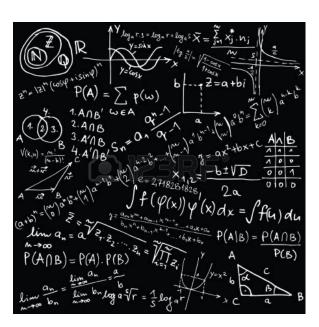
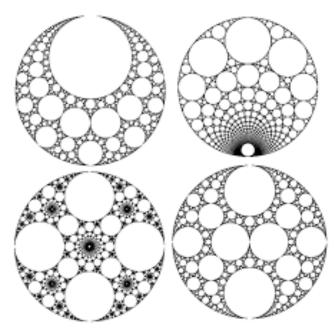
## MODELADO MATEMÁTICO Y SIMULACIÓN I

1-90746

# Unidad I: Introducción al modelado y simulación de procesos

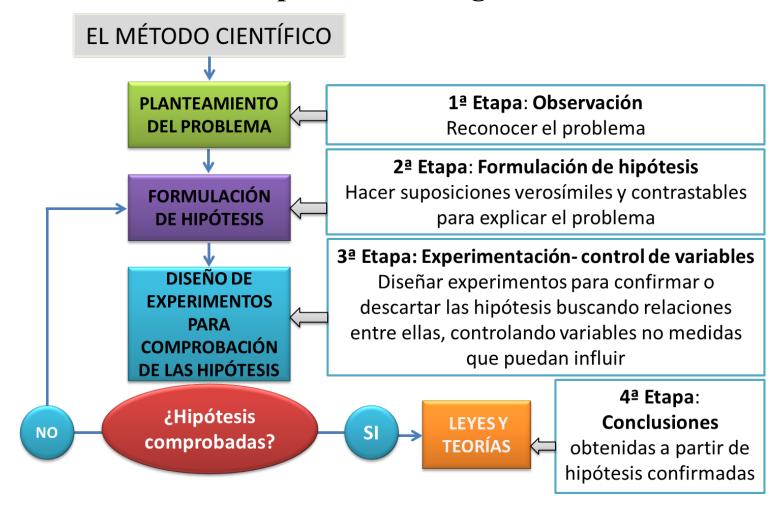


$$v_{
m eff}(\mathbf{r}) = rac{\delta J[
ho]}{\delta
ho(\mathbf{r})} + rac{\delta E_{xc}[
ho]}{\delta
ho(\mathbf{r})} + v(\mathbf{r}) = \int d\mathbf{r}' rac{
ho(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} + rac{\delta E_{xc}[
ho]}{\delta
ho(\mathbf{r})} + v(\mathbf{r}).$$



