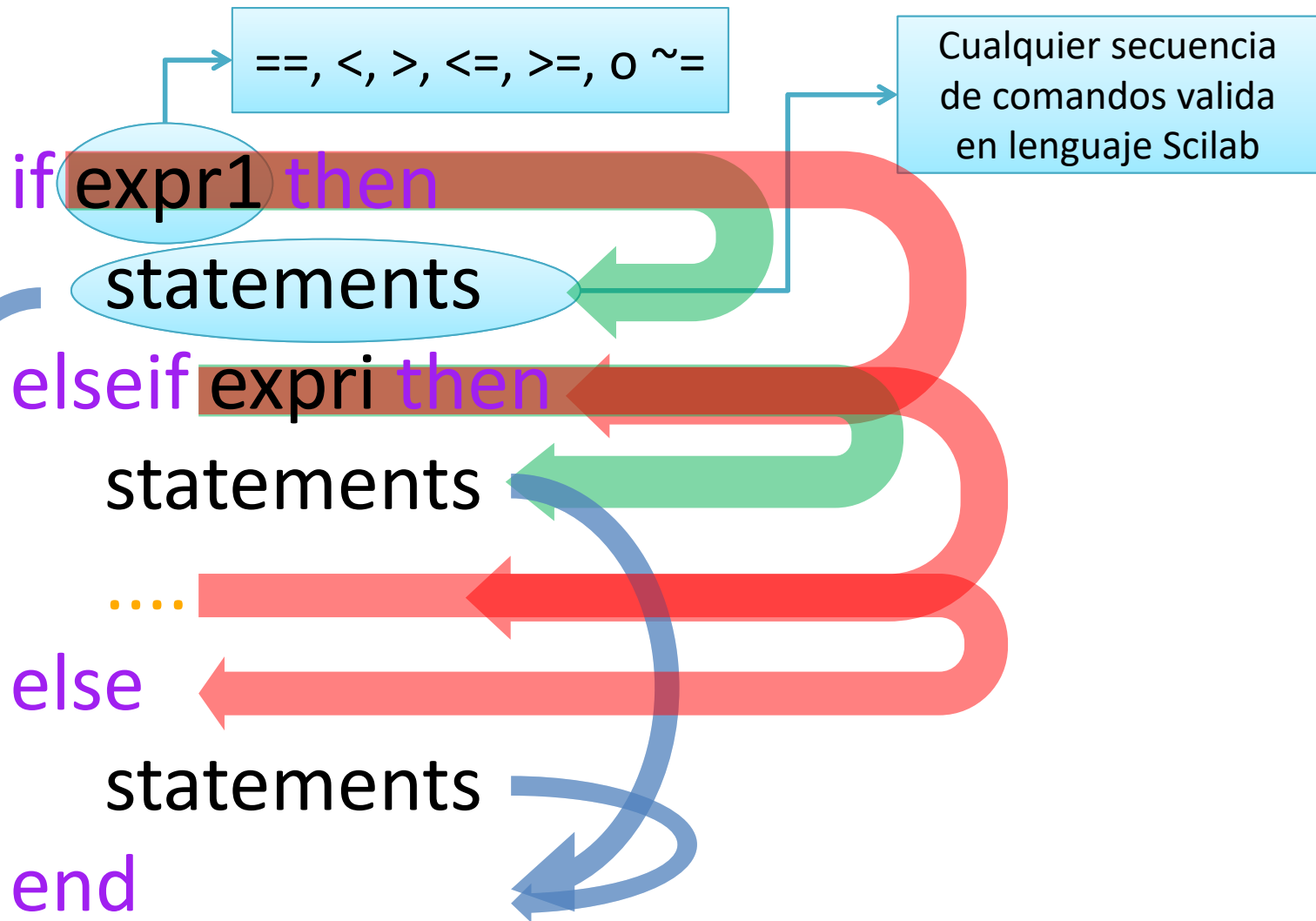


Condicionales y Funciones

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