This week you will get practice applying the exponential and logistic models and describing their qualitative behaviour. Some of these questions take a bit of thought, they are good practice if you generally struggle with word problems. You will also get a lot of practice solving separable differential equations.

Homework: The homework will be due on Friday 18 November, at 2pm, the *start* of the lecture. It will consist of question 8.

*Numbers in parentheses indicate the question has been taken from the textbook:

S. J. Schreiber, *Calculus for the Life Sciences*, Wiley,

and refer to the section and question number in the textbook.

1. (6.3-25) In 1990 the gross domestic product (GDP) of the United States was $5,464 billion. Suppose the growth rate from 1989 to 1990 was 5.08%. Predict the GDP in 2003.

   (Hint: You should assume that the percentage growth rate is constant - not very realistic!)

2. (6.3-28) According to the Department of Health and Human Services, the annual growth rate in the number of marriages per year in 1990 in the United States was 9.8% and there were 2,448,000 marriages that year. How many marriages will there be in 2004 if the annual growth rate in the number of marriages per year is constant?

3. (6.3-30) Calculate the infusion rate in milligrams per hour required to maintain a long-term drug concentration of 50 mg/L (i.e., the rate of change of drug in the body equals zero when the concentration is 50 mg/L). Assume that the half-life of the drug is 3.2 hours and that the patient has 5 L of blood.

4. (6.3-31) Calculate the infusion rate in milligrams per hour required to maintain a desired drug concentration of 2 mg/L. Assume the patient has 5.6 L of blood and the half-life of the drug is 2.7 hours.

5. (6.3-34) A drug is given at an infusion rate of 50 mg/h. The drug concentration value determined at 3 hours after the start of the infusion is 8 mg/L. Assuming the patient has 5 L of blood, estimate the half-life of this drug.

6. (6.3-37) After one hydrodynamic experiment, a tank contains 300 L of a dye solution with a dye concentration of 2 g/L. To prepare for the next experiment, the tank is to be rinsed with water flowing in at a rate of 2 L/min, with the well-stirred solution flowing out at the same rate. Write an equation that describes the amount of dye in the container. Be sure to identify variables and their units.

7. (6.3-38) At midnight the coroner was called to the scene of the brutal murder of Casper Cooly. The coroner arrived and noted that the air temperature was 70° F and Cooly's body temperature was 85° F. At 2a.m., she noted that the body had cooled to 76° F. The police arrested Cooly's business partner Tatum Twit and charged her with the murder. She has an eyewitness who said she left the theater at 11p.m. Does her alibi help?

8. A cylindrical water tank, 2 meters in diameter and 5 meters tall, has a small hole in its base of radius 0.05 meters. From the *Bernoulli principle* in fluid dynamics one can derive the fact that if the tank is filled to a level of h meters then the water is flowing out of the hole at a rate of

   $$A\sqrt{2gh}\ \mathrm{m}^3/\mathrm{s}$$

   where A is the area (in meters squared) of the hole and g is acceleration due to gravity (you may assume $g = 10\ \mathrm{m/s}^2$). Rainwater is caught by a guttering system and is pouring into the tank at a constant rate of $I\ \mathrm{m}^3/\mathrm{s}$.

   (a) Write a differential equation that describes the change in the volume of water (in m^3/s) held by the tank, over time.

Solution: The hole has a radius of 0.05 m so it's area is $A = 0.01\pi = \pi/100$ m^2. Furthermore, if $V(t)$ is the volume at time t and $h(t)$ is the height of the water at time t then $V(t) = \pi h(t)$ (since the tank has radius 1 m). Thus by the formula given in the question, water is flowing out of the hole at a rate of

$$\frac{\pi}{100}\sqrt{20h(t)} = \frac{\pi}{100}\sqrt{\frac{20}{\pi}}V^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}.$$

Thus the total rate of change is given by the rate flowing in, minus the rate flowing out, so

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}V}{\mathrm{d}t} = I - \frac{\pi}{100}\sqrt{\frac{20}{\pi}}V^{\frac{1}{2}} = I - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{10\sqrt{5}}V^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

(b) Find the equilibrium solution for this equation (leave your answer in terms of I and π).

Solution: The equilibrium solution occurs when $\mathrm{d}V/\mathrm{d}t = 0$. I.e. when

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= I - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{10\sqrt{5}}V^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{10\sqrt{5}}V^{\frac{1}{2}} &= I \\ V^{\frac{1}{2}} &= \frac{10\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{\pi}}I \\ V &= \frac{500I^2}{\pi}. \end{aligned}$$

(c) If the tank is initially filled up to the 3 meter mark, describe how the volume of the tank behaves over the long term, for different values of I.

Solution: If the tank is initially full to the 3 meter mark, then it contains 3π m^3 of water. Thus if

$$3\pi = V = \frac{500I^2}{\pi}$$

i.e. if

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{3\pi^2}{500}} \approx 0.25 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

then the volume of the water neither increases or decreases over time.

