# 数学建模算法与实践

微分方程数值解应用案例3 多层高温作业专业服装设计问题

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## 2018年A题 高温作业专用服装设计

在高温环境下工作时,人们需要穿着专用服装以避免灼伤。专用服装通常由三层织物材料构成,记为I、II、III层,其中I层与外界环境接触,III层与皮肤之间还存在空隙,将此空隙记为IV层。

为设计专用服装,将体内温度控制在37℃的假人放置在实验室的高温环境中,测量假人皮肤外侧的温度。为了降低研发成本、缩短研发周期,请你们利用数学模型来确定假人皮肤外侧的温度变化情况,并解决以下问题:

| 附件1. 专用服装材料的参数值 |            |               |                             |           |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 分层              | 密度         | 比热            | 热传导率                        | 厚度        |
|                 | $(kg/m^3)$ | (J/(kg • °C)) | $(W/(m \cdot {}^{\circ}C))$ | (mm)      |
| I层              | 300        | 1377          | 0.082                       | 0.6       |
| II层             | 862        | 2100          | 0. 37                       | 0.6-25    |
| III层            | 74. 2      | 1726          | 0.045                       | 3. 6      |
| IV层             | 1. 18      | 1005          | 0. 028                      | 0. 6-6. 4 |

□(1)专用服装材料的某些参数值由附件1给出,对环境 温度为75℃、II层厚度为6 mm、IV层厚度为5 mm、工作 时间为90分钟的情形开展实验,测量得到假人皮肤外侧 的温度(见附件2)。建立数学模型,计算温度分布, 并生成温度分布的Excel文件(文件名为problem1.xlsx)。 □(2) 当环境温度为65°C、IV层的厚度为5.5 mm时,确 定II层的最优厚度,确保工作60分钟时,假人皮肤外侧 温度不超过47°C, 且超过44°C的时间不超过5分钟。 □(3) 当环境温度为80 时,确定II层和IV层的最优厚度, 确保工作30分钟时, 假人皮肤外侧温度不超过47°C, 且

超过44°C的时间不超过5分钟。

# 2018年A题 高温作业专用服装设计

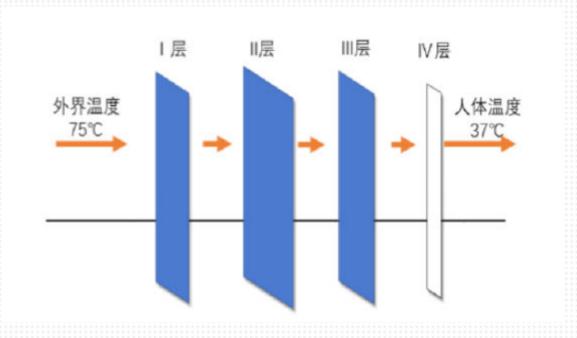
| 1  | 附件2. 假人皮肤外侧的测量温度 |        |  |
|----|------------------|--------|--|
| 2  | 时间 (s)           | 温度 (℃) |  |
| 3  | 0                | 37. 00 |  |
| 4  | 1                | 37. 00 |  |
| 5  | 2                | 37. 00 |  |
| 6  | 3                | 37. 00 |  |
| 7  | 4                | 37. 00 |  |
| 8  | 5                | 37. 00 |  |
| 9  | 6                | 37. 00 |  |
| 10 | 7                | 37. 00 |  |
| 11 | 8                | 37. 00 |  |
| 12 | 9                | 37. 00 |  |
| 13 | 10               | 37. 00 |  |
| 14 | 11               | 37. 00 |  |
| 15 | 12               | 37. 00 |  |
| 16 | 13               | 37. 00 |  |
| 17 | 14               | 37. 00 |  |
| 18 | 15               | 37. 00 |  |
| 19 | 16               | 37. 01 |  |
| 20 | 17               | 37. 01 |  |

| 5384 | 48. 08   |
|------|--|
| 5385 | 48. 08   |
| 5386 | 48. 08   |
| 5387 | 48. 08   |
| 5388 | 48. 08   |
| 5389 | 48. 08   |
| 5390 | 48. 08   |
| 5391 | 48. 08   |
| 5392 | 48. 08   |
| 5393 | 48. 08   |
| 5394 | 48. 08   |
| 5395 | 48. 08   |
| 5396 | 48. 08   |
| 5397 | 48. 08   |
| 5398 | 48. 08   |
| 5399 | 48. 08   |
| 5400 | 48.08  |
|      | 5385<br>5386<br>5387<br>5388<br>5389<br>5390<br>5391<br>5392<br>5393<br>5394<br>5395<br>5395<br>5396<br>5397<br>5398<br>5399 |

## 模型准备:模型简化和假设

- □假设: 只考虑热传导,不考虑热辐射、热对流等对热传递过程的影响
- □不考虑组织内部水分对热传递的影响
- □简化: 不考虑纵向的热温度分布差异, 抽象为一维热

