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关于利用流速面积法计算实测流量最优模型的论证

邓伟奇, 罗秋瑾

(云南财经大学 统计与数学学院, 云南 昆明 650221)

摘要:国内外利用流速面积法计算实测流量的常见的几种方法普遍都存在精度不高的问题,并由此造成了系统偏差。对此有学者提出了新的计算方法,虽然和其他方法相比较,可以极大程度地减少误差,但其研究结果缺乏理论支撑,仅限于一种猜想。本文对其方法的合理性给出了严格的数学证明,不仅证实了学者所提出的计算实测流量公式的确是现行的四种权重参数模型中最优的,而且还将其局部最优范围进行了重大推广,即权重参数由有限多个点处扩大至区间情形,这对我国目前的流量观测计算具有重要的指导意义。

关键词:流速面积法; 实测流量计算; 相对误差

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1 关于现行流速面积法计算实测流量方法介绍^[1]

国内常用的用于计算实测流量的方法有:中间分割法、丁文昌法、平均分割法,综合分析这三种方法,计算的公式形式和变量相同,只是系数有差别,因此可用一个通用的公式来表示流速面积法计算实测流量,即:

$$q_i = \frac{1}{2} b [\alpha(h_1 v_{m_1} + h_2 v_{m_2}) + (1 - \alpha)(h_1 v_{m_2} + h_2 v_{m_1})] \quad (1)$$

式中: q_i 为相邻两测速垂线间的部分流量,相应的水深和垂线平均流速为 $h_1, h_2, v_{m_1}, v_{m_2}$,参数 α 为同一垂线上水深与流速之积的权重, $1 - \alpha$ 为相邻两条垂线上水深与流速之交积的权重。当 $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ 时,为平均分割法;当 $\alpha = \frac{2}{3}$ 时,为丁文昌法^[2];当 $\alpha = 1$ 时,为中间分割法,这是现行的利用流速面积法计算实测流量的三种传统方法^[3]。

通用公式计算实测部分流量的相对误差为:

$$\delta_q = \left(\frac{q_i}{q_0} - 1 \right) \times 100\% \\ = \left(\frac{4(1 + \beta^{1/3} + \beta^{2/3})[\alpha(1 + \beta^{5/3}) + (1 - \alpha)(\beta + \beta^{2/3})]}{3(1 + \beta^{4/3})(1 + \beta^{2/3})(1 + \beta^{1/3})} - 1 \right) \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

相对误差 $|\delta_q|$ 越低就说明此方法造成的系统偏差就越小,所以, $|\delta_q|$ 可以作为判断计算实测流量方法是否最优的判断的标准。

在文献[4]中对比了三种传统方法的相对误差:①中间分割法大于平均分割法和丁文昌法;②平均分割法、丁文昌法的结果系统偏小,中间分割法的结果系统偏大。指出关于参考文献[5]和[6]的方法,理论上精度比较高,目前的试验验证还很少^[4]。

2 对文献[5]提出的计算实测流量的最优模型的分析

对此,文献[5]提出当 $\alpha = \frac{3}{4}$ 时流量相对误差 $|\delta_q|$ 最

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作者简介:邓伟奇(1975—),男,云南人,教授,硕士,主要研究方向为非线性泛函分析、广义线性模型。E-mail:dwq1273@126.com

通信作者:罗秋瑾(1980—),女,四川威远人,硕士,主要研究方向为粗集理论与数据挖掘。E-mail:qujinluo@sina.com

小。文中,耿鸿江将 $\alpha=\frac{1}{2}$ 、 $\alpha=\frac{2}{3}$ 、 $\alpha=1$ 和 $\alpha=\frac{3}{4}$ 代入(2)式,分别计算四种方法在不同 β 条件下的相对误差 $|\delta_q|$ 的平均值和均方差。根据结果可以明显看到,当 $\alpha=\frac{3}{4}$ 时,无论是相对误差还是均方差都远远低于另外三种传统方法,计算结果见下表^[5]:

$\beta=h_1/h_2$	平均分割法($\alpha=\frac{1}{2}$)	丁文昌法($\alpha=\frac{2}{3}$)	中间分割法($\alpha=\frac{1}{2}$)	文献2法($\alpha=\frac{3}{4}$)
平均相对误差 $ \delta_q \%$	7.3	2.1	8.3	0.5
均方差	9.2	2.9	9.9	0.6

