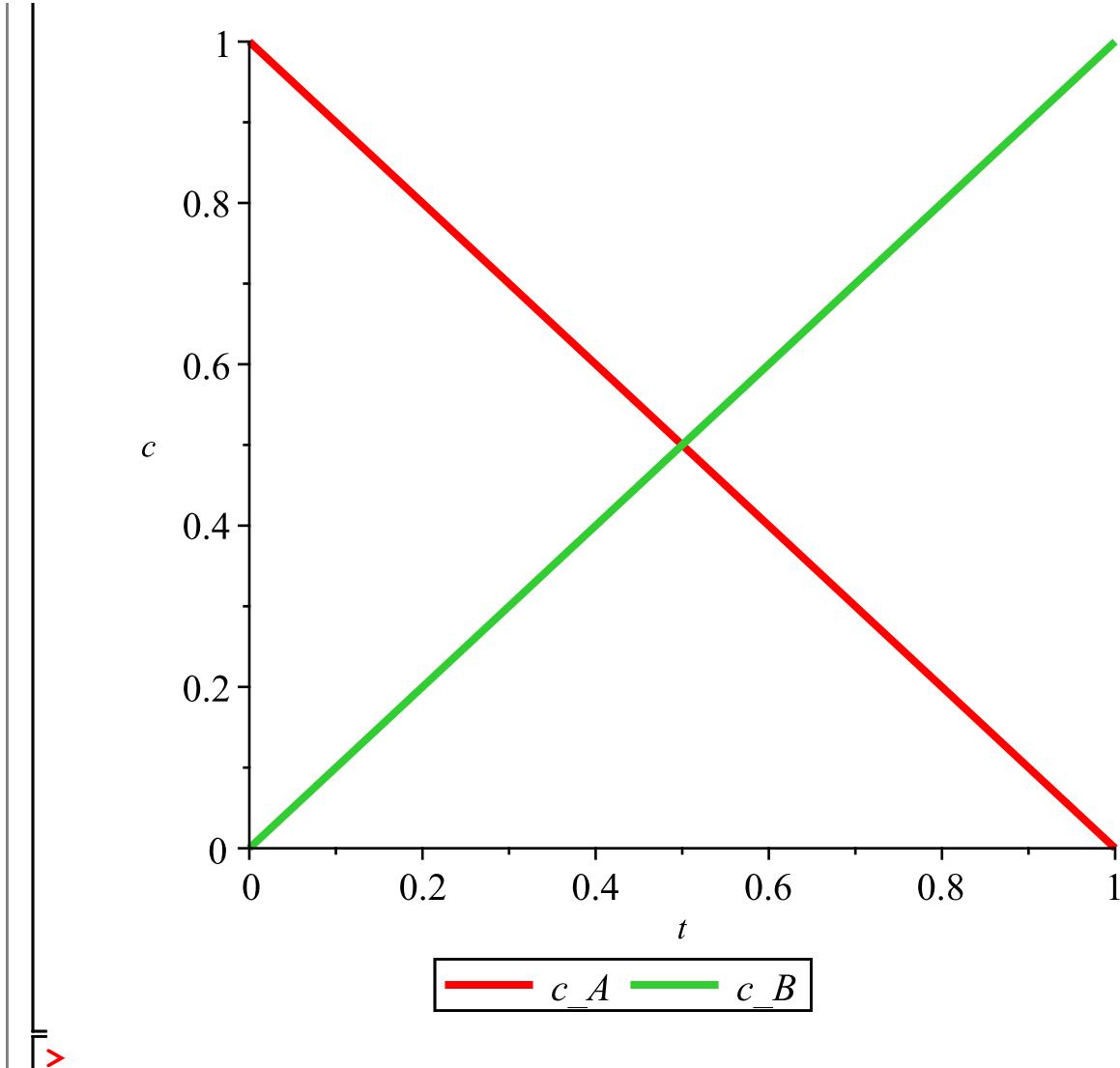


## Zero Order

```
> restart;with( DEtools ):with( plots ):with (linalg):
> ode_1:=diff(ca(t),t)=-k_1;ode_2:=diff(cb(t),t)=(k_1);
ode_1 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} ca(t) = -k_1$ 
ode_2 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} cb(t) = k_1$  (1.1)

> dsolve({ode_1,ca(0)=ca0},ca(t));
ca(t) = -k_1 t + ca0
> dsolve({ode_2,cb(0)=cb0},cb(t));
cb(t) = k_1 t + cb0
> sol:=dsolve({ode_1,ca(0)=ca0,ode_2,cb(0)=cb0},{ca(t),cb(t)}); 
sol := {ca(t) = -k_1 t + ca0, cb(t) = k_1 t + cb0}
> k_1:=1:nsol := dsolve({ode_1,ca(0)=1,ode_2,cb(0)=0}, type=
numeric, output=listprocedure);#assign(nsol);f:=eval(ca(t),
sol);f(t=1);
nsol := [t=proc(t) ... end proc, ca(t)=proc(t) ... end proc, cb(t)=proc(t)
...
end proc]
> nsol(1);
[ t(1) = 1., ca(t)(1) = 6.93889390390723  $10^{-18}$ , cb(t)(1) = 1.] (1.2)
> odeplot(nsol,[[t,ca(t)],[t,cb(t)]],0..1,labels=[t,c],legend=
[c_A,c_B],thickness=3);
```