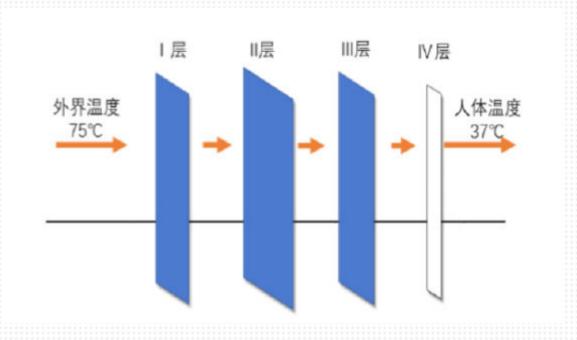
传导问题



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传导问题

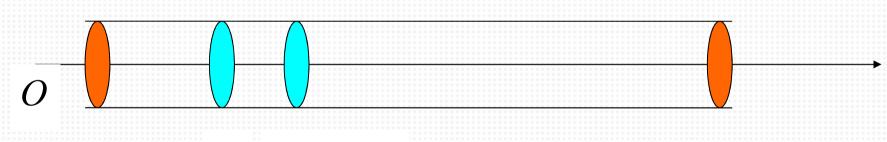


## 模型建立: 热传导方程

- □热传导: 物体内各点的温度不同,则热量将从高温点流向低温点
- □假设:
- □1. 物体内部没有热源
- □2. 物体热传导率 λ 为常数(各向同性)
- □3. 物体密度  $\rho$ 和比热c (单位质量物体升高单位温度所需热量) 为常数

- □考察一根均匀细杆内热量传播的过程
- $\bigcup \partial u(x,t)$  表示细杆在x 点位置和时刻 t时的温度

面积A



$$x \quad x + \Delta x$$

- □引起温度变化所吸收的热量△Q=流入的热量△Q′
- □在时间 $\Delta t$ 内微元段  $[x, x + \Delta x]$  的温度升高为

$$\triangle u = u(x, t + \triangle t) - u(x, t) = u_t \triangle t$$

□温度升高所需要的热量为

$$\Delta Q = c(\rho A \triangle x)(\triangle u) = c\rho A u_t \triangle x \triangle t$$
面积A
$$x \quad x + \Delta x$$

- □热传导Fourier实验定律:单位时间通过单位面积所传
- 递的热量与温度差(温度梯度)成正比
- $\Box x$ 处流入的热量:

$$\triangle Q_1 = -\lambda u_x(x, t) A \triangle t$$

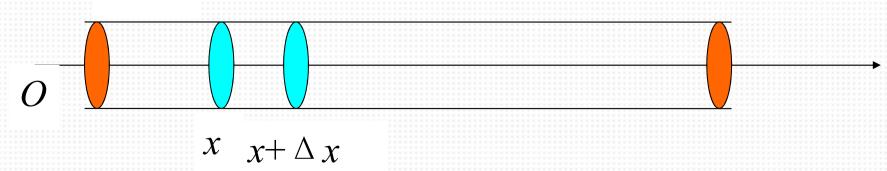
 $\Box x + \triangle x$  流出的热量:

$$\triangle Q_2 = -\lambda u_x(x + \triangle x, t) A \triangle t$$

□留在微元段  $[x, x + \triangle x]$  内的热量:

$$\triangle Q = \triangle Q_1 - \triangle Q_2$$

面积A



□留在微元段  $[x,x+\triangle x]$  内的热量:

$$\triangle Q = \triangle Q_1 - \triangle Q_2$$

$$= \lambda A \left[ u_x(x + \triangle x) - u_x(x, t) \right] \triangle t$$
  
=  $\lambda A u_{xx}(x, t) \triangle x \triangle t$ 

□结合温度升高所需要的热量:

$$\triangle Q = c(\rho A \triangle x)(\triangle u) = c\rho A u_t \triangle x \triangle t$$

□则有热传导方程

$$\lambda u_{xx}(x,t) = c\rho u_t \Longrightarrow$$

可热传导方程 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial u_{xx}(x,t) = c\rho u_t} \Longrightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\lambda}{c\rho} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \triangleq a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

□热扩散率k:

$$k = \frac{\lambda}{c\rho} = a^2$$

### 多层服装第一层

□第一层:

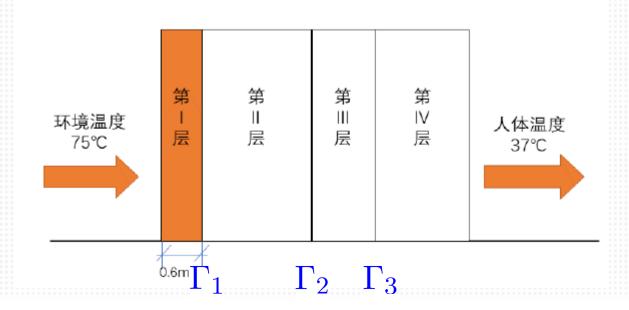
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a_1^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

□入流第三类边界条件:

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = \sigma_1(u - 75)$$

□第一层和第二层的耦合: 
$$k_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{\Gamma_1^-} = k_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}_{\Gamma_1^+}$$

**□**初始条件:  $u(x,0) = u_0, x \in (0,x_1)$ 



### 多层系统: 热传导方程组

□多层服装构成一个系统,构成热传导方程组,中间层处为耦合条件,边界处为第3类边界

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a_n^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, x \in \Omega_n, n = 1, 2, 3, 4, \\ k_n \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{\Gamma_n^-} = k_{n+1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}_{\Gamma_n^+}, n = 1, 2, 3 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = \sigma_1(u - 75), \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=L} = \sigma_2(37 - u) \\ u(x, 0) = u_0, x \in (0, L) \end{cases}$$

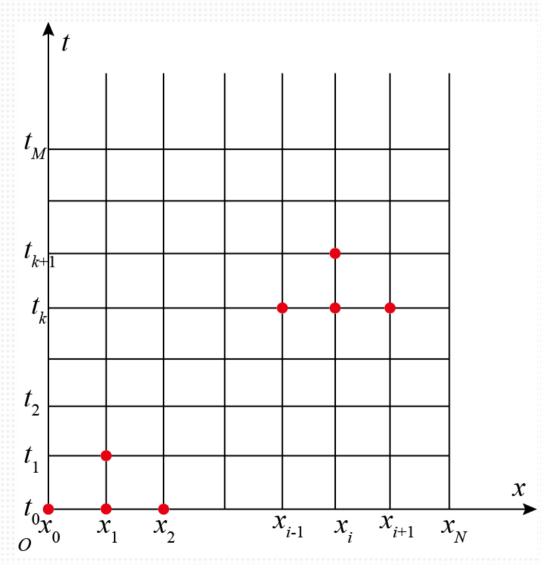
# 离散差分法求解

□下面对主方程、耦合条件、边界条件分别离散进行数

值求解

$$u_i^k = u(x_i, t_k)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{(x_i, t_k)} = a_n^2 \left. \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right|_{(x_i, t_k)}$$