由此,将 $\alpha=\frac{3}{4}$ 代入式(2)得:

$$q^* = \frac{1}{2}b\left[\frac{3}{4}(h_1v_{m_1} + h_2v_{m_2}) + \frac{1}{4}(h_1v_{m_2} + h_2v_{m_1})\right] \quad (3)$$

式(3)即为计算实测流量的最优方法^[5]。

3 论证当 $\alpha=\frac{3}{4}$ 时是计算实测流量的最优方法

虽然文献[5]对其方法的最优化进行了解释,但是他采取的方法主要是数据对比,数值模拟和图形相结合的方法,得到的结果仅仅是一种猜测,缺乏理论支撑,难以验证此方法的最优化和合理性,本文将采用数学方法对其结果进行论证。证明共分为两个部分:

(1)第一部分:分四个步骤证明,和三种传统的方法相比较,当 $\alpha=\frac{3}{4}$ 时相对误差 $|\delta_q|$ 达到最小。

(I)第一步,先证明相对误差 $\delta_q(\alpha, \beta)$ 是关于 α 单调递增的。

首先,经整理, δ_q 可简化为下面的形式

$$\delta_q(\alpha, \beta) = f(\beta)\alpha + g(\beta), \quad \alpha, \beta \in [0, 1] \quad (4)$$

$$\text{其中, } f(\beta) = \frac{4\left(1+\beta^{\frac{1}{3}}+\beta^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)\left(1+\beta^{\frac{5}{3}}-\beta-\beta^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)}{3\left(1+\beta^{\frac{4}{3}}\right)\left(1+\beta^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)\left(1+\beta^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(\beta) = & \frac{4\left(1+\beta^{\frac{1}{3}}+\beta^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)\left(\beta+\beta^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)-3\left(1+\beta^{\frac{4}{3}}\right)\left(1+\beta^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)\left(1+\beta^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)}{3\left(1+\beta^{\frac{4}{3}}\right)\left(1+\beta^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)\left(1+\beta^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\text{令 } h(\beta) = 1 + \beta^{\frac{5}{3}} - \beta - \beta^{\frac{2}{3}}, \quad \beta \in [0, 1] \quad (7)$$

$$\text{则有 } h(\beta) = \frac{5}{3}\beta^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1 - \frac{2}{3}\beta^{-\frac{1}{3}}, \quad \beta \in (0, 1]$$

$$\text{及 } h'(\beta) = \frac{10}{9}\beta^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{2}{9}\beta^{-\frac{4}{3}}, \quad \beta \in (0, 1]$$

由 $h''(\beta) \geq 0$ 可知 $h'(\beta)$ 单调非减,所以有

$$h'(\beta) \leq h'(1) = 0, \quad \beta \in [0, 1]$$

这表明 $h(\beta)$ 单调不增,从而有, $0 = h(1) \leq h(\beta)$, $\beta \in [0, 1]$ 。

于是 $f(\beta)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上非负,这意味着,对于任意给定的 $\beta \in [0, 1]$, $\delta_q(\alpha, \beta)$ 是关于 α 的单调非降函数;特别地,当 $\beta \neq 1$ 时, $\delta_q(\alpha, \beta)$ 严格单调上升,从而有:

$$\delta_q\left(\frac{1}{2}, \beta\right) < \delta_q\left(\frac{2}{3}, \beta\right) < \delta_q\left(\frac{3}{4}, \beta\right) < \delta_q(1, \beta), \quad \beta \in [0, 1] \quad (8)$$

(II)第二步,证明对任意给定的 $\beta \in [0, 1]$,有 $\delta_q\left(\frac{3}{4}, \beta\right) \geq 0$ 。

要证 $\delta_q\left(\frac{3}{4}, \beta\right) \geq 0, \beta \in [0, 1]$,等价于证明:

$$\begin{aligned} 3\left(1+\beta^{\frac{1}{3}}+\beta^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)\left(1+\beta^{\frac{5}{3}}-\beta-\beta^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)+4\left(1+\beta^{\frac{1}{3}}+\beta^{\frac{2}{3}}\right) \\ \left(\beta+\beta^{\frac{2}{3}}\right) \geq 3\left(1+\beta^{\frac{4}{3}}\right)\left(1+\beta^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)\left(1+\beta^{\frac{1}{3}}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

