6.4 Initial Value and Exponential Growth and Decay

Find the solution to the initial value problem.

1.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x}{y}$$
 if $y = 4$ when $x = 3$

1) Sep Vars

2) Integrate

3) Use init. vals

40 find c

 $\frac{y^2}{2} = x^2 + c$
 $\frac{y^2}{2} = x^2 - 1$

4) Substin C

And solve for y

 $\frac{4^2}{2} = 3^2 + c$
 $y = 2x^2 - 2$
 $y = 4\sqrt{2x^2 - 2}$
 $y = 4\sqrt{2x^2 - 2}$
 $y = 4\sqrt{2x^2 - 2}$

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2.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4xy = if y = e^4 \text{ when } x = 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = 4 \times d \times$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int 4x dx$$

$$|n|y| = 2x^2 + c$$

$$|n|y| = 2x^2 + 2$$

3.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x+y}$$
 if $y = 4$ when $x = 0$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x} \cdot e^{y}$$

$$-e^{-y} = e^{x} \cdot e^{y}$$

$$-e^{-y} = e^{x} + e^{y} + 1$$

$$-e^{-y} = e^{x} + e^{y} + 1$$

$$-e^{-y} = e^{x} + e^{y} + 1$$

$$-y = \ln(-e^{x} + e^{-y} + 1)$$

$$-e^{-y} = e^{y} + e^{y} + 1$$

$$-y = -\ln(-e^{x} + e^{-y} + 1)$$

$$-e^{-y} = 1 + e^{y} + 1$$

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4.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3y$$
 if $y = 10$ when $x = 0$

2005 Free Response #6

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-xy^{2}}{2}, \forall (-1) = 2$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y^{2}} dy = \int \frac{1 \times 1}{2} dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{y} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + c$$

$$-\frac{1}{y} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + c$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4} + c$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4} + c$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} = c$$

$$y = \frac{4}{x^{2} + 1}$$

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Law of exponential change:

What does "exponential change" really mean anyway?

The law of exponential change (from a calculus perspective):

Solve
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = ky$$
 if $y = y_0$ when $t = 0$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{y} dy = \int k dt \\
\ln |y| = kt + c \\
\ln |y| = kt + \ln |y_0| \\
\ln |y_0| = k(0) + c
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
y = e^{kt} \cdot e^{ky_0} \\
y = e^{kt} \cdot e^{ky_0}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
y = y_0 \\
y = e^{kt} \cdot e^{ky_0}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
y = y_0 \\
y = e^{kt} \cdot e^{ky_0}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
y = y_0 \\
y = e^{kt} \cdot e^{ky_0}
\end{cases}$$

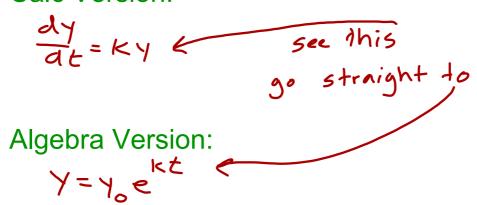
$$\begin{cases}
y = y_0 \\
y = e^{kt} \cdot e^{ky_0}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
y = y_0 \\
y = y_0$$

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The law of exponential change

Calc Version:



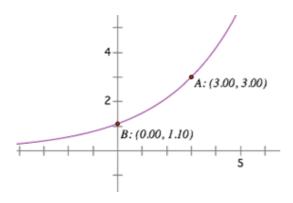
1. Solve
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -2.1y$$
 if $y_0 = 100$

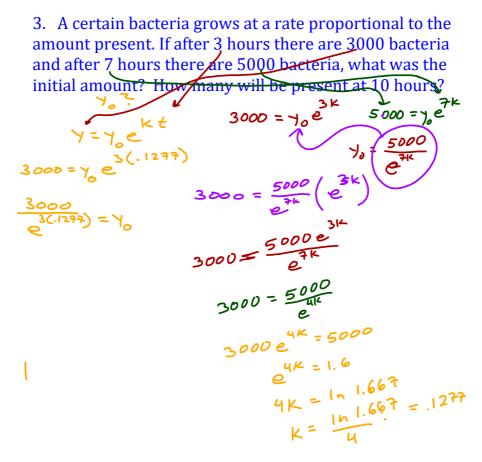
$$y = y_0 = 4$$

$$y = 1000 e^{-2.1t}$$

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Find an equation in the form $y = y_0 e^{kt}$ for the following graph





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4. A radioactive substance decays according to the equation $y = y_0 e^{-.06t}$. Find the half-life of the substance. How long before only 20% of the substance remains?

5. The rate of change (in cubic inches per second) of the volume of water in a draining swimming pool is proportional to the amount present, according to the equation $\frac{dy}{dt} = -1.5y$.

The initial amount of water is 10,000 cubic inches. When will there be 100 cubic inches remaining?

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Newtons Law of Cooling $T - T_s = (T_0 - T_s)e^{-kt}$

6. A cinnamon eggo waffle is **200**° when taken out of the toaster and set on your little sister's plate. After one minute, the eggo has cooled to **170**°. If the eggo cools to **100**° then the butter will no longer melt, and your little sister will throw a massive temper tantrum. You will then need make her new egos and eat the cold ones yourself. How much time do you have to butter the eggo? (Room temp is**70**°)

Jan 16-10:30 AM