

M192

Lect #14

10-12-11

Let's finish the last problem by finding the eqn of the tan line @  $t=2$

(A) in Rect eqns.  
a line

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$\uparrow$        $\uparrow$        $\uparrow$   
 $y_1$      $m$      $x_1$

$$t_1 = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$x = 1 + 3t_1 = 7 = x_1$$

$$y = 4 + t^2 = 8 = y_1$$

Slope  $y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2t}{3}$

$$y' = m = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}}$$

Eqn of tan line is

$$y - 8 = \frac{4}{3}(x - 7)$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

(B) in Parametric eqns.  
a line

$$\begin{cases} x = x_1 + \text{run} \cdot t \\ y = y_1 + \text{rise} \cdot t \end{cases}$$

So we get

$$\begin{cases} x = 7 + 3t \\ y = 8 + 4t \end{cases}$$

Often we'll write the eqns of tan line with another parameter

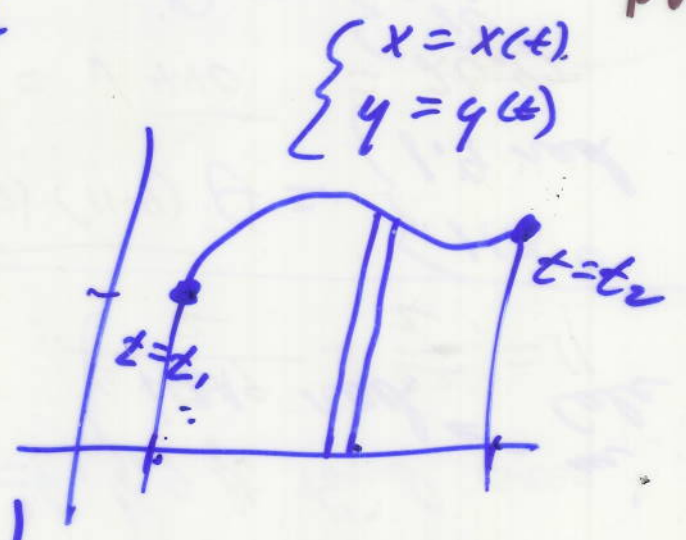
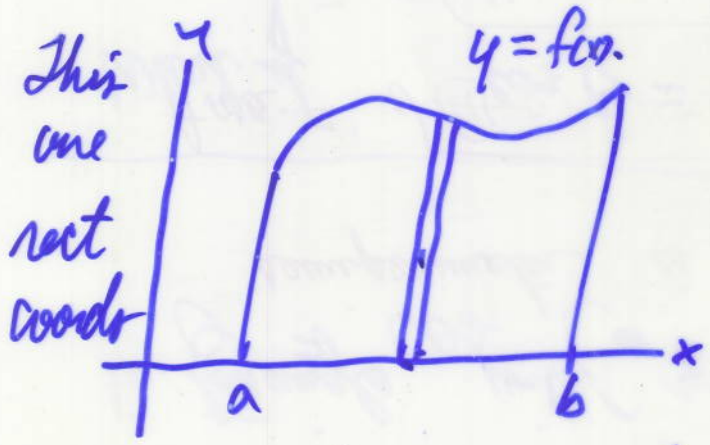
$$x = 7 + 3u$$

$$y = 8 + 4u$$

$$dx = \dot{x}(t) dt$$

p2  
p2a

# Areas in Param Eqs

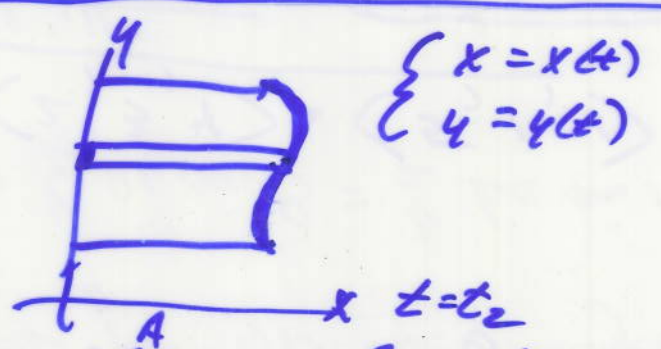


$$A = \int_a^b dA = \int_a^b y dx$$

$$= \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$A = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dA = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} y dx$$