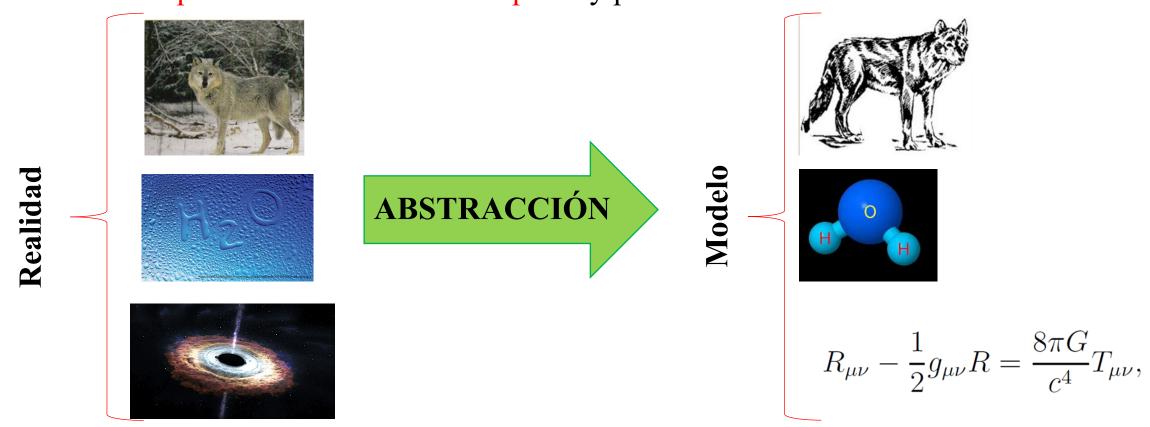
Portoviejo, Octubre 2023

#### Necesidad de los modelos para la investigación en ciencias

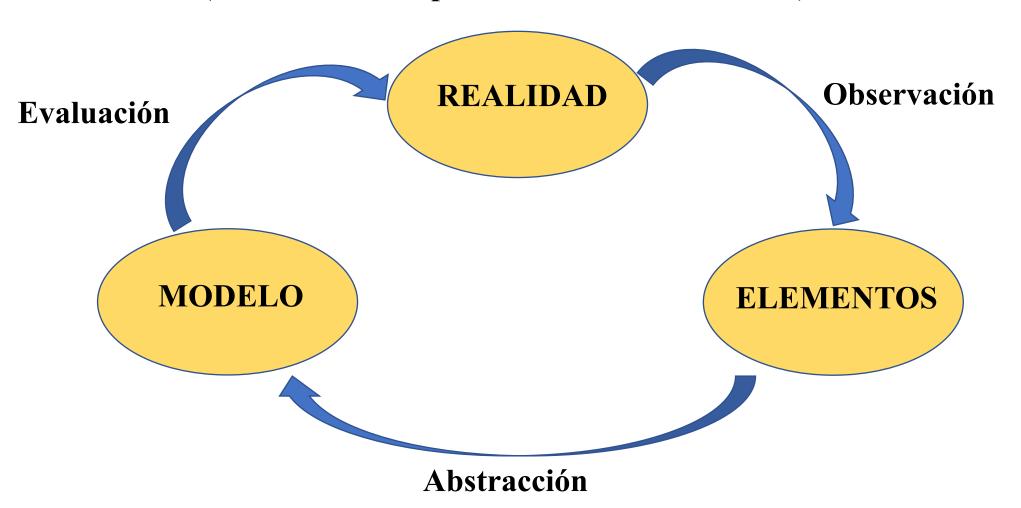


#### Definición 1: (Modelo como representación de la realidad)

Representación ABSTRACTA de cierto ASPECTO DE LA REALIDAD, formada por los elementos que caracterizan a dicho aspecto y por las relaciones entre estos.

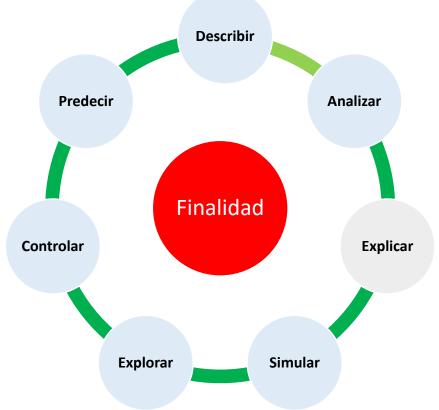


Definición 1: (Modelo como representación de la realidad)



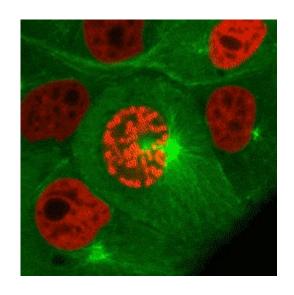
#### Definición 2: (Modelo como representación de un sistema)

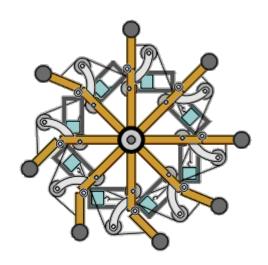
Representación de un SISTEMA que se construye con el PROPÓSITO DE ESTUDIARLO.

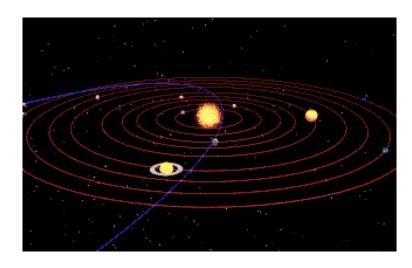


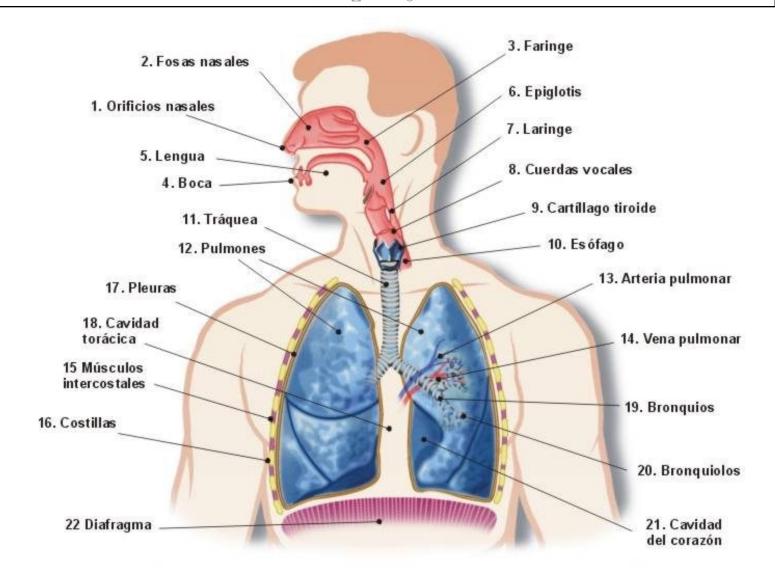
#### Definición 3: (Sistema)

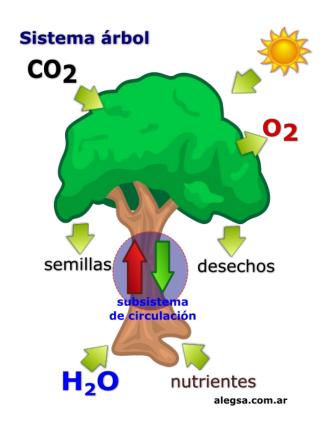
Es un CONJUNTO DE ELEMENTOS ORGANIZADOS que INTERACTÚAN DINÁMICAMENTE para CONSEGUIR UN OBJETIVO.