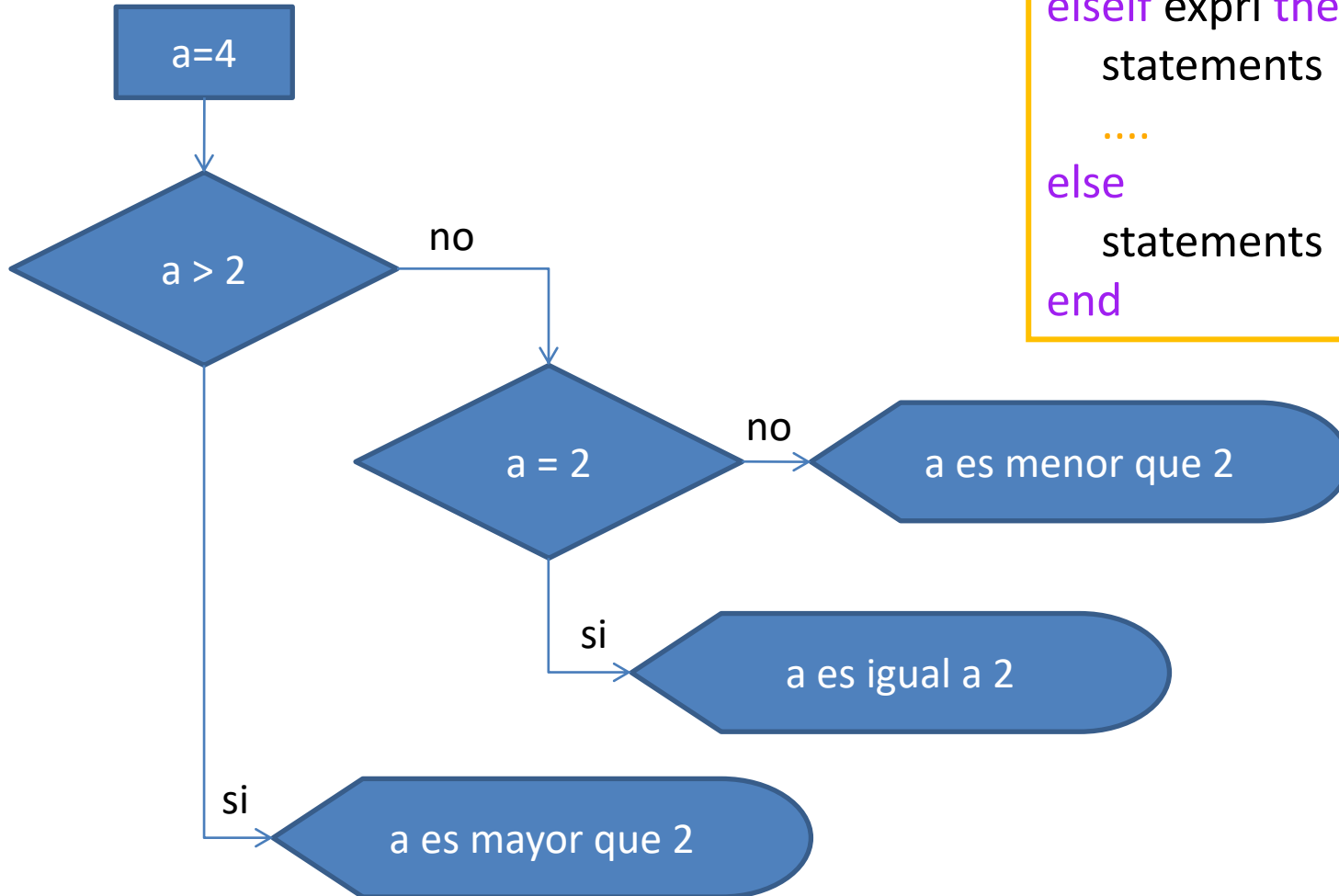
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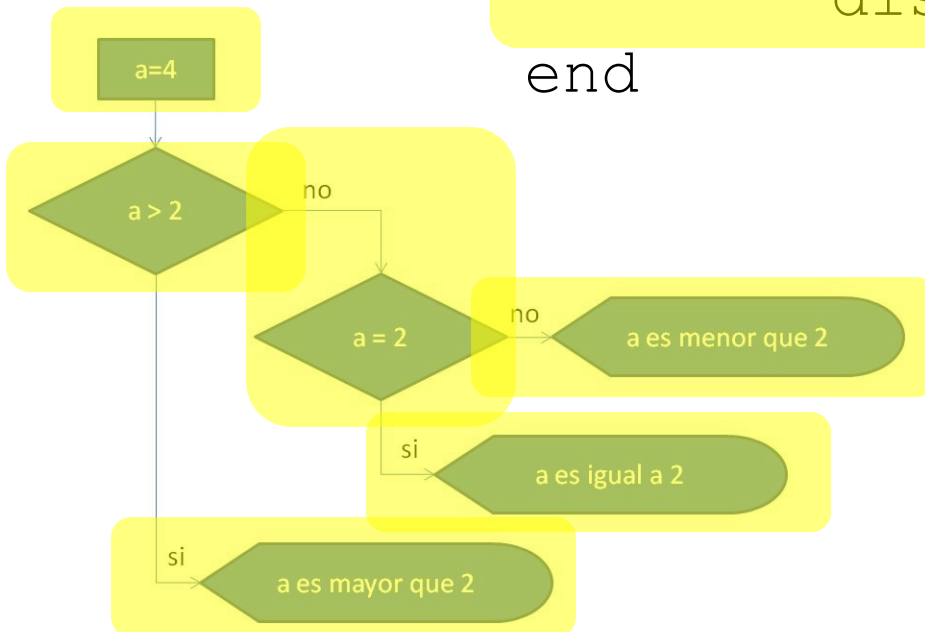


