

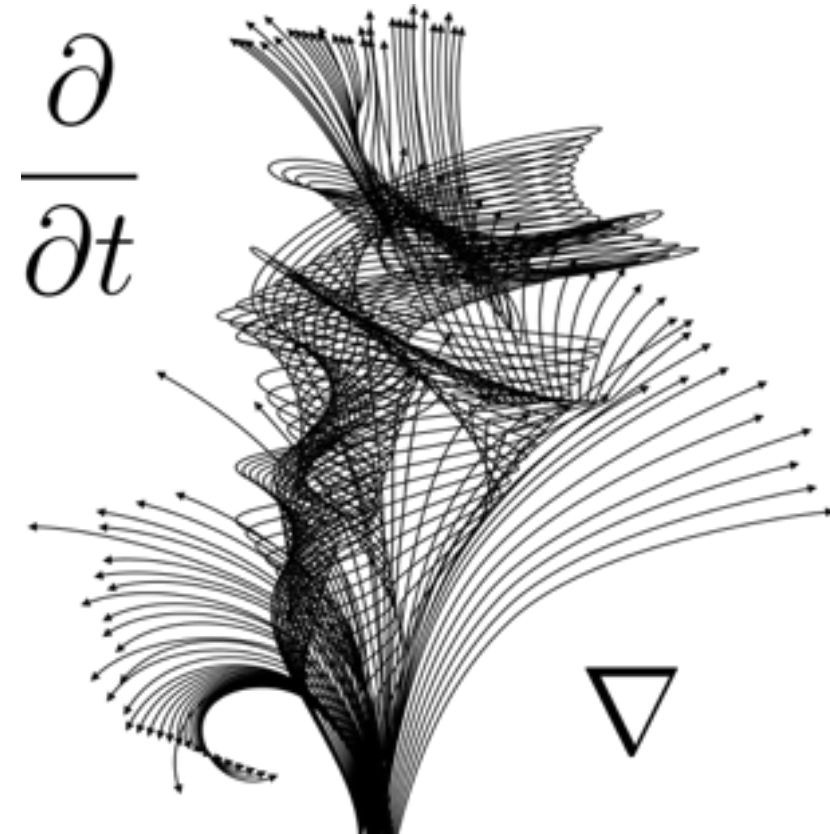
Differential Calculus with Applications to Life Sciences

