

# ERQ II – P1 Modelo 2.1

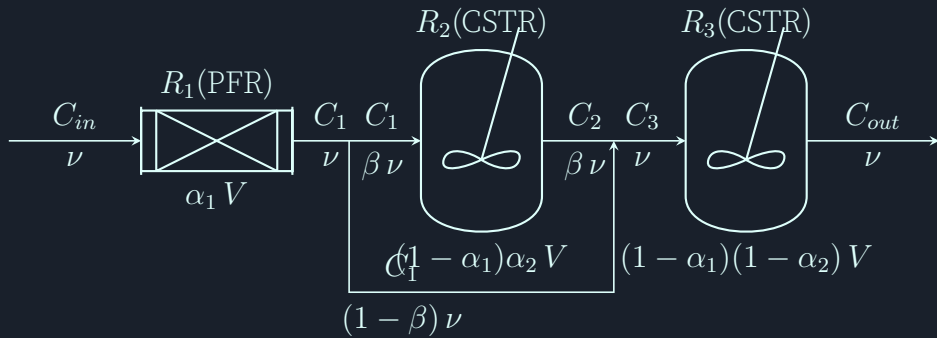
Felipe B. Pinto 61387 – MIEQB

22 de maio de 2024

## Conteúdo

1	Modelo . . . . .	2
---	------------------	---

# 1 Modelo





Calculos

## 1.1 C2

$$C_{2,i+1} = C_{2,i} + \frac{C_{1,i} - C_{2,i}}{\tau} \frac{\beta}{(1 - \alpha_1) (1 - \alpha_1) \alpha_2} \Delta t$$

$$\beta \nu C_1 = \beta \nu C_2 + (1 - \alpha_1) \alpha_2 V \frac{dC_2}{dt} \implies$$

$$\implies \beta C_1 = \beta C_2 + (1 - \alpha_1) \alpha_2 \tau \frac{dC_2}{dt} \implies$$

$$\implies \frac{dC_2}{dt} = \frac{C_1 - C_2}{(1 - \alpha_1) \alpha_2 \tau} \beta \implies$$

$$\implies \frac{\Delta C_2}{\Delta t} = \frac{C_{2,i+1} - C_{2,i}}{\Delta t} = \frac{C_{1,i} - C_{2,i}}{(1 - \alpha_1) \alpha_2 \tau} \beta \implies$$

$$\implies C_{2,i+1} = C_{2,i} + \frac{C_{1,i} - C_{2,i}}{(1 - \alpha_1) \alpha_2 \tau} \beta \Delta t$$

## 1.2 C3

$$C_3 = \beta C_2 + (1 - \beta) C_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nu C_3 &= \beta \nu C_2 + (1 - \beta) \nu C_1 \implies \\ \implies C_3 &= \beta C_2 + (1 - \beta) C_1 \end{aligned}$$

### 1.3 C out

$$C_{out,i+1} = C_{out,i} + \frac{C_{out,i} - C_{3,i}}{(1 - \alpha_1)(1 - \alpha_2) \tau} \Delta t$$

$$\nu C_{out} = \nu C_3 + (1 - \alpha_1)(1 - \alpha_2) V \frac{dC_{out}}{dt} \implies$$

$$\implies C_{out} = C_3 + (1 - \alpha_1)(1 - \alpha_2) \tau \frac{dC_{out}}{dt} \implies$$

$$\implies \frac{dC_{out}}{dt} = \frac{C_{out} - C_3}{(1 - \alpha_1)(1 - \alpha_2) \tau} \implies$$

$$\implies \frac{\Delta C_{out}}{\Delta t} = \frac{C_{out,i+1} - C_{out,i}}{\Delta t} = \frac{C_{out,i} - C_{3,i}}{(1 - \alpha_1)(1 - \alpha_2) \tau} \implies$$

$$\implies C_{out,i+1} = C_{out,i} + \frac{C_{out,i} - C_{3,i}}{(1 - \alpha_1)(1 - \alpha_2) \tau} \Delta t$$