if: palabra clave para ejecución condicional

```
if expr1 then
  statements
elseif expr1 then
  statements
...
else
  statements
end
```



```
a=4;  
if a>2 then  
    disp('a es mayor que 2');  
elseif a==2 then  
    disp('a es igual a 2');  
else  
    disp('a es menor que 2');  
end
```



```
a=[-1 2 3 -6 -8 0 1]
```

```
j=1;
```

```
k=1;
```

```
for i=1:length(a)
```

```
if a(i)>=0 then
```

```
p(j)=a(i);  
j=j+1;
```

```
else
```

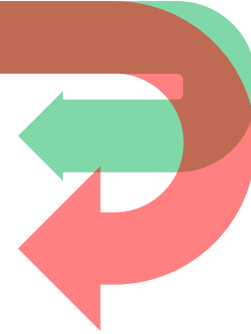
```
n(k)=a(i);  
k=k+1;
```

```
end
```

```
end
```

i=4

```
while condición  
    bloque  
end
```



while: palabra clave de ingreso a un bucle condicional

```
a=[1 2 3 -6 -8 0 1];  
p=1;  
while a(p)~=0  
    p=p+1;  
end  
p
```

```
a=[1 2 3 -6 -8 0 1]
for i=1:length(a)
    if a(i)==0 then
        p=i
        break
    end
end
```



break: palabra clave para interrumpir bucles

select variable →

Ejecuta un conjunto de instrucciones según el valor que tome la variable seleccionada

case value1 **then**

instructions 1

case value2 **then**

instructions 2

...

case valuen **then**

instructions n

[else instructions **]**

end

```
function [salidas]=nombre(entradas)
```

```
//Se desarrolla la función de manera que se puedan  
//calcular todas las salidas a partir de los valores de  
//entrada.
```

```
endfunction
```

```
function [media]=media aritmetica(x)
```

```
//Calcula la media aritmetica del vector ingresado
```

```
media=sum(x)/length(x);
```

```
endfunction
```

- Densidad del aire como gas ideal

function [**densidad**]=dens_ideal(**P**, **T**)

// P en atmosfera

// T en °C

// PM en g/mol

// R en atm.L/mol.°K

// densidad en g/L

Tk=**T**+273.15;

PM=29;

R=0.082;

densidad=(**P*****PM**)/(**R*****Tk**);

endfunction

```
--> rho=dens_ideal(1,25)
rho =

    1.1861765
```

- Temperatura de saturación del agua

```
function T4_p=Tsatsat_p(p)
```

```
//Release on the IAPWS Industrial formulation 1997
```

```
//for the Thermodynamic Properties of Water and Steam, September 1997
```

```
//Section 8.2 The Saturation-Temperature Equation
```

```
//Eq 31, Page 34
```

```
//p MPa
```

```
//Tsatsat K
```

```
beta = p ^ 0.25;
```

```
E = beta ^ 2 - 17.073846940092 * beta + 14.91510861353;
```

```
f = 1167.0521452767 * beta ^ 2 + 12020.82470247 * beta - 4823.2657361591;
```

```
G = -724213.16703206 * beta ^ 2 - 3232555.0322333 * beta + 405113.40542057;
```

```
D = 2 * G / (-f - (f ^ 2 - 4 * E * G) ^ 0.5);
```

```
T4_p = (650.17534844798 + D - ((650.17534844798 + D) ^ 2 ..  
- 4 * (-0.23855557567849 + 650.17534844798 * D)) ^ 0.5) / 2;
```

```
endfunction
```

```
--> NBP=Tsatsat_p(0.101325)  
NBP =  
  
373.12430
```