## Prvního radu A $\rightarrow$ B

```
[> restart;with( DEtools ):with( plots ):with (linalg):
> ode_1:=diff(ca(t),t)=-k_1*ca(t);
ode_1 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} ca(t) = -k_1 ca(t)$ 
> ode_2:=diff(cb(t),t)=(k_1)*ca(t);
ode_2 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} cb(t) = k_1 ca(t)$ 
> dsolve({ode_1,ca(0)=ca0},ca(t));
ca(t) = ca0 e-k_1 t
> dsolve({ode_2,cb(0)=cb0},cb(t));
cb(t) = cb0 ek_1 t
```

```


$$cb(t) = \int_0^t k_1 ca(z) dz + cb0$$

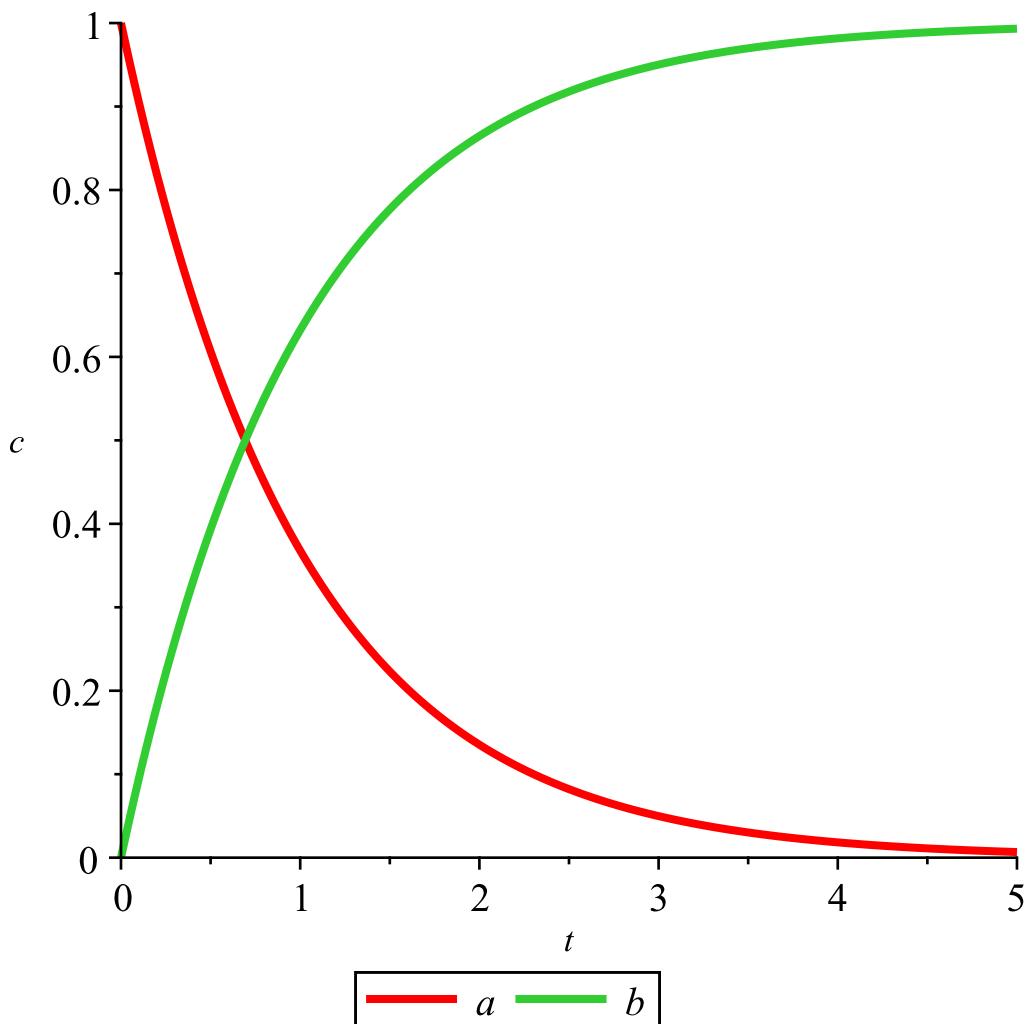

> sol := dsolve({ode_1, ca(0)=ca0, ode_2, cb(0)=cb0}, {ca(t), cb(t)});  

      sol := \{ca(t) = ca0 e^{-k_1 t}, cb(t) = -ca0 e^{-k_1 t} + ca0 + cb0\}
> k_1:=1:nsol := dsolve({ode_1, ca(0)=1, ode_2, cb(0)=0}, type=  

    numeric, output=listprocedure);#assign(nsol);f:=eval(ca(t),  

    sol);f(t=1);
nsol := [t=proc(t) ... end proc, ca(t) = proc(t) ... end proc, cb(t) = proc(t)
...
end proc]
> nsol(1);
[t(1) = 1., ca(t)(1) = 0.367879361988637, cb(t)(1) = 0.632120638011363] (2.1)
> odeplot(nsol, [[t, ca(t)], [t, cb(t)]], 0..5, labels=[t,c], legend=[a,
b], thickness=3);

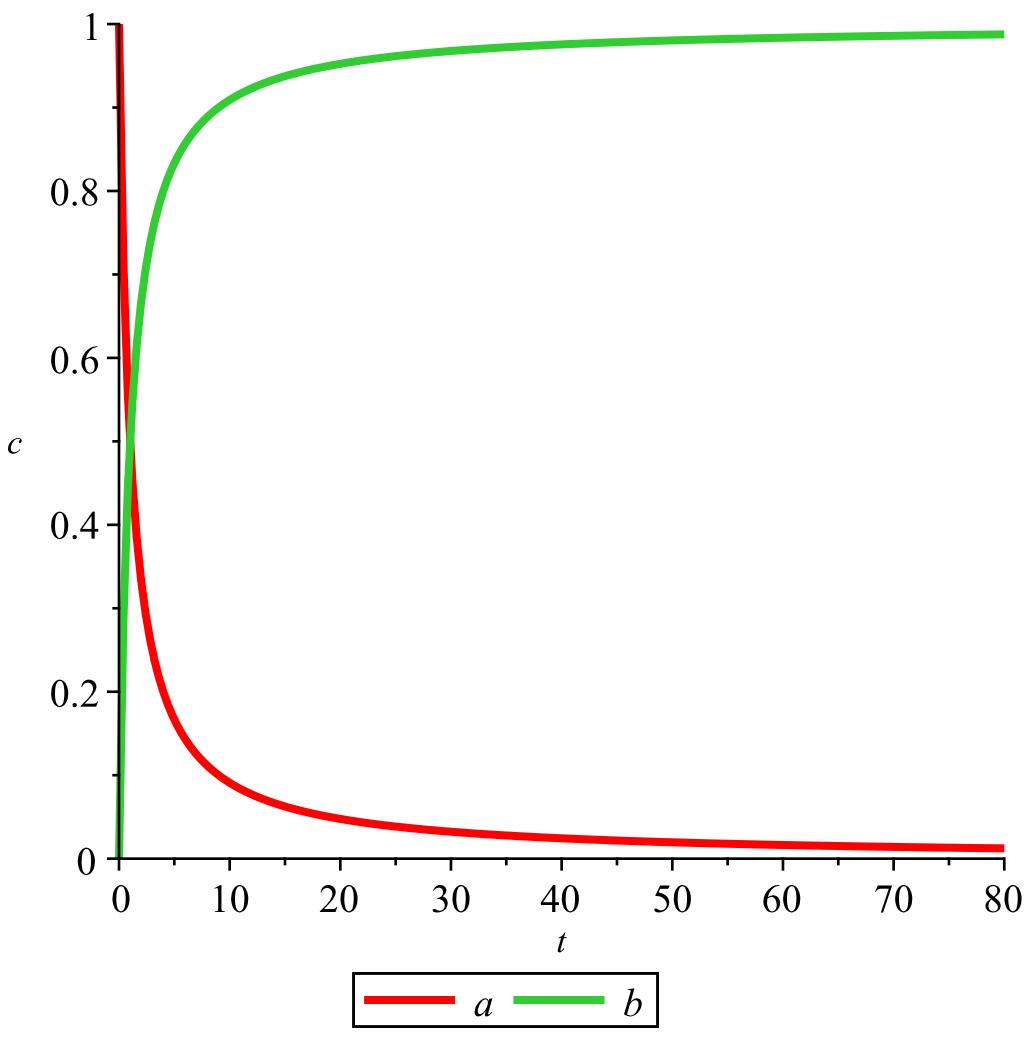
```



## Reakce druhého radu 2A->B

```
> restart;with( DEtools ):with( plots ):with (linalg ):  
> ode_1:=diff(ca(t),t)=-k_1*(ca(t))^2;  
ode_1 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} ca(t) = -k_1 ca(t)^2$   
> ode_2:=diff(cb(t),t)=(k_1)*(ca(t))^2;  
ode_2 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} cb(t) = k_1 ca(t)^2$   
> dsolve({ode_1,ca(0)=ca0},ca(t));  
ca(t) =  $\frac{ca0}{1 + k_1 t ca0}$   
> dsolve({ode_2,cb(0)=cb0},cb(t));  
cb(t) =  $\int_0^t k_1 ca(z)^2 dz + cb0$   
> dsolve({ode_1,ca(0)=ca0,ode_2,cb(0)=cb0},{ca(t),cb(t)});  

$$\left\{ ca(t) = \frac{1}{k_1 t + \frac{1}{ca0}}, cb(t) = -\frac{1}{k_1 t + \frac{1}{ca0}} + ca0 + cb0 \right\}$$
  
> k_1:=1:nsol := dsolve({ode_1,ca(0)=1,ode_2,cb(0)=0}, type=numeric);  
nsol := proc(x_rkf45) ... end proc  
> odeplot(nsol,[[t,ca(t)],[t,cb(t)]],0..80,labels=[t,c],legend=[a,b],thickness=3);
```



### Reakce druhého radu A+B->C

```

> restart;with( DEtools ):with( plots ):with (linalg ):
> ode_1:=diff(ca(t),t)=-k_1*(ca(t))*(cb(t));
ode_1 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} ca(t) = -k_1 ca(t) cb(t)$ 
> ode_2:=diff(cb(t),t)=-k_1*(ca(t))*(cb(t));
ode_2 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} cb(t) = -k_1 ca(t) cb(t)$ 
> ode_3:=diff(cc(t),t)=k_1*(ca(t))*(cb(t));
ode_3 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} cc(t) = k_1 ca(t) cb(t)$  (4.1)
> dsolve({ode_1,ca(0)=ca0},ca(t));
ca(t) = ca0 e
$$\int_0^t (-k_1 cb(z)) dz$$

> dsolve({ode_2,cb(0)=ca0},cb(t));

```

```

cb(t) = ca0 e^{\int_0^t (-k_1 ca(zI)) dz}
> dsolve({ode_1,ca(0)=ca0,ode_2,cb(0)=cb0,ode_3,cc(0)=cc0},{ca(t),cb(t),cc(t));

