

Mathematical modelling of processes in Chemical Engineering
MatLab quick-reference sheet

Algebraic equations (AE)	Ordinary differential equations (ODE)	Differential-algebraic equations (DAE)
<i>Mathematical formulation</i>		
$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{y}' = \mathbf{f}(t, \mathbf{y}) \quad \text{IC: } \mathbf{y}(0) = \mathbf{y}_0$	$\mathbf{F}(t, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{y}') = \mathbf{0} \quad \text{IC: } \mathbf{y}(0) = \mathbf{y}_0, \mathbf{y}'(0) = \mathbf{y}'_0$
<i>Matlab model function header</i>		
<code>function res=model(y,pars)</code>	<code>function yp=model(t,y,pars)</code>	<code>function res=model(t,y,yp,pars)</code>
<i>What to do before calling numerical algorithm function?</i>		
<code>pars = [...]; set parameters</code> <code>yg = [...]; make guess</code>	<code>pars = [...]; set parameters</code> <code>y0 = [...]; set IC</code>	<code>pars = [...]; set parameters</code> <code>yg = [...]; ypg = [...]; fixed_y = [...];</code> <code>fixed_yp = [...]; [y0,yp0] = decic(@(t,y,yp)</code> <code>model(t,y,yp,pars), t0, yg, fixed_y, ypg, fixed_yp);</code> set IC and verify that IC are consistent
<i>Numerical algorithm function call</i>		
<code>y = mmfsolve(@(y) model(y,pars), yg)</code>	<code>[tt,yy] = ode45(@(t,y) model(t,y,pars),</code> <code>[0,tend], y0)</code>	<code>[tt,yy] = ode15i(@(t,y,yp) model(t,y,yp,pars),</code> <code>[0,tend], y0, yp0)</code>
<i>What to do with results?</i>		
<code>model(y,pars)</code> , verify that problem has converged to a solution	<code>plot(tt,yy(:,1),...)</code> , plot results	<code>plot(tt,yy(:,1),...)</code> , plot results
<i>Notes</i>		
<code>mmfsolve</code> is not part of MatLab installation but must be downloaded from an open source. If MatLab installation contains optimization toolbox, it is recommended to use function <code>fsolve</code> instead.	An implicit solver, function <code>ode15s</code> , can be used for stiff systems.	

Partial differential equation (PDE) / Boundary value problem ODE

Finite volume method can be used to convert PDE to set of ODE (parabolic and hyperbolic PDE) or AE (elliptic PDE or boundary value problem ODE).