化简为证明 $\beta^{\frac{2}{3}}+\beta^{\frac{5}{3}}-\beta-\beta^{\frac{4}{3}} \geq 0$

$$\text{令 } \phi(\beta) = \beta^{\frac{2}{3}}+\beta^{\frac{5}{3}}-\beta-\beta^{\frac{4}{3}} \quad (10)$$

$$\text{则有 } \phi'(\beta) = \frac{2}{3}\beta^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{5}{3}\beta^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1 - \frac{4}{3}\beta^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\text{及 } \phi''(\beta) = -\frac{4}{9}\beta^{-\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{2}{9}\beta^{-\frac{4}{3}} + \frac{10}{9}\beta^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } \gamma = \beta^{\frac{1}{3}}, \text{ 则 } \phi''(\beta) = -\frac{4}{9}\gamma^{-2} - \frac{2}{9}\gamma^{-4} + \frac{10}{9}\gamma^{-1} \\ = -\frac{1}{9}\left(\frac{4\gamma^2+2-10\gamma^3}{\gamma^4}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \lambda(\gamma) = 4\gamma^2 + 2 - 10\gamma^3 \quad (11)$$

$$\text{则 } \lambda'(\gamma) = -30\gamma^2 + 8\gamma.$$

易知,当 $\gamma \in \left[0, \frac{4}{15}\right]$ 时, $\lambda'(\gamma) \geq 0$,即 $\lambda(\gamma)$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{4}{15}\right]$ 上单调非降,于是有:

$$2 = \lambda(0) \leq \lambda(\gamma), \quad \gamma \in \left[0, \frac{4}{15}\right]$$

当 $\gamma \in \left(\frac{4}{15}, 1\right]$ 时,由 $\lambda'(\gamma) < 0$ 知 $\lambda(\gamma)$ 在 $\left(\frac{4}{15}, 1\right]$ 上严格

单调递减;注意到 $\lambda\left(\frac{4}{15}\right) > 0$ 及 $\lambda(1) < 0$,由介值定理可

知在 $(\frac{4}{15}, 1)$ 上存在唯一一点 γ_0 使得 $\lambda(\gamma_0) = 0$ 。

这表明当 $\gamma \in (\frac{4}{15}, \gamma_0)$ 时, $\lambda(\gamma) > 0$, 当 $\gamma \in (\gamma_0, 1]$ 时, $\lambda(\gamma) < 0$ 。

综上所述, 我们有 $\lambda(\gamma) \geq 0, \gamma \in [0, \gamma_0]$

及 $\lambda(\gamma) < 0, \gamma \in (\gamma_0, 1]$

从而有 $\phi''(\beta) \leq 0, \beta \in [0, \beta_0]$, 其中 $\beta_0 = \gamma_0^3$

从而有 $\phi'(\beta)$ 在 $[0, \beta_0]$ 上单调不增, 于是:

$$0 = \phi'(1) \leq \phi'(\beta), \beta \in [0, \beta_0]$$

这表明 $\phi(\beta)$ 在 $[0, \beta_0]$ 上单调不减, 从而有:

$$\phi(\beta) \geq \phi(0) = 0, \beta \in [0, \beta_0]$$

另一方面 $\phi''(\beta) > 0, \beta \in (\beta_0, 1]$

从而有 $\phi'(\beta)$ 在 $(\beta_0, 1]$ 上单调递增, 于是:

$$0 = \phi'(1) \geq \phi'(\beta), \beta \in (\beta_0, 1]$$

这表明 $\phi(\beta)$ 在 $(\beta_0, 1]$ 上单调递减, 从而有:

$$\phi(\beta) \geq \phi(1) = 0, \beta \in (\beta_0, 1]$$

总之, 对所有的 $\beta \in [0, 1]$, 都有 $\phi(\beta) \geq 0$, 即:

$$\delta_q\left(\frac{3}{4}, \beta\right) \geq 0 \quad (12)$$

(III) 第三步, 证明 $\delta_q^2\left(\frac{3}{4}, \beta\right) - \delta_q^2\left(\frac{2}{3}, \beta\right) \leq 0$ 。