```

$$\left\{ ca(t) = \left( (e^{i\pi Zl})^2 e^{t(-cb0k_1 + k_1 ca0)} e^{\frac{\left(\ln\left(\frac{ca0}{cb0k_1}\right) + 2i\pi Z2\right)(-cb0k_1 + k_1 ca0)}{k_1(-cb0 + ca0)}} (-cb0k_1 \right.$$

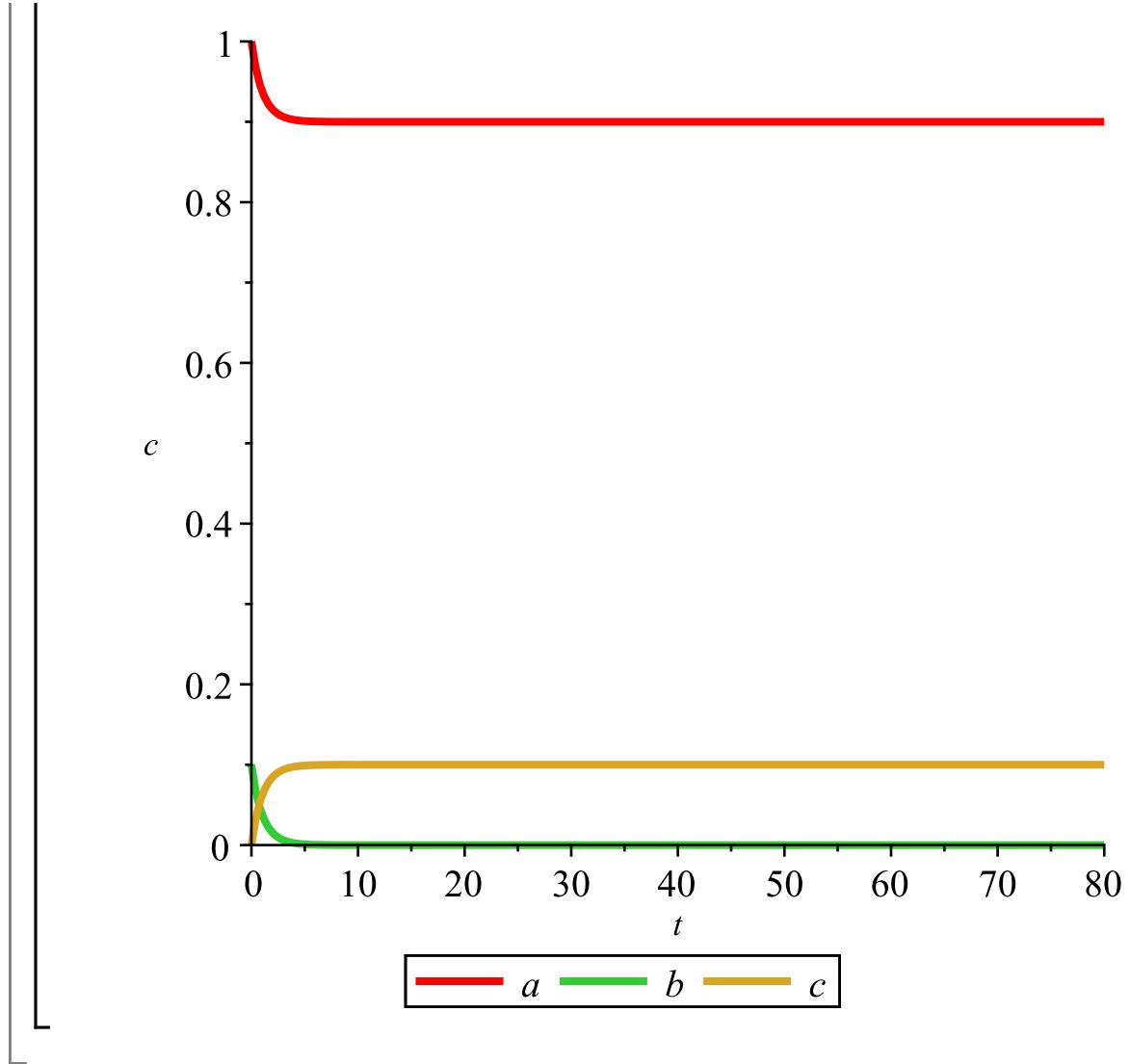
$$+ k_1 ca0) \right) \middle/ \left( -1 \right)$$

$$+ k_1 e^{t(-cb0k_1 + k_1 ca0)} e^{\frac{\left(\ln\left(\frac{ca0}{cb0k_1}\right) + 2i\pi Z2\right)(-cb0k_1 + k_1 ca0)}{k_1(-cb0 + ca0)}} \right), cb(t) =$$

$$- \left( \left( (e^{i\pi Zl})^2 (-cb0k_1 \right.$$

$$+ k_1 ca0)^2 e^{t(-cb0k_1 + k_1 ca0)} e^{\frac{\left(\ln\left(\frac{ca0}{cb0k_1}\right) + 2i\pi Z2\right)(-cb0k_1 + k_1 ca0)}{k_1(-cb0 + ca0)}} \right) \middle/ \left( -1 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + k_{\_1} e^{t(-cb0k_{\_1} + k_{\_1}ca0)} e^{\frac{\left(\ln\left(\frac{ca0}{cb0k_{\_1}}\right) + 2\text{I}\pi_Z Z2\sim\right)(-cb0k_{\_1} + k_{\_1}ca0)}{k_{\_1}(-cb0 + ca0)}} \\
& \cdot a0) e^{\frac{\left(\ln\left(\frac{ca0}{cb0k_{\_1}}\right) + 2\text{I}\pi_Z Z2\sim\right)(-cb0k_{\_1} + k_{\_1}ca0)}{k_{\_1}(-cb0 + ca0)}}^2} \Bigg|_{-1} \\
& + k_{\_1} e^{t(-cb0k_{\_1} + k_{\_1}ca0)} e^{\frac{\left(\ln\left(\frac{ca0}{cb0k_{\_1}}\right) + 2\text{I}\pi_Z Z2\sim\right)(-cb0k_{\_1} + k_{\_1}ca0)}{k_{\_1}(-cb0 + ca0)}} \Bigg| \\
& \left( k_{\_1} \left( e^{\text{I}\pi_Z Z1\sim} \right)^2 e^{t(-cb0k_{\_1} + k_{\_1}ca0)} e^{\frac{\left(\ln\left(\frac{ca0}{cb0k_{\_1}}\right) + 2\text{I}\pi_Z Z2\sim\right)(-cb0k_{\_1} + k_{\_1}ca0)}{k_{\_1}(-cb0 + ca0)}} (-cb0k_{\_1} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + k_{\_1}ca0) \right), cc(t) = \right. \\
& - \left( \left( e^{\text{I}\pi_Z Z1\sim} \right)^2 e^{t(-cb0k_{\_1} + k_{\_1}ca0)} e^{\frac{\left(\ln\left(\frac{ca0}{cb0k_{\_1}}\right) + 2\text{I}\pi_Z Z2\sim\right)(-cb0k_{\_1} + k_{\_1}ca0)}{k_{\_1}(-cb0 + ca0)}} (-cb0k_{\_1} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + k_{\_1}ca0) \right) \Bigg|_{-1} \\
& + k_{\_1} e^{t(-cb0k_{\_1} + k_{\_1}ca0)} e^{\frac{\left(\ln\left(\frac{ca0}{cb0k_{\_1}}\right) + 2\text{I}\pi_Z Z2\sim\right)(-cb0k_{\_1} + k_{\_1}ca0)}{k_{\_1}(-cb0 + ca0)}} \Bigg| + ca0 + cc0 \Bigg\} \\
> \text{k\_1:=1:nsol := dsolve}\{\text{ode\_1, ca(0)=1, ode\_2, cb(0)=.1, ode\_3, cc(0)=0}, \text{type=numeric}; \\
& \quad nsol := \text{proc}(x\_rkf45) \dots \text{end proc} \\
> \text{odeplot(nsol, [[t, ca(t)], [t, cb(t)], [t, cc(t)]], 0..80, labels=[t, c], legend=[a,b,c], thickness=3);
\end{aligned}$$