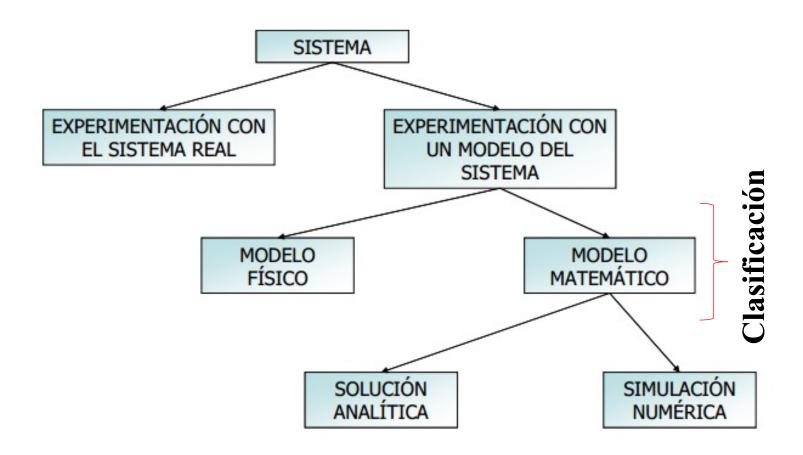
**Elementos**: hojas, corteza, ramas, troncos, agua, células vegetales, etc.

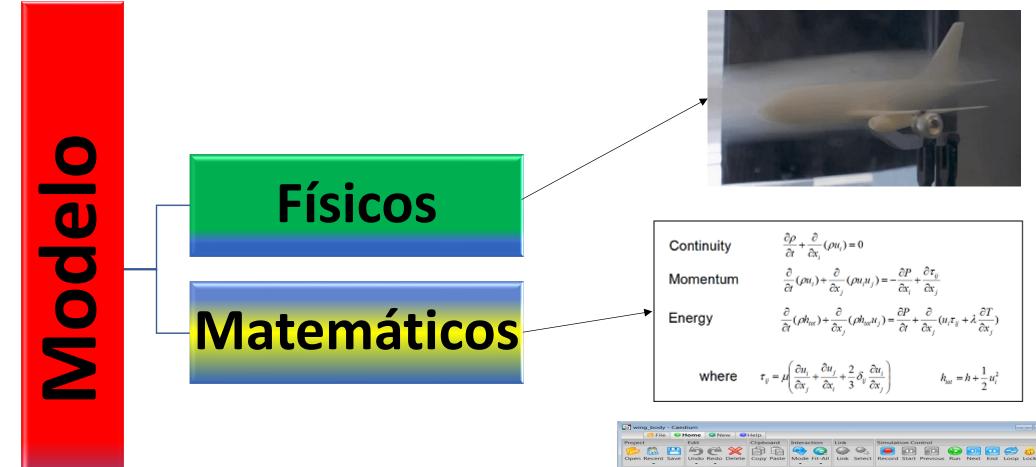
**Entradas**: dióxido de carbono, luz solar, agua, nutrientes, etc.

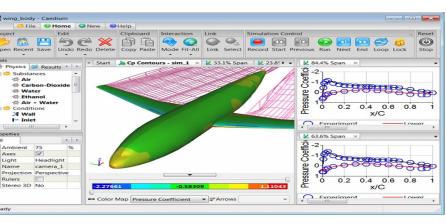
**Salidas**: desechos (hojas, ramas muertas, vapor), semillas, frutos, oxígeno, etc.

**Objetivo**: absorber CO2 y liberar oxígeno, proveer alimento y sombra, etc.





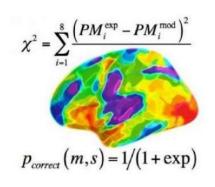


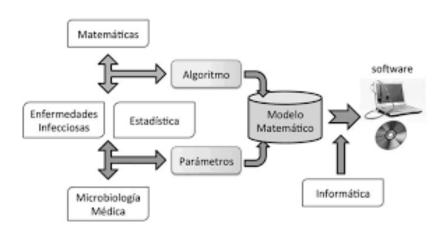


#### Definición 4 (Modelo Matemático)

INFORMAL: descripción aproximada de una clase de fenómenos o sistemas del mundo real, expresada con ayuda de símbolos matemáticos.

FORMAL: ecuación o conjunto de ecuaciones matemáticas, junto con algunas restricciones o condiciones auxiliares, que dan solución a un problema específico.

