

Answers

a) Step 1 : Set up mathematical model for the physical process

Let  $y_0$  = initial population of bacteria

Let  $y(t)$  = the population of bacteria still present at any instant time  $t$ .

By the physical law, the time rate of change  $y(t)$

=  $\frac{dy}{dt}$  is proportional to  $y(t)$ , which gives first

Order ordinary Differential Equation:

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = ky$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = dt \cdot k$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y} = \frac{dy}{y} = k \int dt$$

$$\ln y = k \cdot t + c$$

$$y = e^{k \cdot t + c}$$

$$y = e^{kt} \cdot e^c$$

$$e^c = y_0$$

$$\therefore y = y_0 \cdot e^{kt}$$

Step 2 : Set up mathematical solution

The ODE models exponential growth because

$k$  is positive and has the general solution

with arbitrary constant  $c$  substit as  $y$  but repeat given  $k$ )

$$y(t) = y_0 \cdot e^{kt} \text{ (General solution)}$$

The population doubles every 5 hours in a growth medium to determine  $k$

$$\therefore \text{Time}(t) = 5 \text{ hours}$$

$$y(t) = 2 \times y_0 = 2y_0$$

$$2y_0 = y_0 \cdot e^{k(5)}$$

$$2 = e^{5k}$$

$$\ln 2 = 5k$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{\ln 2}{5}$$

$$k = \frac{0.6931471}{5}$$

$$k = 0.1386$$

$$\approx 0.14$$

$$\therefore y(t) = y_0 \cdot e^{0.1386t}$$

Determining  $y_0$  using initial condition gives  
time  $t = 0$  hour

$$y(t) = 20$$

$$y(t) = y_0 \cdot e^{0.1386t}$$

$$20 = y_0 \cdot e^{0.1386(0)}$$

$$20 = y_0 \cdot 1$$

$$y_0 = 20 \quad \text{€}$$

$$\therefore y(t) = 20 \cdot e^{0.1386t} \quad (\text{particular solution})$$

b) Using the particular solution above

$$y(t) = 20 \cdot e^{0.1386t}$$

$$\text{at } 1/2 \text{ days} = 24 \cdot 12 \text{ hours}$$

$$= 36 \text{ hours}$$

$$\therefore t = 36 \text{ hours}$$

$$y(t) = 20 \cdot e^{0.1386 \cdot 36}$$

$$y(t) = 20 \cdot 146.878$$

$$= 2937.56$$

$$y(t) \approx 2938 \text{ dollars}$$

It can therefore be concluded that the population of Lacerta

at 1/2 days is 2938.

C It can therefore be said from the graph of the results obtained that  $u$  is an exponential growth.

This is because the growth starts from the initial and increases with time in hours. And so there is a direct relationship between the number of bacteria with time of growth.