2/4;
```

(2) 方程求解. (solve)

[方程1] $ax^2+bx+c=0$

```
syms a b c x
```

```
y = a*x^2 + b*x + c
```

```
solve(y,x) % y=0, 求解 x.
```

[方程2] $2x-x^2=e^{-x}$

```
syms x
```

```
y = 2*x - x^2 - exp(-x);
```

```
solve(y,x) % 超越方程无法求出解析解, 返回值为数值解.
```

* 多元方程的情形 (方程组): $\text{solve}(y_1, y_2, \dots, x, y)$ % 将其存在 res, 则可通过 $\text{res.x} / \text{res.y}$ 访问解.

▷ [2-方程和方程组的数值解] (fsolve)

[方程] $2x-x^2=e^{-x}$

```
f = @(x) 2*x - x^2 - exp(-x); % 匿名函数
```

```
fsolve(f, 0) % fsolve 求解.
```

* 方程组的情形:

```
x + by = 5
```

```
ax - y = x
```

% x = [x, y]

```
function y = funs(x, a, b)
```

```
y(1) = x(1) + b*x(2) - 5;
```

```
y(2) = a*x(1) - x(2) - x(1);
```

```
end
```

```
f = @(x) funs(x, a, b);  
fsolve(f, [0, 0]) 即可.
```

▷ [3- 常微分方程和常微分方程组的解析解] (dsolve)

[方程1] $y' = 2x$, 初值 $y(0) = 1$

```
{ sym s y(x)
  eqn = diff(y) == 2*x; %左式=右式
  cond = y(0) == 1; %初值等式
  dsolve(eqn, cond) }
```

$\Rightarrow ans = x^2 + 1.$

[方程2] $y'' = \mu(1-y^2)y' + y$, 初值 $y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0$. $\downarrow y'' = \mu y' + y$ (简化)

```
{ sym s y(x) mu % 声明符号变量 y(x) 和 mu(mu).
  eqn = diff(y, 2) == mu*diff(y) + y;
  cond1 = y(0) == 1;
  Dy = diff(y);
  cond2 = Dy(0) == 0;
  dsolve(eqn, cond1, cond2).
```

*方程组的情形: $res = (eqn1, eqn2, cond1, cond2).$

▷ [4- 常微分方程和常微分方程组的数值解.

[基本思想] 如 $y' = 2x$ 可转化为 $\frac{y[n] - y[n-1]}{\Delta x} = 2x \Rightarrow y[n] = y[n-1] + 2x\Delta x$, 迭代求解.

*必须提供初值才能求解!

solver { ode45 : 4-5阶 Runge-Kutta法.
ode23 : 2-3阶 Runge-Kutta法.
ode113 : Adams-Bashforth-Moulton PECE算法
ode15s : 后向差分.
ode23s : 修正的二阶 Rosenbrock公式.

[函数用法] ode45 (函数句柄, 积分区间, 初值).

MATLAB求解的标准形式: $M(x, y) * y' = F(x, y).$