Math 102:105

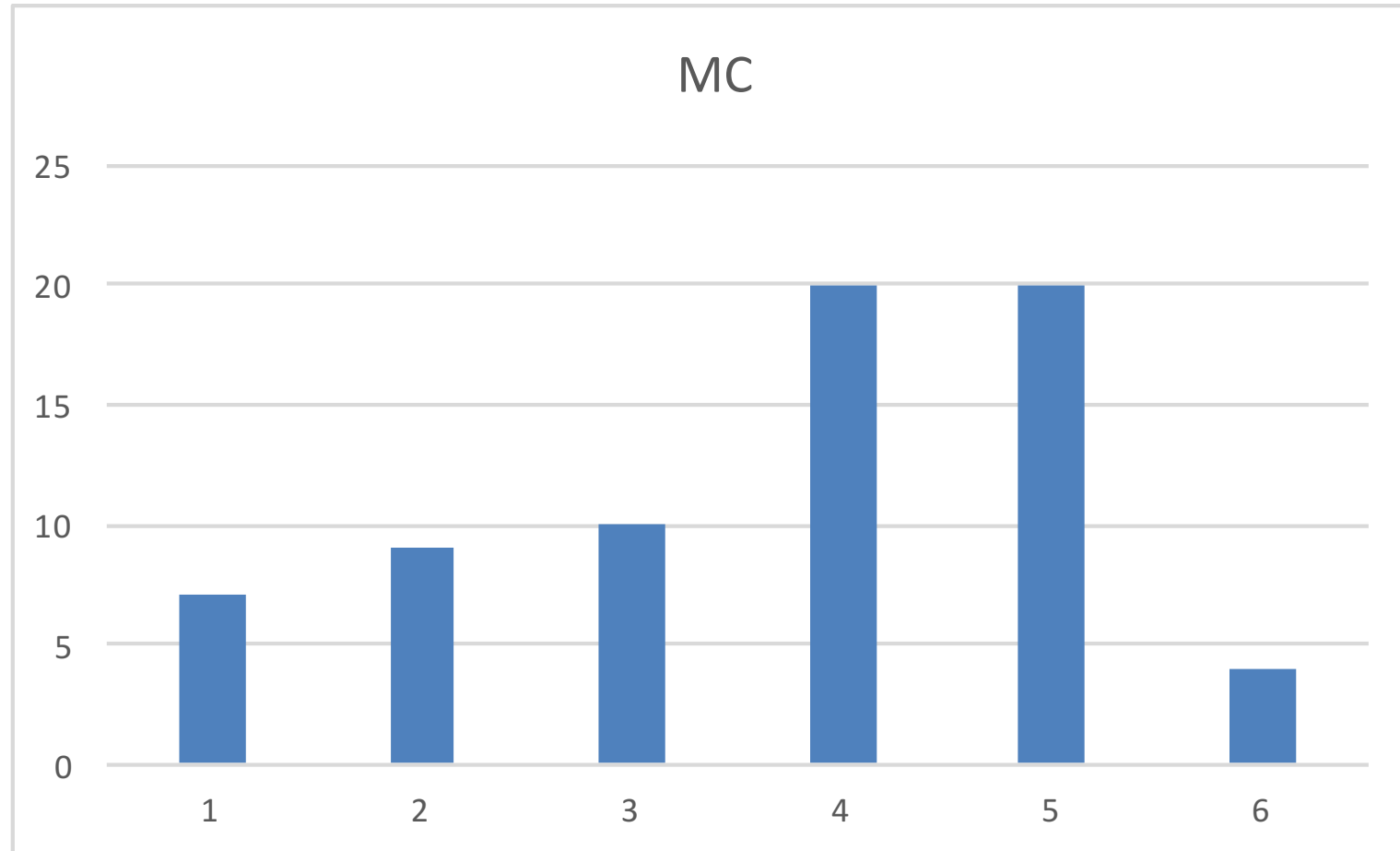
Pooya Ronagh

Agenda for today:

