



信阳师范学院
数学与统计学院
SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

第7章 MATLAB符号运算

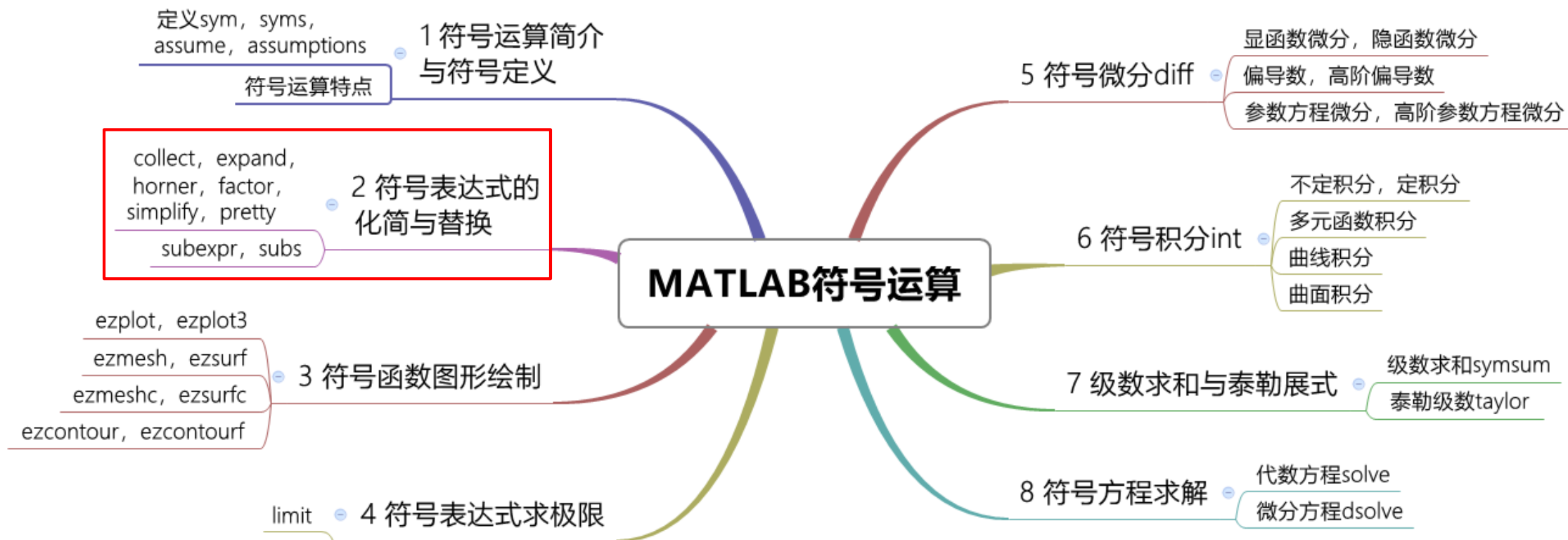


讲授人：牛言涛



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第7章 MATLAB符号运算思维导图



符号运算与数值运算的区别：数值计算的表达式、矩阵变量中**不允许有未定义**的自由变量，而符号计算**可以含有未定义的符号变量**。符号计算存放的是精确数据，耗存储空间，运行速度慢，但结果精度高；数值计算则是以一定精度来计算的，计算结果有误差，但是运行速度快。

符号表达式的化简与替换

- `collect`、`expand`、`horner`、`factor`、`simplify`和`pretty`函数分别实现符号表达式的化简。
- `subexpr` 和`subs`分别用来实现变量替换。

