

Mathematical Modeling

SUGGESTED REFERENCE MATERIAL:

As you work through the problems listed below, you should reference your lecture notes and the relevant chapters in a textbook/online resource.

EXPECTED SKILLS:

- Set up (and possibly solve) an initial-value problem based on a description of some phenomenon.
- Know (i.e. memorize) the initial-value problems and solutions for both the exponential growth and exponential decay models, and be able to answer questions based on these models.
- You do not need to memorize equations for other models (e.g. Logistic Model, Newtons Law of Cooling), but be able to answer questions based on these models if you are given the equations.

PRACTICE PROBLEMS:

1. Suppose that $y = y(t)$ is a function which outputs the amount of a quantity at time t . For each of the following, set up an initial value problem whose solution is $y(t)$.
 - (a) The quantity $y = y(t)$ increases at a rate that is proportional to the cube of the amount present. And, at $t = 0$, the amount present is y_0 .
 - (b) The quantity $y = y(t)$ decreases at a rate that is one-half of the square root of the amount present. And, at $t = 0$, the amount present is y_0 .
2. Suppose that a quantity $y = y(t)$ changes in such a way that $y' = k\sqrt[5]{y}$, where $k > 0$. Describe in words how y changes.
3. Suppose that a ball is moving along a straight line through a resistive medium in such a way that its velocity $v = v(t)$ decreases at a rate that is twice the square root of the velocity. Suppose that at time $t = 3$ seconds, the velocity of the ball is 16 meters/second.
 - (a) Set up and solve an initial value problem whose solution is $v = v(t)$. Express your solution as an explicit function of t .
 - (b) At what time does the ball come to a complete stop?
4. In a certain nutrient culture, a cell of the bacterium *E. coli* divides into two every 10 minutes. Let $y = y(t)$ be the number of cells that are present t minutes after 6 cells are placed in the culture. Assume that the growth of the bacteria obeys the exponential growth model.

- (a) Find a formula for $y(t)$
 - (b) How long will it take for the bacterial population to reach 600 cells?
5. The population of the United States was 3.9 million in 1790 and 178 million in 1960.
- (a) Assuming exponential growth, find a formula for $P(t)$, the population of the United States t years after 1790.
 - (b) Using the model from part (a), estimate the population in the year 2000.
6. Carbon 14, an isotope of Carbon, is radioactive and decays at a rate proportional to the amount present. Its half life is 5730 years. If there were 20 grams of Carbon 14 present originally, how much would be left after 2000 years?
7. A scientist wants to determine the half life of a certain radioactive substance. She determines that in exactly 5 days an 80 milligram sample decays to 10 milligrams. Based on this data, what is the half life?
8. An unknown amount of a radioactive substance is being studied. After two days, the mass is 15 grams. After eight days, the mass is 9 grams. Assume exponential decay.
- (a) How much of the substance was there initially?
 - (b) What is the half-life of the substance?
9. The differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt} = k\left(1 - \frac{y}{L}\right)y$ for $k > 0$ models the change in the size $y = y(t)$ of a population inhabiting an ecological system with a carrying capacity of L individuals.
- (a) What are the constant solutions to this differential equation? Explain the meaning of these constant solutions in terms of the model.
 - (b) For what size of the population will the population be growing the fastest?
10. Newton's Law of Cooling states that the rate at which an object cools (or warms) is proportional to the difference in temperature between the object and the surrounding environment. Suppose an object with initial temperature T_0 is placed in a room with a constant temperature of T_e . If $T(t)$ represents the temperature of the object at time t , then Newton's Law of Cooling can be expressed with the following initial value problem:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dT}{dt} = k(T_e - T), k > 0 \\ T(0) = T_0 \end{cases}$$

- (a) Use separation of variables to show that $T(t) = T_e + (T_0 - T_e)e^{-kt}$ is the particular solution to this initial value problem.
- (b) An object taken from an oven has a temperature of 350° and is left to cool in a room that is 65° . After 1 hour, the temperature drops to 200° . Give a formula for the function $T(t)$, the temperature at time t .
- (c) For the object described in part (b), evaluate $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} T(t)$ and interpret your answer.