

HAT
Applications of Continuous Growth/Decay
and Logistic Growth

12/8/17

*9. 100 mg - Initial $\frac{1}{2}$ life = 4.47 billion years

How many years before there are 10mg left

$$50 = 100 e^{k(4.47)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = e^{4.47k}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \ln e^{4.47k}$$

$$\frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{4.47} = \frac{4.47k}{4.47}$$

$$-0.155066 = k$$

$$y = a e^{-0.155066 \cdot t}$$

$$10 = 100 e^{-0.155066 \cdot t}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} = e^{-0.155066 \cdot t}$$

$$\frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)}{-0.155066} = \frac{-0.155066 \cdot t}{-0.155066}$$

$$14.849 \text{ billion years} = t$$

$$y = a \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/4.47}$$

$$10 = 100 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/4.47}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/4.47}$$

$$\log_{1/2}\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) = \log_{1/2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/4.47}$$

$$4.47 \cdot \log_{1/2}\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) = \frac{t}{4.47} \cdot 4.47$$

$$14.849 = t$$

billion
years

g. Bone = 8000 yrs. old

$\frac{1}{2}$ life of Carbon-14 = 5730

$$y = a e^{kt}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 1 e^{k(5730)}$$

$$\frac{\ln(1/2)}{5730} = \frac{5730 k}{5730}$$

$$-0.000121 = k$$

$$y = a e^{-0.000121 \cdot t}$$

$$y = 1 e^{-0.000121(8000)}$$

$$y = 0.3799$$

$$y = 0.38$$

38%

$$y = a \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/5730}$$

$$y = 1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{8000/5730}$$

$$y = .38$$

Warm Up:

The half-life of Sodium-22 is 2.6 years. Write TWO decay equations for Sodium-22.

$$y = ae^{-0.266595 \cdot t}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 1e^{k(2.6)}$$

$$k = -0.266595$$

$$y = a\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/2.6}$$

A geologist examines a meteorite and estimates that it contains only about 10% as much Sodium-22 as it would have contained when it reached Earth's surface. How long ago did the meteorite reach the surface of Earth?

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{10} = 1e^{-0.266595 \cdot t} \\ \frac{\ln(1/10)}{-0.266595} = \frac{-0.266595 \cdot t}{-0.266595} \\ 8.637 = t \\ \text{years} \end{array} \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{10} = 1\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/2.6} \\ 2.6 \cdot \log_{1/2}(1/10) = \frac{t}{2.6} \cdot 2.6 \\ 8.637 = t \\ \text{yrs.} \end{array}$$

Ex#3:

The half-life of Carbon-14 is 5730 years. Find the equation for continuous decay for Carbon-14.

$$k \approx \frac{\ln(1/2)}{5730}$$

$$y = ae^{-.000121t}$$

$$y = a(1/2)^{t/5730}$$

Ex#4:

A specimen that originally contained 42 milligrams of Carbon-14 now contains 8 milligrams. How old is the fossil?

$$8 = 42 e^{-0.000121 \cdot t}$$

$$\frac{8}{42} = e^{-0.000121 \cdot t}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{8}{42}\right) = \ln e^{-0.000121 \cdot t}$$

$$\frac{\ln\left(\frac{8}{42}\right)}{-0.000121} = \frac{-0.000121 \cdot t}{-0.000121}$$

$$13,708.979 \text{ years} = t$$

$$8 = 42 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/5730}$$

$$\frac{8}{42} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/5730}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{8}{42}\right) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/5730}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{8}{42}\right) = \frac{t}{5730}$$

$$5730 \cdot \log_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{8}{42}\right) = t$$

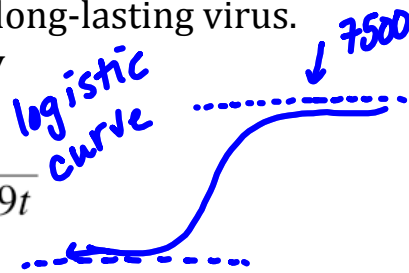
$$13,708.979 = t$$

Ex#1:

On a college campus of 7500 students, one student returns from vacation with a contagious and long-lasting virus.

The spread of the virus is modeled by

$$y = \frac{7500}{1 + 7499e^{-0.9t}}$$



where y is the total number of students affected after t days. The college will cancel classes when 30% or more of the students are infected.

a) How many students will be infected after 4 days?

$$t = 4$$

$$y = 36.425 \text{ students}$$

b) After how many days will the college cancel classes?

$$.3(7500) = 2,250$$

$$1 + 7499e^{-.9t} \cdot 2250 = \frac{7500}{1 + 7499e^{-.9t}} \cdot 1 + 7499e^{-.9t}$$

$$1 + 7499e^{-.9t} = \frac{7500}{2250}$$

$$\frac{10}{3}$$

$$\frac{7499e^{-.9t}}{7499} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\ln e^{-.9t} = \ln \frac{7}{3 \cdot 7499}$$

$$\frac{-.9 \cdot t}{-.9} = \frac{\ln \left(\frac{7}{3 \cdot 7499} \right)}{-.9}$$

$$t \approx 8.972 \text{ days}$$

Ex#2:

A city's population in millions is modeled by

$$f(t) = \frac{1.432}{1 + 1.05e^{-0.32t}}$$

where t is the number of years since 2000.

a. According to the function when when will the city's population reach 1 million?

b. What will be the maximum population? **1.432 million**

$$1 = \frac{1.432}{1 + 1.05e^{-0.32t}}$$

$$1 + 1.05e^{-0.32t} = 1.432$$

$$\frac{1.05e^{-0.32t}}{1.05} = \frac{.432}{1.05}$$

$$\ln e^{-0.32t} = \ln\left(\frac{.432}{1.05}\right)$$

$$\frac{-0.32t}{-0.32} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{.432}{1.05}\right)}{-0.32}$$

$$t \approx 2.775 \text{ years}$$