`collect`

用来合并同类项

`expand`

用于符号表达式的展开

`factor`

实现因式分解功能

`horner`

将函数转化为嵌套格式，降低运算的复杂度



`simplify`

实现表达式的化简

`pretty`

漂亮地打印符号表达式

`subexpr`

自动将表达式中重复出现的字符串用变量替换

`subs`

将符号表达式中的某些符号变量替换为指定的新的变量

1. collect函数

- collect: 函数用来合并同类项。
 - $R = \text{collect}(S)$: S 可以是数组, 数组的每个元素为符号表达式。该命令将 S 中的每个元素进行合并同类项。
 - $R = \text{collect}(S, v)$: 对指定的变量 v 进行合并, 如果不指定, 则默认对 x 进行合并, 或者由 symvar 函数返回的结果进行合并。
 - $\text{collect}(P, \text{expr})$: 收集符号表达式 expr 幂的 P 系数。如果 P 是向量或矩阵, 则 collect 对 P 按元素顺序执行操作。如果 expr 是向量, 则 collect 根据 expr 中的所有表达式查找系数。
- 例1: 对下列函数合并同类项

$$f_1 = (e^x + x)(x + 2)$$

$$f_2 = x^2 y + yx - x^2 - 2x$$

$$f_3 = a^2 xy + abx^2 + axy + x^2$$

$$f_4 = 2xi - 3yi$$

$$f_5 = x\pi(\pi - y) + x(\pi + i) + 3\pi y$$

1. collect函数

```
>> syms x
>> coeffs = collect((exp(x) + x)*(x + 2)) %未指定符号变量
coeffs =
    x^2 + (exp(x) + 2)*x + 2*exp(x)
>> symvar((exp(x) + x)*(x + 2), 1) %查找表达式中的符号变量
ans =
    x
%收集特定变量的幂系数
>> syms x y
>> coeffs_x = collect(x^2*y + y*x - x^2 - 2*x, x)
coeffs_x =
    (y - 1)*x^2 + (y - 2)*x
>> coeffs_y = collect(x^2*y + y*x - x^2 - 2*x, y)
coeffs_y =
    (x^2 + x)*y - x^2 - 2*x
```

```
>> syms a b
%指定对x、y收集
>> coeffs_xy = collect(a^2*x*y + a*b*x^2 + a*x*y +
    x^2, [x y])
coeffs_xy =
    (a*b + 1)*x^2 + (a^2 + a)*x*y
%根据i和pi收集系数
>> coeffs_i = collect(2*x*i - 3*i*y, i)
coeffs_i =
    (2*x - 3*y)*1i
>> coeffs_pi = collect(x*pi*(pi - y) + x*(pi + i) + 3*pi*y,
    pi)
coeffs_pi =
    x*pi^2 + (x + 3*y - x*y)*pi + x*1i
```

1. collect函数

%符号表达式和函数的系数集合

```
>> syms x y
>> fh = expand(sin(x + 3*y));
coeffs_cosy = collect(fh, cos(y))
coeffs_cosy =
    (4*sin(x))*cos(y)^3 + (4*cos(x)*sin(y))*cos(y)^2 + (-
3*sin(x))*cos(y) - cos(x)*sin(y)
>> coeffs_sinxsiny = collect(fh, [sin(x) sin(y)])
coeffs_sinxsiny =
    (4*cos(y)^3 - 3*cos(y))*sin(x) + (4*cos(x)*cos(y)^2 -
cos(x))*sin(y)
>> syms y(x)
>> fh2 = y^2*x + y*x^2 + y*sin(x) + x*y;
>> coeffs_y = collect(fh2, y)
coeffs_y(x) =
    x*y(x)^2 + (x + sin(x) + x^2)*y(x)
```

%为矩阵的每个元素收集系数

```
>> syms x y
>> A = collect([(x + 1)*(y + 1), x^2 + x*(x - y); 2*x*y - x, x*y +
x/y], x)
A =
    [(y + 1)*x + y + 1, 2*x^2 - y*x]
    [(2*y - 1)*x, (y + 1/y)*x]
```