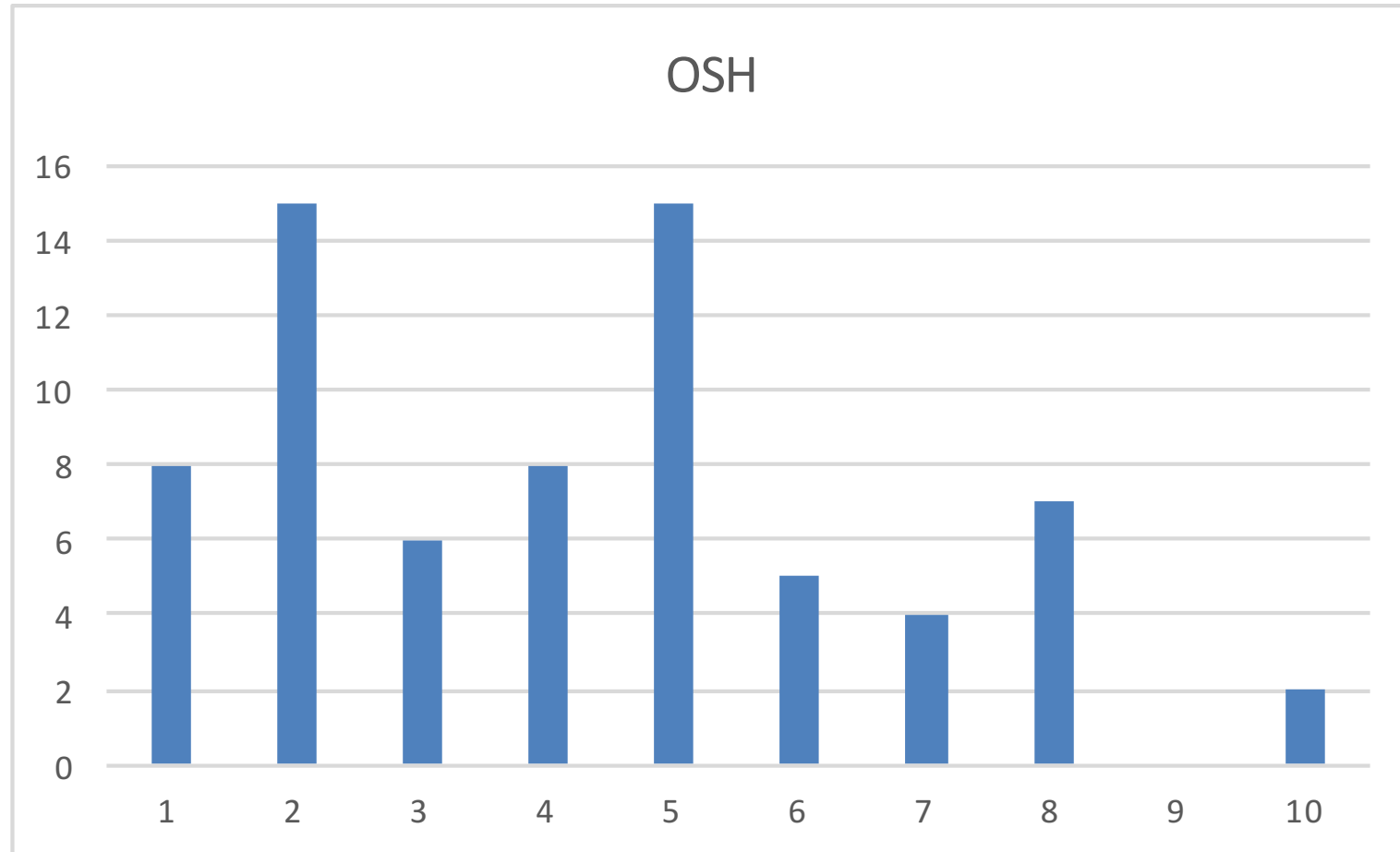
- Linear differential equations
- Trigonometry Review
- Euler's Method