## 热传导方程组离散

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{(x_i, t_k)} = a_n^2 \left. \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right|_{(x_i, t_k)}$$

$$\frac{u(x_i, t_{k+1}) - u(x_i, t_k)}{t_{k+1} - t_k} \approx a_n^2 \frac{u(x_{i+1}, t_k) - 2u(x_i, t_k) + u(x_{i-1}, t_k)}{\triangle x_n^2}$$

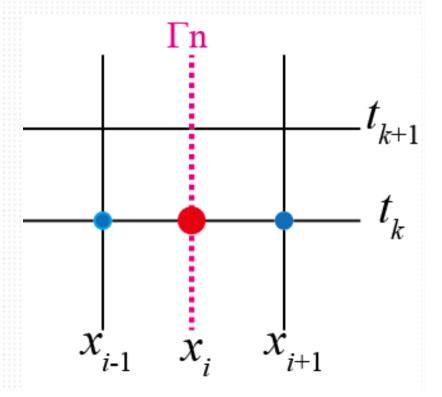
$$\frac{u_i^{k+1} - u_i^k}{\triangle t} = a_n^2 \frac{u_{i+1}^k - 2u_i^k + u_{i-1}^k}{\triangle x_n^2}$$

$$u_i^{k+1} = u_i^k + a_n^2 \frac{\triangle t}{\triangle x_n^2} (u_{i+1}^k - 2u_i^k + u_{i-1}^k)$$

$$t_k$$

## 耦合条件离散

$$\left. k_n \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{\Gamma_n^-} = k_{n+1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{\Gamma_n^+}} \Longrightarrow \left| k_n \frac{u_i^k - u_{i-1}^k}{\triangle x_n} = k_{n+1} \frac{u_{i+1}^k - u_i^k}{\triangle x_{n+1}} \right|$$

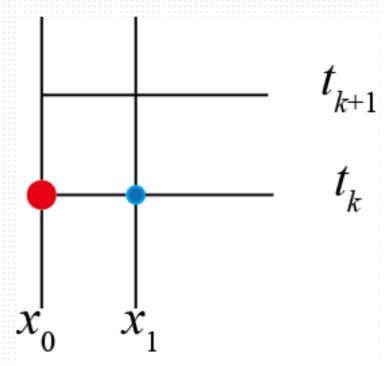


## 第三类边界条件离散

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = \sigma_1(u - 75) \Longrightarrow$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = \sigma_1(u - 75) \Longrightarrow \qquad \left| \frac{u_1^k - u_0^k}{\triangle x_1} \right| = \sigma_1(u_0^k - 75)$$

$$u_0^k = \frac{u_1^k + \sigma_1 \triangle x_1 \times 75}{1 + \sigma_1 \triangle x_1}$$

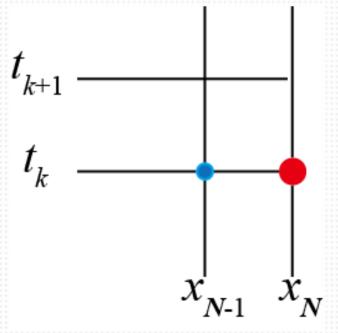


## 第三类边界条件离散

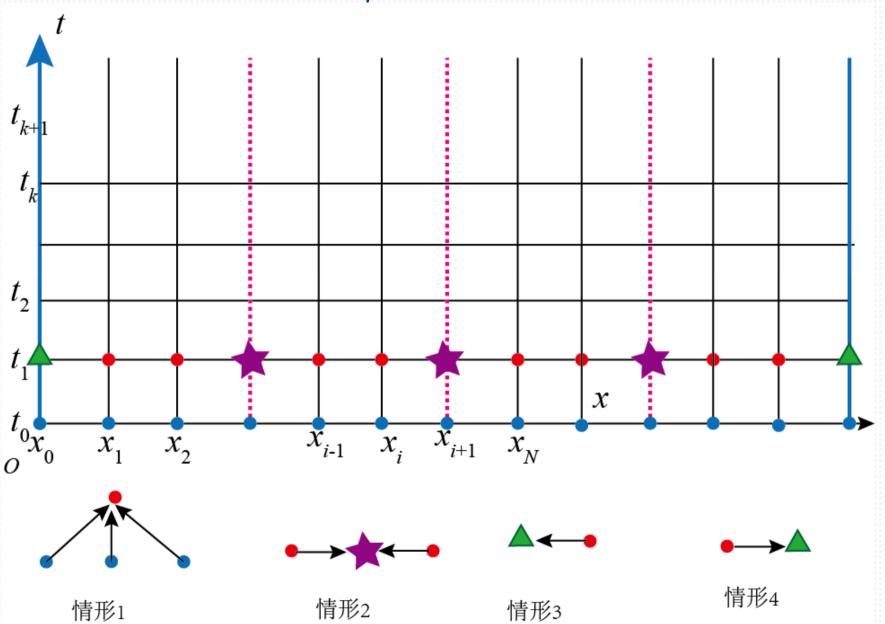
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=L} = \sigma_2(37 - u) \Longrightarrow$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=L} = \sigma_2(37 - u) \Longrightarrow \left[ \frac{u_N^k - u_{N-1}^k}{\triangle x_4} = \sigma_2(37 - u_N^k) \right]$$

$$u_N^k = \frac{u_{N-1}^k + \sigma_2 \triangle x_4 \times 37}{1 + \sigma_2 \triangle x_4}$$



