

Lecture 10

Thursday, April 20, 2023 1:47 AM

* Questions ...

Continue the problem on estimating the time of death:

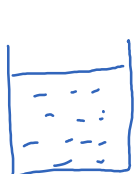
$$\frac{8-a}{9-a} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{10}{30}\right)}{\ln\left(\frac{14}{30}\right)} = k$$

$$\leadsto 8-a = k(9-a) = 9k - ka$$

$$\leadsto (k-1)a = 9k-8$$

$$\leadsto a = \frac{9k-8}{k-1} \approx 5.73 \dots \approx 5:45 \text{ AM}$$

The environment's temperature is not always a constant.



$$T(0) = 200$$

$T_0 = \sin t$ (periodic pattern of environment temperature)

$$T(1) = 180$$

$$T(6) = ?$$

By Newton's Law of Cooling,

$$T' = \alpha(T - T_0) = \alpha(\sin t - T)$$

$$\leadsto T' + \alpha T = \alpha \sin t$$

$$u = e^{\alpha t}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{u} \int u q dt = e^{-\alpha t} \underbrace{\int e^{\alpha t} \alpha \sin t dt}_I$$

Recall integration by parts:

$$\int u'v dt = uv - \int uv' dt$$

$$\text{Let } u' = e^{\alpha t} \alpha \rightsquigarrow u = e^{\alpha t}$$

$$v = \sin t \rightsquigarrow v' = \cos t$$

$$I = e^{\alpha t} \sin t - \int e^{\alpha t} \cos t dt$$

$$\text{Let } u' = e^{\alpha t} \rightsquigarrow u = \frac{e^{\alpha t}}{\alpha}$$

$$v = \cos t \rightsquigarrow v' = -\sin t$$

$$I = e^{\alpha t} \sin t - \left(\frac{e^{\alpha t}}{\alpha} \cos t - \int \frac{e^{\alpha t}}{\alpha} (-\sin t) dt \right)$$

$$= e^{\alpha t} \sin t - \frac{e^{\alpha t}}{\alpha} \cos t - \frac{1}{\alpha} I$$

$$\rightsquigarrow I = e^{\alpha t} \frac{\sin t - \frac{\cos t}{\alpha}}{1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}} + C$$

Therefore,

$$T = \frac{\sin t - \frac{\cos t}{\alpha}}{1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}} + C e^{-\alpha t}$$

} decays as $t \rightarrow \infty$
↓
0

periodic
 with period
 2π

Note:

$$\sin t - \frac{\cos t}{\alpha} = \sin(t - \phi)$$

↑ phase shift

The temperature in the glass also changes periodically with the same period as the temperature of the environment, but is "delayed" by a phase-shift ϕ .

Next time, we will discuss another application of 1st order linear ODE, namely the radioactive decay and carbon dating.