

$$A \quad 12 \quad 4,5$$

$$\underline{B \quad 3 \quad 4,5}$$

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

$$\frac{y'}{g(y)} = f(x), \quad \int \frac{dy}{g(y)} = \int f(x) dx$$

$$G(y) = F(x) + C$$

$$B3 \quad 4)$$

a)

$N(t)$ antall elger i en populasjon ved

tiden t . Relativ fødselsrate er 0,14

— " — dødsrate 0,09

— " — jaktrate k

Skil dette opp ditt likning for $N(t)$

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{fødsrate}}}{0.14N} - \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{dødsrate}}}{0.09N} - \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{tas ut i jakt}}}{kN} = (0.05 - k)N$$

$$t = 0 \text{ her vi } 2000 \text{ elger } N(0) = 2000$$

Skil her $N(20) = 2500$ elger finn k ?

(Løser som separabel) $\frac{dN}{N} = 0.05 - k$

$$\int \frac{dN}{N} = \int (0.05 - k) dt \quad \left(\frac{dN}{dt} - (0.05 - k)N = 0 \right)$$

er også en 1. orders lineær)

$$\int \frac{dN}{N} = \int (0.05 - k) dt, \ln N = (0.05 - k)t + C$$

$$N(t) = e^{\ln(N(t))} = e^C e^{(0.05 - k)t}, N(0) = 2000$$

$$N(0) = e^C \cdot e^0 = e^C = 2000, N(t) = 2000 e^{(0.05 - k)t}$$

$$N(20) = 2000 e^{(0.05 - k) \cdot 20} = 2500$$

$$e^{1 - 20k} = \frac{2500}{2000} = 1.25,$$

$$1 - 20k = \ln(e^{1 - 20k}) = \ln(1.25)$$

$$k = \frac{1 - \ln(1.25)}{20} \approx 0.04$$

b) N_3 modellen, relativ jättrate är proporsjonal med antalet elg, dvs $(cN)N = cN^2$ gör hur många elg som tas ut med j-kt pr. tidsenhet. $V_c + c_i$

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = 0.05N - cN^2, \quad \frac{dN}{N(0.05 - cN)} = dt, \quad \text{skilj främre } c$$

$$\int \frac{dN}{N(0.05 - cN)} = \int dt, \quad I = \int \frac{dN}{N(0.05 - cN)} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{skilj ut} \\ N(t) \rightarrow 2500 \\ \text{när } t \rightarrow \infty \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{N(0.05 - cN)} = \frac{A}{N} + \frac{B}{0.05 - cN}, \quad A(0.05 - cN) + BN = (B - cA)N + 0.05A = 1$$

$$\text{Må ha } B - cA = 0, \quad 0.05A = 1, \quad A = 20, \quad B = 20c$$

$$I = \int \left(\frac{20}{N} + \frac{20c}{0.05 - cN} \right) dN$$

$$= 20 \ln N - 20 \ln(0.05 - cN)$$

$$= 20 \ln \frac{N}{0.05 - cN}$$

$$\underline{I} = 20 \ln \frac{N}{0.05 - cN} = \int dt$$

$$= t + K$$

$$\ln \frac{N}{0.05 - cN} = \frac{t}{20} + \frac{K}{20}, L = \frac{K}{20}$$

$$\frac{N(t)}{0.05 - cN(t)} = e^L \cdot e^{\frac{t}{20}}$$

$$N(t) = e^L e^{\frac{t}{20}} (0.05 - cN(t))$$

$$N(t) (1 + c e^L e^{\frac{t}{20}}) = e^L e^{\frac{t}{20}} \cdot 0.05$$

$$N(t) = \frac{e^L (e^{\frac{t}{20}})^{0.05}}{1 + c e^L e^{\frac{t}{20}}} =$$

$$= \frac{0.05}{\underbrace{\frac{1}{e^L} e^{-\frac{t}{20}} + c}_{\downarrow t \rightarrow \infty} } \rightarrow \frac{0.05}{c}$$

0

Shd mc

$$\frac{0.05}{c} = 2500$$

$$c = \frac{0.05}{2500} = \frac{5 \cdot 10^{-2}}{2.5 \cdot 10^3} = \underline{\underline{2 \cdot 10^{-3}}}$$

B3.5

Har ett radioaktivt stoff

a) Stoffet har halveringstid T
 $x(t)$ mängden av stoffet vid tiden t

$$x(t) = ? \quad (\text{uttryckt vid } T \text{ o} \ddot{a} x(0))$$

Har en modell $\frac{x'(t)}{x(t)} = \lambda$ (en konstant)

$$\underline{x'(t) = \lambda x(t)}, \quad \int \frac{x'(t) dt}{x(t)} = \int \lambda dt$$

$$\text{Lös} \quad \int \frac{dx}{x} = \int \lambda dt, \quad \ln x = \lambda t + C$$

