

There was a murder in a hotel at room number 315 at 4:30PM. Police arrested Arjun, who was in the next room at 5:00PM. But, Arjun claims that he was not in his room for at least half an hour. The police check the water temperature of his tea kettle in his room at the instant of arrest and again 30 minutes later, obtaining the values 87°C and 43°C , respectively. Can you investigate the case as an inspector? Is it possible to claim that Arjun is the murderer?

Newton's Law of Cooling:

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = k(T - T_A)$$

In a hostel, there is a cylindrical water tank of diameter 2m and height 2.25m. On a fine day, when Ragu was the first person to take the shower at 7AM in the hostel, the tank was empty. After an inspection by the hostel warden, it was found that there is a circular hole in the water tank. When the hostel watchman switched off the power button of the water tank at 1AM on the previous day, it was completely filled. Without manually measuring the diameter of the hole, could you calculate the diameter of the hole?

Torricelli's Law:

$$v(t) = \sqrt{2gh(t)}$$

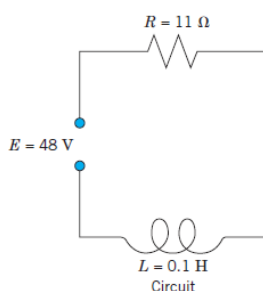
$$\frac{dh}{dt} = -26.56 \frac{A}{B} \sqrt{h}$$

One hour before a surgery, certain drug at a constant amount was injected to the patient's blood stream. Certain amount of drug is simultaneously to avoid over dosage of drugs which is proportional to the amount of the drug present at time t .

$$y'(t) = A - Ky(t)$$

It was found that hormone level of a patient varies w.r.to time. The rate of change of the hormone w.r.to time is the difference between the sinusoidal input of a 24-hour period from thyroid gland and a continuous removal rate proportional to the level. What is the hormone model?

$$y'(t) = A + B\sin\omega t - Ky(t)$$



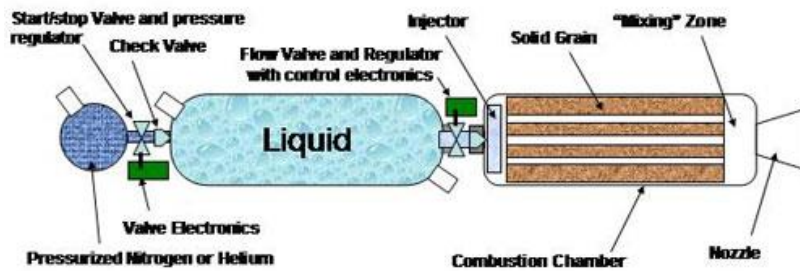
Model the following RL-Circuit for the current under the assumption that the initial current is zero.

Ohm's Law: $V = IR$

Kirchhoff's Voltage Law:

$$\text{Voltage drop} + V = E$$

$$LI' + IR = E$$



A hybrid fuel tank in a rocket works on the principle of mixing two different fuel substance for combustion which in turn produces fuel supply for the throttle. The first tank contains 2 million litres of

fuel in which another substance of 0.18 million kg of solid fuel substance is dissolved. Each 50 litre of the fuel fed into the throttle after mixing contains $(1 + \cos t)$ kg of the dissolved solid fuel substance. The mixture is uniform and runs to the throttle at the same rate. What is the amount of solid fuel substance at any time t ?

$$y' = 50(1 + \cos t) - 0.000025y$$

In the city of Hamelin, the rat population was a big problem. It was initially assumed that the rate of change rat population w.r.to time is equal to twice its population at any given day. Until the pied piper arrived, people killed the rats and hence the growth rate of rat population decreased in proportion to the population every day. How many years will be required to have a rat-free city if the initial and 1 year population of the rat are respectively 2 million and 1.5 million?

$$y' = (2 - ay)y$$

A model for the spread of contagious diseases is obtained by assuming that the rate of spread is proportional to the number of contacts between infected and non-infected persons, who are assumed to move freely among each other.

$$y' = k(1 - y)y$$

Suppose that the population of a certain kind of fish is given by the logistic equation

$$y' = (A - By)y$$

and fish are caught at a rate Hy proportional to y . Find the model

Schaefer Model:

$$y' = (A - H - By)y$$

In a room containing of air, 20 cubic m^3 of fresh air flows in per minute, 600 m^3 and the mixture (made practically uniform by circulating fans) is exhausted at a rate of 600 cubic metre per minute. What is the amount of fresh air at any time if there are no initial air?

After what time will 90% of the air be fresh?

Suppose that in winter the daytime temperature in a European Space Agency office building is maintained at 21°C. The heating is shut off at 10 P M. and turned on again at 6 A M. On a certain day the temperature inside the building at 2 A M. was found to be 18°C. The outside temperature was 10°C at 10 P M. and had dropped to 4°C by 6 A M. What was the temperature inside the building when the heat was turned on at 6 A M.?

