

(10) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4\sqrt{y} \ln x}{x}$ and $y=1$ when $x=e$

$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} dy = \int \frac{4 \ln x}{x} dx$ $u = \ln x$
 $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$

$2y^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4 \int du$

$2y^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4(\frac{1}{2})u^2 + C$

$y^{\frac{1}{2}} = (\ln x)^2 + C$

$1^{\frac{1}{2}} = (\ln e)^2 + C$

$0 = C$

$y^{\frac{1}{2}} = (\ln x)^2$
 $y = (\ln x)^4$
 for $x > 0$

(11) $\frac{dy}{dt} = ky$

$k = 1.5$ $y(0) = 100$

$y(t) = 100e^{1.5t}$

(12) $\frac{dy}{dt} = ky$

$k = -0.5$ $y(0) = 200$

$y(t) = 200e^{-.5t}$

(22) half-life = 65 min.

$\frac{dy}{dt} = -ky$ t in min.
 what is k ?

$\frac{dy}{dt} = ky$

$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int k dt$

$\ln|y| = kt$

$\ln \frac{1}{2} = k(65)$

$\frac{\ln \frac{1}{2}}{65} = k$

$k = .0107$

(24)

$t = 3$ hrs $y = 10,000$ bacteria
 $t = 5$ hrs $y = 40,000$ bacteria
 what is y_0 ?

$\frac{dy}{dt} = kt$

$y = y_0 e^{kt}$

Find k :
 $40,000 = y_0 e^{5k}$
 $10,000 = y_0 e^{3k}$

$4 = e^{2k}$

$k = \frac{1}{2} \ln 4 = \ln 4^{\frac{1}{2}} = \ln 2$

Find y_0 :

$10,000 = y_0 e^{3 \ln 2} = y_0 e^{\ln 2^3}$
 $\frac{10,000}{2^3} = y_0$

$y_0 = 1250$

OR see doubling time is one hour
 So $y_0 = \frac{10,000}{2^3}$

Radon-222

(25) $y = y_0 e^{-.18t}$, t in days

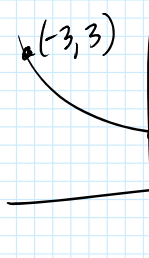
90% of original value

$.90 y_0 = y_0 e^{-.18t}$

$.9 = e^{-.18t}$

$-.18t = \ln .9$

(28) $y = y_0 e^{kt}$



$y_0 = 1.1$

$3 = 1.1 e^{k(-3)}$

$k = \frac{\ln(\frac{3}{1.1})}{-3} \approx -.334$

$$0.7 = e$$

$$-0.18t = \ln 0.7$$

$$t = \frac{\ln 0.7}{-0.18} \approx 585 \text{ days}$$

(42) $\frac{dy}{dt} = -0.6y$ y grams
 t hours
 $t=0, y_0=100\text{g}$

$$y = y_0 e^{kt}$$

$$y = 100e^{-0.6t}$$

$$y \approx 100e^{-0.6(1)} \approx 54.881\text{g}$$

$$\eta = \frac{\ln(1.1)}{-3} \approx -0.334$$

$$y \approx 1.1e^{-0.334t}$$