### Srovnání prvního a druhého ádu

```

> restart;with( DEtools ):with( plots ):with (linalg):
> ode_1:=diff(ca(t),t)=-k_1*ca(t);

ode_1 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} ca(t) = -k_1 ca(t)$ 

> ode_2:=diff(cb(t),t)=-1*(k_1)*(cb(t))^2;
ode_2 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} cb(t) = -\ln(2) cb(t)^2$ 

> dsolve({ode_1,ca(0)=ca0},ca(t));
ca(t) = ca0 2^{-t}

> dsolve({ode_2,cb(0)=cb0},cb(t));
cb(t) =  $\frac{cb0}{1 + \ln(2) t cb0}$ 

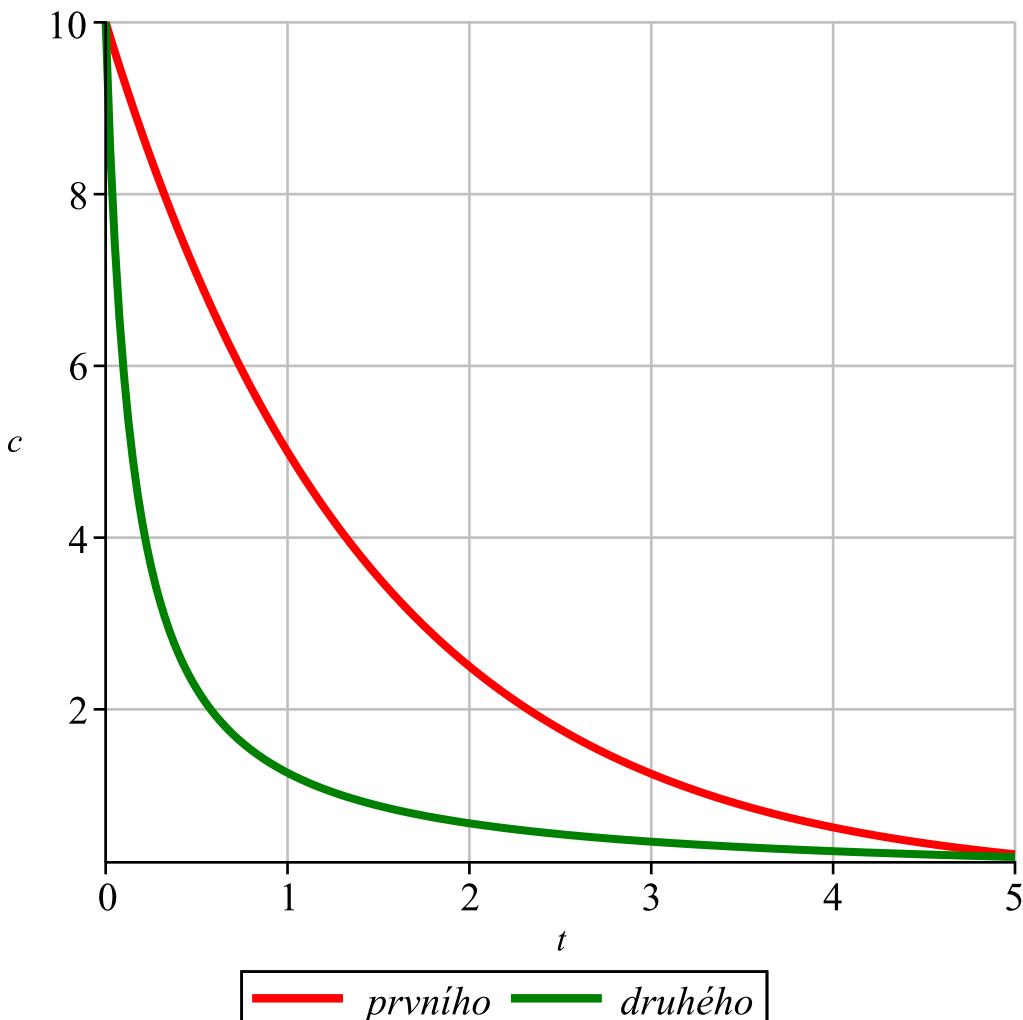
> sol:= dsolve({ode_1,ca(0)=ca0,ode_2,cb(0)=cb0},{ca(t),cb(t)});
```

```

sol := 
$$\left\{ ca(t) = ca0 2^{-t}, cb(t) = \frac{1}{\ln(2) t + \frac{1}{cb0}} \right\}$$

> k_1:=log(2):nsol := dsolve({ode_1,ca(0)=10,ode_2,cb(0)=10},
  type=numeric, output=listprocedure);#assign(nsol);f:=eval(ca
  (t), sol);f(t=1);
nsol := [t=proc(t) ... end proc, ca(t) = proc(t) ... end proc, cb(t) = proc(t)
...
end proc]
> %nsol(1);
nsol(1) (5.1)
> odeplot(nsol,[[t,ca(t)],[t,cb(t)]],0..5,labels=[t,c],color=
 ["Red","Green"],axis=[gridlines=[5,thickness=0,color=gray]
 ],legend=[prvního,druhého],thickness=3);

```



```

> restart;a:=0.1;t:=1;k:=log(2);prv:=a*exp(-k*t);evalf(%);druh:=
a/(1+2*a*k*t);evalf(%);
a := 0.1
t := 1
k := ln(2)

```

$$\begin{aligned}
prv &:= 0.050000000000 \\
&\quad 0.050000000000 \\
druh &:= \frac{0.1}{0.2 \ln(2) + 1} \\
&\quad 0.08782488564
\end{aligned} \tag{5.2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
> \text{restart}; t := 10; k := \log(2); a * \exp(-k*t) = a / (1 + 1 * a * k * t); \text{solve}(\%, a); 1 / (2 * \log(2)); \text{evalf}(\%); \\
t &:= 10 \\
k &:= \ln(2) \\
\frac{a}{1024} &= \frac{a}{10 a \ln(2) + 1} \\
0, \frac{1023}{10 \ln(2)} & \\
\frac{1}{2 \ln(2)} & \\
0.7213475205 &
\end{aligned} \tag{5.3}$$