%收集函数调用的系数

```
>> syms a b c d e f x
>> F = a*sin(2*x) + b*sin(2*x) + c*cos(x) + d*cos(x) + e*sin(3*x)
+f*sin(3*x);
>> collect(F, 'sin')
ans =
    (a + b)*sin(2*x) + (e + f)*sin(3*x) + c*cos(x) + d*cos(x)
>> collect(F, {'sin' 'cos'})
ans =
    (c + d)*cos(x) + (a + b)*sin(2*x) + (e + f)*sin(3*x)
```

2. expand函数

- **expand函数**：用于符号表达式的展开。其操作对象可以是多种类型，如多项式、三角函数、指数函数等。

- 例2：求下列函数展开式

(1) $f_1(x, y) = (x + y)^3$

(2) $f_2(x, y) = \sin(x + y)$

(3) $f_3(x, y) = e^{x+y}$

(4) $f_4(x) = (\sin 3x - 1)^2$

(5) $f_5 = \ln\left(\frac{ab}{c}\right)^2$

```
>> syms x y;
```

```
>> f1 = (x+y)^3;
```

```
>> f1_exd = expand(f1)
```

```
f1_exd =
```

```
x^3 + 3*x^2*y + 3*x*y^2 + y^3
```

```
>> f2_exd = expand(sin(x+y))
```

```
f2_exd =
```

```
cos(x)*sin(y) + cos(y)*sin(x)
```

```
>> f3_exd = expand(exp(x+y))
```

```
f3_exd =
```

```
exp(x)*exp(y)
```

2. expand函数

```
>> syms x
```

```
>> sf = (sin(3*x) - 1)^2;
```

```
>> fep = expand(sf)
```

```
fep =
```

```
2*sin(x) + sin(x)^2 - 8*cos(x)^2*sin(x) -
```

```
8*cos(x)^2*sin(x)^2 + 16*cos(x)^4*sin(x)^2 + 1
```

%通过将"ArithmeticOnly"设置为true, 抑制函数 (如
sin(3*x)) 的扩展。

```
>> fep2 = expand(sf, 'ArithmeticOnly', true)
```

```
fep2 =
```

```
sin(3*x)^2 - 2*sin(3*x) + 1
```

```
>> syms a b c
```

```
>> fl = log((a*b/c)^2);
```

```
>> flg = expand(fl)
```

```
ans =
```

```
log((a^2*b^2)/c^2)
```

%通过将"IgnoreAnalyticConstraints"设置为true, 应用
标识来简化对数的输入。

```
>> flg2 = expand(fl, 'IgnoreAnalyticConstraints', true)
```

```
flg2 =
```

```
2*log(a) + 2*log(b) - 2*log(c)
```


3. horner函数

- **horner(p)函数**：将函数转化为嵌套格式。嵌套格式在多项式求值中可以降低计算时间复杂度。
- horner(p,var)该格式目标版本2016b不支持。

```
>> syms x y;  
>> fun = expand((x-2)^3)  
fun =  
    x^3 - 6*x^2 + 12*x - 8
```

```
>> funh = horner(fun)
```

```
funh =  
    x*(x*(x - 6) + 12) - 8
```

```
>> fun1 = x^3+3*x+1;
```

```
>> fun2 = 3*y^2+4*y+7;
```

```
>> horfun = horner([fun1,fun2])
```

```
horfun =  
    [ x*(x^2 + 3) + 1, y*(3*y + 4) + 7]
```

因式乘积的形式

$$f(x) = (x^2 + x + 1)(x^3 + 1)$$

```
>> fx = (x^2+x+1)*(x^3+1);
```

```
>> fxh = horner(fx)
```

```
fxh =
```

$$x*(x*(x*(x*(x + 1) + 1) + 1) + 1) + 1$$

4. factor函数

- factor函数：实现因式分解功能，如果输入的参数为正整数，则返回此数的素数因子。

```
>> F = factor(823429252)
F =
      2      2      59      283     12329
```