- Función y sus derivadas

```
function y=fun(x, deriv)
select deriv
  case 0 then
    y=2*x.^3+5*x.^2;
  case 1 then
    y=6*x.^2+10*x;
  case 2 then
    y=12*x+10;
  case 3 then
    y=12;
  else
    y=0;
  end
endfunction
```

```
--> fun(2,0)
ans =

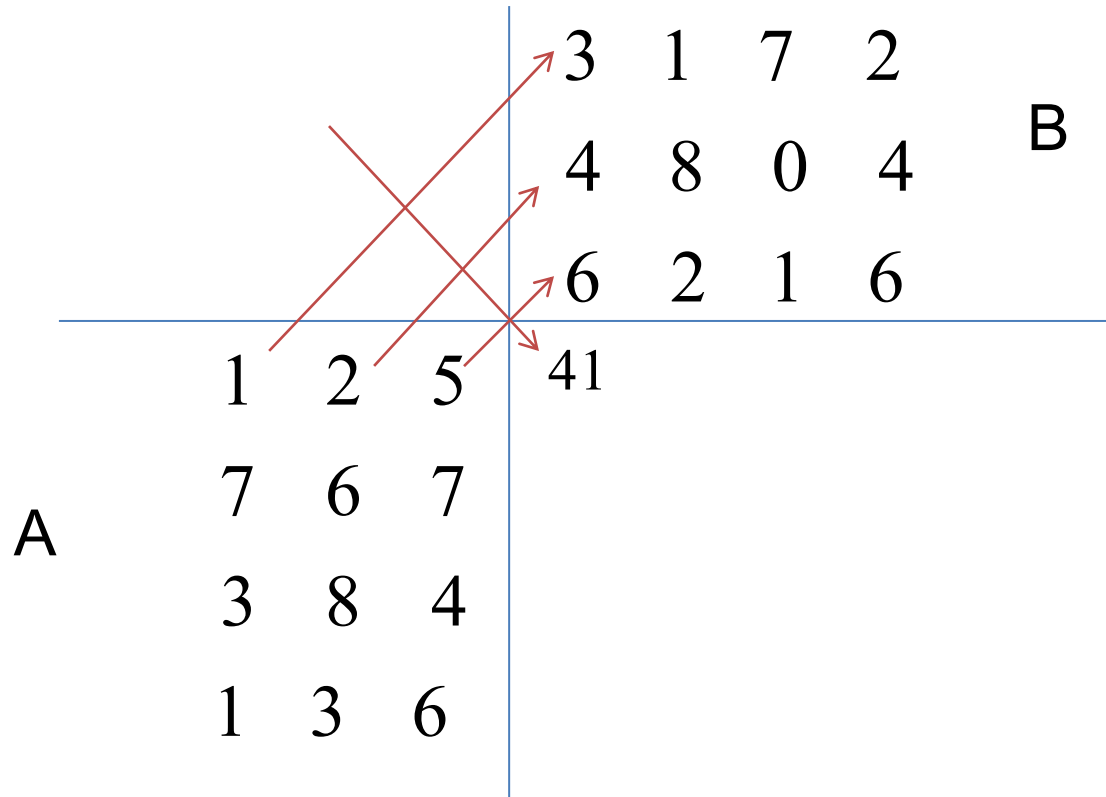
    36.
```

```
--> fun(2,1)
ans =

    44.
```

```
--> fun(2,4)
ans =

    0.
```



Encontrar la expresión
general de cada
elemento

```
A=[1 2 5
   7 6 7
   3 8 4
   1 3 6];
B=[3 1 7 2
   4 8 0 4
   6 2 1 6];

[m p]=size(A)
[q n]=size(B)

for i=1:m
    for k=1:n
        suma=0;
        for j=1:p
            suma=suma + A(i,j)*B(j,k);
        end
        P(i,k)=suma;
    end
end
```

```
function P=Pmatriz(A,B)
[m p]=size(A);
[q n]=size(B);
if p==q
    for i=1:m
        for k=1:n
            suma=0;
            for j=1:p
                suma=suma + A(i,j)*B(j,k);
            end
            P(i,k)=suma;
        end
    end
else
    disp('las dimensiones no son correctas');
end
endfunction
```