## 耦合系统求解过程示意图



#### 研究思路整理

- □研究思路:模型已经建立和离散,再回看问题,哪些是已知的,哪些是未知的,问题的研究思路是什么?
- □□和未知:根据附件1给定的参数,物体热传导率  $\lambda$  为常数(各向同性),物体密度  $\rho$ 和比热c为常数,则热扩散率  $k = \frac{\lambda}{c\rho} = a^2$  为已知。目前只剩下第三类边界条件的参数  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2$  未知,利用附件2给出的数据来最小二乘拟合出最优参数  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2$ ,一旦识别这两个参数,整个系统只要给定服装所处的环境温度和体表问题的要求,就能设计给定要求的高温专业服装了

```
function Cumcm2018A1(lambda1, lambda2)
         data=[300
                     1377
                             0.082
                     2100 0.37
              862
              74. 2 1726 0. 045
 4
5
              1. 18 1005 0. 028];
         density=data(:,1);
         specific_heat=data(:, 2);
         conductivity=data(:, 3);
         coefficient=conductivity./density./specific_heat;
         A1=coefficient(1);
10
         A2=coefficient(2):
11 -
         A3=coefficient(3);
12
         A4=coefficient(4);
13
         width1=0.6/1000; %unit:米, m
14 -
15 -
        width2=6/1000:
        width3=3.6/1000;
16 -
        width4=5.0/1000;
17 -
         num1=5:
18 -
19 -
         num2=10;
20
         num3=10:
         num4=15;
```

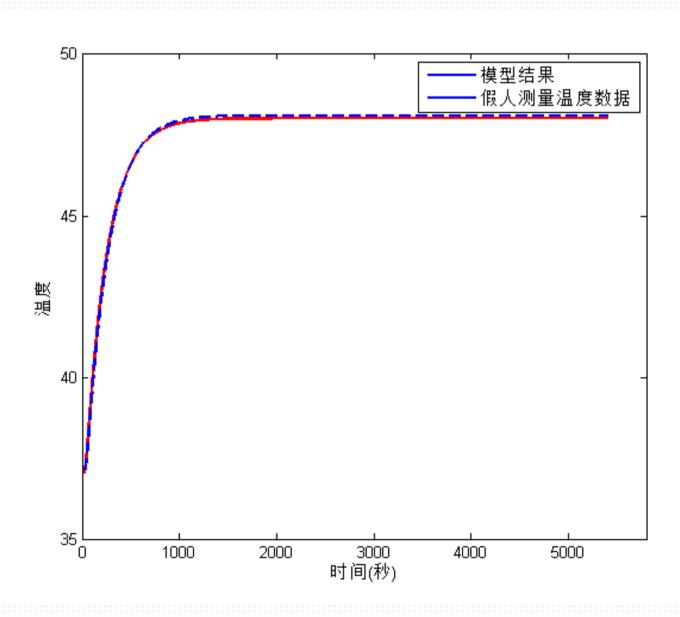
```
23 -
        delta_x1=width1/num1;
        delta_x2=width2/num2;
24 -
        delta_x3=width3/num3;
25
        delta_x4=width4/num4;
26
        outer temperature=75;%外空间温度
27 -
        inner temperature=37;%内空间温度
28
        initial_temperature=37;%各层内部空间初始温度
29 -
30
        T=5400;%总时间90分钟,5400秒
31 -
32 -
        dt=0.002
        M=T/dt+1;%总的时间层数量
33 -
        N=num1+num2+num3+num4;%总的空间点数量
34 -
35
        position=[0 (1:num1)*delta_x1 width1+(1:num2)*delta_x2 ...
36 -
            width1+width2+(1:num3)*delta_x3 width1+width2+width3+...
37
            (1:num4)*delta x4]*1000:
38
```

```
Temperature=zeros(T, N+1):
39 -
         Temperature (1, 2:N) = ones (1, N-1) * initial temperature:%初始条件
40 -
         Temperature (1,1)= (Temperature (1, 2) +outer temperature*lambda1*delta x1)...
41 -
              /(1+lambdal*delta_x1); %outer boundary
42
         Temperature (1 N+1) = (Temperature (1, end-1) + inner_temperature *lambda2*delta_x4)...
43 -
              /(1+lambda2*delta x4):%inner boundary
44
45 -
         Temperature0=Temperature(1,:):
         Temperature1=zeros(1, N+1):
46 -
         k=1 ·
         time=[0]:
48
        for i=2:M %时间推进
49 -
50 -
             for j=2:num1
                  Temperature1(j)=Temperature0(j)+dt*A1/delta x1^2*...
51 -
                       (Temperature 0 (j-1)-2*Temperature 0 (j) + Temperature 0 (j+1)):
52
53 -
              end
              Temperature 1(1) \neq (\text{Temperature } 1(2) + \text{outer temperature} * \dots)
54 -
                  lambdal*delta x1)/(1+lambdal*delta x1);
55
56 -
              for j=num1+2:num1+num2
                  Temperature1(j)=Temperature0(j)+dt*A2/delta x2^2*...
57 -
                       (Temperature 0 (j-1)-2*Temperature 0 (j) + Temperature 0 (j+1));
58
59 -
              end
              Temperature1 (num1+1) = (conductivity(1)*Temperature1 (num1)/...
60 -
                  delta_x1+conductivity(2)*Temperature1(num1+2)/delta_x2)/...
61
                  (conductivity(1)/delta x1+conductivity(2)/delta x2);
62
```