$$\text{由于 } \delta_q^2\left(\frac{3}{4}, \beta\right) - \delta_q^2\left(\frac{2}{3}, \beta\right) \leq 0 \quad (13)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{17}{144}f^2(\beta) + \frac{1}{6}f(\beta)g(\beta) \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{6}f(\beta)\left[\frac{17}{24}f(\beta) + g(\beta)\right] \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{17}{24}f(\beta) + g(\beta) \leq 0. (\because f(\beta) \geq 0) \quad (14)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \varphi(\beta) \triangleq 6\left(\beta^{\frac{2}{3}} + \beta^{\frac{5}{3}}\right) - \left(1 + \beta^{\frac{1}{3}} + 4\beta + 4\beta^{\frac{4}{3}} + \beta^2 + \beta^{\frac{7}{3}}\right) \leq 0 \quad (15)$$

所以, 要证明 $\delta_q^2\left(\frac{3}{4}, \beta\right) - \delta_q^2\left(\frac{2}{3}, \beta\right) \leq 0$, 等价于证明 $\varphi(\beta) \leq 0$ 。

令 $x = \beta^{1/3}$, 则:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\beta) &= 6(x^2 + x^5) - (1 + x + 4x^3 + 4x^4 + x^6 + x^7) \\ &= (1+x)(-x^6 + 6x^4 - 10x^3 + 6x^2 - 1) \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\text{令 } \eta(x) = -x^6 + 6x^4 - 10x^3 + 6x^2 - 1 \quad (17)$$

$$\text{则有 } \eta'(x) = -6x^5 + 24x^3 - 30x^2 + 12x,$$

$$\eta''(x) = -30x^4 + 72x^2 - 60x + 12,$$

$$\eta'''(x) = -120x^3 + 144x - 60,$$

$$\eta^{(4)}(x) = -360x^2 + 144$$

易知当 $x \in [0, \frac{2}{5}]$ 时,

$$\eta^{(4)}(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \eta''(x) \uparrow \Rightarrow \eta''(x) \leq \eta''\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) < 0;$$

当 $x \in (\frac{2}{5}, 1]$ 时,

$$\eta^{(4)}(x) < 0 \Rightarrow \eta''(x) \downarrow \Rightarrow \eta''(x) < \eta''\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) < 0,$$

于是当 $x \in [0, 1]$ 时, 都有 $\eta''(x) < 0$, 从而有 $\eta''(x) \downarrow$ 。

注意到 $\eta''(0) = 12 > 0$ 且 $\eta''(1) = -6 < 0$, 即 $\eta''(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上有唯一的零点 x_0 , 这意味着当 $x \in [0, x_0]$ 时,

$$\eta''(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \eta'(x) \uparrow \Rightarrow \eta'(x) \geq \eta'(0) = 0$$

当 $x \in (x_0, 1]$ 时,

$$\eta''(x) < 0 \Rightarrow \eta'(x) \downarrow \Rightarrow \eta'(x) \geq \eta'(1) = 0$$

即当 $x \in [0, 1]$ 时, 都有 $\eta'(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \eta(x) \uparrow$, 于是有 $\eta(x) \leq \eta(1) = 0$, 从而 $\varphi(\beta) \leq 0$, 得证。

注意到由 $\delta_q^2\left(\frac{3}{4}, \beta\right) - \delta_q^2\left(\frac{2}{3}, \beta\right) \leq 0$, 可得到:

$$\left| \delta_q\left(\frac{3}{4}, \beta\right) \right| \leq \left| \delta_q\left(\frac{2}{3}, \beta\right) \right| \quad (18)$$

(IV) 第四步: 证明 $\delta_q\left(\frac{2}{3}, \beta\right) \leq 0$ 。

由式(8)得到: $\delta_q\left(\frac{2}{3}, \beta\right) < \delta_q\left(\frac{3}{4}, \beta\right)$, 又根据式(12)

任意给定的 $\beta \in [0, 1]$, 有 $\delta_q\left(\frac{3}{4}, \beta\right) \geq 0$ 。以及式(18)