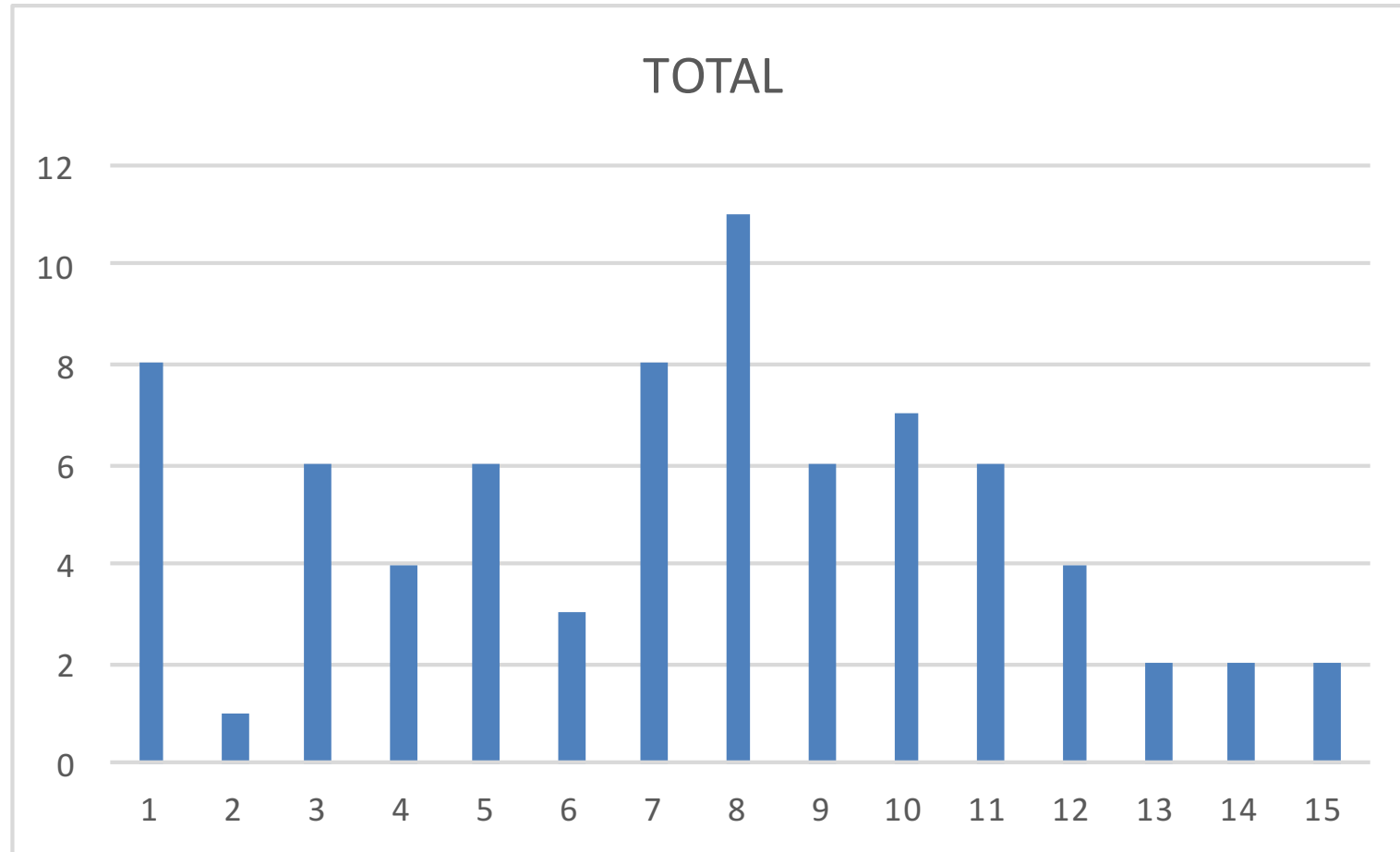
Quiz 3 Stats



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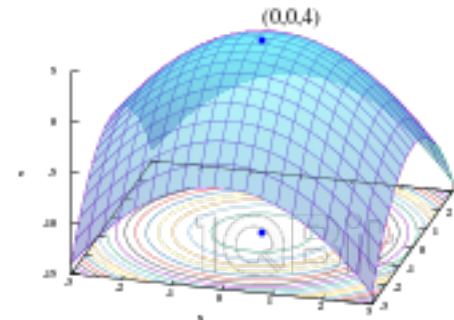
Solutions of $y' = a - by$

$$y(t) = \frac{a}{b} + \left(y_0 - \frac{a}{b} \right) e^{-bt}$$

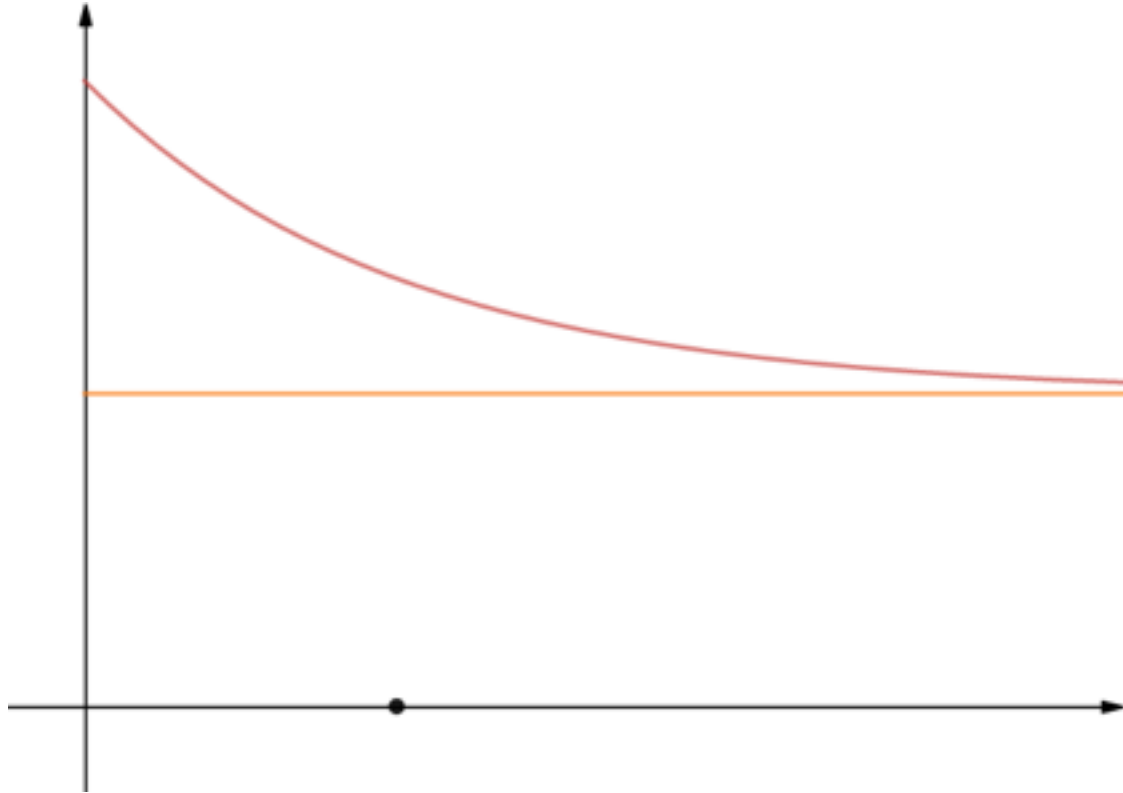
Question: Let's assume $b > 0$. What is a horizontal asymptote for a solution?

