

## Worksheet Problems Sheet 3

Problem 4: "grows at a rate proportional to its size"

mean  $\frac{dN}{dt} = kN$  and the solution,  $N = N(t) = \# \text{ bacteria}$

at time  $t$ , is  $N(t) = A e^{kt}$

Know:  $N(0) = 700 = A$

$$N(7) = 7000 = A e^{7k} = 700 e^{7k}$$

So  $10 = e^{7k}$  and  $\ln(10) = 7k$  which gives

$$k = \frac{\ln(10)}{7} \text{ and hence}$$

$$N(t) = 700 e^{\frac{\ln(10)}{7} t}$$

$$N(8) = 700 \times 10^{8/7} = 9726.47$$

growth rate after 8 hours is  $\frac{dN}{dt}(8) = kN(8)$

$$= \frac{\ln(10)}{7} \times 700 \times 10^{8/7}$$

$$= 3199.4$$

Solve  $N(t) = 30000$  for  $t$ :

$$700 e^{\frac{\ln(10)}{7} t} = 30000$$

$$e^{\frac{\ln(10)}{7} t} = \frac{300}{7} \implies \frac{\ln(10)}{7} t = \ln\left(\frac{300}{7}\right)$$

$$\text{So } t = 7 \frac{\ln(300/7)}{\ln(10)} = 11.42$$

Problem 6:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = (y-1)(y+1)$

Separate variables and integrate

$$\int \frac{1}{(y-1)(y+1)} dy = \int dx = \underline{x + c}$$

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$$\int \left( \frac{1/2}{y-1} + \frac{-1/2}{y+1} \right) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|y-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|y+1|$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{y-1}{y+1} \right|}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{A}{y-1} + \frac{B}{y+1} &= \frac{A(y+1) + B(y-1)}{(y-1)(y+1)} \\ &= \frac{y(A+B) + A-B}{(y-1)(y+1)} \\ A+B &= 0 \Rightarrow B = -A \\ A-B &= 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \swarrow \\ \searrow \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2A = 1 \\ & \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}, B = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Now we have

$$\ln \left| \frac{y-1}{y+1} \right| = 2x + 2c$$

$$\frac{y-1}{y+1} = e^{2x+2c} = e^{2c} e^{2x} = Ae^{2x}$$

This gives

$$y-1 = yAe^{2x} + Ae^{2x}$$

$$y(1 - Ae^{2x}) = Ae^{2x} + 1$$

$$y = y(x) = \frac{Ae^{2x} + 1}{1 - Ae^{2x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{2Ae^{2x}(1 - Ae^{2x}) + 2Ae^{2x}(1 + Ae^{2x})}{(1 - Ae^{2x})^2} \\ &= \frac{4Ae^{2x}}{(1 - Ae^{2x})^2} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$(y-1)(y+1) = y^2 - 1 = \frac{(Ae^{2x} + 1)^2}{(1 - Ae^{2x})^2} - 1 = \frac{(Ae^{2x})^2 + 2Ae^{2x} + 1 - (1 - 2Ae^{2x} + (Ae^{2x})^2)}{(1 - Ae^{2x})^2}$$

So  $y(3) = \frac{Ae^6 + 1}{1 - Ae^6}$  which we want be 0 in order for the graph to pass through  $(3, 0)$ .

This gives  $Ae^6 + 1 = 0$ , i.e.  $A = \frac{-1}{e^6} = -0.0025$   
 $= -e^{-6}$

$$y(x) = \frac{-e^{-6} e^{2x} + 1}{1 + e^{-6} e^{2x}} = \frac{1 - e^{2x-6}}{1 + e^{2x-6}}$$