Newton's Law of Cooling:

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = k(T - T_A)$$

Experiments show that at each instant a radioactive substance decomposes—and is thus decaying in time—proportional to the amount of substance present.

$$y' = -ky$$

The efficiency of the engines of subsonic airplanes depends on air pressure and is usually maximum near 10668 metre. The rate of change of air pressure is proportional to the pressure. At 5486.4 metre height, the air pressure it is half its value at the sea level.

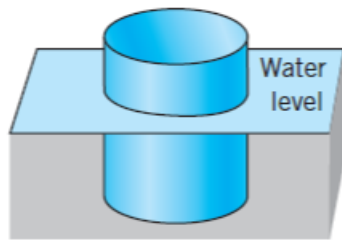
$$y' = ky$$

The Gompertz model is $y' = -Ay \ln y$, $A > 0$, where $y(t)$ is the mass of tumour cells at time t . The declining growth rate with increasing $y > 1$ corresponds to the fact that cells in the interior of tumour may die because of insufficient oxygen and nutrients.

If the temperature of a cake is 150°C when it leaves the oven and is 100°C ten minutes later, when will it reach the room temperature 20°C ?

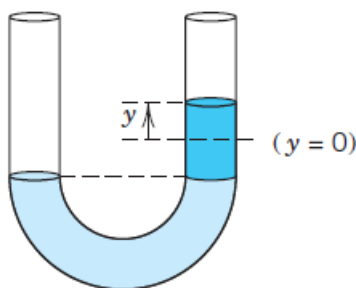
Newton's Law of Cooling:

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = k(T - T_A)$$



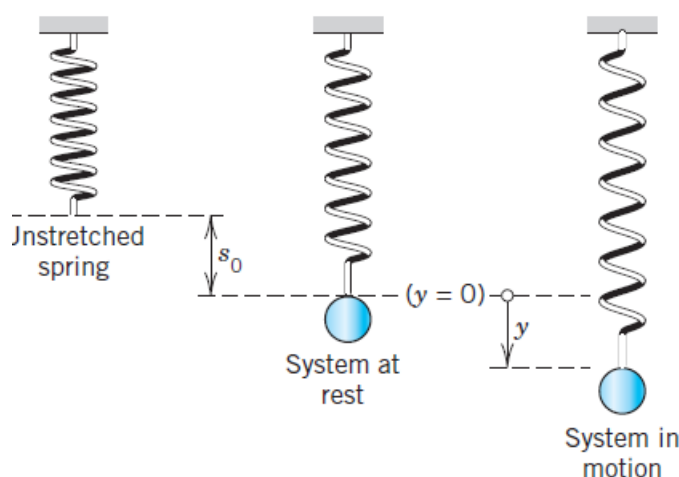
According to Archimedian principle buoyance force equals the weight of the water displaced by the body. A cylindrical buoy of diameter 60cm is floating in water with its axis vertical. When depressed downward in the water and released, it vibrates with period 2 sec. What is its weight?

$$y'' + \omega^2 y = 0$$



What is the frequency of vibration of 5 litres of water in a U-Shaped tube of diameter 4cm? (Neglect the friction).

$$y'' + \omega^2 y = 0$$



An ordinary coil spring resists extension as well as compression. We attach an iron ball at its lower end. When the system is at rest after attaching the iron ball, we say it as initial position. When we pull the ball down, the system experiences a force. What will be the undamped system?

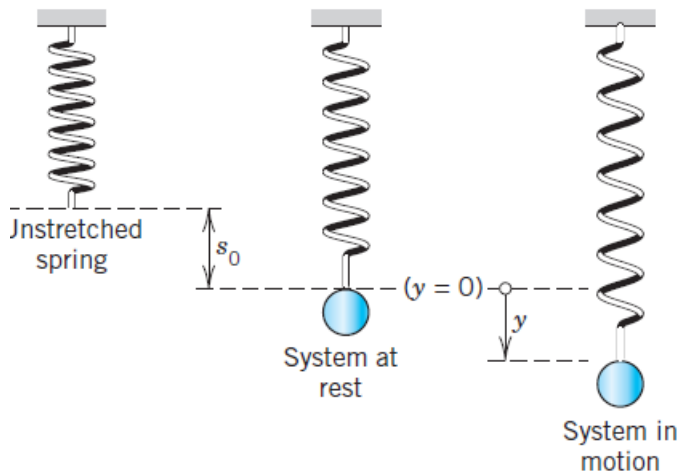
Hooke's Law:

$$F = -ky$$

Newton's Second law:

$$F = my''$$

$$my'' + ky = 0$$



An ordinary coil spring resists extension as well as compression. We attach an iron ball at its lower end. When the system is at rest after attaching the iron ball, we say it as initial position. When we pull the ball down, the system experiences a force. Further, we add a damping force to the system. What will be the damped mass-spring system?