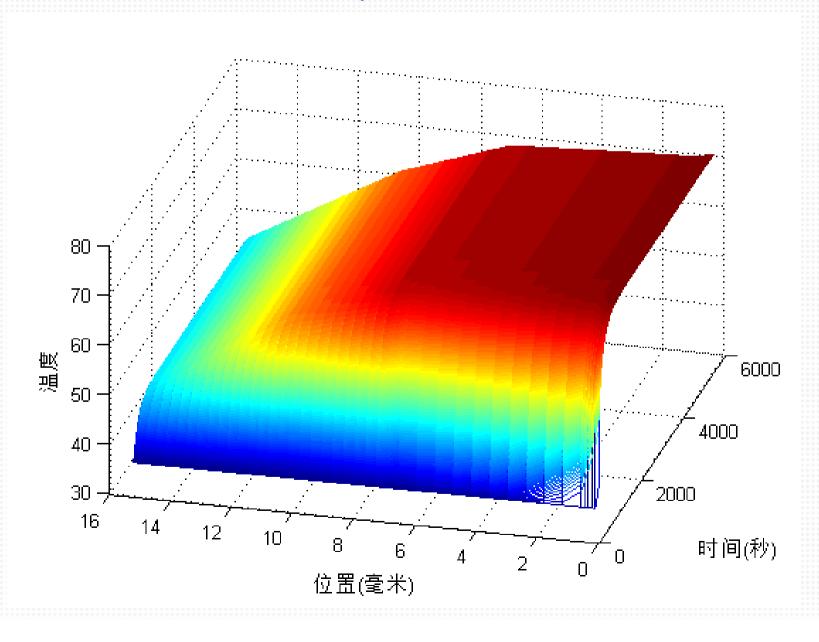
```
63
64 -
             for i=num1+num2+2:num1+num2+num3
                  Temperature1(j) + Temperature0(j) + dt * A3/delta_x3^2 * . . .
65 -
                      (TemperatureO(j-1)-2*TemperatureO(j)+TemperatureO(j+1)
66
67 -
             end
             Temperature1 (num1+num2+1) = (conductivity(2)*Temperature (num1+num2)
68 -
                  delta x2+conductivity(3)*Temperature1 (num1+num2+2)/delta x3)/...
69
                  (conductivity(2)/delta x2+conductivity(3)/delta x3):
70
71
72 -
             for j=num1+num2+num3+2:num1+num2+num3+num4
                 Temperature1(j)=Temperature0(j)+dt*A4/delta x4^2*...
73 -
                      (Temperature 0 (j-1)-2*Temperature 0 (j)+Temperature 0 (j+1));
74
75 -
             end
             Temperature1 (num1+num2+num3+1) = (conductivity(3)*Temperature1 (num1+num2+num3)/...
76 -
                  delta x3+conductivity(4)*Temperature1(num1+num2+num3+2)/delta x4)/...
77
78
                  (conductivity(3)/delta x3+conductivity(4)/delta x4);
79
             Temperature1 (num1+num2+num3+num4+1) = (Temperature1 (num1+num2+num3+num4) + ...
80 -
                  inner temperature*lambda2*delta x4)/(1+lambda2*delta x4);
81
             Temperature0=Temperature1:
82 -
```

```
if rem(i, round(1/dt)) == 0
                  time=[time:i*dt]:
 84 -
 85 -
                  k=k+1:
                  Temperature(k,:)=Temperature1;
 86
 87 -
              end
 88 -
         end
          save result1 Temperature time position
 89 -
 90
         figure(1)
 91 -
 92 -
          [POSITION, Time] = meshgrid (position, time):
         mesh (Time, POSITION, Temperature)
 93 -
         xlabel('时间(秒)')
 94 -
        vlabel('位置(毫米)')
 95 -
         xlswrite('problem.xlsw',data)
 96 -
         zlabel('温度')
 97 -
         figure(2)
 98 -
         plot(time, Temperature(:, end), 'r', 'Linewidth', 2)
99 -
         load x %附件1的假人体表测量温度数据
100 -
101 -
         load v
102 -
         hold on
         plot(x, y, 'b--', 'Linewidth', 2)
103 -
         xlabel('时间(秒)')
104 -
        ylabel('温度')
105 -
         legend('模型结果','假人测量温度数据')
106 -
         axis([0 5800 35 50])
107 -
```

# 模型参数拟合效果



# 温度时空分布



### 热传导方程组离散方法2:隐格式

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{(x_i, t_k)} = a_n^2 \left. \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right|_{(x_i, t_k)}$$

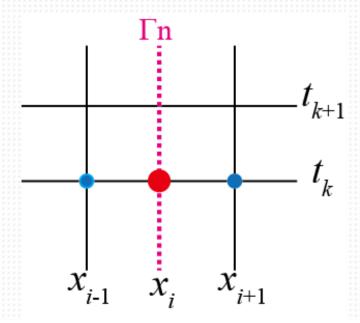
$$\frac{u(x_i, t_k) - u(x_i, t_{k-1})}{t_{k+1} - t_k} \approx a_n^2 \frac{u(x_{i+1}, t_k) - 2u(x_i, t_k) + u(x_{i-1}, t_k)}{\triangle x_n^2}$$

$$\frac{u_i^k - u_i^{k-1}}{\triangle t} = a_n^2 \frac{u_{i+1}^k - 2u_i^k + u_{i-1}^k}{\triangle x_n^2}$$