Question: What is a steady state solution?

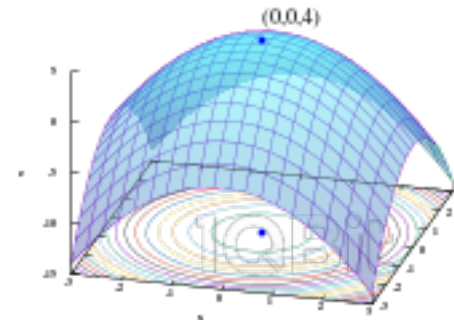
Question: What is a good definition for characteristic time here?



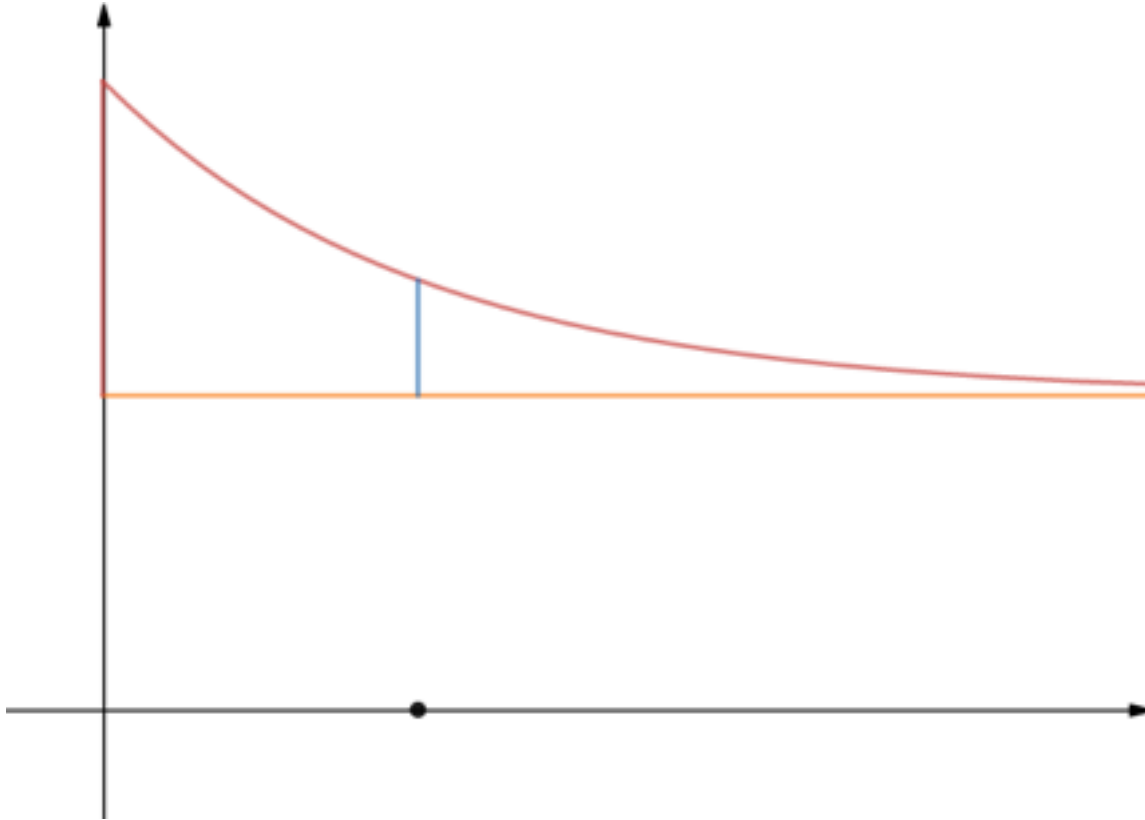
Characteristic time