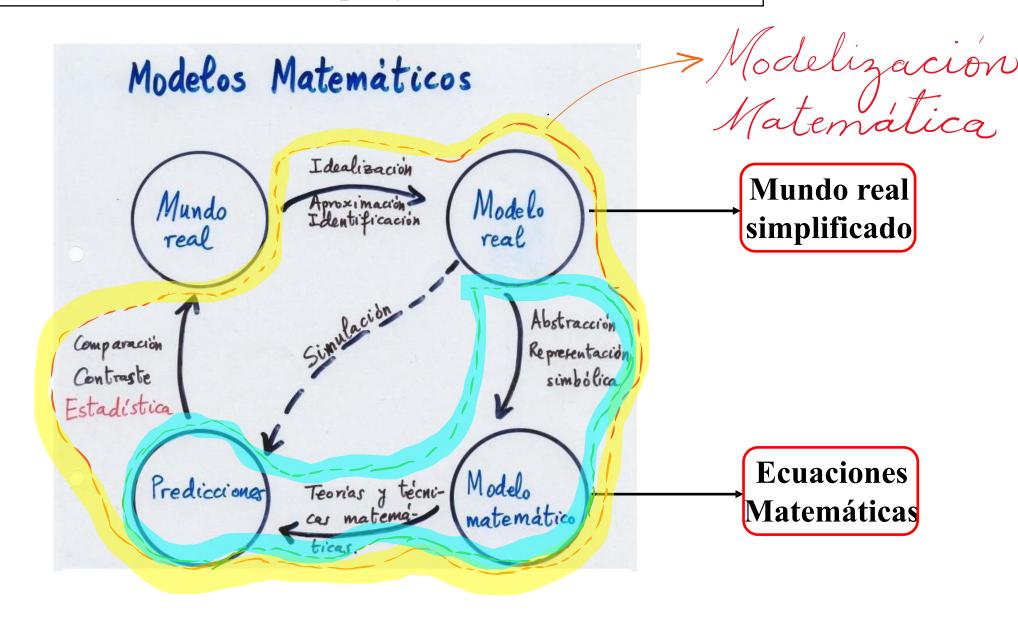


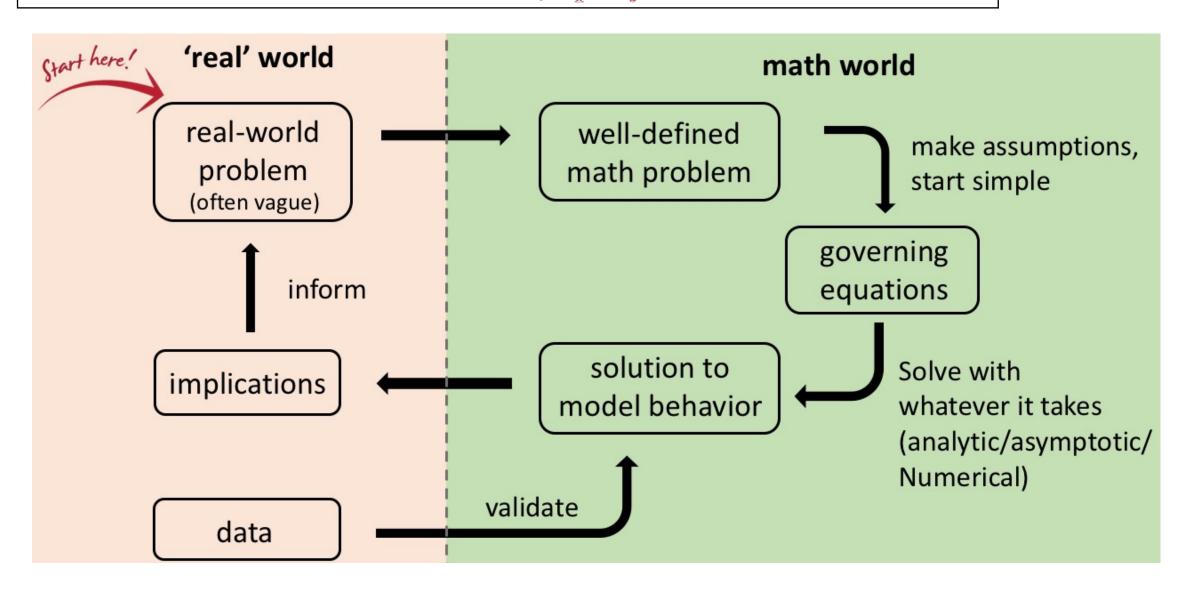


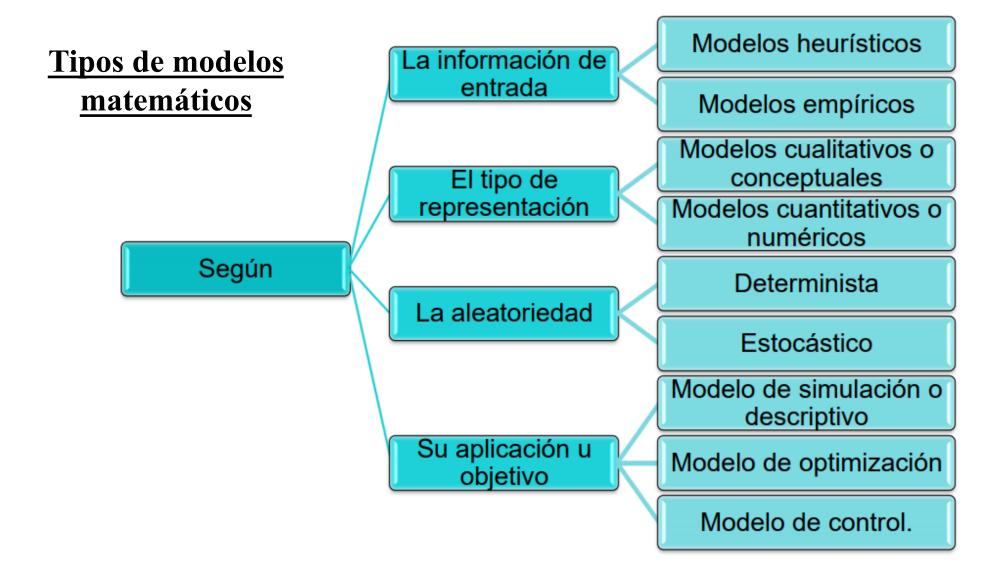
#### Definición 5 (Modelización matemática)

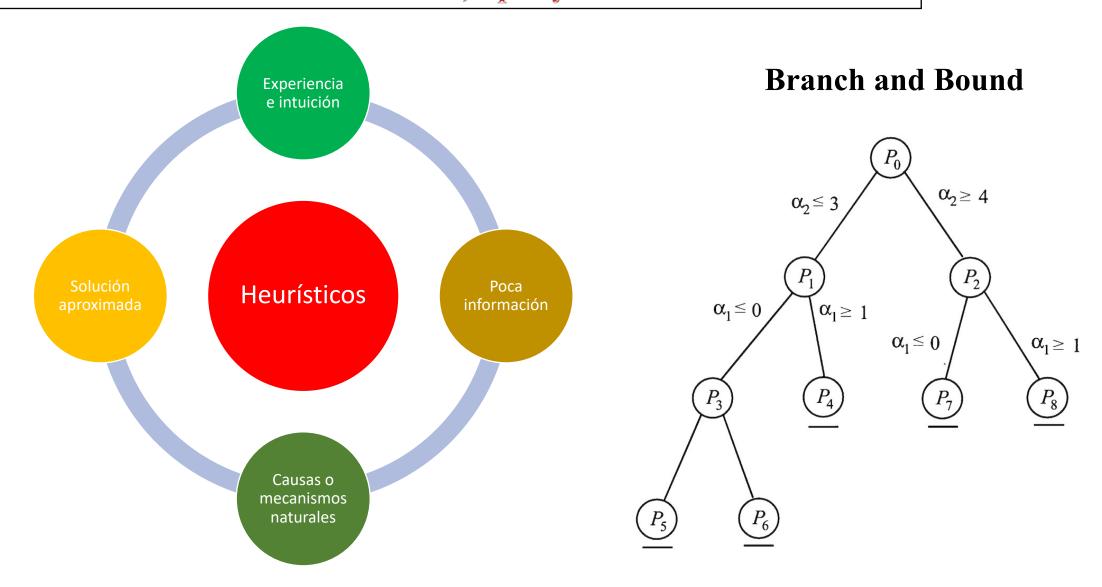
Proceso para construir ecuaciones, expresiones o objetos matemáticos que representen los aspectos relevantes de un fenómeno o sistema.

El proceso incluye el MÉTODO DE ANÁLISIS de las ecuaciones; la OBTENCIÓN de SOLUCIONES EXACTAS o APROXIMADAS; las posibles EVALUACIONES y SIMULACIONES.

