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$$\text{III} \quad \frac{dP}{dt} = 0.05P - 0.0005P^2$$

$$= 0.05P \left(1 - \frac{P}{100} \right)$$

$$k = 0.05 \quad \& \quad K = 100$$

$$P(t) = \frac{100}{1 + Ae^{-0.05t}} \quad ; \quad A = \frac{100 - P_0}{P_0}$$

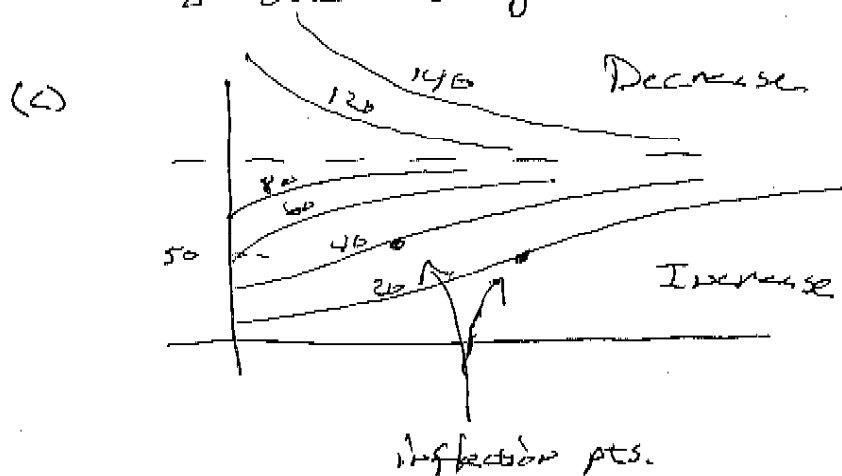
(a) the carrying capacity is 100
 $\& \quad k = 0.05$

(b) direction field...

(i) slopes = 0 @ $P = 0$ & $P = 100$

(ii) The slopes are greatest @ $P = 50$

(iii) increasing on $0 < P < 100$
 $\& \quad$ decreasing on $P > 100$.



(d) equilibrium solutions are @ $P = 0$ (unstable)
 $\& \quad P = 100$ (stable).

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$$\boxed{3} \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = ky \left(1 - \frac{y}{K}\right) ; K = 8 \times 10^7 \text{ kg} \quad \& \quad k = 0.71/\text{yr.}$$

$$(a) \quad y = \frac{K}{1 + A e^{-kt}} = \frac{8 \times 10^7}{1 + 3 e^{-.71t}} \quad ; \quad y(0) = 2 \times 10^7$$

$$A = \frac{8 \times 10^7 - 2 \times 10^7}{2 \times 10^7} = \frac{6 \times 10^7}{2 \times 10^7} = 3$$

After 1 yr: About 3.2×10^7 kg of biomass.

$$(b) \quad \text{solve } 4 \times 10^7 = \frac{8 \times 10^7}{1 + 3 e^{-.71t}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 3 e^{-.71t} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-.71t} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{.71} \ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\approx 1.55 \text{ years.}$$

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4 Data set in text.

$$(a) \quad y = \frac{k}{1 + Ae^{-kt}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{k} = \frac{1}{1 + Ae^{-kt}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k}{y} - 1 = Ae^{-kt}$$

In order to do exponential regression I must est. $K \approx 685$

$$= 37.78e^{-.44t} \quad (\text{from Excel})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{685}{y} = 1 + 37.78e^{-.44t}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{685}{1 + 37.78e^{-.44t}}$$

(b) the initial growth rate is $k = 0.44$ or 44%.

(c) using Excel for estimating the carrying capacity @ 685...

$$\text{exp model: } y = 35.58e^{0.2t}$$

$$\text{Log. model: } y = \frac{685}{1 + 37.78e^{-.44t}}$$

(d) the logistic model is much better & we might improve it by adjusting K .

(e) I estimate $y(7) \approx 250$ yeast cells.

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5 world pop.

(a) Find k .

$$\max k_{\max} = \frac{40 - 15 \text{ mil}}{5.3 \text{ bil}} = \frac{1}{212}$$

$$\min k_{\min} = \frac{35 - 20 \text{ mil}}{5.3 \text{ bil}} = \frac{3}{1060}$$

$$K = 100,000,000,000$$

$$P_0 = 5,300,000,000$$

$$A = \frac{K - P_0}{P_0} \approx 17.87$$

$$\frac{100}{1 + 17.87e^{-\frac{3}{1060}t}} \leq P \leq \frac{100}{1 + 17.87e^{-t/212}}$$

(b) - (d)

Year	Predictions	
	$K = 100 \text{ bil}$	$K = 50 \text{ bil}$ ($A = 8.43$)
2000	5.4 - 5.5 bil	5.4 - 5.5 bil
2100	7.1 - 8.6 bil	7.0 - 8.3 bil
2500	19.2 - 38.3 bil	16.7 - 28.4 bil

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7 the roman mill

(a) $\frac{dy}{dt} = ky(P-y)$ where P is the total pop. size.

