

# 勒让德级数计算大地坐标主题反解的迭代算法

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## Iterative Arithmetic of Legendre Series Coordination Inverse Solution on Terrestrial Ellipsoid

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**摘要:**在地球椭球面上如果已知两点的大地经、纬度,求两点间的大地线长度及其正、反大地方位角的过程称为大地主题反解。大地主题计算用于空间技术、航空、航海、国防等现代科学技术领域。勒让德级数是解决短程大地主题计算的一种经典的方法。文献[1]中给出勒让德级数正解公式,现在给出该级数反解的算法,即迭代算法。这种迭代算法形式简单,便于理解与编程,避免了枯燥的反解公式的推导。

**关键词:**大地坐标;迭代算法;勒让德级数

### 一、勒让德级数的正解公式

勒让德级数的正解公式为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta B = & \frac{V_1^2}{N_1} u - \frac{V_1^2 t_1}{2N_1^2} \eta^2 - \frac{2V_1^2 \cdot \eta_1^2 t_1}{2N_1^2} u^2 - \\ & \frac{V_1^2(1+3t_1^2+\eta_1^2-9\eta_1^2 t_1^2)}{6N_1^3} uv^2 - \\ & \frac{V_1^2 \eta_1^2(1-t_1^2+\eta_1^2-5\eta_1^2 t_1^2)}{2N_1^3} u^3 + \\ & \frac{V_1^2 t_1(1+3t_1^2+\eta_1^2-9\eta_1^2 t_1^2)}{24N_1^4} v^4 - \\ & \frac{V_1^2 t_1(4+6t_1^2-13\eta_1^2-9\eta_1^2 t_1^2)}{12N_1^4} u^2 v^2 + \\ & \frac{v_1^2 \eta_1^2 t_1}{2N_1^4} u^4 + \frac{V_1^2(1+30t_1^2+45t_1^4)}{120N_1^5} uv^4 - \\ & \frac{V_1^2(2+15t_1^2+15t_1^4)}{30N_1^5} u^3 v^2 \\ = & \alpha_{10} u + \alpha_{02} v^2 + \alpha_{20} u^2 + \alpha_{12} uv^2 + \\ & \alpha_{30} u^3 + \alpha_{04} v^4 + \alpha_{22} u^2 v^2 + \\ & \alpha_{40} u^4 + \alpha_{14} uv^4 + \alpha_{32} u^3 v^2 \\ = & \alpha_{10} u + f_B(B_1, u, v) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta L \cos B_1 = & \frac{v}{N_1} + \frac{t_1}{N_1^2} uv - \frac{t_1^2}{3N_1^3} v^3 + \\ & \frac{(1+3t_1^2+\eta_1^2)}{3N_1^3} u^2 v - \frac{t_1(1+3t_1^2+\eta_1^2)}{3N_1^4} uv^3 + \\ & \frac{t_1(2+3t_1^2+\eta_1^2)}{3N_1^4} u^3 v + \frac{t_1^2(1+3t_1^2)}{15N_1^5} v^5 - \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(1+20t_1^2+30t_1^4)}{15N_1^5} u^2 v^3 + \frac{(2+15t_1^2+15t_1^4)}{15N_1^5} u^4 v \\ = & \beta_{01} v + \beta_{11} uv + \beta_{03} v^3 + \beta_{21} u^2 v + \\ & \beta_{13} uv^3 + \beta_{31} u^3 v + \beta_{05} v^5 + \\ & \beta_{23} u^2 v^3 + \beta_{41} u^4 v \\ = & \beta_{01} v + f_L(B_1, u, v) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta A = & \frac{t_1}{N_1} v + \frac{(1+2t_1^2+\eta_1^2)}{2N_1^2} uv - \frac{t_1(1+2t_1^2+\eta_1^2)}{6N_1^3} v^3 + \\ & \frac{t_1(5+6t_1^2+\eta_1^2-4\eta_1^4)}{6N_1^3} u^2 v - \\ & \frac{(1+20t_1^2+24t_1^4+2\eta_1^2+8\eta_1^2 t_1^2)}{24N_1^4} uv^3 + \\ & \frac{(5+28t_1^2+24t_1^4+6\eta_1^2+8\eta_1^2 t_1^2)}{24N_1^4} u^3 v + \\ & \frac{t_1(1+20t_1^2+24t_1^4)}{120N_1^5} v^5 - \\ & \frac{t_1(58+280t_1^2+240t_1^4)}{120N_1^5} u^2 v^3 + \\ & \frac{t_1(61+180t_1^2+120t_1^4)}{120N_1^5} u^4 v \\ = & \gamma_{01} v + \gamma_{11} uv + \gamma_{03} v^3 + \gamma_{21} u^2 v + \\ & \gamma_{13} uv^3 + \gamma_{31} u^3 v + \gamma_{05} v^5 + \\ & \gamma_{23} u^2 v^3 + \gamma_{41} u^4 v \\ = & \gamma_{01} v + f_A(B_1, u, v) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