$\left| \delta_q\left(\frac{3}{4}, \beta\right) \right| \leq \left| \delta_q\left(\frac{2}{3}, \beta\right) \right|$, 可以得到必有 $\delta_q\left(\frac{2}{3}, \beta\right) \leq 0$ 。从而根据式(8), 有 $\delta_q\left(\frac{1}{2}, \beta\right) \leq 0$, $\left| \delta_q\left(\frac{2}{3}, \beta\right) \right| \leq \left| \delta_q\left(\frac{1}{2}, \beta\right) \right|$ 。

所以, 综合以上四个步骤, 最后我们得到:

$$\left| \delta_q\left(\frac{3}{4}, \beta\right) \right| = \min_{\beta \in [0, 1]} \left\{ \left| \delta_q\left(\frac{1}{2}, \beta\right) \right|, \left| \delta_q\left(\frac{2}{3}, \beta\right) \right|, \left| \delta_q(1, \beta) \right| \right\} \quad (19)$$

而事实上, 再根据 α 的单调性, 实际上我们可以得到:

$$\left| \delta_q\left(\frac{3}{4}, \beta\right) \right| = \min_{\alpha \in [0, \frac{2}{3}] \cup [\frac{3}{4}, 1]} \left\{ \left| \delta_q(\alpha, \beta) \right| \right\}, \beta \in [0, 1] \quad (20)$$

从而一方面验证了文献[5]的结论是正确的, 即验证了当 $\alpha = \frac{3}{4}$ 时确实是四种计算实测流量的方法里相对误差 $|\delta_q(\alpha, \beta)|$ 最小的, 也就说明 $\alpha = \frac{3}{4}$ 时, 此方法是计算流量的局部最优方法。另一方面, 将 $\alpha = \frac{3}{4}$ 时取得最

优的范围由四点之处推广到两个区间之并。

(2)第二部分:接下来,再往下深入研究发现,可将上述 $\alpha=\frac{3}{4}$ 达到最优的范围可从 $\alpha\in[0,\frac{2}{3}]\cup[\frac{3}{4},1]$,再进一步放大到 $\alpha\in[0,\frac{25}{36}]\cup[\frac{3}{4},1]$,证明如下:

(I)第一步: $\forall\beta\in[0,1]$,令 $\pi(\beta)=-\frac{g(\beta)}{f(\beta)}$,其中再令 $\beta^{1/3}=x$ 得,

$$\begin{aligned}\pi(\beta) &= \frac{3x^7+3x^6-x^5-5x^4-5x^3-x^2+3x+3}{4x^7+4x^6-8x^4-8x^3+4x+4} \\ &\triangleq F(x), x\in[0,1]\end{aligned}\quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{易知, } F(x) &= \frac{3x^7+3x^6-x^5-5x^4-5x^3-x^2+3x+3}{4x^7+4x^6-8x^4-8x^3+4x+4} \\ &= \frac{(x+1)[3x^6-x^2(x^2-x+1)-5x^3+3]}{(x+1)(4x^6-8x^3+4)} \\ &= \frac{3x^6-x^4-4x^3-x^2+3}{4x^6-8x^3+4}\end{aligned}\quad (22)$$

$$\text{于是, } F'(x)=\frac{x}{(4x^6-8x^3+4)^2}H(x),$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{其中, } H(x) &= 8x^8-42x^7+20x^6+14x^5+24x^4 \\ &\quad -10x^3-16x^2+6x-4, [x\in 0,1]\end{aligned}$$

经牛顿迭代法计算可知 $H(x)$ 在 $(0,1)$ 上无零点,又有 $H(0)=-4, H(1)=0$,则由 $H(x)$ 的连续性立得其在 $[0,1]$ 上恒为负,这表明 $F(x)[0,1]$ 上单调递减,于是有:

$$\inf_{x\in[0,1]}F(x)=\lim_{x\rightarrow 1}F(x)=\frac{13}{18}\quad (23)$$

(II)第二步: $\forall\alpha\in[0,\frac{3}{4}], \beta\in[0,1]$,注意到:

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_q^2\left(\frac{3}{4},\beta\right)-\delta_q^2(\alpha,\beta) &= 2\left(\frac{3}{4}-\alpha\right)\left(\frac{3+4\alpha}{8}f(\beta)+g(\beta)\right), \\ \text{所以, } \delta_q^2\left(\frac{3}{4},\beta\right)-\delta_q^2(\alpha,\beta) &\leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3+4\alpha}{8}\leq-\frac{g(\beta)}{f(\beta)}\triangleq\pi(\beta)\end{aligned}\quad (24)$$