If $I > 0.25$ then the rate of change in the volume is positive and thus the tank eventually overflows. If $I < 0.25$ then the tank eventually empties.

(d) Solve the differential equation assuming that $I = 0$ (i.e. it is not raining).

(e) Under the above assumptions, how long would it take for the tank to drain? Here we will declare that the tank is drained once it contains less than 0.001 m^3 of water.

(f) Solve the differential equation assuming that $I = 0.5$ but leave the answer as an implicit function (do not try to solve for $V(t)$).

Solution: We begin by separating the variables and integrating,

$$\int \frac{1}{0.5 - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{10\sqrt{5}} V^{\frac{1}{2}}}\ \mathrm{d}V = \int \mathrm{d}t.$$

The integral on the left can be rearranged to

$$2\int \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{5I\sqrt{5}} V^{\frac{1}{2}}}\ \mathrm{d}V.$$

Now we use the substitution $u = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{5\sqrt{5}} V^{\frac{1}{2}}$, with this choice we have that

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}V} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{10\sqrt{5}} V^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Now we apply the substitution:

$$\begin{aligned}
2\int \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{5\sqrt{5}} V^{\frac{1}{2}}}\ \mathrm{d}V &= 2\int \frac{\frac{10\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{\pi}} V^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{5\sqrt{5}} V^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{10\sqrt{5}} V^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right)\ \mathrm{d}V \\
&= 2\int \frac{\frac{10\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{\pi}} V^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{5\sqrt{5}} V^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{10\sqrt{5}} V^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right)\ \mathrm{d}V \\
&= \frac{500}{\pi} \int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{5\sqrt{5}} V^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{5\sqrt{5}} V^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{10\sqrt{5}} V^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right)\ \mathrm{d}V \\
&= \frac{500}{\pi} \int \frac{u}{1-u}\ \mathrm{d}u.
\end{aligned}$$

Note that we can use polynomial long division to rewrite

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{u}{1-u}\ \mathrm{d}u &= \int \frac{1}{1-u} - 1\ \mathrm{d}u \\
&= \ln(1-u) - u.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
2\int \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{5\sqrt{5}} V^{\frac{1}{2}}}\ \mathrm{d}V &= \frac{500}{\pi} \left(\ln(1-u) - u\right) + C \\
&= \frac{500}{\pi} \left(\ln\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{5\sqrt{5}} V^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{5\sqrt{5}} V^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) + C
\end{aligned}$$

We can now equate this will the right hand side of the equation above to obtain

$$\frac{500}{\pi} \left(\ln\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{5\sqrt{5}} V^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{5\sqrt{5}} V^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) = t + C$$

for an arbitrary constant C. For find the value of this constant we use the fact that $V(0) = 3\pi$.

$$\frac{500}{\pi} \left(\ln\left(1 - \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{5\sqrt{5}}\right) - \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{5\sqrt{5}} \right) = C \approx -183.6.$$

Noting also that $\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{5\sqrt{5}} \approx 0.16$ and $500/pi \approx 159.6$ we have the final relationship is given by

$$159.6 \ln(1 - 0.16\sqrt{V}) - 25.2\sqrt{V} = t - 183.6.$$

9. (6.4-37) A population subject to seasonal fluctuations can be described by the logistic equation with an oscillating carrying capacity. Consider, for example,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}P}{\mathrm{d}t} = P\left(1 - \frac{P}{100 + 50\sin 2\pi t}\right)$$

Although it is difficult to solve this differential equation, it is easy to obtain a qualitative understanding.

(a) Sketch a slope field over the region $0 \le t \le 5$ and $0 \le O \le 200$.

(b) Sketch solutions that satisfy $P(0) = 0$, $P(0) = 10$, and $P(0) = 200$.

(c) Use technology to obtain a better rendition of the slope field and solutions.

10. (6.4-38) The velocity $v(t)$ of a skydiver is governed by the equation

$$m\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = mg - kv^2$$

where m is the mass of the skydiver, g is gravitational acceleration, and k is a dampening constant (i.e., accounts for air friction).

(a) Sketch the slope field for this equation assuming that $m = 70$ kg, $g = 9.8$ m/s^2, and $k = 100$ kg/s.

(b) Using the slope field, determine the value of $\lim_{t\to\infty} v(t)$ for the solution $v(t)$ satisfying $v(0) = 0$. Note that this limiting value is known as the *terminal velocity*.

11. (6.4-40) A population, in the absence of harvesting, exhibits the following growth

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}N}{\mathrm{d}t} = N\left(\frac{N}{100} - 1\right)\left(1 - \frac{N}{1000}\right)$$

where N is abundance and t is time in years.

(a) Write an equation that corresponds to harvesting the population at a rate of 0.5% per day.

(b) Sketch the slope field for the differential equation you found in part a; by sketching solutions, describe how the fate of the population depends on its initial abundance.