式中,  $B_1, L_1, B_2, L_2$  是 1, 2 两点的大地纬度、大地经度,  $A_{12}, A_{21}$  是相应点处的方位角,  $u = S \cos A_1$ ,  $v = S \sin A_1$ ,  $\Delta B = B_2 - B_1$ ,  $\Delta L = L_2 - L_1$ ,  $\Delta A =$

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$A_2 - A_1, S$  是大地线长度,  $t_1 = \tan B_1, \eta_1 = e' \cos B_1,$

$$N_1 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1 - e^2 \sin^2 B_1}}, V_1 = \sqrt{1 + e'^2 \cos^2 B_1}, a, e, e'$$

分别是地球椭球的长半轴长度、第一偏心率、第二偏心率。 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  都是大地纬度的函数。

勒让德级数是大地主题正算的一组基本公式, 适用于边长短于 30 km 的情况。

### 二、勒让德级数的反解迭代算法

将式(1), 式(2)移项, 经整理得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= \frac{1}{\alpha_{10}} \{ \Delta B - f_B(B_1, u, v) \} \\ v &= \frac{1}{\beta_{10}} \{ \Delta L \cos B_1 - f_L(B_1, u, v) \} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

由于式(4)是两个隐函数, 因此可以采用迭代法求解。首先确定初值

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u^0 &= \frac{\Delta B}{\alpha_{10}} \\ v^0 &= \frac{\Delta L \cos B_1}{\beta_{01}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

以后各次迭代

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u^i &= \frac{1}{\alpha_{10}} \{ \Delta B - f_B(B_1, u^{i-1}, v^{i-1}) \} \\ v^i &= \frac{1}{\beta_{01}} \{ \Delta L \cos B_1 - f_L(B_1, u^i, v^{i-1}) \} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

当两次迭代值之差小于给定值, 即

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u^i - u^{i-1} &\leq \epsilon \\ v^i - v^{i-1} &\leq \epsilon \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

停止迭代。

将  $u, v$  代入式(3), 则可算得  $\Delta A''$ , 于是可计算出

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_{12} &= A_m - \frac{1}{2} \Delta A'' \\ A_{21} &= A_m + \frac{1}{2} \Delta A'' \pm 180^\circ \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8)$$

并由  $u, v$  可以反算出

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S &= \sqrt{u^2 + v^2} \\ A_m &= \tan^{-1} \frac{u}{v} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

为判断  $A_m$  的象限, 设  $b = B_2 - B_1, l = L_2 - L_1$ , 先按下式求出

$$\left. \begin{aligned} T &= \arctan \left| \frac{u}{v} \right| && \text{当 } |b| \geq |l| \\ T &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \arctan \left| \frac{1 - \left| \frac{u}{v} \right|}{1 + \left| \frac{u}{v} \right|} \right| && \text{当 } |b| \leq |l| \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

所以

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_m &= T && \text{当 } b > 0, l \geq 0 \\ A_m &= \pi - T && \text{当 } b < 0, l \geq 0 \\ A_m &= \pi + T && \text{当 } b > 0, l < 0 \\ A_m &= 2\pi - T && \text{当 } b < 0, l < 0 \\ A_m &= \frac{\pi}{2} && \text{当 } b = 0, l > 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (11)$$

### 三、算例

笔者应用 Visual BASIC 编写了勒让德级数的正算程序和反算的迭代法程序, 算例如下:

#### 1. 正算算例

已知	求得
$B_1 = 47^\circ 46' 52.647 0''$	$B_2 = 47^\circ 56' 27.354 8''$
$L_1 = 35^\circ 49' 36.330 0''$	$L_2 = 36^\circ 03' 29.402 9''$
$A_{12} = 44^\circ 12' 13.664 0''$	$A_{21} = 224^\circ 22' 31.405 7''$
$S = 24\,797.282\,6\text{ m}$	

#### 2. 反算算例

已知	求得
$B_1 = 47^\circ 46' 52.647 0''$	$B_2 = 47^\circ 56' 27.354 8''$
$L_1 = 35^\circ 49' 36.330 0''$	$L_2 = 36^\circ 03' 29.402 9''$
利用反算程序求得	
$S = 24\,797.281\,2\text{ m}$	
$A_{12} = 44^\circ 12' 13.661\,3''$	
$A_{21} = 224^\circ 22' 31.405\,6''$	

#### 参考文献:

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