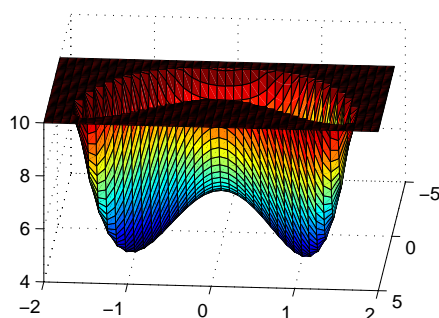
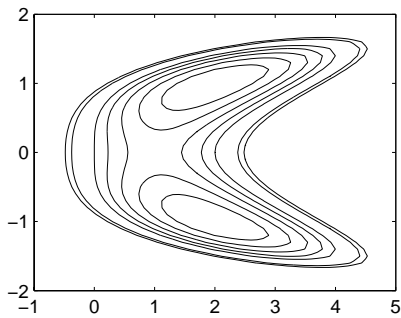
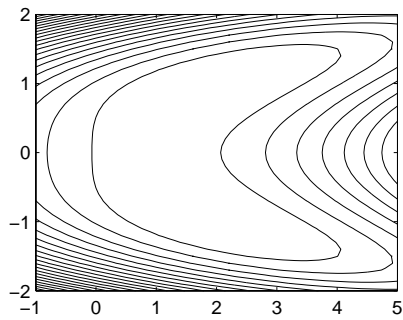
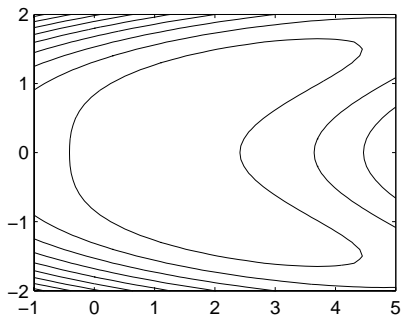


Fö 4, 2D1240 FCL, Nivåkurvor och annan 3D-grafik

Ref: MATLAB 7 i korthet, sec 14.14.

```
x=-1:0.1:5; y=-2:0.1:2;           % skapa punkternas koordinater
[X,Y]=meshgrid(x,y);              % skapa nätmatriser
Z=2*X.^2+4*Y.^4-4*X.*Y.^2-4*X+8;

subplot(2,2,1)
contour(X,Y,Z)
subplot(2,2,2)
contour(X,Y,Z,20) %20 st nivåkurvor
subplot(2,2,3)
contour(X,Y,Z,[4.8 5.6 6.4 7.2 8.0 9.8 10.4])
%nivåkurvor enl sista argumentet
subplot(2,2,4)
ind=find(Z>10); Z(ind)=10;
surf(X,Y,Z); rotate3d on; %bilden roteras
                        %med hjälp av musen
%testa surfc och surfll samt shading och colormap
```



Fö 4, 2D1240 FCL, Newtons metod för system
Lös systemet

$$\begin{aligned} 10x_1 - x_2 - x_1^3 &= 0 \\ x_1 + 10x_2 - x_3 + x_2^3 &= 2 \\ x_1 + 2x_3 + x_3^3 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

```
%Newton-Raphssons metod för ekvationssystem
%filnamn: snewton.m FINNS på kursbiblioteket
format short e, format compact
disp('      x          f(x)          h=J\f(x)');
x=[0.1 0.2 0.5]'; %Startvektor
h=x;
iter=1;
while ( (norm(h,inf) > 1.0e-10*norm(x,inf)) & (iter < 20)),
    f =[10*x(1)-x(2)-x(1)^3
        x(1)+10*x(2)-x(3)+x(2)^3-2
        x(1)+2*x(3)+x(3)^3-1];
    %Jacobian
    J=[10-3*x(1)^2  -1  0
        1  10+3*x(2)^2  -1
        1          0  2+3*x(3)^2];
    h =-J\f;
    disp(iter)
    disp([x f h])
    x=x+h; iter=iter+1;
end
format long
x
```

```
-----
snewton
      x          f(x)          h=J\f(x)
1
1.0000e-01  7.9900e-01  -7.6038e-02
2.0000e-01  -3.9200e-01  4.0896e-02
5.0000e-01  2.2500e-01  -5.4168e-02
2
2.3962e-02  -1.2949e-03  1.0153e-04
2.4090e-01  1.0719e-03  -2.7978e-04
4.4583e-01  4.2423e-03  -1.6731e-03
3
2.4063e-02  -7.4207e-10  -1.4468e-08
2.4062e-01  5.6548e-08  -1.4539e-07
4.4416e-01  3.7392e-06  -1.4371e-06
4
2.4063e-02  -4.6563e-17  -1.0440e-14
2.4062e-01  1.5099e-14  -1.0443e-13
4.4416e-01  2.7520e-12  -1.0578e-12
x =
0.02406303171468
0.24061638394166
0.44415765605955
```