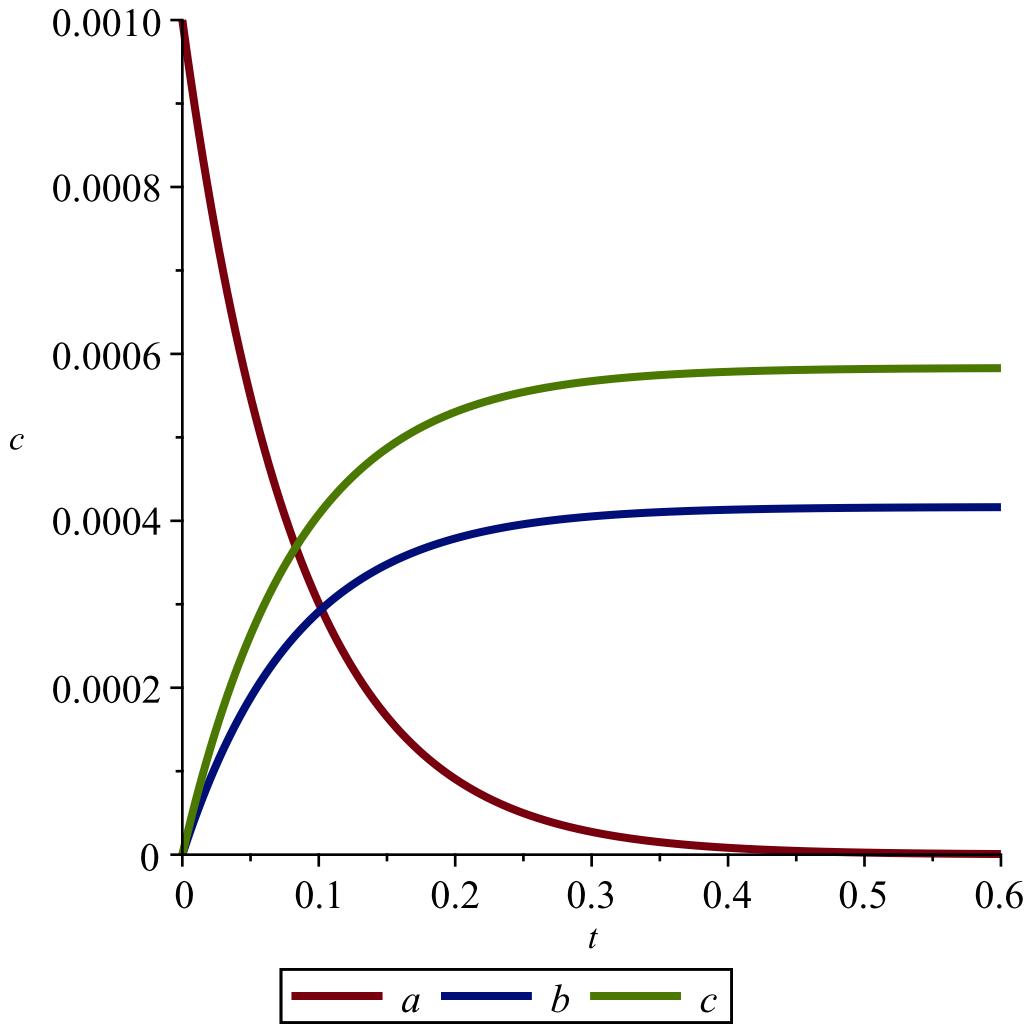
## Paralelni reakce A->B, A->C

```

> restart; with(DEtools): with(plots): with(linalg):
> ode_1:=diff(ca(t),t)=-(k_1+k_2)*ca(t);
ode_1 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} ca(t) = -(k_1 + k_2) ca(t)$ 
> ode_2:=diff(cb(t),t)=(k_1)*ca(t);
ode_2 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} cb(t) = k_1 ca(t)$ 
> ode_3:=diff(cc(t),t)=(k_2)*ca(t);
ode_3 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} cc(t) = k_2 ca(t)$ 
> dsolve({ode_1, ca(0)=ca0, ode_2, cb(0)=cb0, ode_3, cc(0)=cc0}, {ca(t), cb(t), cc(t)});
{ca(t) = ca0 e-(k_1+k_2)t, cb(t) = -  $\frac{k_1 ca0 e^{-(k_1+k_2)t}}{k_1 + k_2}$ 
+  $\frac{k_1 ca0 + cb0 k_1 + cb0 k_2}{k_1 + k_2}$ , cc(t) = -  $\frac{k_2 ca0 e^{-(k_1+k_2)t}}{k_1 + k_2}$ 
+  $\frac{k_2 ca0 + cc0 k_1 + cc0 k_2}{k_1 + k_2}$ }
> dsolve({ode_2, cb(0)=cb0}, cb(t));
cb(t) =  $\int_0^t k_1 ca(z) dz + cb0$ 
> k_1:=5: k_2:=7: nsol := dsolve({ode_1, ca(0)=.001, ode_2, cb(0)=0,
ode_3, cc(0)=0}, type=numeric);
nsol := proc(x_rkf45) ... end proc

```

```
> odeplot(nsol,[[t,ca(t)],[t,cb(t)],[t,cc(t)]],0..6e-1,labels=[t,c],legend=[a,b,c],thickness=3);
```



## Nasledne reakce

```
> restart;with( DEtools ):with( plots ):with (linalg):
> ode_1:=diff(ca(t),t)=-k_1*ca(t);
ode_1 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} ca(t) = -k_1 ca(t)$ 
> ode_2:=diff(cb(t),t)=k_1*ca(t)-k_2*cb(t);
ode_2 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} cb(t) = k_1 ca(t) - k_2 cb(t)$ 
> ode_3:=diff(cc(t),t)=k_2*cb(t);
ode_3 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} cc(t) = k_2 cb(t)$ 
> dsolve({ode_1,ca(0)=ca0},ca(t));
ca(t) = ca0 e-k_1 t
> dsolve({ode_2,cb(0)=cb0},cb(t));
```

```

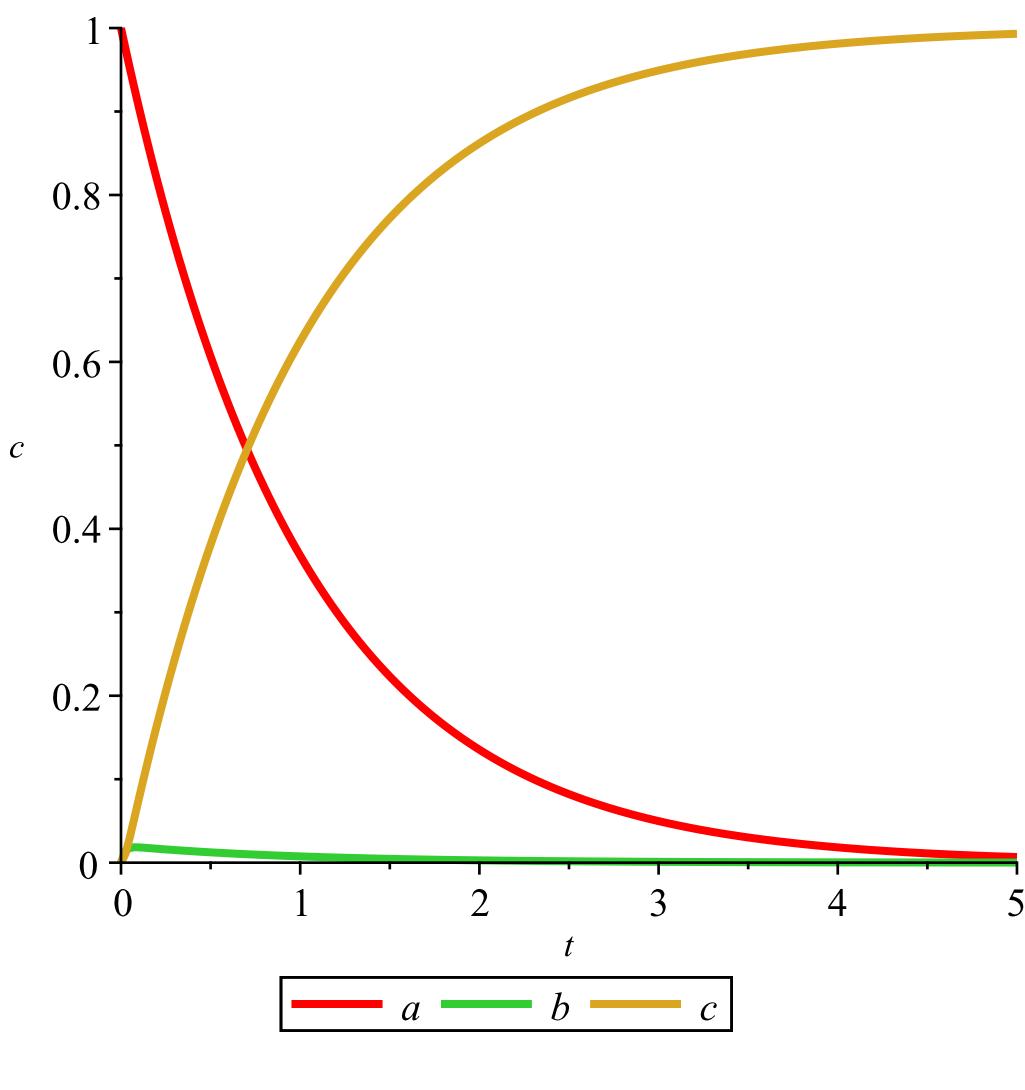
cb(t) =  $\left( \int_0^t k_1 ca(z) e^{k_2 z} dz + cb0 \right) e^{-k_2 t}$ 

> dsolve({ode_3,cc(0)=cc0},cc(t));
cc(t) =  $\int_0^t k_2 cb(z) dz + cc0$ 

> dsolve({ode_1,ca(0)=ca0,ode_2,cb(0)=cb0,ode_3,cc(0)=cc0},{ca(t),cb(t),cc(t)});

{ ca(t) = ca0 e-k_1 t, cb(t)

=  $\frac{1}{k_1 - k_2} \left( \left( \frac{(-k_2 cb0 + k_1 ca0 + cb0 k_1) k_1}{k_1 - k_2} \right. \right.$ 
 $\left. \left. - \frac{(-k_2 cb0 + k_1 ca0 + cb0 k_1) k_2}{k_1 - k_2} \right) e^{-k_2 t} \right) -  $\frac{k_1 ca0 e^{-k_1 t}}{k_1 - k_2}, cc(t)$ 
=  $\frac{1}{k_1 - k_2} \left( e^{-k_1 t} ca0 k_2 - \frac{e^{-k_2 t} (-k_2 cb0 + k_1 ca0 + cb0 k_1) k_1}{k_1 - k_2} \right.$ 
 $\left. + \frac{e^{-k_2 t} (-k_2 cb0 + k_1 ca0 + cb0 k_1) k_2}{k_1 - k_2} + (cc0 + ca0 + cb0) k_1 - (cc0 + ca0 + cb0) k_2 \right)$ 
> k_1:=1:k_2:=50:nsol := dsolve({ode_1,ca(0)=1,ode_2,cb(0)=0,
ode_3,cc(0)=0}, type=numeric);
nsol := proc(x_rkf45) ... end proc
> odeplot(nsol,[[t,ca(t)],[t,cb(t)],[t,cc(t)]],0..5,labels=[t,c],
legend=[a,b,c],thickness=3);$ 
```