## 耦合条件离散:隐格式

$$\left. k_n \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{\Gamma_n^-} = k_{n+1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{\Gamma_n^+}} \Longrightarrow \left| k_n \frac{u_i^k - u_{i-1}^k}{\triangle x_n} = k_{n+1} \frac{u_{i+1}^k - u_i^k}{\triangle x_{n+1}} \right|$$

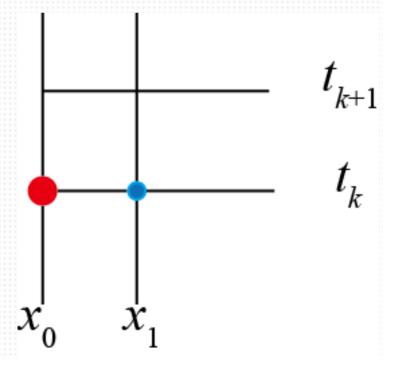
$$-\frac{k_n}{\Delta x_n} u_{i-1}^k + \left(\frac{k_n}{\Delta x_n} + \frac{k_{n+1}}{\Delta x_{n+1}}\right) u_i^k - \frac{k_{n+1}}{\Delta x_{n+1}} u_{i+1}^k = 0$$



# 第三类边界条件离散:隐格式

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = \sigma_1(u - 75) \Longrightarrow \frac{u_1^k - u_0^k}{\Delta x_1} = \sigma_1(u_0^k - 75)$$

$$(1 + \sigma_1 \triangle x_1)u_0^k - u_1^k = 75\sigma_1 \triangle x_1$$

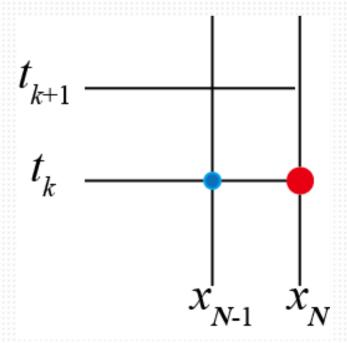


# 第三类边界条件离散:隐格式

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=L} = \sigma_2(37 - u) \Longrightarrow \left[ \frac{u_N^k - u_{N-1}^k}{\triangle x_4} = \sigma_2(37 - u_N^k) \right]$$

$$\frac{u_N^k - u_{N-1}^k}{\triangle x_4} = \sigma_2(37 - u_N^k)$$

$$-u_{N-1}^k + (1 + \sigma_2 \triangle x_4) u_N^k = 37\sigma_2 \triangle x_4$$



## 隐格式对应的方程组

#### □隐格式整体格式

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \sigma_1 \triangle x_1 & -1 \\ -r_1 & 1 + 2r_1 & -r_1 \\ & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ & 1 & -r_1 & 1 + 2r_1 & -r_1 \\ & -\frac{k_1}{\triangle x_1} & \frac{k_1}{\triangle x_1} + \frac{k_2}{\triangle x_2} & -\frac{k_2}{\triangle x_2} \\ & & -r_2 & 1 + 2r_2 & -r_2 \\ & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ & & -r_4 & 1 + 2r_4 & -r_4 \\ & & & -1 & 1 + \sigma_2 \triangle x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 隐格式对应的方程组

□隐格式整体格式

$$AU^{(k)} = B^{(k-1)} \Longrightarrow U^{(k)} = A^{-1}B^{(k-1)}$$

$$U^{(k)} = \begin{pmatrix} u_0^k \\ u_1^k \\ u_2^k \\ \cdots \\ u_{i-1}^k \\ u_i^k \\ u_{i+1}^k \\ \cdots \\ u_N^k \\ u_N^{k-1} \\ u_N^k \end{pmatrix}, \qquad B^{(k-1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 75\sigma_1 \triangle x_1 \\ u_1^{k-1} \\ u_2^{k-1} \\ \cdots \\ u_{i-1}^{k-1} \\ 0 \\ u_{i+1}^{k-1} \\ \cdots \\ u_{N-1}^{k-1} \\ 37\sigma_2 \triangle x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 隐格式编程实现

```
%% 第一问对温度分布曲线的拟合
       load data0 data0
       a = [1.98499E-07 2.04397E-07 3.51373E-07 2.36108E-05]; %系数A 从1到4层
       h2=6:
       d = [0.6 h2 3.6 5.5]*1e-3; %材料厚度
       K=[0.082 0.37 0.045 0.028]:
       error=[0];
       time0=data0(:,1);
       wendu0=data0(:, 2):
     for s2=290:5:320
10
          for s1=1630:5:1650
11
12
              load data0
13
              N1=20:
              N2=N1+30:
14 -
15
              N3=N2+30:
              N4=N3+30: %距离轴划分
16 -
              h1=d(1)/N1; %距离步长
17
              h2=d(2)/(N2-N1);
18
              h3=d(3)/(N3-N2);
19 -
              h4=d(4)/(N4-N3);
20 -
              h=[h1 h2 h3 h4]:
21 -
```

