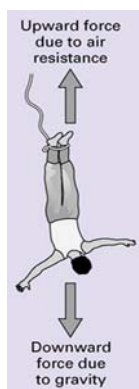


□ 수학적 모델의 특성

- 자연 현상 또는 시스템을 수학적인 용어로 기술
- 실제 현상을 이상화하여 단순화시켜 표현. 즉 자연 현상을 제대로 기술하기 위해 필요한 과정에서 상대적으로 중요성이 떨어지는 불필요한 세부사항들 무시
 - Ex) 자유낙하하는 물체에서의 공기저항 무시
 - 뉴턴의 제 2법칙은 물체와 인간이 감지할 수 있는 속도와 크기에 대해 적용 (상대성효과와 같이 중요성이 무시되어질 만한 양은 포함되지 않음)
- 동일한 결과를 재생할 수 있으므로 이를 예측하는 목적으로 사용 가능. 즉 수학적 모델 (식)이 확립되면 독립변수 혹은 매개변수의 변화에 따른 종속변수의 변화 계산 가능
 - Ex) $a = F/m \rightarrow$ 질량 혹은 힘의 변화에 따른 가속도 변화 계산

수치해석 사례 - 번지점프

□ Analytical Solution



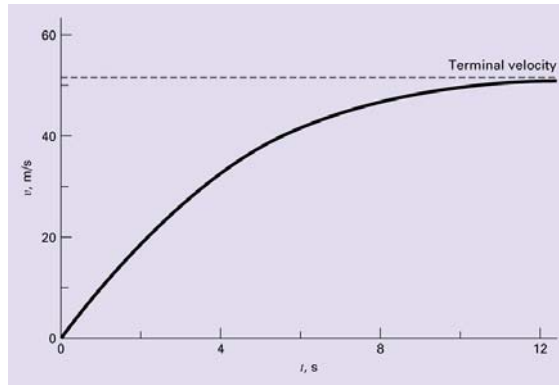
$$\frac{dv}{dt} = g - \frac{c_d}{m} v^2 \quad C_d: \text{항력계수}$$

Ex) $m = 68.1\text{kg}, C_d = 0.25 \text{ kg/m},$

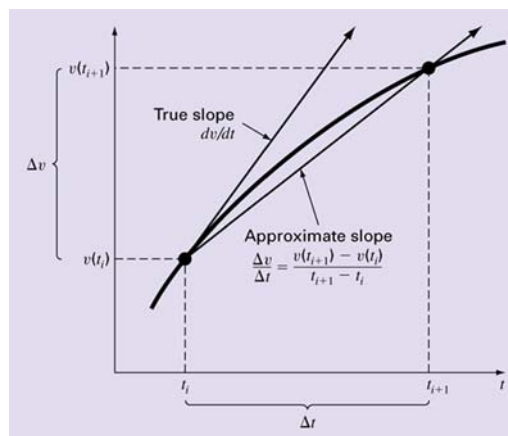
- 독립변수: t
- 종속변수: v
- 매개변수: m, C_d
- 강제항수: g

□ Analytical Solution

t (s)	v (m/s)
0	0
2	18.7292
4	33.1118
6	42.0762
8	46.9575
10	49.4214
12	50.6175
∞	51.6938

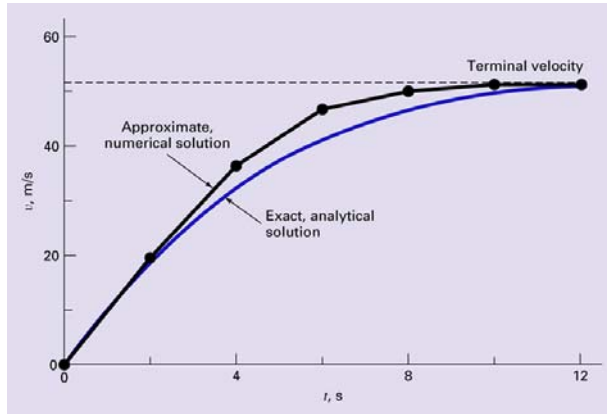


□ Numerical Solution

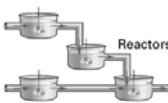

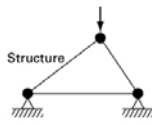
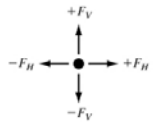

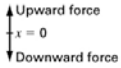


□ Numerical Solution

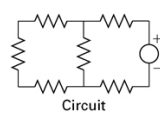
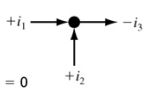
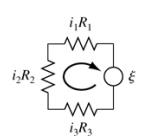
t (s)	v (m/s)
0	0
2	19.6200
4	36.4137
6	46.2983
8	50.1802
10	51.3123
12	51.6008
∞	51.6938



보존 법칙 (Conservation Law)

Field	Device	Organizing Principle	Mathematical Expression
Chemical engineering		Conservation of mass	Mass balance:  Over a unit of time period $\Delta \text{mass} = \text{inputs} - \text{outputs}$
Civil engineering		Conservation of momentum	Force balance:  At each node $\sum \text{horizontal forces } (F_H) = 0$ $\sum \text{vertical forces } (F_V) = 0$
Mechanical engineering		Conservation of momentum	Force balance:  $x = 0$ $m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \text{downward force} - \text{upward force}$

보존 법칙 (Conservation Law)

Field	Device	Organizing Principle	Mathematical Expression
Electrical engineering	 <p>Circuit</p>	Conservation of charge	<p>Current balance: $+i_1 \rightarrow -i_3$</p> <p>For each node $\sum \text{current } (i) = 0$</p> 
		Conservation of energy	<p>Voltage balance:</p>  <p>Around each loop $\sum \text{emf's} - \sum \text{voltage drops for resistors} = 0$</p> <p>$\sum \xi - \sum iR = 0$</p>

수치해법

(a) Part 2: Roots

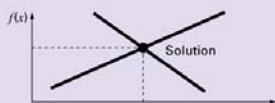
Solve $f(x) = 0$ for x



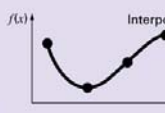
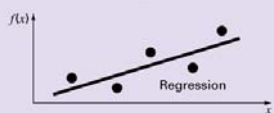
(b) Part 3: Linear algebraic equations

Given the a 's and the b 's, solve for the x 's

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1$$

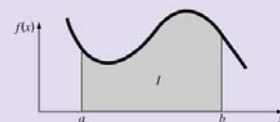
$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2$$


(c) Part 4: Curve fitting



(d) Part 5: Integration

$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx$
Find the area under the curve.



(e) Part 6: Differential equations

Given $\frac{dy}{dt} \approx \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t} = f(t, y)$
solve for y as a function of t
 $y_{i+1} = y_i + f(t_i, y_i) \Delta t$