Hooke's Law:

$$F = -ky$$

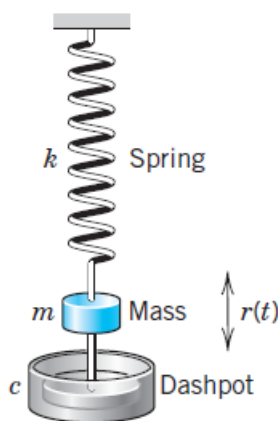
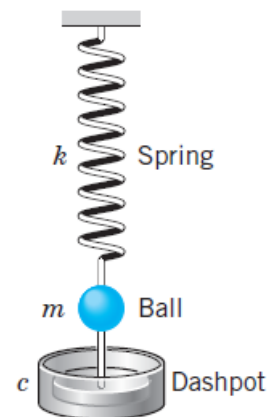
Newton's Second law:

$$F = my''$$

Damped Force

$$F_2 = -cy'$$

$$my'' + cy' + ky = 0$$



An ordinary coil spring resists extension as well as compression. We attach an iron mass at its lower end. When the system is at rest after attaching the iron ball, we say it as initial position. When we pull the ball down, the system experiences a force. Further, we add a damping force to the system. Now add, an additional external force. What will be the mass-spring system?

Hooke's Law

$$F = -ky$$

Newton's Second law:

$$F = my''$$

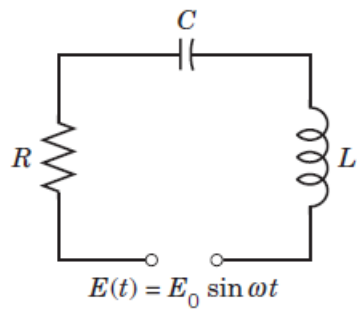
Damped Force

$$F_2 = -cy'$$



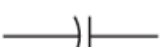
$$my'' + cy' + ky = 0$$

External Force:

$$my'' + cy' + ky = r(t)$$

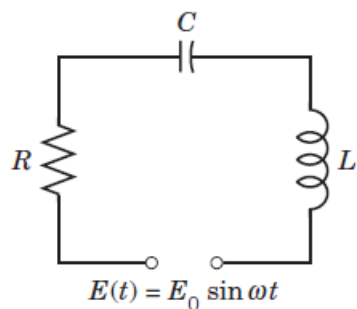


Model the following RLC-Circuit

Ohm's Resistor		R
Inductor		L
Capacitor		C
Ohm's Resistance	ohms (Ω)	RI
Inductance	henrys (H)	$L \frac{dI}{dt}$
Capacitance	farads (F)	Q/C

$$I = Q'$$

$$LI'' + RI' + \frac{I}{C} = E' = E_0 \sin \omega t$$



Model the following RLC-Circuit with

$$R = 11 \Omega, L = 0.1 H, C = 10^{-2} F, \omega = 120\pi, E_0 = 110$$

$$I = Q'$$

$$LI'' + RI' + \frac{I}{C} = E' = E_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$0.11I'' + 11I' + 100I = 110 \sin 120\pi t$$

Let P be a particle of mass m , acted upon by an elastic force of attraction $F = -ky$, where y is the position vector, k is the coefficient of elasticity. Describe the motion of the particle

$$my'' + kr = 0$$



Assume that you are a rocket scientist. Assume the following: initial mass of the rocket = m , initial velocity = v . In certain time dt , the mass of the rocket decreases by dm due to fuel combustion. So, velocity increases by dv . Conservation of momentum to the system of the rocket and gas flow. Initial momentum of the system is equal to $p = mv$. In a small time dt the momentum of the rocket becomes

$p_1 = (m - dm)(v + dv)$. Momentum of the exhaust gases, $p_2 = dm(v - u)$.

$$p = p_1 + p_2 \text{ or } \frac{dv}{dm} = \frac{u}{m}$$

A mummy in Egypt was experimented with radio carbon dating to find its age. Approximately, when did the mummy die, if the ration of carbon $^{14}_6C$ to carbon $^{12}_6C$ in this mummy is 52.5% of that of a living organism?

$$y' = -ky$$

Mixing problems occur quite frequently in chemical industry. We explain here how to solve the basic model involving a single tank. The tank contains 1000 litres of water in which initially 100 kg of salt is dissolved. Brine runs in at a rate of 10 litre min, and each gallon contains 5 kg of dissolved salt. The mixture in the tank is kept uniform by stirring. Brine runs out at 10 litre min. Find the amount of salt in the tank at any time t .

$$y' = 50 - 0.01y$$

The outflow of water from a cylindrical tank with a hole at the bottom (Fig. 13). You are asked to find the height of the water in the tank at any time if the tank has diameter 2 m, the hole has diameter 1 cm, and the initial height of the water when the hole is opened is 2.25 m. When will the tank be empty?

Torricelli's Law:

$$v(t) = \sqrt{2gh(t)}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = -26.56 \frac{A}{B} \sqrt{h}$$