于是满足以上不等式的最大 $\hat{\alpha}$ 应使得以下等式成立:

$$\frac{3+4\hat{\alpha}}{8}=\inf_{x\in[0,1]}\pi(\beta)=\frac{13}{18}$$

$$\text{即, } \hat{\alpha}=\frac{25}{36}\quad (25)$$

所以,综合以上两个步骤,最后我们得到:

$$\left|\delta_q\left(\frac{3}{4},\beta\right)\right|=\min_{\alpha\in[0,\frac{25}{36}]\cup[\frac{3}{4},1]}\left\{\left|\delta_q(\alpha,\beta)\right|\right\}, \beta\in[0,1] \text{ 得证。}\quad (26)$$

4 结论

本文运用数学方法证明了对于一切的 $\beta\in[0,1]$,当 $\alpha\in[0,\frac{25}{36}]\cup[\frac{3}{4},1]$ 时,取 $\alpha=\frac{3}{4}$ 可以使得相对误差 $|\delta_q|$ 达到最小。而在其它范围,即 $\alpha\in(\frac{25}{36},\frac{3}{4})$ 时,不能保证对于一切的 $\beta\in[0,1]$ 。 α 取 $\frac{3}{4}$ 的时候 $|\delta_q|$ 也能达到最小,例如, $|\delta_q(0.75,0.1)|=1.2\%$,而 $|\delta_q(0.74,0.1)|=0.38\%$,此时, $|\delta_q(0.75,0.1)|>|\delta_q(0.74,0.1)|$ 。

文献[5]提出了新的实测流量计算方法,并推荐用此方法取代我国现行的平均分割法计算断面实测流量。本文用数学方法对其进行了严格论证,给予了理论上的有力支撑,用数学理论证明了这种方法的计算精度确实明显高于传统方法,这对我国目前的流量观测计算具有十分重要的现实指导意义。

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Demonstration of the Optimal Model for Calculating Measured Discharge by Using Velocity Area Method

DENG Weiqi, LUO Qiujiu

(School of Statistics and Mathematics, Yunnan University of Finance and Economics, Kunming 650221, China)

Abstract: At home and abroad, the common methods to calculate the measured flow rate by using the velocity area method generally have the problem of low accuracy, which leads to the system deviation. In this regard, some scholars proposed a new calculation method. Although compared with other methods, the error can be greatly reduced, the research result lacks theoretical support and is limited to a kind of conjecture. This paper gave a strict mathematical proof for the rationality of the method, which not only proves that the calculated measured flow formula proposed by them is indeed the optimal one among the current four weight parameter models, but also significantly extends its local optimal range, that is, the weight parameter is extended from a finite number of points to an interval case, which have important practical value and guidance for current measurement of discharge in China.

Keywords: velocity area method; measured discharge computation; relative error

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Assessment of Changes in Drought–Flood Abrupt Alternation Events in Jiangsu Province Using Precipitation Data

ZHANG Yiqi, YUAN Fei, ZHANG Limin, SONG Yaorong, SHI Jiayong

(College of Hydrology and Water Resources, Hohai University, Nanjing 210098, China)

Abstract: Based on daily precipitation data in rainy season (May–August) from 1961 to 2014 at basic meteorological stations in Jiangsu Province and the short-cycle drought–flood abrupt alternation index, a precipitation-data-based drought–flood abrupt alternation event evaluation model was established in this study. Subsequently, the trend of historical drought–flood abrupt alternation events in the entire region and water resources sub-regions of Jiangsu Province was analysed. The results show that there is no significant change trend in the intensity of drought–flood abrupt alternation in all sub-regions of Jiangsu Province in the period of 1961–2014. The frequency of drought-to-flood events in the Taihu Lake sub-region and the eastern and western regions of the Yangtze River was higher in 2001–2014 than that in other decades, but the western part of Huaihe River had opposite trends. There is no significant difference in different decades in the southern and northern parts of Huaihe River. From 2001 to 2014, the flood-to-drought events occurred more frequently in the eastern Yangtze River sub-region, while those in the western part of the Yangtze River and Huaihe River shows a decreasing trend.

Keywords: drought; flood; drought–flood abrupt alternation events; precipitation