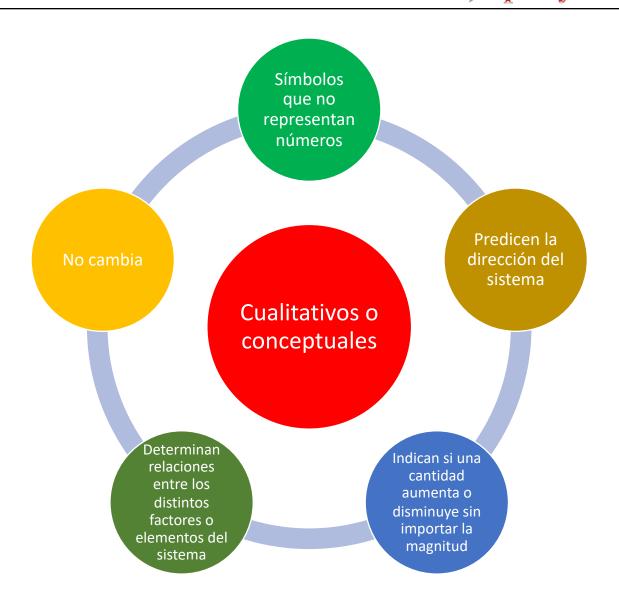


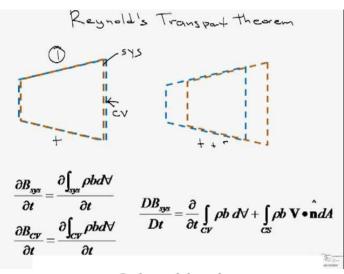




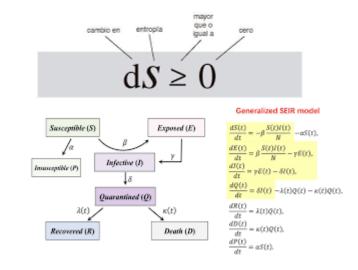


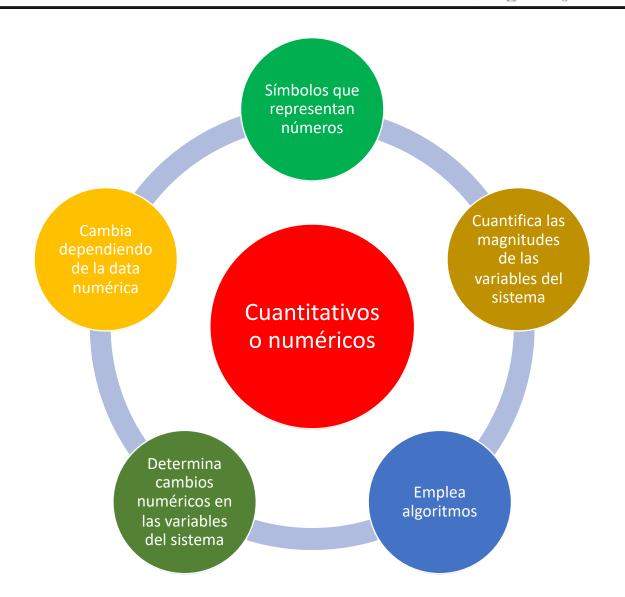




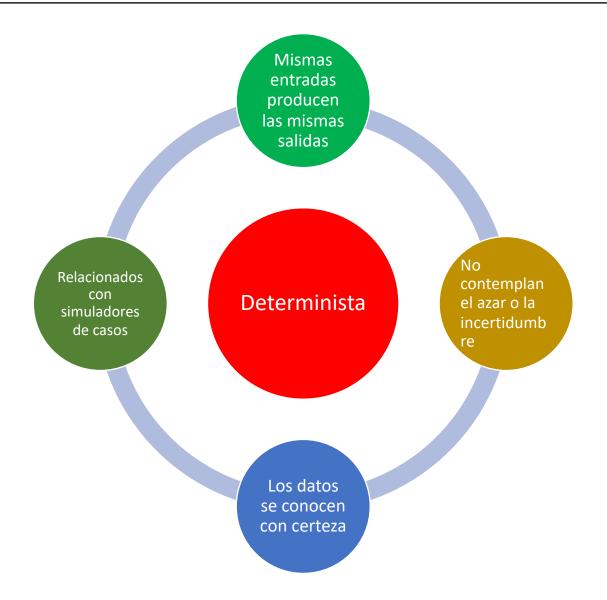


La ley y el desorden Segunda ley de la termodinámica





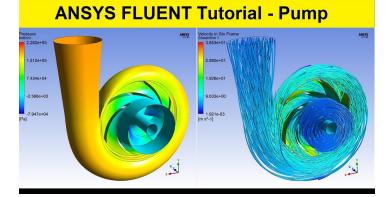
$$\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{RK4}(a,b,N,\alpha) \\ \mathsf{h} \leftarrow (b-a)/N \\ t_0 \leftarrow a \\ y_0 \leftarrow \alpha \\ \mathsf{Para} \, \mathsf{i} \, \mathsf{desde} \, \mathsf{0} \, \mathsf{hasta} \, \mathsf{N-1} \, \mathsf{hacer} \\ t_i \leftarrow a+i*h \\ k_1 \leftarrow h \mathsf{f}(\mathsf{t_i},\, \mathsf{y_i}) \\ k_2 \leftarrow h \mathsf{f} \left(\mathsf{t_i} + \frac{1}{2}\mathsf{h},\, \mathsf{y_i} + \frac{1}{2}k_1\right) \\ k_3 \leftarrow h \mathsf{f} \left(\mathsf{t_i} + \frac{1}{2}\mathsf{h}, \mathsf{y_i} + \frac{1}{2}k_2\right) \\ k_4 \leftarrow h \mathsf{f}(\mathsf{t_i} + \mathsf{h}, \,\, \mathsf{y_i} + k_3\,) \\ y_{i+1} \leftarrow y_i + \frac{1}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4) \\ \mathsf{Fin} \, \mathsf{Para} \\ \mathsf{Mostrar} \, (t_0, y_0), \, (t_1, y_1), \ldots \, (t_N, y_N) \\ \mathsf{FIN} \end{array}$$