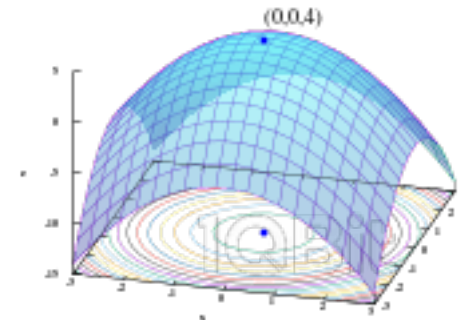
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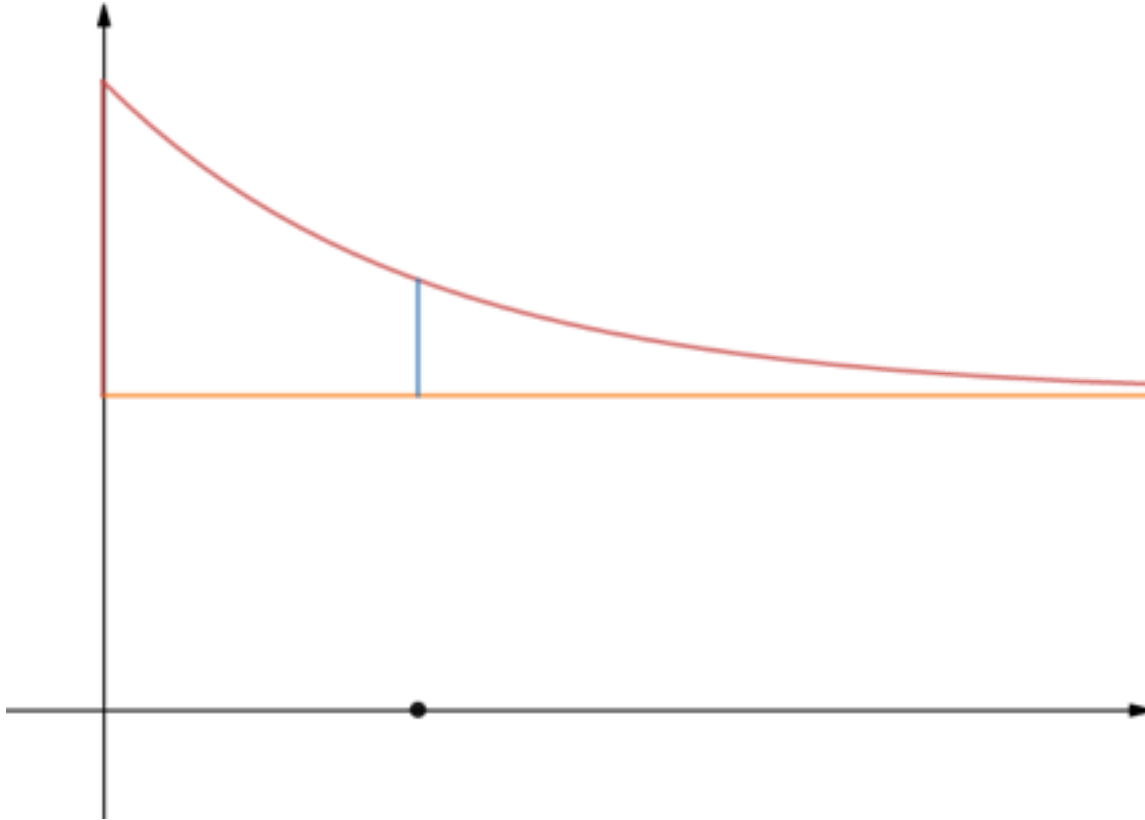
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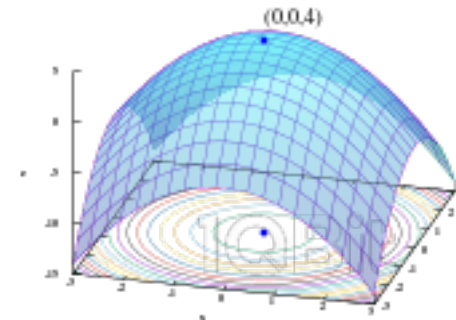
Characteristic time



