Mathematics 172 Homework

1. Here are problems for practicing derivatives.

(a)
$$y = 4e^{2t}$$
.

Answer:
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 2 \cdot 4e^{2t} = 8e^2$$
.

(b)
$$N(t) = 5e^{-2.2t}$$

(b)
$$N(t) = 5e^{-t}$$
.
Answer: $N'(t) = -2.2 \cdot 5e^{-2.2t} = -11e^{-2.2t}$.
(c) $P = 375e^{.0142t}$.

(c)
$$P = 375 e^{.0142t}$$
.

Answer:
$$\frac{dP}{dt} = .0142(375)e^{.0142t} = 5.325e^{.0142t}$$
.

2. Here are some derivative problems that have constants in them.

(a)
$$P = P_0 e^{2t}$$
, with P_0 a constant.
Answer: $P' = 2P_0 e^{2t} = 2P$.

Answer:
$$P' = 2P_0e^{2t} = 2P$$
.

(b)
$$N = N_0 e^{-.4t}$$
, with N_0 a constant.

Answer:
$$\frac{dN}{dt} = -.4N_0e^{-.4t} = -.4N$$
.
(c) $A = A_0e^{.067t}$.

(c)
$$A = A_0 e^{.067t}$$
.

Answer:
$$\frac{dA}{dt} = .067A_0e^{.067t} = .067A$$
.

(d)
$$N = N_0 e^{rt}$$

Answer:
$$\frac{d\tilde{N}}{dt} = rN_0e^{rt} = rN$$

(d) $N = N_0 e^{rt}$. Answer: $\frac{dN}{dt} = rN_0 e^{rt} = rN$. At this point you have likely seen a pattern. That is if $y = y_0 e^{rt}$, then y' = ry. Or in different notation $\frac{dt}{dt} = ry$. This has a converse.

Basic fact about exponentials. If y = y(t) is a function of t, then

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = ry$$
 implies $y = y_0 e^{rt}$.

3. Here are some problems to practice using this fact.

(a) If
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 5y$$
 and $y(0) = 9$, then find $y(t)$.

Answer: Here
$$y_0 = 9$$
 thus $y(t) = 9e^{5t}$.

(b) If
$$\frac{dP}{dt} = .15P$$
, and $P(0) = 500$, find $P(t)$.

Answer:
$$P(t) = 500e^{.15t}$$
.

(c) If
$$P'(t) = -.25P$$
 and $P(0) = 100$, find $P(t)$.

Answer:
$$P(t) = 100e^{-.25t}$$
.

(d) If A'(t) = rA(t), A(0) = 10, A(4) = 25, and r is a constant, then find a formula for A(t) and the value A(25).

Answer: By the Basic Fact, we have that $A(t) = 10e^{rt}$. Then

$$A(4) = 10e^{5r} = 25$$

and so as we have done before this leads to

$$r = \frac{25/10}{4} = .22907$$

Thus

$$A(t) = 10e^{.22907t}$$

and

$$A(25) = 10e^{.22907(25)} = 3069.69$$

(e) If P'(t) = rP(t), P(0) = 78, P(2) = 83 and r is constant. Then find a formula for P(t), the value of P(10) and how long it takes for P(t) to reach 1000.

Answer: $P(t) = 78e^{.03107t}$, P(10) = 106.4, and the time it takes to get to 1000 is t = 32.19