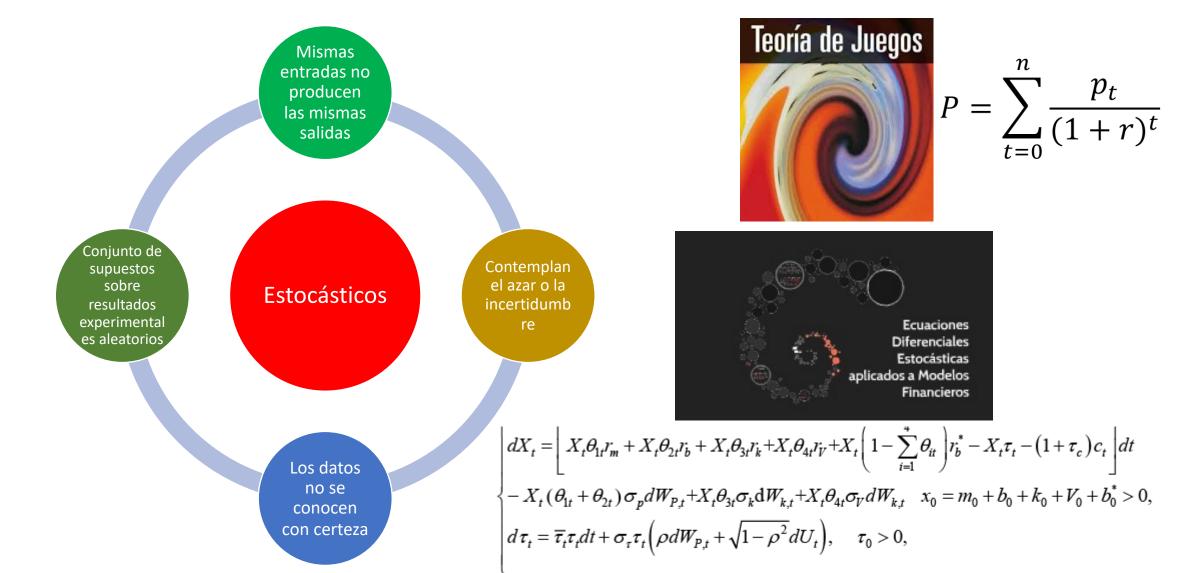


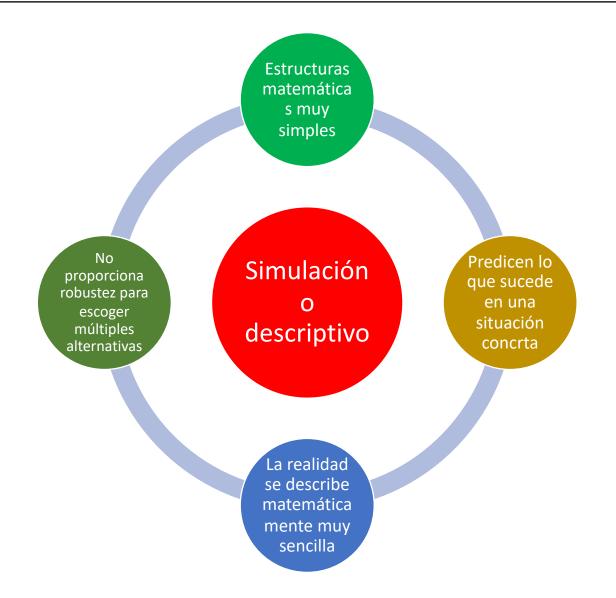
#### **Dynamic Optimization**

$$\max_{u(t)} x_2(t_f) \qquad \text{Objective Function}$$
 
$$subject \ to$$
 
$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = -(u+0.5u^2)x_1 \qquad \text{Dynamic Equations}$$
 
$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} = u \ x_1$$
 
$$x(0) = [1 \ 0]^T \qquad \text{Initial Conditions}$$
 
$$0 \le u \le 5 \qquad \text{Variable Constraints}$$
 
$$t_f = 1 \qquad \text{Final Time}$$

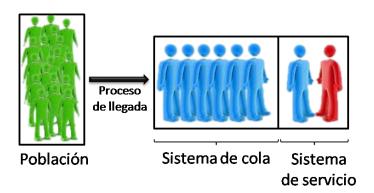
$$u\frac{\partial k}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial k}{\partial y} = \left[P_k - (\varepsilon + D)\right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left[(v + \frac{\varepsilon_M}{\mathrm{Sc}_k})\frac{\partial k}{\partial y}\right]$$
$$u\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} = \frac{\varepsilon}{k}\left[C_1 f_1 P_k - C_2 f_2 \varepsilon\right] + E + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left[(v + \frac{\varepsilon_M}{\mathrm{Sc}_s})\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y}\right]$$