$$= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} y(t) \dot{x}(t) dt$$



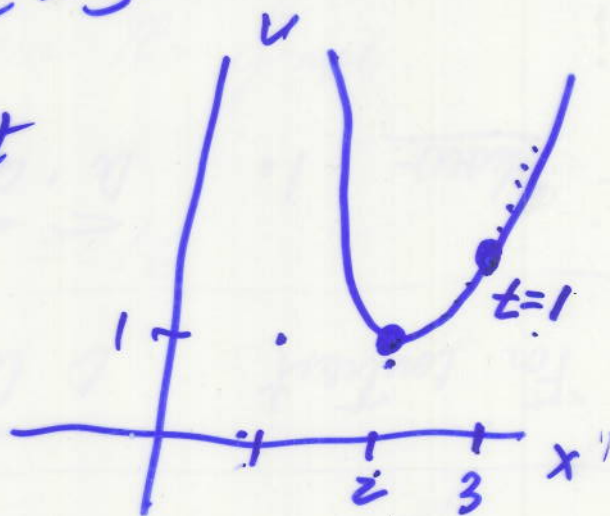
$$A = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dA = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} x dy$$

$$= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} x(t) \dot{y}(t) dt$$

Ex Find the area under this parabola  
between  $t=1$  and  $t=3$

p2  
p26

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 + t & dx = dt \\ y = 1 + t^2 \end{cases}$$

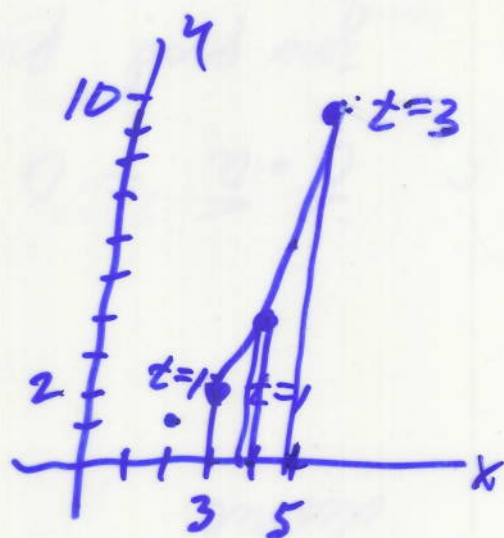


$$\begin{cases} x-2 = t \\ y-1 = t^2 \end{cases}$$

$$y-1 = (x-2)^2$$



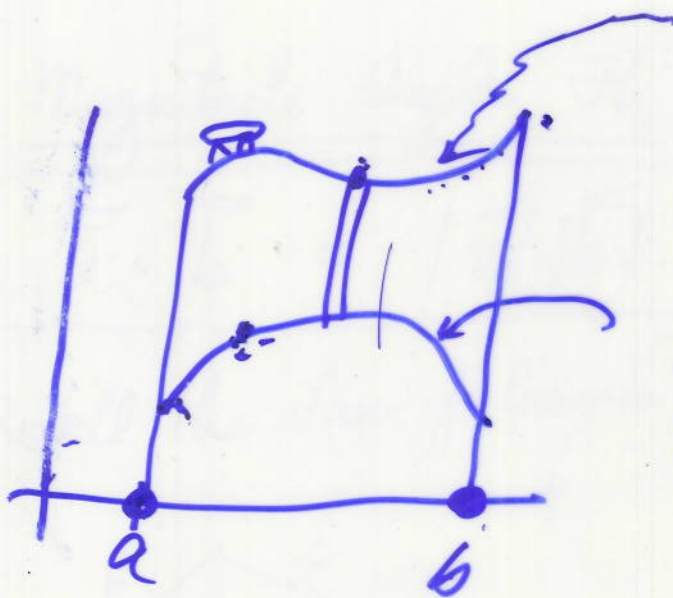
t	x	y
1	3	2
3	5	10



$$A = \int_0^A dA = \int_{t=1}^3 y dx$$

$$= \int_{t=1}^3 (1+t^2) dt = \left[ t + \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_1^3 = 3-1 + \frac{27-1}{3}$$

$$= 2 + 8\frac{2}{3} = 10\frac{2}{3}$$

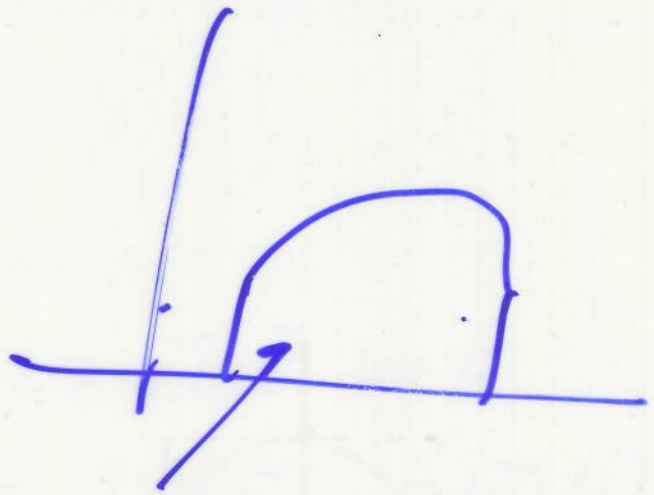
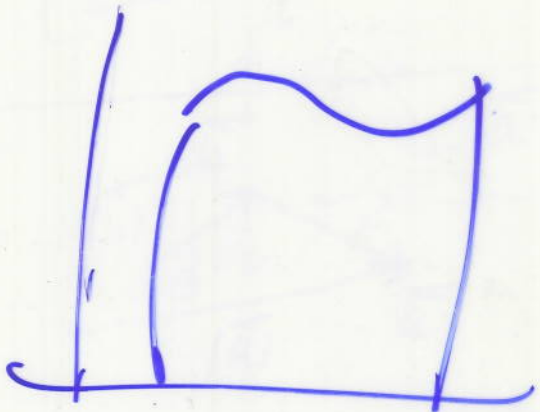


