#### 上机实验答案与提示

# 实验1

- 1.1) 计算结果为 76127; 2) 可以采用 sum 函数求和, 计算时间大大减少。
- 2. 200 375 425
- 3. 略

### 实验 2

1. x =

 16.9964
 2.9056
 24.0280
 19.8858
 95.7980
 3.2148
 14.6188

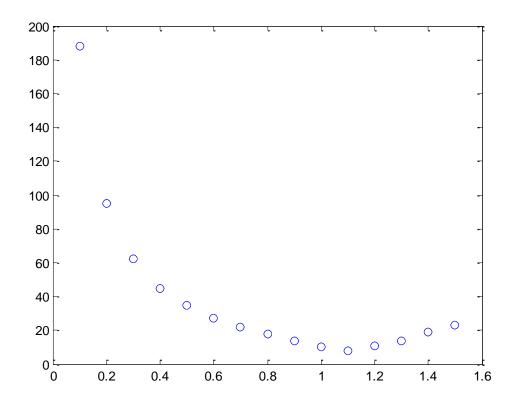
 7.2066
 10.5600
 26.6639
 17.3364
 343.2571
 4.3142
 218.6932

 164.6998

2. CA = 0.9091 0.6969 0.6654 0.5856

3. x = 1.3264 -0.5345 2.0355 1.3464

最佳松弛因子为 1.1



4.1) 化学计量数矩阵为: A=[-1 -1 2 00;

0 -1 0 0 2;

-1 0 1 1 -1;

0 -11 -1 1;

1 0 -1 -1 1;

```
0 1 0 0-2];
```

- 2) 独立反应数为3
- 3)程序略

#### 实验 3

1. >> Experiment3\_1 ([0.6 0.05])

Optimization terminated: first-order optimality is less than options. TolFun.

X =
0.0482 0.0094

fval =
1.0e-018 \*
-0.2168 0

flag =

即反应平衡时生成 0.0482mol HCl 和 0.0094 mol (CH3)2O

2

y=0.0198, 0.0994, 0.1752, 0.0360, 0.6696(以上分别为: CH4, H2O, CO, CO2, H2 的摩尔分率); 拉格朗日乘子分别为 6.6203e+03, 1.6674e+03, 2.0846e+05; 参考初始值: x0=[0.10, 0.70, 1.2, 0.3, 6, 5000, 1500, 180000]

3.

物系的压力为:101.3 kPa 液相组成为:0.0145 0.3090 0.6765 物系的泡点为:99.8 ?? 气相组成为:0.0690 0.3417 0.5893

## 实验 4

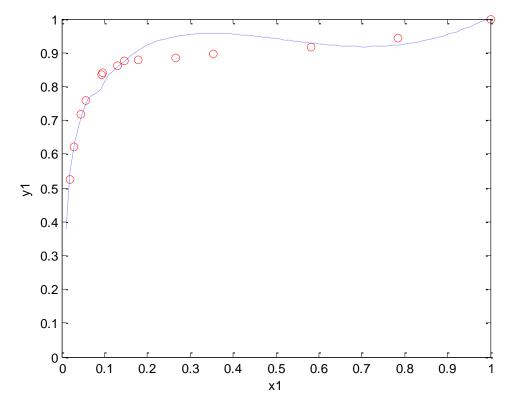
1.

Lambda =

1.1068 0.3633

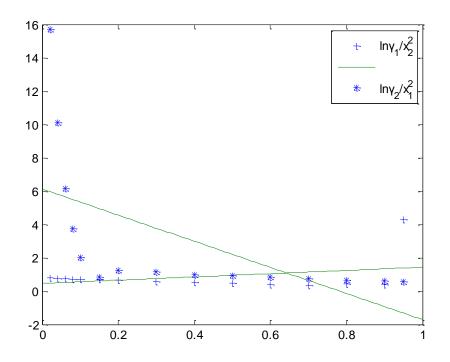
即甲醇(1)和甲乙酮(2)体系 Wilson 方程的两个参数分别为:  $\Lambda_{12}$ =1.1068, $\Lambda_{21}$ =0.3633。

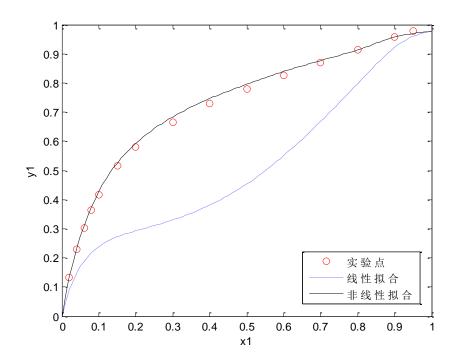
3.2.1



**3.2.2** A = 0.4611 -1.7095

Lambda = 0.7956 0.5409





可见线性化的方程拟合效果不理想,改变数据的拟合范围, $\frac{\ln \gamma_1}{x_2^2}$ 拟合时取

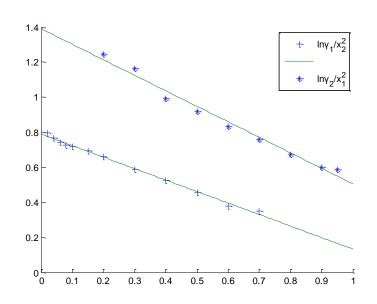
**x1**较小部分的数据, $\frac{\ln \gamma_2}{x_1^2}$ 拟合时取**x1**较大部分的数据。

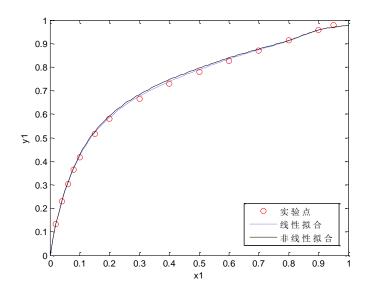
# 运行结果:

A =

0.7890 0.5058

Lambda = 0.7956 0.5409





# 实验5

1.

Xc=0.1830

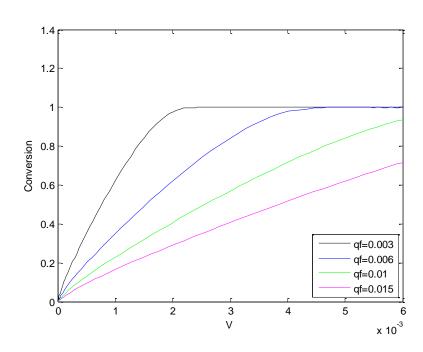
2.

quad 方法计算结果: 168.1917

Simpson 方法计算结果: 168.6633

# 实验 6

1.



2. kH, kD, k2, KA, KB, KC 的值依次为:

 $0.0251 \qquad 0.0035 \qquad 0.0093 \qquad 1.2701 \qquad 0.9371 \qquad 1.2407$