%大数字用单引号括起来转化为符号数值

```
>> F = factor(sym('82342925225632328'))
```

```
F =
[ 2, 2, 2, 251, 401, 18311, 5584781]
```

```
>> F = factor(sym(-92465)) %负数
```

```
F =
[ -1, 5, 18493]
```

```
>> F = factor(sym(112/81)) %分数形式
```

```
F =
[ 2, 2, 2, 2, 7, 1/3, 1/3, 1/3, 1/3]
```

```
>> sym x;
```

```
>> fun = 4*x^3+x^4+8*x+5*x^2+6;
```

```
>> hfun = factor(fun)
```

```
hfun =
[ x + 3, x + 1, x^2 + 2]
```

```
>> syms a b c d
```

```
>> y = -a*b^5*c*d*(a^2 - 1)*(a*d - b*c);
```

```
>> F = factor(y,[b c])
```

```
F =
[ -a*d*(a - 1)*(a + 1), b, b, b, b, b, c, a*d - b*c]
```

4. factor函数

使用FactorMode参数选择特定的分解模式。在不指定因子分解模式的情况下对表达式进行因子分解。默认情况下，factor对有理数使用因子分解。在这种模式下，因子保持有理数的精确符号形式。

```
>> syms x
```

```
>> factor(x^3 + 2, x)
```

```
ans =
```

```
x^3 + 2
```

```
>> factor(x^3 + 2, x, 'FactorMode', 'real')
```

```
ans =
```

```
[ x + 1.2599210498948731647672106072782, x^2 - 1.2599210498948731647672106072782*x + 1.5874010519681994747517056392723]
```

```
>> factor(x^3 + 2, x, 'FactorMode', 'complex')
```

```
ans =
```

```
[ x + 1.2599210498948731647672106072782, x - 0.62996052494743658238360530363911 + 1.0911236359717214035600726141898i, x -  
0.62996052494743658238360530363911 - 1.0911236359717214035600726141898i]
```

```
>> factor(x^3 + 2, x, 'FactorMode', 'full') %2016b版本不支持
```

5. simplify函数

- simplify函数：实现表达式的化简，化简所选用的方法为Maple中的化简方法。

- 例3：化简如下函数

(1) $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$;

(2) $e^{c \ln \sqrt{a+b}}$;

(3) $\frac{x^2 + 5x + 6}{x + 2}$;

(4) $\sqrt{16}$.

```
>> syms x c a b;
```

```
>> s1 = simplify(sin(x)^2 + cos(x)^2)
```

```
s1 =
```

```
1
```

```
>> s2 = simplify(exp(c*log(sqrt(a+b))))
```

```
s2 =
```

```
(a + b)^(c/2)
```

```
>> s3 = simplify([(x^2+5*x+6)/(x+2),sqrt(16)])
```

```
s3 =
```

```
[ x + 3, 4]
```

6. 符号表达式的替换

subexpr: 该函数自动将表达式中重复出现的字符串用变量替换。

- $[Y, \text{SIGMA}] = \text{subexpr}(X, \text{SIGMA})$: 制定用符号变量SIGMA来代替符号表达式中重复出现的字符串。
- $[Y, \text{SIGMA}] = \text{subexpr}(\text{sol}, 'beta')$: 指定所用符号

subs: 表示将符号表达式中的某些符号变量替换为指定的新的变量

- $R = \text{subs}(S)$, $R = \text{subs}(S, \text{new})$: 直接替换, 变量为symvar识别的符号变量
- $R = \text{subs}(S, \text{old}, \text{new})$: 用新的符号变量new替换S中的变量, 被替换的变量由old指定。