$$x = f(t)$$
$$y = g(t)$$

$$1 \leq t \leq 3$$

$$x = h(t)$$
$$y = i(t)$$

$$2 \leq t \leq 5$$



$$\text{Area 1} - \text{Area 2} = \text{Area}$$

# Growth & Decay Problem

Bacteria grows at a rate proportional to the amount present at any time. If there are 3 grams of bacteria initially and 20 grams 5 days later,

- a) give the Boundary Value Problem **BVP** for this Bacteria growth  
"DE + BC"  
↑
- b) Solve it to get a soln.
- c) Solve soln for  $t$  and  $B$
- d) Answer  
How much  
When will  
How fast  
Relatively how fast      questions

Let  $B$  = amt of bacteria (grams)  
 $t$  = time (days)

a)  $\frac{dB}{dt} = k \cdot B$ ,  $B(0) = 3$ ,  $B(5) = 20$

This is BVP or (IVP)

$$\frac{dB}{dt} = k \cdot B$$

Since  
vars  
are  
sep'd

$$\frac{dB}{B} = k dt$$

$$\int \frac{dB}{B} = \int k dt$$

$$\ln|B| = kt + C$$

Apply  $B(0) = 3$

$$\ln 3 = k \cdot 0 + C$$

$$C = \ln 3$$

$$\ln B = kt + \ln 3$$

$$\ln B - \ln 3 = kt$$
$$\ln \frac{B}{3} = kt$$

Apply  $B(5) = 20$

$$\ln \frac{20}{3} = k \cdot 5$$

$$k = \frac{\ln(\frac{20}{3})}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \ln \frac{20}{3}$$

$$k = 0.3794$$

The soln to the IVP is

$$\ln \frac{B}{3} = 0.3794t$$

$$e \quad e$$

c)

$$t = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{B}{3}\right)}{.38} = 5 \frac{\ln \frac{B}{3}}{\ln \frac{20}{3}}$$

pb

$$\frac{B}{3} = e^{.38t}$$

$$B = 3e^{.3794t}$$

$$\frac{dB}{dt} = .3794 B$$

$t$	$B$	$\frac{dB}{dt}$	$\frac{\frac{dB}{dt}}{B}$
—	1000	—	—
10	—	—	—
—	—	—	—

When will there be 1000 g)

How much bact in 10 days

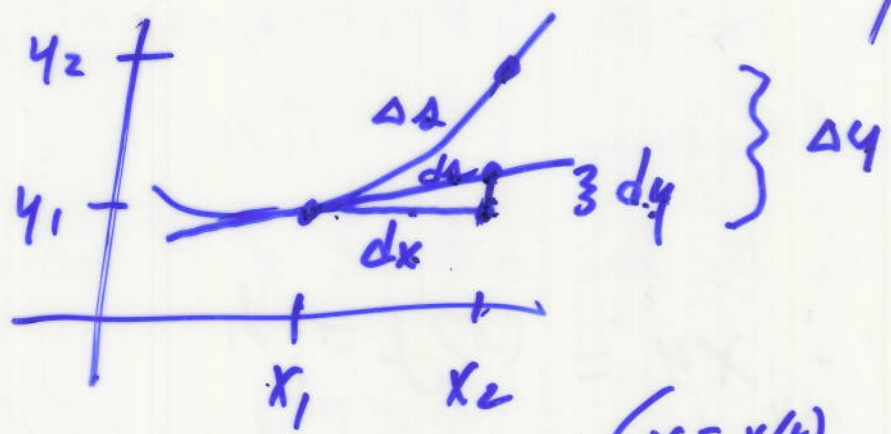
How fast is B changing

Rel how fast

$$K = .3794$$

□ ← 40

# Arc length



$$\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases}$$

num  
h  
dx  
Δx



$$(ds)^2 = (dx)^2 + (dy)^2$$

$$ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt$$

$$s = \sum \Delta s$$

$$s = \int_0^a ds = \int \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2}$$

$$s = \int_{t=t_1}^{t_2} \sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} dt$$