### Vratná reakce A <--> B

```
> restart;with( DEtools ):with( plots ):with( linalg ):

> ode_1:=diff(ca(t),t)=-k_1*(ca(t))+k_2*cb(t);
ode_1 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} ca(t) = -k_1 ca(t) + k_2 cb(t)$ 

> ode_2:=diff(cb(t),t)=(k_1)*ca(t)-k_2*cb(t);
ode_2 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} cb(t) = k_1 ca(t) - k_2 cb(t)$ 

> dsolve({ode_1,ca(0)=ca0},ca(t));

$$ca(t) = \left( \int_0^t k_2 cb(z) e^{k_1 z} dz + ca0 \right) e^{-k_1 t}$$

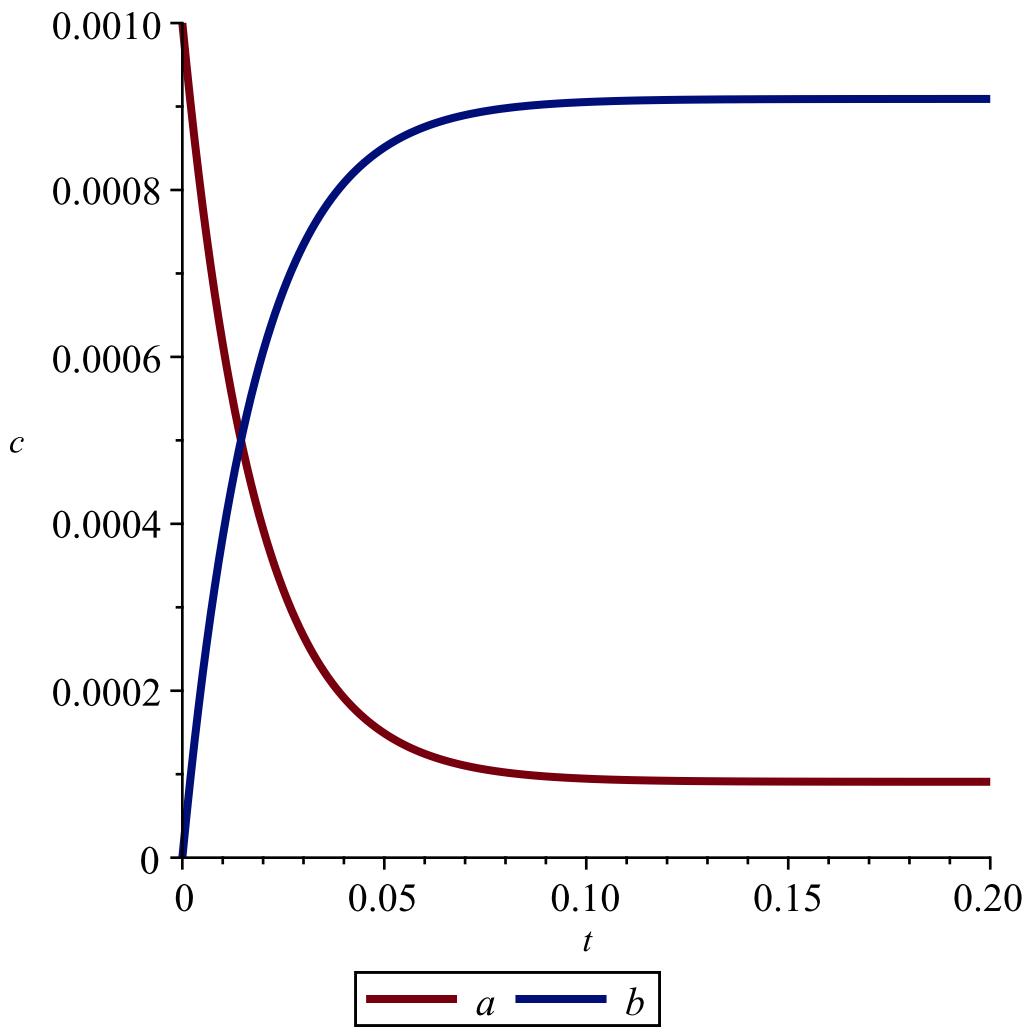

> dsolve({ode_2,cb(0)=cb0},cb(t));

```

```


$$cb(t) = \left( \int_0^t k_1 ca(z) e^{k_2 z} dz + cb0 \right) e^{-k_2 t}$$

> dsolve({ode_1,ca(0)=ca0,ode_2,cb(0)=cb0},{ca(t),cb(t)});
```

$$\left\{ ca(t) = \frac{k_2 (ca0 + cb0)}{k_1 + k_2} + \frac{(k_1 ca0 - k_2 cb0) e^{-(k_1 + k_2)t}}{k_1 + k_2}, cb(t) = \frac{(k_1 ca0 - k_2 cb0) e^{-(k_1 + k_2)t} k_2}{k_1 + k_2} - \frac{k_2 (ca0 + cb0) k_1}{k_1 + k_2} \right\}$$
> k\_1:=50:k\_2:=5:nsol := dsolve({ode\_1,ca(0)=0.001,ode\_2,cb(0)=0},  
, type=numeric);  
nsol := proc(x\_rkf45) ... end proc  
> odeplot(nsol,[[t,ca(t)],[t,cb(t)]],0..2e-1,labels=[t,c],legend=[a,b],thickness=3);


## ▼ Vratná reakce 2A <-> B

```

> restart;with( DEtools ):with( plots ):with (linalg):

> ode_1:=diff(ca(t),t)=-k_1*(ca(t))^2+k_2*cb(t);

ode_1 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} ca(t) = -k_1 ca(t)^2 + k_2 cb(t)$ 

> ode_2:=diff(cb(t),t)=(k_1)*(ca(t))^2-k_2*cb(t);

ode_2 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} cb(t) = k_1 ca(t)^2 - k_2 cb(t)$ 

> dsolve({ode_1,ca(0)=ca0},ca(t));
> dsolve({ode_2,cb(0)=cb0},cb(t));
cb(t) =  $\left( \int_0^t k_1 ca(z)^2 e^{k_2 z} dz + cb0 \right) e^{-k_2 t}$ 

> dsolve({ode_1,ca(0)=ca0,ode_2,cb(0)=cb0},{ca(t),cb(t)});

{ ca(t) =  $\frac{1}{2 k_1} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \tanh \left( \left( \left( 4 I \pi Z l + 2 \ln(RootOf((ca0^2 k_1^2 - cb0 k_1 k_2) Z^4 + (2 ca0^2 k_1^2 + 4 ca0 k_1 k_2 + 2 cb0 k_1 k_2 + k_2^2) Z^2 + ca0^2 k_1^2 - cb0 k_1 k_2) ) RootOf((ca0^2 k_1^2 - cb0 k_1 k_2) Z^4 + (2 ca0^2 k_1^2 + 4 ca0 k_1 k_2 + 2 cb0 k_1 k_2 + k_2^2) Z^2 + ca0^2 k_1^2 - cb0 k_1 k_2)^2 - 4 I \pi Z l - 2 \ln(RootOf((ca0^2 k_1^2 - cb0 k_1 k_2) Z^4 + (2 ca0^2 k_1^2 + 4 ca0 k_1 k_2 + 2 cb0 k_1 k_2 + k_2^2) Z^2 + ca0^2 k_1^2 - cb0 k_1 k_2) ) ) \right) \right) \right)$ 
```

