

Aplikační příklad 1.3

Pravá strana soustavy diferenciálních rovnic a variačních rovnic

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function dy = ap3_var(x,y)

dy = zeros(size(y));

Pe = 10; p = 0.6; k = 14.1; R = 10.85; H = 0.1437;
m = 1;

dfdy1 = (Pe * p * exp(k - R/(1 - H*(1-y(1)))) * (y(1)^m * (1 - H*(1-y(1)))^(-m)) * (m/y(1) - H *
m/(1 - H*(1-y(1))) + H * R/(1 - H*(1-y(1)))^2));
dfdy2 = Pe;

dy(1) = y(2);
dy(2) = Pe * y(2) + Pe * p * (y(1))^m * (1 - H*(1-y(1)))^(-m) * exp(k - R/(1 - H*(1-y(1))));
dy(3) = y(4);
dy(4) = dfdy1 * y(3) + dfdy2 * y(4);

end
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% 1/Pe * y'' - y' - p * y^m * T^(-m) * exp (k - R/T) = 0, T = 1 - H*(1-y)
% y(0) - 1/Pe * y'(0) = 1,
% y'(1) = 0

% rovnici resime obracene, od 1 do 0 (jinak metoda nekonverguje)
% v x = 1 dodefinujeme pocatecni podminku pomoci eta a strelbou se snazime splnit
% okrajovou podminku v x = 0
a = 1;
b = 0;

alpha2 = 1;
alpha1 = 0;
beta2 = -1.0/10.0;
beta1 = 1;
gamma2 = 1;
gamma1 = 0;

eps = 1e-6;
maxiter = 10;
Lx = linspace(a,b,20);

eta_0 = 0.1;
[y, eta] = MetodaStrelby(@ap3_var,a,b,alpha1,alpha2,beta1,beta2,gamma1,gamma2,eta_0,eps,maxiter,Lx);

if (~isempty(y))
    figure
    plot (Lx, y(:,1))
    title('Axialni sdileni hmoty a tepla v trubkovem reaktoru')
    xlabel('x')
    ylabel('y(x)')
end

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k = 0, eta = 1.000000000e-01
k = 1, eta = 5.48583326e-02, delta = 4.51416674e-02
k = 2, eta = 4.97964106e-02, delta = 5.06192196e-03
k = 3, eta = 4.38681093e-02, delta = 5.92830134e-03
k = 4, eta = 3.96589736e-02, delta = 4.20913569e-03
k = 5, eta = 3.84902019e-02, delta = 1.16877170e-03
k = 6, eta = 3.84280282e-02, delta = 6.21736835e-05
k = 7, eta = 3.84278648e-02, delta = 1.63358925e-07

```

Reseni:

x	y(x)
1.000,	0.038428
0.947,	0.039857
0.895,	0.043436
0.842,	0.048554
0.789,	0.054968
0.737,	0.062642
0.684,	0.071675
0.632,	0.082245
0.579,	0.094624
0.526,	0.109165
0.474,	0.126332
0.421,	0.146732

0.368,	0.171175
0.316,	0.200756
0.263,	0.237020
0.211,	0.282163
0.158,	0.339597
0.105,	0.414548
0.053,	0.516382
0.000,	0.662210

