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An experiment is carried out by a Biomedical Engineer using a certain type of bacteria that doubles in population every 5hr in a growth medium. If the experiment is commenced with 20 bacteria

- Develop a model for the system
- Use the model to estimate the population of the bacteria in $1\frac{1}{2}$ days
- With the aid of Microsoft excel, simulate the model and plot the variation of the Number of bacteria with time (t) for $t=0$ to $t=15$ hr using a step of 0.25hr
- Making the initial number of bacteria to be 20, 30 and 50 successively Plot the variations of the number of bacteria with time for $t=0$ to $t=30$ hr using a step time of 0.5 hr on the same graph and
- Comment on the results obtained in (d)

Soln

Since it is a growth model

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

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int K dt$$

$$\ln y = Kt + C$$

$$y = e^{Kt} \cdot e^C$$

$$\text{where } e^C = y_0$$

$$y = y_0 e^{Kt}$$

$$\text{At } t=5 \quad y_0 = 20$$

$$\text{where } y = 2y_0$$

$$2y_0 = y_0 e^{Kt}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \times 20 = 20e^{K(5)} \\
 &= 40 = 20e^{K(5)} \\
 &= \frac{40}{20} = e^{K(5)} \\
 &= 2 = e^{K(5)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$K = \frac{\ln 2}{5} = 0.1386$$

$$K = 0.1386$$

$$Y = Y_0 e^{0.1386t}$$

2) where $1\frac{1}{2}$ day is equivalent to;

$$1 \text{ day} = 24 \text{ hrs}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \text{ day} = 12 \text{ hrs}$$

$$= 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ day} = 36 \text{ hrs}$$

$$Y = 20e^{0.1386(36)}$$

$$Y = 2937.5532$$

$$Y = 2938 \text{ bacteria}$$

3) Where Y is the Variation of the Number of Bacteria in Microsoft Excel Solution

Y_1 , Y_2 and Y_3 are the Initial number of bacter 10, 30 and 50 respectively in Microsoft Excel solution.

Excuse me Sir, My laptop's Microsoft Excel works with Comma(,) instead of a decimal point when Simulating The Model.

* $\frac{dy}{dt} = Ky$ is the formula used in calculating exponential growth model

$y(t) = Ce^{kt} = y_0 e^{kt}$ is the general solution for exponential growth
 $y = 2y_0 \Rightarrow$ for every 5 hrs

In this case $y_0 = 20$ where the Number of bacteria increases with increase in time

At time $t = 0$, Number of bacteria is $= 20$

At time $t = 5$, Number of bacteria $= 40$

It is estimated that there will 2938 bacteria in $1\frac{1}{2}$ days if every 5 hrs it doubled exponentially

4 The results in (d) is an exponential growth because as time increases the Number of population ^(initial variations) increases as shown in the graph