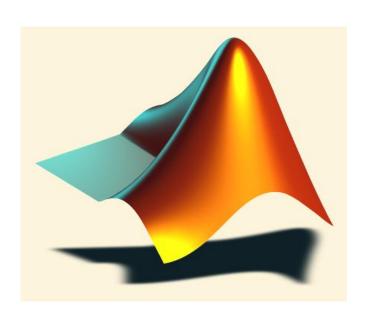
Al-Mustaqbal University College Chemical Engineering and Petroleum Industries department

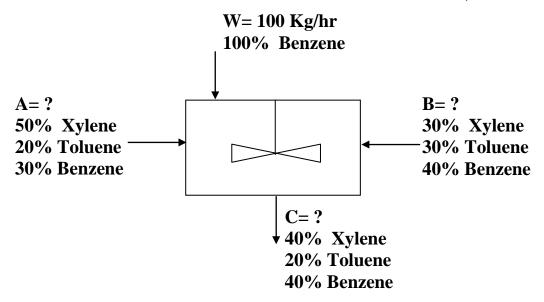




Exercise

Exercise 1:

For the mixer shown below write a code to find the values of streams A, B and C?



Solution: By making component material balance on each component within the mixer you can reach to a system of three equations which can be solve by using the command solve to find the unknowns A, B, C.

Type the following command:

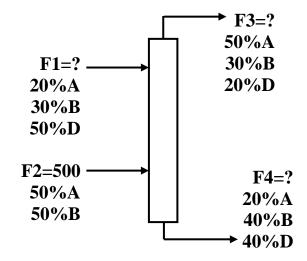
The results will be:

A = 600 B = 200 C =

Exercise 2:

900

For the following distillation column calculate the values of F1, F3 and F4?



solution:

[F1,F3,F4]=solve('.2*F1+250=.5*F3+.2*F4','.3*F1+250=.3*F3+.4*F4','.5*F1=.2*F3+.4*F4')

The results will be:

F1= 1000 F3= 500 F4 = 1000

Exercise 3:

Calculate the heat required to increase the temperature of 1 mol of methane from 533.15 K to 873.15 C at a pressure approximately 1 bar. where

$$\frac{Cp}{R} = A + BT + CT^2 + DT^{-2}$$

$$A=1.702 , B=9.081*10^{-3} , C=-2.164*10^{-6} , D=0$$

$$R=8.314$$
and
$$Q = n \int_{Tin}^{Tout} Cpdt$$

$$Solution:$$
syms T;
T1=533.15;
T2=873.15;
A=1.702;
B=9.081e-3;
C=-2.164e-6;

R=8.314;

 $Cp=(A+B*T+C*T^2);$

Q=R*int(Cp,T1,T2)

The results will be:

Q =

1.9778e+004

Exercise 4:

Evaluate the following double integral

$$\int_0^\pi \int_0^{\sin x} (x^2 + y^2) dy \cdot dx$$

Solution:

MATLAB can also do multiple integrals. The following command computes the double integral:

```
syms x y;
int(int(x^2 + y^2, y, 0, sin(x)), 0, pi)
ans =
-32/9+pi^2
To convert the way of the result displaying, type the code:
single(-32/9+pi^2)
ans =
6.3140
```

Practice problems:

- 1. Factor $x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3$.
- 2. Simplify $(x^3-8)/(x-2)$.
- 3. Expand $(x^2+1)(x-5)(2x+3)$.
- 4. Solve $\sin x = 2$ -x for x.
- 5. Solve 5x+2y+4z = 8, -3x+y+2z = -7, 2x+y+z = 3 for x, y and z.
- 6. Solve $y^2-5xy-y+6x^2+x=2$ for x.
- 7. Find the first derivative of the function $(sinx/(ln(x^2+1))-e^x)$ and evaluate it at x=3.
- 8. Find the 12th derivative of the function $(x/2+1)^{65}$
- 9. Find the first and second partial derivatives of the function e^{x^2} sinxy