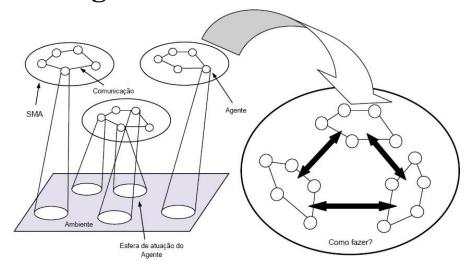


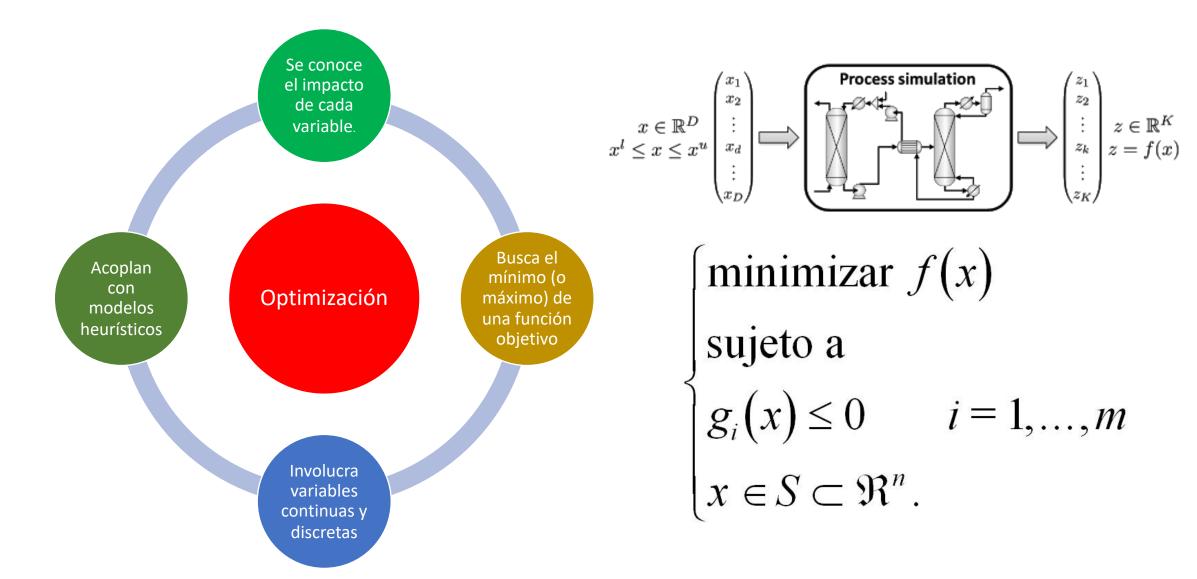


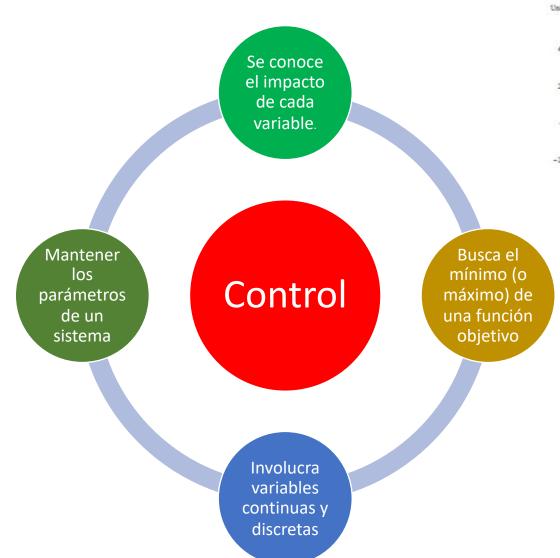
#### Sistema de cola

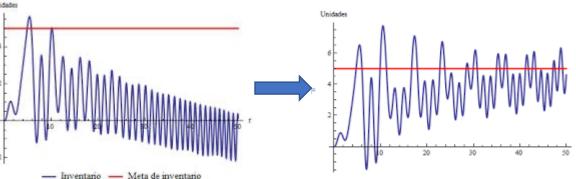


#### **Multiagentes**









$$J = \int_{0}^{t_f} \left[ AP^2 + B \exp\left(-\frac{E_g}{RT}\right) + C\left(\frac{k_1}{10^{-pH}} + \frac{10^{-pH}}{k_2}\right) \right] dt,$$
(9a)

s.t.

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = \frac{\mu_{\text{max}} \exp\left(-\frac{E_g}{RT}\right)}{1 + \frac{k_1}{10^{-\text{pH}}} + \frac{10^{-\text{pH}}}{k_2}} \frac{S}{K_{\text{sx}} + S} X - k_{\text{d}} \exp\left(-\frac{E_g}{RT}\right) X, \quad (9b)$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}P}{\mathrm{d}t} = q_{\mathrm{max}}(1 - K_{\mathrm{ip}}P)\frac{S}{K_{\mathrm{sp}} + S}X + M_{\mathrm{p}}X,\tag{9c}$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{-\mu_{\text{max}} \exp\left(-\frac{E_g}{RT}\right)}{1 + \frac{k_1}{10^{-\text{pH}}} + \frac{10^{-\text{pH}}}{k_2}} \frac{SX}{Y_x(K_{\text{sx}} + S)} - \frac{q_{\text{max}} S(1 - K_{\text{ip}} P) X}{Y_p(K_{\text{sp}} + S)} - X(G_s + M_s),$$
(9d)

$$T_{\min} \le T(t) \le T_{\max},$$
 (9e)

$$pH_{\min} \le pH(t) \le pH_{\max},$$
 (9f)