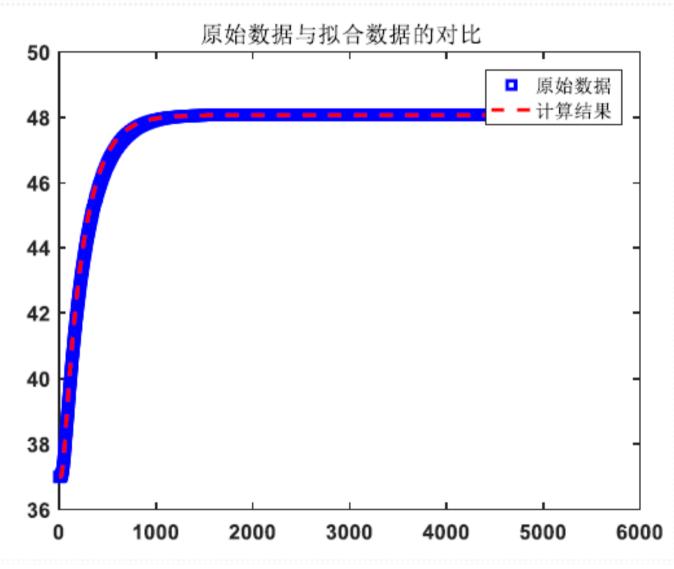
#### 隐格式编程实现

```
dt=0.05: %时间步长
23 -
                r1=a(1)*dt/h1^2:
24
                r2=a(2)*dt/h2^2:
25
                r3=a(3)*dt/h3^2:
26
                r4=a(4)*dt/h4^2;
27 -
28
29 -
                A=zeros (N4+1):
                A(1, 1:2) = [1+h1*s1 -1]:
30
                for i=2:N1
31
32
                    A(i, i-1:i+1) = [-r1 (1+2*r1) -r1];
33
                end
                A(N1+1, N1:N1+2) = [-K(1)/h1 K(1)/h1+K(2)/h2 -K(2)/h2];
34
35
                for i=N1+2:N2
                    A(i, i-1:i+1) = [-r2 (1+2*r2) -r2]:
36
37
                end
                A(N2+1, N2:N2+2) = [-K(2)/h2 - K(2)/h2+K(3)/h3 - K(3)/h3]
38
39
40
                for i=N2+2:N3
                    A(i, i-1:i+1) = [-r3 (1+2*r3) -r3];
41
                end
                A(N3+1, N3:N3+2) = [-K(3)/h3 - K(3)/h3+K(4)/h4 - K(4)/h4]:
43
44
45
                for i=N3+2:N4
                    A(i, i-1:i+1) = [-r4 (1+2*r4) -r4]
                end
```

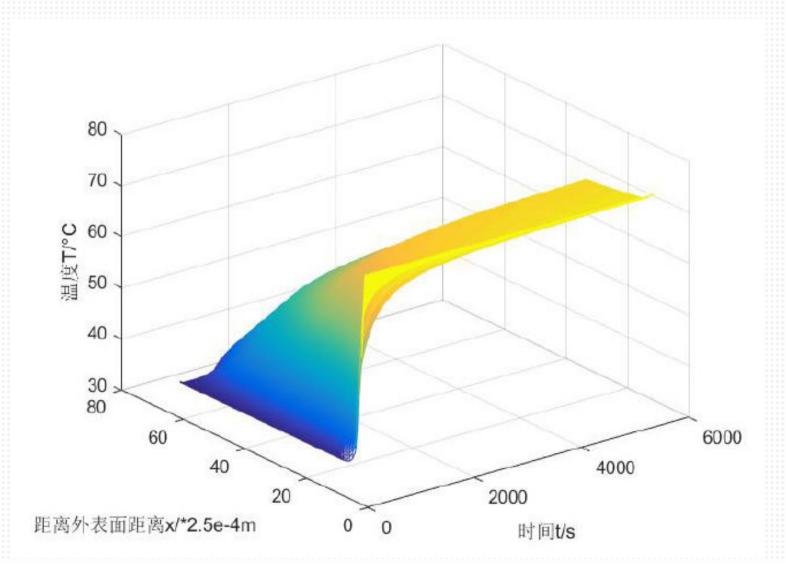
```
A(N4+1, N4:N4+1)=[-1 1+h4*s2]: % 生成稀疏矩阵
48 -
                b=zeros(N4+1, 1):
                tem in=75; % 环境温度
50 -
                tem_out=37; % 人体温度
51 -
                T0=ones(1, N4+1)*tem out:
52 -
                T0(1) = (T0(2) + tem_in*h1*s1) / (1+h1*s1);
53 -
                T0 (end) = (T0 (end-1) + tem_out*h4*s2) / (1+h4*s2);
54 -
55
                Time=5400:
                T=zeros(1, N4+1);
56 -
                T(1) = tem in:
57 -
58 -
                T(end)=tem out:
                time=0:
59 -
                result=T0(end):
60 -
                for k=1:Time/dt
61 -
62
                       b(2) = TO(1):
                           b(N4) = T0 (end-1):
63
                     b(2:end-1)=T0(2:end-1)';
64 -
                     b(N1+1)=0:
65 -
                     b(N2+1)=0;
66 -
                     b(N3+1)=0:
67 -
                     b(1) = tem_in*h1*s1;
68 -
                     b(N4+1)=tem_out*h4*s2;
69 -
                     T=inv(A)*b:
70 -
```

```
T0=T:
                     time=[time;k*dt];
72 -
                     result=[result;
73
                         T0 (end) ]:
74
75 -
                end
                dn=round(1/dt);
76
                time_select0=time0(2001:1:5000);
77
                wendu_select0=wendu0(2001:1:5000);
78 -
                time_select=time(2001:dn:dn*5000);
79 -
                wendu_select=result(2001:dn:2000+dn*(5000-2000));
80 -
                error=[error, sqrt(sum((wendu_select-wendu_select0).^2))];
81 -
82 -
            end
83 -
        end
```

