

# ACCESSING ARRAY "ELEMENTS" MATRIX OR VECTOR.

$d = \text{length}(a) \rightarrow$  is 3 here

$a = [1 \ 2 \ 3]$  ONE OF 3 ELEMENTS

NOTE  $a(2) \rightarrow$  OK TO USE SEQUENTIAL ACCESS FOR VECTORS

USE LENGTH WITH VECTORS

$b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$  ONE OF 6 ELEMENTS

HERE, 2<sup>nd</sup> ELEMENT COUNTING DOWN 1<sup>st</sup> COL, THEN 2<sup>nd</sup> COL, etc.

USE "SUBSCRIPTS"

USE COLON TO SPECIFY RANGES OF ELEMENTS

$a(2)$  OR  $a(1, 2)$  IS 2

$b(1, 2:3) \rightarrow$  IS ROW 1, COLS 2 TO 3  $\rightarrow$  IS  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$b(2, 2)$  IS 5

$b(:, 2) \rightarrow$  IS ALL ROWS, COL 2  $\rightarrow$  IS  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$

↑  
ROW    COLUMN

↑  
BASE : MEANS "ALL"

USE size WITH MATRICES

$[\text{rows}, \text{cols}] = \text{size}(b)$

returns rows = 2  
cols = 3

WILL ALSO WORK w/ VECTORS

$[\text{rows}, \text{cols}] = \text{size}(a)$

rows = 1  
cols = 3

CHEMICAL REACTOR → HERE, A "BATCH REACTOR" VS. A CONTINUOUS FLOW RXR.

BALANCE ON REACTANT A

WORD EQN: ACCUMULATION = IN - OUT + GENERATION BY RXN

RATE OF CHANGE  
OF MOL A IN RXR

$$\frac{d}{dt} (V C_A) = 0 - 0 + r_A V$$

*(Note: In the original image,  $r_A$  and  $V$  are circled together, and  $r_A$  is annotated with  $\frac{\text{mol A}}{\text{m}^3 \text{ s}}$ )*

SPECIFY  $V = \text{CONSTANT}$  &  $r_A = -k C_A$

RATE OF GEN. IS NEGATIVE  
FOR REACTANT.

$$\frac{dC_A}{dt} = -k C_A$$

*(Note: In the original image,  $k$  is circled, and an arrow points to the text "GIVEN  $C_A$  & t DATA → FIND k VALUE")*

GOAL, FIND k VALUE  
SOLVE FOR k

$$k = -\frac{(dc/dt)}{c}$$

ESTIMATE  $(dc/dt)$  VS.  $C$

# COPY & PASTE DATA INTO MATLAB

COMMENT-OUT HEADER INFO → SET Comment % BUTTON IN EDITOR TABS

```
%  
%  
%
```

```
d = [  
    # # # #  
    } } } } ];
```

% EXTRACT C<sub>1</sub>

```
c = d(:, 3);
```

```
plot(c) % SEE IF LOOKS REASONABLE
```

% GENERATE t VECTOR.

```
t = 0:30:30*(length(c)-1);
```

```
plot(t, c)
```

To GET  $\Delta C \rightarrow$  USE BUILT-IN FUNCTION `diff`

$$C = [50 \ 46 \ 44 \ 42]$$

$$dC = \text{diff}(C) \quad \% dC = [-4 \ -2 \ -2]$$

$\%$  NOTE  $dC$  HAS 1 FEWER ELEMENTS THAN  $C$

$$dt = \text{diff}(t) \quad \text{OR} \quad dt = 30$$

$$R = -\left(\frac{dC}{30}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{C} \quad \leftarrow \text{GET ERROR, DIFF. SIZE OF } dC \ \& \ C$$

$$\rightarrow \text{OPTIONS} \rightarrow CP = C(2:\text{length}(C))$$

$$\text{OR } CP = C(1:\text{length}(C)-1)$$

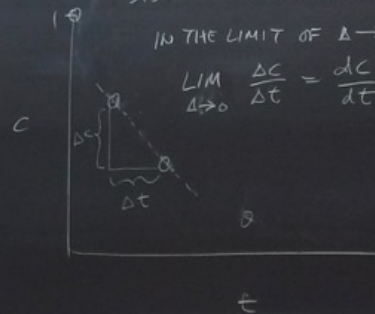
→ EACH ELEMENT  
 $C(i+1) - C(i)$   
 FOR ANY  $i$   
 HERE,  $44 - 46 = -2$

	$C$	$\text{length}(C) = 3$
0	50	
30	46	$t = 0:30:30 * (\text{length}(C)-1)$
60	42	

DISCRETE  $C$  MEASUREMENTS

IN THE LIMIT OF  $\Delta \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta t} = \frac{dC}{dt}$$



CONTINUOUS  $C$   
 IN FLEXIBILITY