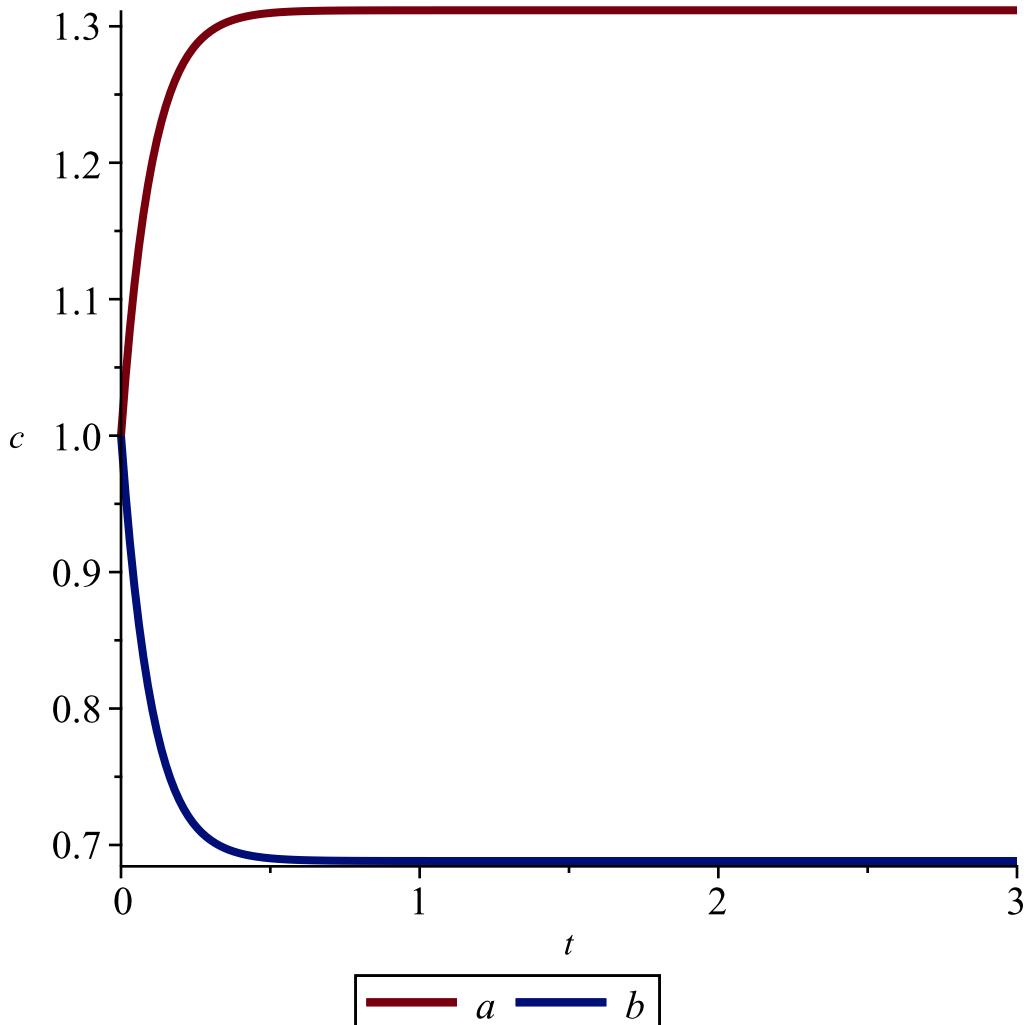
$$\begin{aligned}
& \sqrt{4} \sqrt{k_2 (4 ca0 k_1 + 4 cb0 k_1 + k_2)} \Big/ (4 (2 \text{RootOf}((ca0^2 k_1^2 \\
& - cb0 k_1 k_2) Z^4 + (2 ca0^2 k_1^2 + 4 ca0 k_1 k_2 + 2 cb0 k_1 k_2 + k_2^2) Z^2 \\
& + ca0^2 k_1^2 - cb0 k_1 k_2)^2 ca0 k_1 + \text{RootOf}((ca0^2 k_1^2 - cb0 k_1 k_2) Z^4 \\
& + (2 ca0^2 k_1^2 + 4 ca0 k_1 k_2 + 2 cb0 k_1 k_2 + k_2^2) Z^2 + ca0^2 k_1^2 \\
& - cb0 k_1 k_2)^2 k_2 + 2 ca0 k_1 + k_2)) \\
& + \frac{t \sqrt{4} \sqrt{k_2 (4 ca0 k_1 + 4 cb0 k_1 + k_2)}}{4} \Big) \\
& \sqrt{4} \sqrt{k_2 (4 ca0 k_1 + 4 cb0 k_1 + k_2)} \Big) - k_2 \Big), cb(t) = \\
& - \frac{1}{4 k_1 k_2} \left( \tanh \left( \frac{1}{4} \left( \sqrt{4} \sqrt{k_2 (4 ca0 k_1 + 4 cb0 k_1 + k_2)} \left( ((4 I \pi Z l \sim \right. \right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \left. \left. + 2 \ln(\text{RootOf}((ca0^2 k_1^2 - cb0 k_1 k_2) Z^4 + (2 ca0^2 k_1^2 + 4 ca0 k_1 k_2 \right. \right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \left. \left. + 2 cb0 k_1 k_2 + k_2^2) Z^2 + ca0^2 k_1^2 - cb0 k_1 k_2)) \right) \text{RootOf}((ca0^2 k_1^2 \right. \right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \left. \left. - cb0 k_1 k_2) Z^4 + (2 ca0^2 k_1^2 + 4 ca0 k_1 k_2 + 2 cb0 k_1 k_2 + k_2^2) Z^2 \right. \right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \left. \left. + ca0^2 k_1^2 - cb0 k_1 k_2)^2 - 4 I \pi Z l \sim - 2 \ln(\text{RootOf}((ca0^2 k_1^2 \right. \right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \left. \left. - cb0 k_1 k_2) Z^4 + (2 ca0^2 k_1^2 + 4 ca0 k_1 k_2 + 2 cb0 k_1 k_2 + k_2^2) Z^2 \right. \right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \left. \left. + ca0^2 k_1^2 - cb0 k_1 k_2)) \right) \right) \Big/ (2 \text{RootOf}((ca0^2 k_1^2 - cb0 k_1 k_2) Z^4 \\
& \left. \left. \left. \left. + (2 ca0^2 k_1^2 + 4 ca0 k_1 k_2 + 2 cb0 k_1 k_2 + k_2^2) Z^2 + ca0^2 k_1^2 \right. \right. \right. \right)
\end{aligned}$$

```


$$- cb0 k_1 k_2)^2 ca0 k_1 + \text{RootOf}((ca0^2 k_1^2 - cb0 k_1 k_2) Z^4
+ (2 ca0^2 k_1^2 + 4 ca0 k_1 k_2 + 2 cb0 k_1 k_2 + k_2^2) Z^2 + ca0^2 k_1^2
- cb0 k_1 k_2)^2 k_2 + 2 ca0 k_1 + k_2) + t)) \\
\sqrt{4} \sqrt{k_2 (4 ca0 k_1 + 4 cb0 k_1 + k_2)} k_2 - k_2 (4 ca0 k_1 + 4 cb0 k_1 + k_2) \\
- k_2^2) \}$$

> k_1:=2:k_2:=5:nsol := dsolve({ode_1,ca(0)=1,ode_2,cb(0)=1},
type=numeric);
nsol := proc(x_rkf45) ... end proc
> odeplot(nsol,[[t,ca(t)],[t,cb(t)]],0..3,labels=[t,c],legend=[a,
b],thickness=3);