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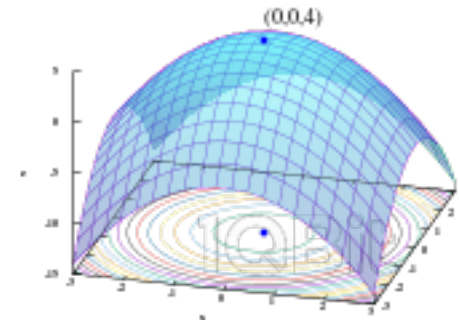
Characteristic time=

time the solution is $1/e$
of its way to the steady
state is it approaching!



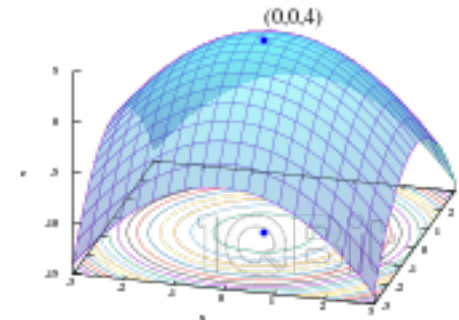
Example

A drug delivered by IV accumulates at a constant rate k_{IV} . The body metabolizes the drug proportional to the amount of the drug. Find the IVP that models this scenario and the solution for it.



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A drug delivered by IV accumulates at a constant rate k_{IV} . The body metabolizes the drug proportional to the amount of the drug. Find the IVP that models this scenario and the solution for it. (Hint: **Consider this as an IVP!**)

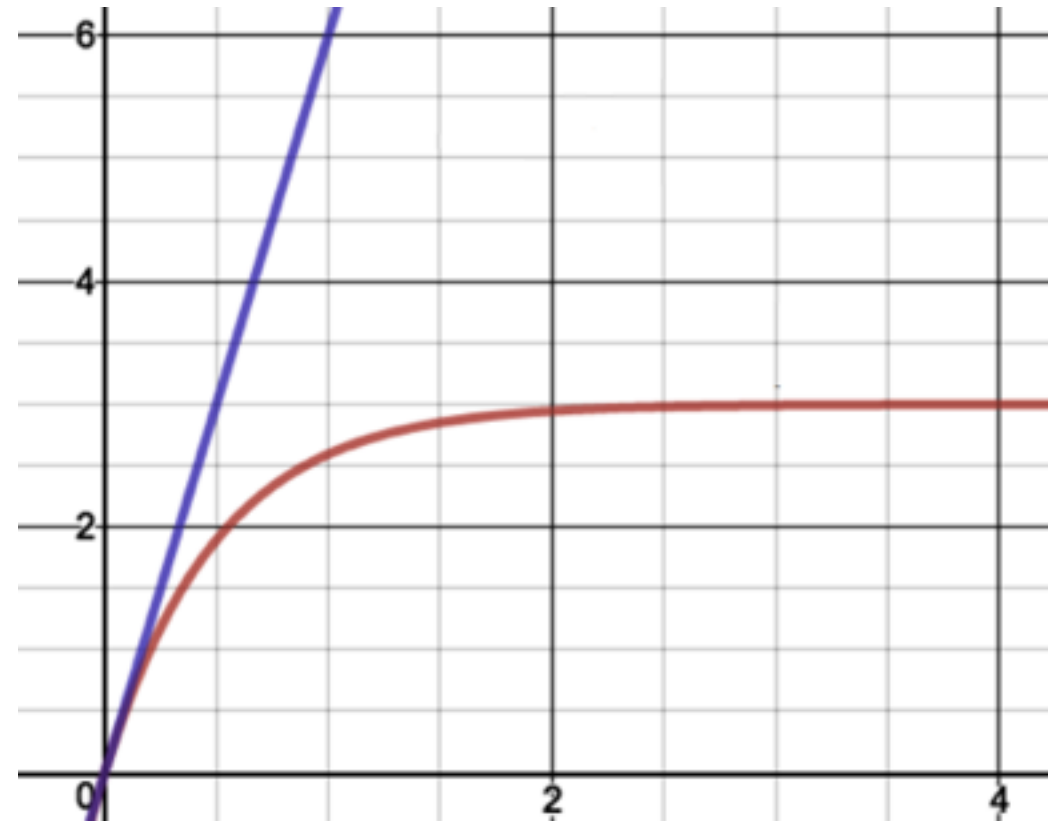


Parameter study of a phenomena

You measure the mass of drug in the patient's body as a function of time, $d(t)$, and plot it. You arrive at

What is the constant k_{IV} ?