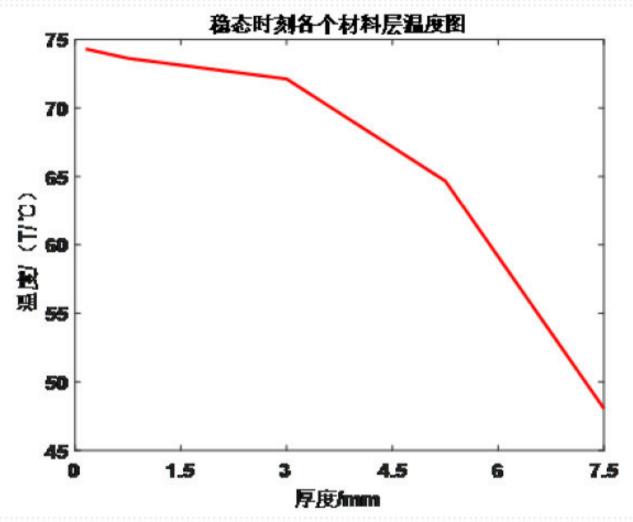
□拟合效果



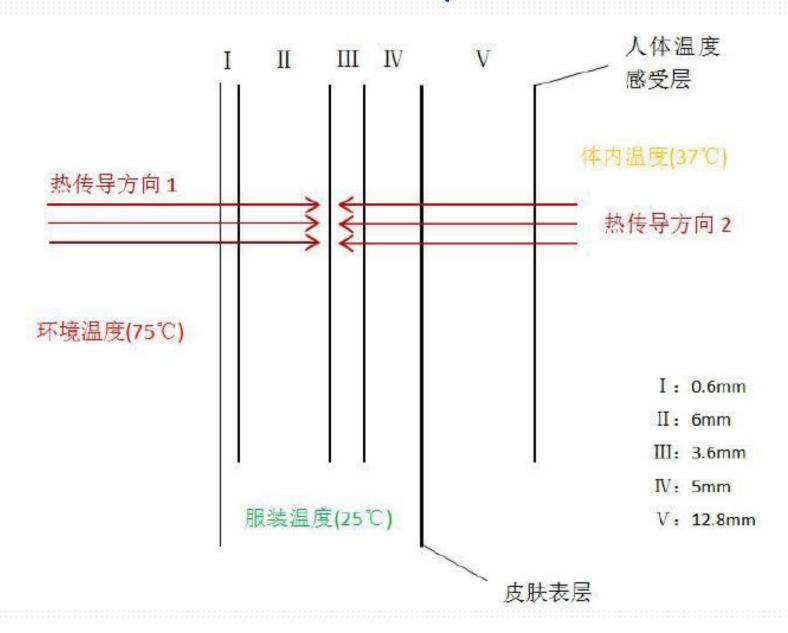
□温度的时空分布



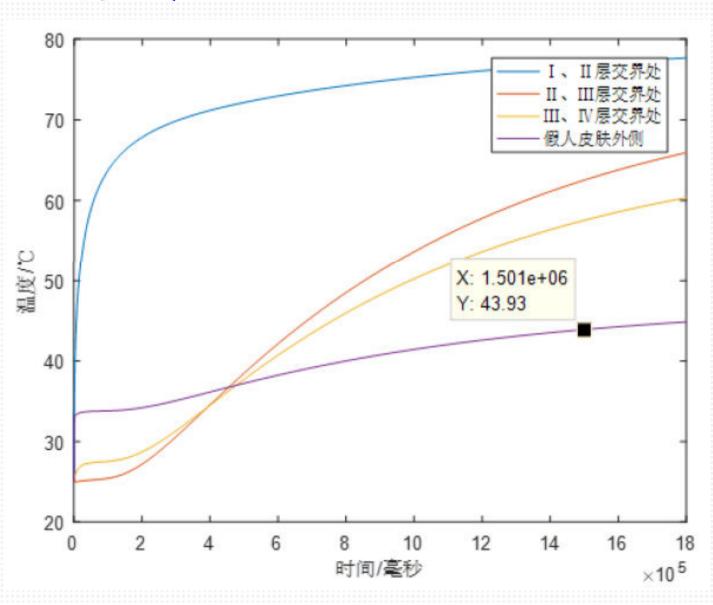
□稳态状态



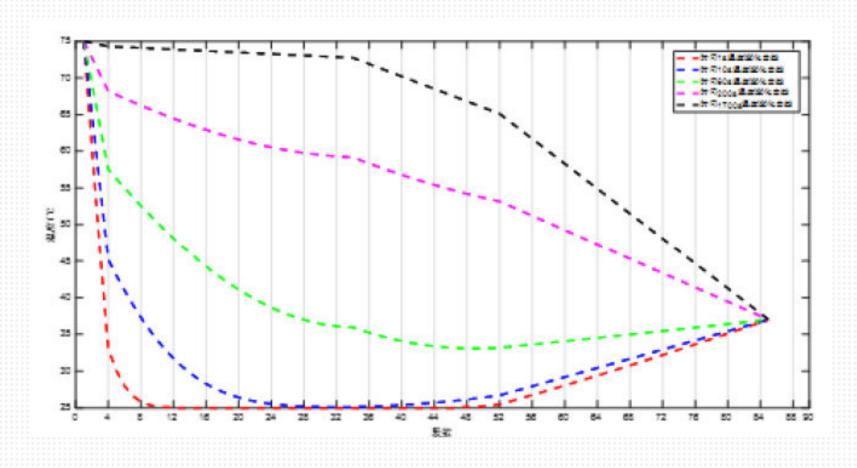
## 建模方法2:虚构第5层



# 更多讨论



# 更多讨论



□不同时刻的各层温度分布

#### 更多讨论

- □误差分析
- □稳定性分析: CFL条件
- □参数对结果的敏感性分析
- □更优的服装设计方案

## 其它问题

- □核废物处理问题
- □地中海鲨鱼问题
- □战争模型
- □药物中毒急救问题

□待续: 详见微分方程数值解part4

Thanks!