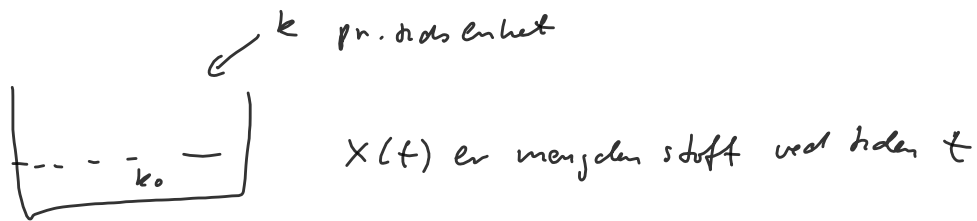
$$x(t) = e^{\lambda t} \cdot e^C, \quad x(0) = e^C e^0 = e^C, \quad x(t) = x(0) e^{\lambda t}$$

$$\text{Har} \quad x(T) = \frac{1}{2} x(0) = x(0) e^{\lambda T}, \quad e^{\lambda T} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lambda T = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\ln 2, \quad \lambda = \frac{-\ln 2}{T}$$

$$\underline{x(t) = x(0) e^{-\frac{\ln 2}{T} t}}$$

b) Gjenåpner lagringstet for radioaktivt avfall
 Ved gjenåpning ved $t=0$ har vi mengde k_0
 av stoffet, tar rimot k av stoffet pr tids enhet



$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -\lambda x + k, \quad \lambda = \frac{\ln 2}{T}, \quad x(0) = k_0$$

$\lambda \gg$ $\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{avtar}}$ $\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{tilførsel}}$

c) Vil hos $\frac{dx}{dt} \leq 0$, $x(t) \leq x(0)$
 vil følge k slik at vi får dette

$$\frac{dx}{dt} \leq 0, \quad -\lambda x + k \leq 0, \quad k \leq \lambda x \leq \lambda x(0) = \frac{\ln 2}{T} x(0)$$

(nødvendig betingelse på k)

d) $x(t) = ?$ $\frac{dx}{dt} + \lambda x = k$

(1. ordens lineær likning) $f(t) = \lambda$, $g(t) = k$

$$\int f(t) dt = \lambda t, \quad \int e^{-\lambda t} k dt = \frac{k}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda t} + C$$

($\int e^{\int f(t) dt} g(t) dt$)

$$x(t) = e^{-\int f(t) dt} \left(\int e^{\int f(t) dt} g(t) dt + C \right)$$

$$= e^{-\lambda t} \left(\frac{k}{\lambda} e^{\lambda t} + C \right) = \frac{k}{\lambda} + C e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$= \frac{T}{\ln 2} k + C e^{-\frac{\ln 2}{T} t}, \quad x(0) = k_0, \quad \frac{T}{\ln 2} k + C = k_0$$

$$= \frac{T}{\ln 2} k + \left(k_0 - \frac{T}{\ln 2} k \right) e^{-\frac{\ln 2}{T} t}$$

Hadde fra c) at

$$k \leq \frac{\ln 2}{T} X(0) = \frac{\ln 2}{T} k_0$$

ser at mængde radioaktivt
stoff er for k_0

$$k_0 - \frac{T}{\ln 2} k > 0$$

$$\text{dvs } \frac{\ln 2}{T} k_0 > k$$

Behæfter resultatet fra c)

12.4

$$a) y' - 2x\sqrt{y} = 0 \quad y > 0$$

$$\frac{y'}{\sqrt{y}} = 2x, \quad \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}} = \int 2x dx, \quad 2\sqrt{y} = x^2 + C$$

$$\sqrt{y} = \frac{x^2}{2} + C, \quad (C := \frac{1}{2}C)$$

$$y = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + C\right)^2$$

$$b) y' = \sqrt{xy} = \sqrt{x}\sqrt{y}$$

$$\frac{y'}{\sqrt{y}} = \sqrt{x}, \quad \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}} = \int \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$2\sqrt{y} = \frac{2}{3}x^{3/2} + C, \quad \sqrt{y} = \frac{1}{3}x^{3/2} + C$$

$$y = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^{3/2} + C\right)^2$$

$$c) y' = 2x\sqrt{y-1}, \quad \frac{y'}{\sqrt{y-1}} = 2x$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y-1}} = \int 2x dx, \quad 2\sqrt{y-1} = x^2 + C$$

$$\sqrt{y-1} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C, \quad y-1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C\right)^2$$

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

12.5

$$a) y^2 y' = 5x, \int y^2 dy = \int 5x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{3} y^3 = \frac{5}{2} x^2 + C, \quad y^3 = \frac{15}{2} x^2 + C$$

$$y = \left(\frac{15}{2} x^2 + C \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$b) \frac{1}{x} y' = \cos x, \quad x \neq 0$$

$$y' = x \cos x, \quad \int dy = \int x \cos x dx$$

$$= y = \int x \cos x dx = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx$$

$$\begin{array}{l} v' = \cos x, u = x \\ v = \sin x, u' = 1 \end{array} \quad = \underline{\underline{x \sin x + \cos x + C}}$$

(Starkt att såd ut för $x \neq 0$)

1) här d. utgå till närheten av 0) är en här $x > 0$

2) är en här $x < 0$)

$$c) e^y y' = e^{2x},$$

$$\int e^y dy = \int e^{2x} dx, \quad e^y = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C$$

$$y = \ln \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C \right), \quad \text{m} \ddot{o} \text{ h} \ddot{a} \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C > 0$$

så för ett värde $C < 0$ m} $e^{2x} > -2C$

$$2x > \ln(-2C), \quad x > \frac{1}{2} \ln(-2C)$$