- (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 6



Parameter study of a phenomena

You measure the mass of drug in the patient's body as a function of time, $d(t)$, and plot it. You arrive at

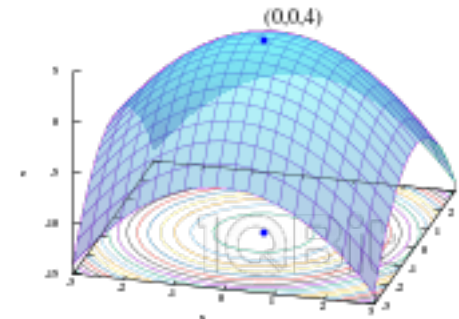
What is the constant k_m ?

- (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 6



What you need to know...

- Write down a linear differential equation describing a word problem.
- Use the shift substitution to get $z' = r z$ and write down the solution for the new differential equation.
- Substitute back to find solution to the original differential equation.
- Determine the initial condition of the original solution using the initial condition of the shifted solution.
- Answer questions about the resulting solution.



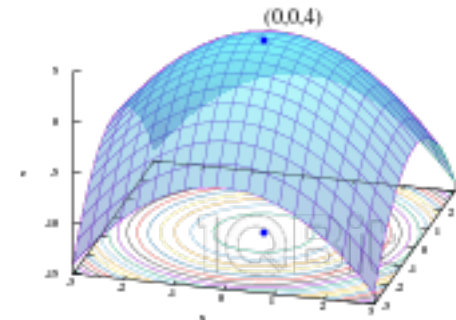
Euler's Method for Solving DEs

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(y)$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \Delta \times f(y_i)$$

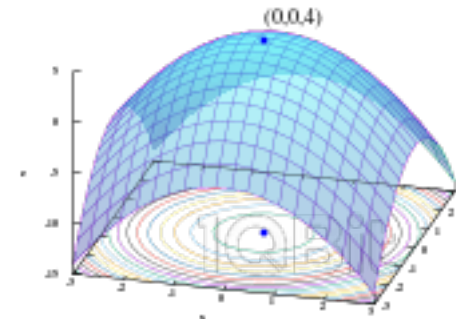
Example: Approximate the solution of the IVP below at $x=2$.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = y + 1 \\ y(0) = 2 \end{cases}$$



Trigonometry Review

- $\sin(\theta)$ and $\cos(\theta)$ defined using the unit circle
- Using the unit circle, find values of:
 - $\cos(\pi - \theta) = ?$
 - $\sin(\pi - \theta) = ?$
 - $\cos(\pi + \theta) = ?$
 - $\sin(\pi + \theta) = ?$
 - $\cos(2\pi - \theta) = ?$
 - $\sin(2\pi - \theta) = ?$



Other trigonometric functions

$$\tan \theta = \sin \theta / \cos \theta$$

$$\cot \theta = 1 / \tan \theta$$

$$\sec \theta = 1 / \cos \theta$$

$$\csc \theta = 1 / \sin \theta$$

Which of the following is not a trig identity?

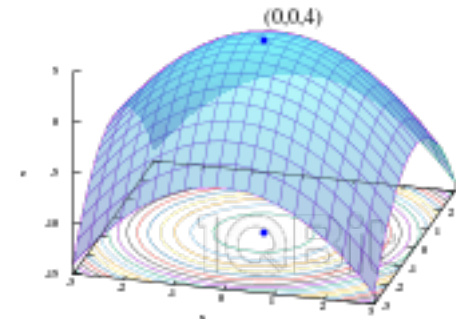
(A) $1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta$

(B) $\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$

(C) $\sin (2\theta) = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$

(D) $\cos (\theta) = \sin (\theta - \pi/2)$

(E) $\sin (\theta) = \cos (\theta - \pi/2)$



Next time: final period office hours

Nov 23	PL12.2
Nov 24	WW 11
Nov 25	OSH 6

