

Math 2250  
Friday 9/3

I will be in the Math Dept computer classroom LCB 115,  
tomorrow (Saturday), 11:00-1:00 (Normally all Ugrad facilities closed on weekend, in Math Dept.)

- I will do a Maple tutorial for beginners
- Anyone can work on project I, and I can answer questions

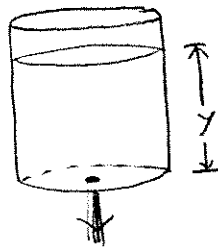
Tutorial & project are posted at an home page  
[www.math.utah.edu/~korevaar/2250fall04](http://www.math.utah.edu/~korevaar/2250fall04)

Tortricelli Experiment! : Model on page 1 Wed, for general cistern

Model: cylindrical container

reality: Nalgene liter cankeens

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dt} = -k y^{1/2} & , \text{ since } A(y) \text{ is constant} \\ y(0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$



Find when tank empties, given that you measure  $y(t_1) = y_1$

$y_0 = 15.9 \text{ cm}$  ( $V = 1000 \text{ ml}$ )  
 $y_1 = 12.65 \text{ cm}$  ( $V = 800 \text{ ml}$ )

$$y^{-1/2} dy = -k dt$$

integrate:

$$\begin{aligned} 2y^{1/2} &= -kt + C \\ y^{1/2} &= -\frac{k}{2}t + \tilde{C} \end{aligned}$$

$$y(0) = y_0 \text{ so } \tilde{C} = \sqrt{y_0}$$

$$(1) \quad \boxed{\sqrt{y} = -\frac{k}{2}t + \sqrt{y_0}}$$

use  $y(t_1) = y_1$  to find  $k$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{y_1} &= -\frac{k}{2}t_1 + \sqrt{y_0} \\ k \frac{t_1}{2} &= \sqrt{y_0} - \sqrt{y_1} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \boxed{k = \frac{2(\sqrt{y_0} - \sqrt{y_1})}{t_1}}$$

and then deduce when  $y=0$  from (1), (2):

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= -\frac{k}{2}t + \sqrt{y_0} \\ t &= \frac{2\sqrt{y_0}}{k} = \frac{t_1 \sqrt{y_0}}{\sqrt{y_0} - \sqrt{y_1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \boxed{t = \frac{t_1 \sqrt{y_0}}{\sqrt{y_0} - \sqrt{y_1}}}$$

(a) Find  $t_1 =$   ← I got 12.9 sec at home  
(experimentally)

(b) so, from our model (3)

$$t = \frac{t_1 \sqrt{15.9}}{\sqrt{15.9} - \sqrt{12.65}}$$

predict  $t =$   ← with my  $t_1$ , I predict 121 sec

(c) and, when we run the experiment we get

$t =$   ← I actually measured 117 sec.

§ 1.5 Linear 1<sup>st</sup> order DE's

$$y' + P(x)y = Q(x)$$

Sol'n method:

any antideriv of P(x)  $\rightarrow$   $e^{\int P(x) dx} [y' + P(x)y] = e^{\int P(x) dx} Q(x)$

by product rule (& chain rule)  $\rightarrow = [e^{\int P(x) dx} y]'$

so can antidifferentiate both sides (wrt x)

$$e^{\int P(x) dx} y = \int e^{\int P(x) dx} Q(x) dx + C$$

$$y = C e^{-\int P(x) dx} + e^{-\int P(x) dx} \int e^{\int P(x) dx} Q(x) dx$$

Memorize the method, NOT the solution formula!

example 2, p. 48-49

$$(x^2+1)y' + 3xy = 6x$$

$$y' + \frac{3x}{x^2+1}y = \frac{6x}{x^2+1}$$

$$P = \frac{3x}{x^2+1}$$

$$\int P dx = \int \frac{3x}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + C$$

$$e^{\int P dx} = e^{\frac{3}{2} \ln(x^2+1)} = (x^2+1)^{3/2} !$$

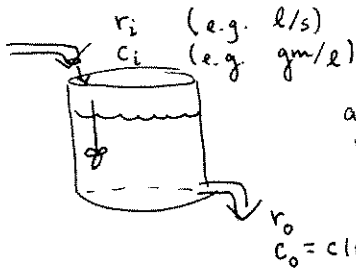
$$e^{\int P(x) dx} [ \quad ] = e^{\int P(x) dx} \frac{6x}{x^2+1}$$

$$[e^{\int P(x) dx} y]'$$

$$[(x^2+1)^{3/2} y]' = (x^2+1)^{3/2} \frac{6x}{(x^2+1)} = 6x(x^2+1)^{1/2}$$

$$(x^2+1)^{3/2} y = \int 6x(x^2+1)^{1/2} dx = \frac{2}{3} (x^2+1)^{3/2} + C$$

$$y = 2 + C(x^2+1)^{-3/2}$$



amount  $x(t)$  of solute (e.g. gm)

Vol  $V(t)$

concentration  $c = \frac{x(t)}{V(t)}$  (well-mixed hypothesis)

$c_o = c(t)$

( $\frac{gm}{s}$ )  $\frac{dx}{dt} = c_i r_i - c_o r_o = c_i r_i - r_o \frac{x(t)}{V(t)}$

$\frac{dV}{dt} = r_i - r_o$  ← so if know  $V_o$ , can integrate to find  $V(t)$ , for  $\frac{dx}{dt}$  eqn  
 $r_i(t)$   
 $r_o(t)$

$\frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{r_o}{V} x = c_i r_i$

linear

example 4 p 52 (Lake Erie)

$V = 480 \text{ km}^3$

$r_i = r_o = 350 \text{ km}^3/\text{year}$

$c_i = c =$  pollutant concentration of Huron. (constant)

at  $t=0$ , Erie concentration =  $5c$

so  $x(0) = 5cV$

When is  $x(t)$  only  $2cV$ ?

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = rc - r \frac{x(t)}{V} \\ x(0) = 5cV \end{cases}$$

$x'(t) + \frac{r}{V} x(t) = rc$

$P(t) = \frac{r}{V}$  (const);  $e^{\int P dt} = e^{\frac{r}{V} t}$

$(e^{\frac{r}{V} t} x)' = e^{\frac{r}{V} t} rc$

$e^{\frac{r}{V} t} x = \frac{cV}{r} e^{\frac{r}{V} t} + C$

$x = cV + C e^{-\frac{r}{V} t}$

$x(0) = 5cV$  so  $C = 4cV$

$x(t) = cV + 4cV e^{-\frac{r}{V} t}$

Solve  $2cV = cV + 4cV e^{-\frac{r}{V} t}$

$1 = 4e^{-\frac{r}{V} t}$

$\frac{1}{4} = e^{-\frac{r}{V} t}$

$-\ln 4 = -\frac{r}{V} t$

$t = \frac{V \ln 4}{r} = \frac{480 \ln 4}{350} \approx 1.9 \text{ years!}$