(b) $\int \frac{dy}{y(P-y)} = \int k dt$ $\frac{1}{y(P-y)} = \frac{A}{y} + \frac{B}{P-y}$

$$1 = AP \Rightarrow A = 1/P$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{P} \int \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{P-y} dP = kt + C \quad \text{orig} = -Ay + By \Rightarrow B = 1/P$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{P} (\ln|y| - \ln|P-y|) = kt + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \left| \frac{P-y}{y} \right| = -\frac{k}{P}t + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{P}{y} - 1 \right| = e^{-k/Pt + C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P}{y} - 1 = C e^{-\frac{k}{P}t}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{P}{1 + C e^{-\frac{k}{P}t}}$$

multiplicated this by (-1) to invert the argument of the log.

$$900 = \frac{1000}{1 + 11.5 e^{-\frac{k}{1000}t}}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 7t$$

$$\text{OR } 3:36 \text{ pm}$$

(c) $P = 1000, y(0) = 80; y(4) = 500$

$$80 = \frac{1000}{1+C} \Rightarrow 1+C = \frac{1000}{80} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1000}{80} - 1 = 11.5$$

$$500 = \frac{1000}{1+11.5e^{-\frac{k}{1000}(4)}} \Rightarrow \frac{1000}{500} - 1 = e^{-\frac{k}{1000}(4)}$$

$$\boxed{k = 610.0} \quad \Rightarrow k = \frac{1000}{4} \ln\left(\frac{1}{11.5}\right)$$

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12 Logistic Curve Fitting.

using the TI 84

$$L2 = \text{Years since 1955}$$

$$L4 = \text{Pop} - 29000$$

Logistic $L2, L4, Y1$

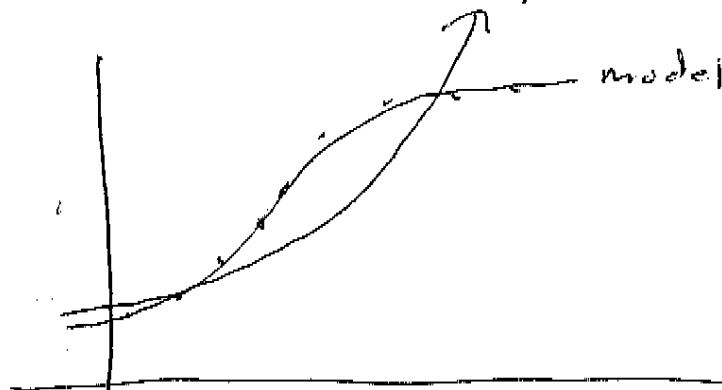
Logistic model So
$$P(t) = \frac{11103}{1 + 12.3e^{-0.147t}} + 29000$$

Expresj $L2, L4, Y2$

Exponential model

$$P(t) = 1094 (1.0668)^t + 29000$$

exp



$$\boxed{19}$$

$$(a) \frac{dy}{dt} = ky^{1+c}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y^{1+c}} = k dt$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{c} y^{-c} = kt + A$$

$$\Rightarrow y^{-c} = -c kt + A$$

$$\Rightarrow y = (A - ckt)^{-1/c} \quad \text{y(0) = } y_0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(0) = A^{-1/c} = y_0^{\frac{c}{1-c}} \Rightarrow A = y_0^{-c}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = (y_0^{-c} - ckt)^{-1/c}$$

(b) Find doomsday.

$$\text{solve } y_0^{-c} - ckt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y_0^c} = ckt$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{ck y_0^c}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{1}{ck y_0^c}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{y_0^c} - ckt}} = \infty$$

(c) Find doomsday if $y' = ky^{1.01}$

$$y_0 = 2.$$

$$16 = (2^{-0.01} - 0.01k(3))^{-1/0.01}$$

$$\frac{16^{0.01} - 2^{-0.01}}{-0.01(3)} = k = 0.6813$$

so doomsday is

$$t = \frac{1}{0.01(0.6813)2^{0.01}} = 145.77 \text{ mo.}$$

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$$\frac{dP}{dt} = 0.08P \left(1 - \frac{P}{1000}\right) - 15$$

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(a) (-15) represents the constant rate @ which fish are harvested.
 initial growth rate carrying capacity constant rate @ which the pop. is harvested.

(b) The pop. is stable when $\frac{dP}{dt} = 0$.

$$0 = 0.08P - \frac{0.08P^2}{1000} - 15$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 80P - 0.08P^2 - 15000$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 0.08P^2 - 80P + 15000$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{80 \pm \sqrt{6400 - 4(0.08)(15000)}}{2(0.08)}$$

$$= 250 \text{ OR } 750.$$

