

Lecture 20

Recall $y(t) = y(0)e^{kt}$ for exponential growth ($k > 0$) or decay ($k < 0$)!

Ex Radioactive decay, mass $m(t) = m(0)e^{kt}$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ life} = \frac{-\ln 2}{k}$$

Problem $\frac{1}{2}$ life of cesium-137 is 30 years. Suppose 100 mg sample.

- Find $m(t)$
- How long until 1 mg remains

A: $30 = \frac{-\ln 2}{k} \rightarrow k = -0.02310$

$$m(t) = 100 e^{-0.02310 t}$$

$$1 = 100 e^{-0.02310 t}$$

$$.01 = e^{-0.02310 t}$$

$$\ln(.01) = -0.02310 t$$

$$t = 199.35 \text{ years}$$

Continuous interest

r = annual rate. Compound n times/year. t years

$$A = A_0 \left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt} \quad \text{Let } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ for continuous}$$

$$A(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_0 \left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_0 \left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{r} \cdot r t}$$

$$\text{Let } m = \frac{n}{r}$$

$$= \left(\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} A_0 \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^m \right)^{rt}$$

$$= A_0 e^{rt}$$

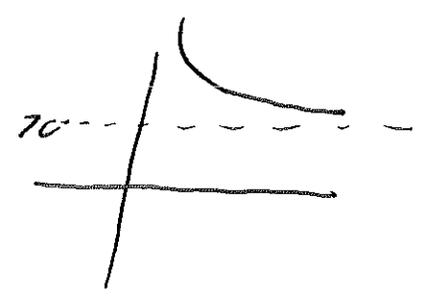
Conclude Continuous compounding, rate r , t years:

$$A(t) = A_0 e^{rt}$$

Read on Own Newton's law of cooling: $\frac{dT}{dt} = k(T - T_s)$

Let $y = T(t) - T_s$ then $\frac{dy}{dt} = ky$

Ex 70° room, 150° coffee



Related Rates

Idea. Multiple quantities all depending on t .
• quantities are related by an equation

• Applying $\frac{d}{dt}$ implicitly gives relation between rates

Ex Radius of a sphere increases $2''/\text{sec}$.

How fast is volume increasing when $r = 10''$?

Given $\frac{dr}{dt} = 2''/\text{sec}$ Want $\frac{dV}{dt}$ when $r = 10''$.

$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$. Apply $\frac{d}{dt}$:

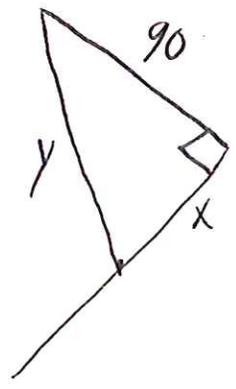
$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 4\pi r^2 \cdot \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 4\pi \cdot 10^2 \cdot 2 = 800\pi \text{ in}^3/\text{sec}$$

A baseball diamond is square 90' / side.

Batter runs toward first at 24 ft/sec.

At what rate is distance from 2nd decreasing when halfway to 1st.



Given $\frac{dx}{dt} = -24 \text{ ft/sec}$

Find $\frac{dy}{dt}$ when $x = 45$

$$x^2 + 90^2 = y^2$$

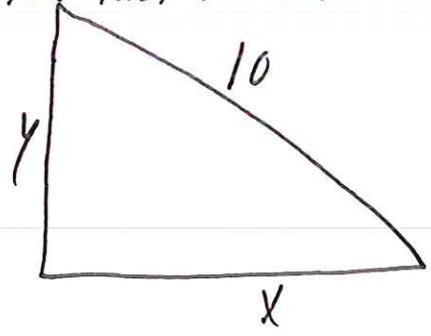
$$2x \frac{dx}{dt} = 2y \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$x = 45$
 $y = 100.62$

$$90(-24) = 201.24 \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -10.7 \text{ ft/sec}$$

Ex Ladder 10 ft, pulled away from wall at 2 ft/sec.
How fast is top falling when it is 3 ft high



$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2$ find $\frac{dy}{dt}$ when $y = 3$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 100$$

$$2x \frac{dx}{dt} + 2y \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

$$4x + 2y \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{-4x}{2y}$$

← What happens as $y \rightarrow 0$?

$y = 3$
 $x = \sqrt{91}$

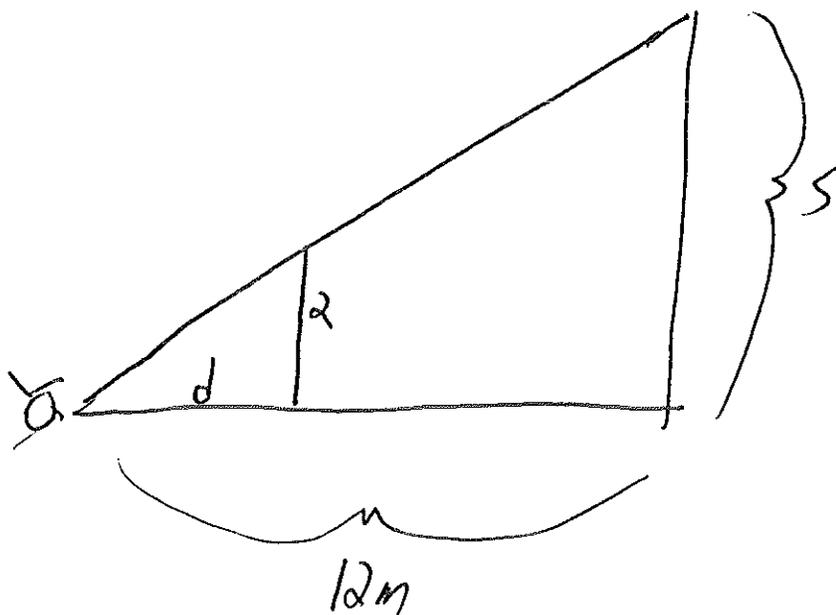
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{-4\sqrt{91}}{6} = -6.35$$

EX

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Spotlight on ground. Man 2m tall walks 1.6 m/s
shines on wall 12m away toward building.

How fast is length of his shadow decreasing when
4m from building.



Given $\frac{dd}{dt} = 1.6 \text{ m/s}$ Find $\frac{ds}{dt}$ when $d = 8$.

Similar triangles!

$$\frac{2}{d} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$24 = 5d$$

$$0 = 5 \frac{dd}{dt} + \frac{ds}{dt} d$$

$$d = 8 \Rightarrow s = 3$$

$$0 = 3 \cdot 1.6 + \frac{ds}{dt} \cdot 8$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = -4.8/8 \text{ m/s}$$