

# DATA 609 - Final Project

*Daina Bouquin, Christophe Hunt, Christina Taylor*

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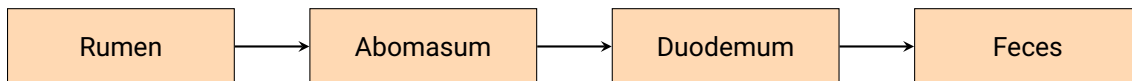
### 0.1 Textbook Part III:

#### 0.1.1 The problem

The digestive processes of sheep can highlight the nutritional value in varied feeding schedules or varied food preparation. This is especially important when raising sheep for commercial purposes.

#### 0.1.2 The digestive process

Sheep are a cud-chewing animal which means that unchewed food goes through a series of storage stomachs called the rumen and the reticulum. The process is illustrated below:



#### 0.1.3 The experiment

The digestive process is most observable at the beginning and at the end, we can observe and control what goes in and what comes out.

#### 0.1.4 The model

Suppose that at  $t = 0$  a sheep is fed an amount  $R$  of food which goes immediately into its rumen. This food will pass gradually from the rumen through the abomasum into the duodenum. At any later time  $t$  we shall define:

$r(t)$  = the amount of food still in the rumen;  $a(t)$  = the amount in the abomasum;  $d(t)$  = the amount which by then has arrived in the duodenum.

So  $r(0) = R$ ,  $a(0) = d(0) = 0$ , and, for all  $t > 0$ ,  $(1) r(t) + a(t) + d(t) = R$ .

### 0.1.5 The assumptions

Two assumptions are made: (A) Food moves out of the rumen at a rate proportional to the amount of food in the rumen. Mathematically this says:

$$(2) \quad r'(t) = -k_1 r(t)$$

where  $k_1$  is a positive proportionality constant.

(B) Food moves out of the abomasum at a rate proportional to the amount of food in the abomasum. Since at the same time food is moving into the abomasum at the rate given by Equation (2), the assumption says

$$(3) \quad a'(t) = k_1 r(t) - k_2 a(t)$$

where  $k_2$  is another positive proportionality constant.

### 0.1.6 The solutions of the equations

#### 0.1.6.1 Solving for $r(t)$

It is straightforward to solve Equation (2) for  $r(t)$ . We just divide through by  $r(t)$  and then integrate from 0 to  $t$ :

$$\int_0^t \frac{r'(t)}{r(t)} dt = - \int_0^t k_1 dt$$
$$\ln\left(\frac{r(t)}{R}\right) = -k_1 t, \text{ since } r(0) = R, \text{ and finally (4) } r(t) = R e^{-k_1 t}$$

#### 0.1.6.2 Solving for $a(t)$

Finding  $a(t)$  is a bit more tricky. Applying Equations (4) to Equation (3) we get:

$$(5) \quad a'(t) = k_1 R e^{-k_1 t} - k_2 a(t)$$

Equation (5) probably looks quite different from any you have seen before. Let us try to make a shrewd guess what kind of solution it has. It says that the derivative of  $a(t)$  is the sum of two terms,  $k_1 R e^{-k_1 t}$  and  $-k_2 a(t)$ . With luck, this might remind us of the product rule:

$$(6) \quad \text{if } a(t) = u(t) \bullet v(t) \text{ then } a'(t) = u(t) \bullet v'(t) + v(t) \bullet u'(t)$$

Can we pick  $u(t)$  and  $v(t)$  so the terms in Equation (6) match up with the terms in Equation (5)? In other words, can we pick  $u(t)$  and  $v(t)$  so that

$$(7) \quad u(t) \bullet v'(t) = k_1 R e^{-k_1 t}$$

and

$$(8) \quad v(t) \bullet u'(t) = -k_2 a(t)?$$

Since  $a(t) = u(t) \bullet v(t)$ , Equation (8) can be rewritten  $v(t) \bullet u'(t) = -k_2 u(t) v(t)$ , we are in business! The  $v(t)$  factors cancel out, leaving us with

$$u'(t) = -k_2 u(t)$$

which looks very much like Equation (2) and can be solved in the same way.

$$\int_0^t \frac{u'(t)}{u(t)} dt = - \int_0^t k_2 dt$$

Writing  $K = u(0)$ :

$$\ln\left(\frac{u(t)}{K}\right) = -k_2 t$$

$$u(t) = K e^{-k_2 t}.$$

Putting this into Equation (7) gives

$$K e^{-k_2 t} v'(t) = k_1 R e^{-k_1 t}$$

$$v'(t) = \frac{k_1 R}{K} e^{(k_2 - k_1)t}.$$

If  $k_1 = k_2$  we feel confident you can complete this solution yourself (Exercise 1).

## 1 TODO Complete this exercise

Exercise 1. Find  $a(t)$  if  $k_1 = k_2$ .

If  $k_1 \neq k_2$ , then  $k_2 - k_1 \neq 0$  and so we can write

$$v(t) = \frac{k_1 R}{K(k_2 - k_1)} e^{(k_2 - k_1)t} + c$$

Where C is the constant of integration. Then

$$a(t) = u(t) \bullet v(t) = \frac{k_1 R}{k_2 - k_1} e^{-k_1 t} + C K e^{-k_2 t}$$