```



## ▀ ešení využívající piblížení

### ▀ Reakce druhého rádu A+B->C, pevedená na pseudoprvní rád

```
> restart;with( DEtools ):with( plots ):with (linalg ):
```

```

> ode_1:=diff(ca(t),t)=-k_1*(ca(t))*(cb(t));
ode_1 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} ca(t) = -k_1 ca(t) cb(t)$ 
> ode_2:=diff(cb(t),t)=-k_1*(ca(t))*(cb(t));
ode_2 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} cb(t) = -k_1 ca(t) cb(t)$ 
> ode_3:=diff(cc(t),t)=k_1*(ca(t))*(cb(t));
ode_3 :=  $\frac{d}{dt} cc(t) = k_1 ca(t) cb(t)$  (10.1.1)
> dsolve({ode_1,ca(0)=ca0},ca(t));
ca(t) = ca0 e $\int_0^t (-k_1 cb(z)) dz$ 
> dsolve({ode_2,cb(0)=cb0},cb(t));
cb(t) = cb0 e $\int_0^t (-k_1 ca(z)) dz$ 
> dsolve({ode_1,ca(0)=ca0,ode_2,cb(0)=cb0,ode_3,cc(0)=cc0},{ca(t),cb(t),cc(t)});
```

$$ca(t) = \left( e^{i\pi Zl} \right)^2 e^{t(-cb0k_1 + k_1ca0)} e^{\frac{\left( \ln\left(\frac{ca0}{cb0k_1}\right) + 2i\pi Z2\sim \right) (-cb0k_1 + k_1ca0)}{k_1(-cb0 + ca0)}} \quad ($$
  

$$-cb0k_1 + k_1ca0) \right) \Bigg/ \left( -1 \right.$$

$$+ k_1 e^{t(-cb0k_1 + k_1ca0)} e^{\frac{\left( \ln\left(\frac{ca0}{cb0k_1}\right) + 2i\pi Z2\sim \right) (-cb0k_1 + k_1ca0)}{k_1(-cb0 + ca0)}} \Bigg), cb(t) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \left( \left( \left( e^{i\pi_Z l} \right)^2 e^{-cb0 k_1} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + k_1 ca0 \right)^2 e^{t(-cb0 k_1 + k_1 ca0)} e^{\frac{\left( \ln \left( \frac{ca0}{cb0 k_1} \right) + 2i\pi_Z 2 \right) (-cb0 k_1 + k_1 ca0)}{k_1 (-cb0 + ca0)}} \right) \right) \\
& \left. \left( -1 \right) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + k_1 e^{t(-cb0 k_1 + k_1 ca0)} e^{\frac{\left( \ln \left( \frac{ca0}{cb0 k_1} \right) + 2i\pi_Z 2 \right) (-cb0 k_1 + k_1 ca0)}{k_1 (-cb0 + ca0)}} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& k_1 ca0 \left( e^{\frac{\left( \ln \left( \frac{ca0}{cb0 k_1} \right) + 2i\pi_Z 2 \right) (-cb0 k_1 + k_1 ca0)}{k_1 (-cb0 + ca0)}} \right)^2 \right) \left( -1 \right. \\
& \left. + k_1 e^{t(-cb0 k_1 + k_1 ca0)} e^{\frac{\left( \ln \left( \frac{ca0}{cb0 k_1} \right) + 2i\pi_Z 2 \right) (-cb0 k_1 + k_1 ca0)}{k_1 (-cb0 + ca0)}} \right) \\
& \left. \left( k_1 \left( e^{i\pi_Z l} \right)^2 e^{t(-cb0 k_1 + k_1 ca0)} e^{\frac{\left( \ln \left( \frac{ca0}{cb0 k_1} \right) + 2i\pi_Z 2 \right) (-cb0 k_1 + k_1 ca0)}{k_1 (-cb0 + ca0)}} \right) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \left( -cb0 k_1 + k_1 ca0 \right) \right), cc(t) =$$

$$\left. \left( \left( e^{i\pi_Z l} \right)^2 e^{t(-cb0 k_1 + k_1 ca0)} e^{\frac{\left( \ln \left( \frac{ca0}{cb0 k_1} \right) + 2i\pi_Z 2 \right) (-cb0 k_1 + k_1 ca0)}{k_1 (-cb0 + ca0)}} \right) \right) \left( -cb0 k_1 \right)$$

```

+ k_1 ca0) ) / ( -1
+ k_1 e^{t(-cb0k_1+k_1ca0)} e^{\frac{\left(\ln\left(\frac{ca0}{cb0k_1}\right)+21\pi_Z2\sim\right)(-cb0k_1+k_1ca0)}{k_1(-cb0+ca0)}} + ca0 + cc0 \} \\
> k_1:=1:nsol := dsolve({ode_1,ca(0)=1,ode_2,cb(0)=100,ode_3,
cc(0)=0}, type=numeric);

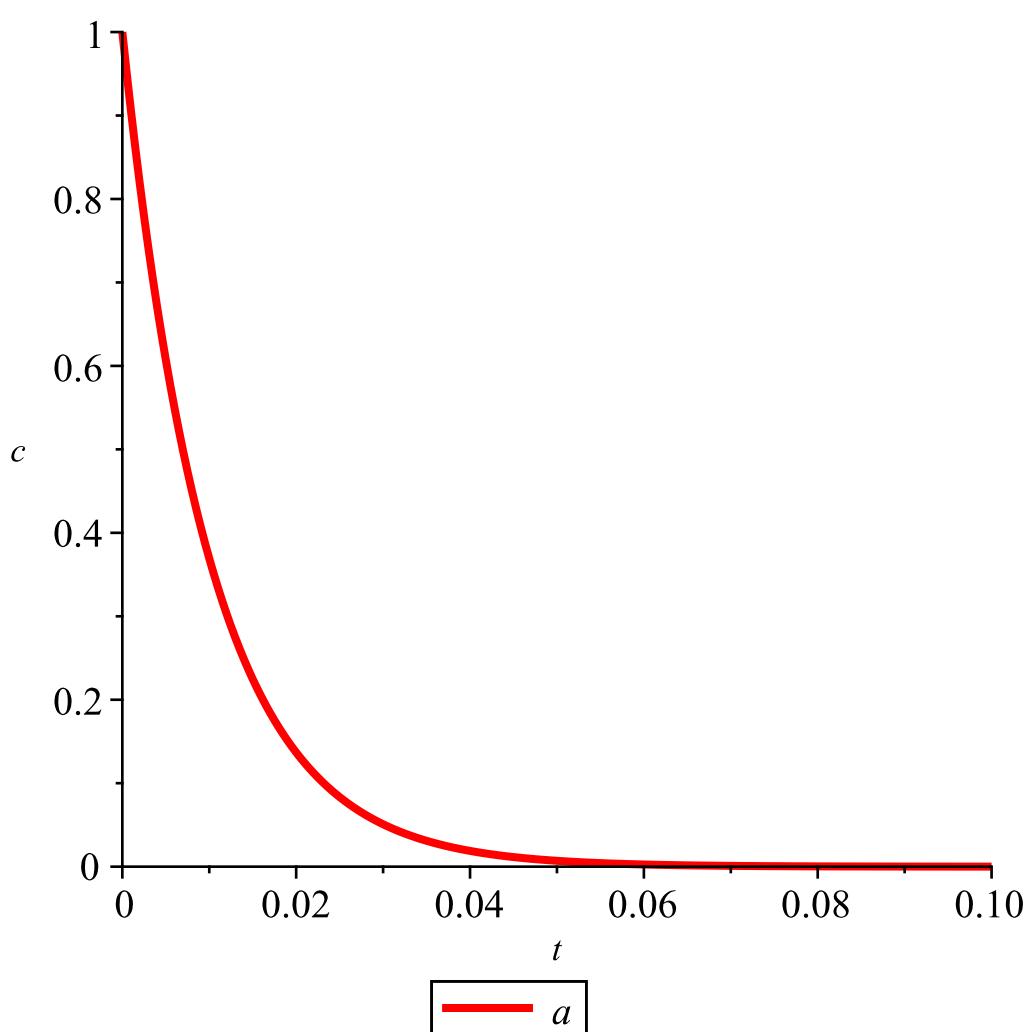
nsol := proc(x_rkf45) ... end proc
> odeplot(nsol,[[t,ca(t)], [t,cb(t)], [t,cc(t)]],0..0.1,labels=[t,c],legend=[a,b,c],thickness=3);




The plot shows the evolution of three variables  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  over time  $t$ . The x-axis represents time  $t$  from 0 to 0.10. The y-axis represents the variables  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  from 0 to 100. Variable  $a$  (red line) starts at 0 and remains very close to 0 throughout the time interval. Variable  $b$  (green line) starts at 100 and remains constant at approximately 100. Variable  $c$  (brown line) starts at 0 and remains very close to 0 throughout the time interval.


> odeplot(nsol,[[t,ca(t)]],0..0.1,labels=[t,c],legend=[a],thickness=3);

```



```
> odeplot(nsol, [[t,cb(t)]],0..0.1,labels=[t,c],legend=[b],  
thickness=3,color=[green]);
```

