

## MA1506 TUTORIAL 5

### Question 1

Close examination of a can of Milo<sup>TM</sup> shows that, in fact, the bottom of the can is **not** welded to the vertical part of the can; it is part of the same piece of metal. [If you don't know what I mean, or even if you do, **look at a real can of Milo<sup>TM</sup>**.] Furthermore, there is no seam down the side of the can: the whole thing, except for the top, is punched out of one big piece of metal. The top of the can, however, **is** welded on. Assume that the manufacturers of Milo<sup>TM</sup> optimise their costs, and measure a real can of Milo<sup>TM</sup>. Compute the relative cost of 1 centimetre of welding compared to one square centimetre of the aluminium alloy used to make the can. [Ignore wastage of aluminium.] Comment. [Answer: about 7.5.]

### Question 2

The bacteria in a certain culture number 10000 initially. Two and a half hours later there are 11000 of them. Assuming a Malthus model, how many bacteria will there be 10 hours after the start of the experiment? How long will it take for the number to reach 20000? [Answers: About 14600; about 18.18 hours.]

### Question 3

Read <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Overpopulation>. Perhaps Malthus was not so wrong after all? It has been suggested that the Earth's population explosion problem can be solved by sending excess population to colonise other planets. Assuming that a fixed number of colonists are sent out each year, and that the Malthus model would hold if there were no emigration, set up an ODE to describe this plan. Solve it and analyse it. [That is, consider various values of your parameters and make predictions, and try to say something interesting about what you find.] Next, modify the model by assuming that the rate of emigration is proportional to time [that is, we send more and more people out each year].

### Question 4

On the island of Orpsengia, the human birth and death rates per capita are constant; and the population of the island has been doubling every 20 years. However, one day several pirate ships arrive. All of the island women under the age of 50, tired of being ordered about by their mothers-in-law and ignored by their husbands, decide to elope with the glamorous pirates, taking their children with them. After that, the remaining population of Orpsengia declines by half over the next ten years. What was the original birth rate per capita on Orpsengia? You will have to make several simplifying assumptions to solve this problem; that is ok as long as you list your assumptions carefully! [Answer: about 10.4%.]

### Question 5

The logistic model assumes that the death rate per capita increases with the population. The neutrons flying around inside a nuclear reactor behave in the opposite way—their

“death rate” [from being absorbed by uranium atoms] is fairly constant, but their “birth rate” [from being released by decaying uranium atoms] increases with their number. Model this.

### **Question 6**

You have 200 bugs in a bottle. Every day you supply them with food and count them. After two days you have 360 bugs. It is known that the birth rate for this kind of bug is 150% per day. [Is this a sensible way of stating a birth rate per capita? Why?] Assuming that the population is given by a logistic model, find the number of bugs after 3 days. Predict how many bugs you will have eventually. [Answers: about 372; about 376.]