6. 符号表达式的替换——subexpr函数

```
>> syms x a
```

```
>> sol=solve(x^3+a*x+1,x,'MaxDegree',3)
```

```
>> r = subexpr(sol)
```

```
sigma =
```

```
(a^3/27 + 1/4)^(1/2) - 1/2
```

```
r =
```

```
sigma^(1/3) - a/(3*sigma^(1/3))
```

```
a/(6*sigma^(1/3)) - (3^(1/2)*(a/(3*sigma^(1/3)) +  
sigma^(1/3))*1i)/2 - sigma^(1/3)/2
```

```
(3^(1/2)*(a/(3*sigma^(1/3)) + sigma^(1/3))*1i)/2 +  
a/(6*sigma^(1/3)) - sigma^(1/3)/2
```

```
>> pretty(r) %pretty 漂亮地打印符号表达式（看起来是有分子分母的  
格式）
```

```
>> syms a b c x
```

```
>> solutions = solve(a*x^2 + b*x + c == 0, x)
```

```
solutions =
```

```
-(b + (b^2 - 4*a*c)^(1/2))/(2*a)
```

```
-(b - (b^2 - 4*a*c)^(1/2))/(2*a)
```

```
>> syms s
```

```
>> [abbrSolutions,s] = subexpr(solutions,s)
```

```
abbrSolutions =
```

```
-(b + s)/(2*a)
```

```
-(b - s)/(2*a)
```

```
s =
```

```
(b^2 - 4*a*c)^(1/2)
```

6. 符号表达式的替换——subs函数

%替换上一题解中的a

```
>> sola = subs(sol,a,1)
```

```
>> solv = vpa(sola,15)
```

solv =

-0.682327803828019

0.34116390191401 - 1.16154139999725i

0.34116390191401 + 1.16154139999725i

%指定替换为数值矩阵

```
>> syms a t
```

```
>> SA = subs(exp(a*t) + 1, a, -magic(3))
```

SA =

[exp(-8*t) + 1, exp(-t) + 1, exp(-6*t) + 1]

[exp(-3*t) + 1, exp(-5*t) + 1, exp(-7*t) + 1]

[exp(-4*t) + 1, exp(-9*t) + 1, exp(-2*t) + 1]

```
>> syms x y a b
```

```
>> fh = a*b*x*y;
```

%指定替换为函数

```
>> fh1 = subs(subs(fh,x,sin(x)),y,exp(y))
```

fh1 =

a*b*exp(y)*sin(x)

%嵌套替换为对应数值

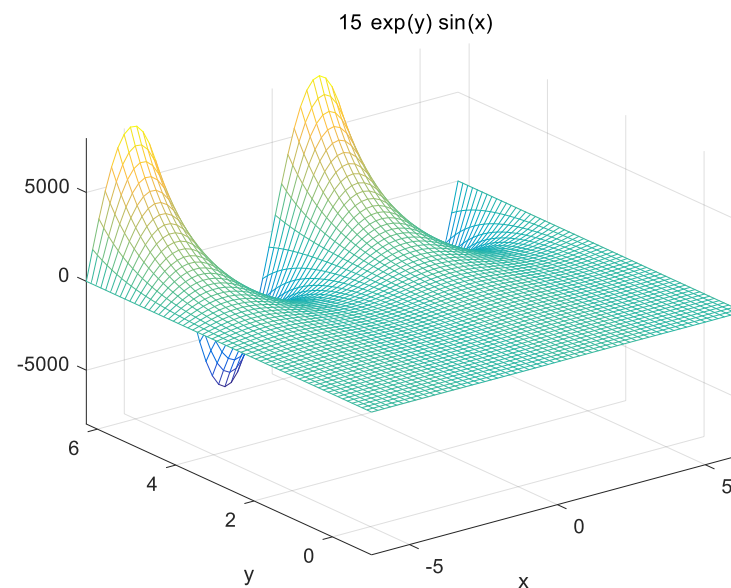
```
>> fh2 = subs(subs(fh1,a,5),b,3)
```

fh2 =

15*exp(y)*sin(x)

%绘制二维曲面图

```
>> ezmesh(fh2)
```





感谢聆听
