A tank contains 20 kg of salt dissolved in 5000 litres of water. A brine solution with 0.03 kg of salt per litre enters the tank at a rate of 25 litres per minute.

The solution is kept well mixed and it drains out of the tank at the same rate.

How much salt will remain in the tank after 30 minutes?

A pond contains 10 Megalitre of clean water.

A nearby factory dumps in the pond water contaminated with 20 grams per Megalitre of plutonium at a rate of 5 Megalitres per year.

The pond has an emissary creek such that the (well mixed) water exits the pond at that same rate.

Find the equation representing the amount of plutonium in the pond at time t.

250 grams of sugar are dissolved in a tank containing 500 litres of water.

A solution of water and sugar enters the tank at a rate of 5 litres per minute. The amount of sugar in the entering solution is 0.25 grams per litre.

The solution in the tank is kept well mixed and it drains from the tank at 5 litres per minute.

How much sugar is left after t minutes? How much sugar is left after 5 hours?

A tank contains 1000 litres of brine with salt concentration equal to 1 kg every 100 litres.

Another brine solution flows into the tank at a constant rate of 20 litres per second.

The solution inside the tank is kept well stirred and it exits the tank at a rate of 10 litres per second.

If the incoming solution has 200 kg of salt per 100 litres, determines the amount of salt within the tank at time t.

## Population problem #1

The rate of increase of the population P of a village is proportional to the population size. In 2004 the population was 2500 people and in 2006 it was 3000.

In what year will the population reach 4320?

## Population problem #2

The rate of increase of the population P of a town is proportional to the time t (the number of years after 1980) and inversely proportional to the population size P. In 1980 the population was 10,000 people and in 1990 it was 20,000 people.

In what year will the population be 52,000?