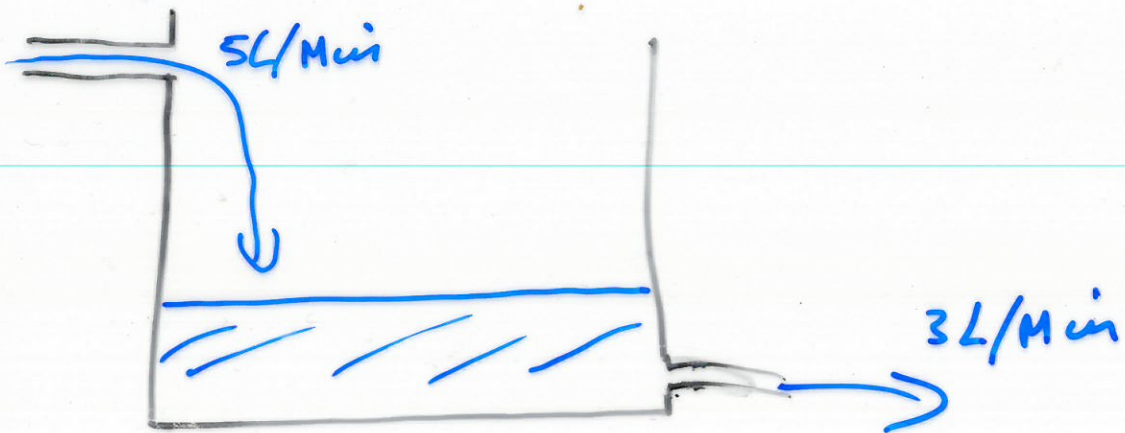


Problem A water tank contains 100L of water.



A solution with salt concentration of  $0.4 \text{ Kg/L}$  is added at a rate of 5L per minute.

The solution is kept mixed and is drained from the tank at a rate of 3L per minute.

Find the concentration of salt after 20 minutes.

Sol<sup>n</sup>

$y(t)$  = amount of salt in the tank (in kg) after  $t$  minutes.

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 2 - 3 \frac{y}{100 + 2t} \quad \text{kg/min} \quad (*)$$

Required to find

$$\frac{y(t)}{100 + 2t} \quad \text{kg/L at } t = 20.$$

(\*) is not separable. Let's rewrite (\*) as

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + \left( \frac{3}{100 + 2t} \right) y = 2 \quad (*)$$



Defn A first order linear differential equation is one of the form

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + P(t)y = Q(t)$$

with  $P(t)$ ,  $Q(t)$  functions of  $t$ .

So (\*) is first order linear.

To solve such an equation we multiply both sides by

$$I(t) = e^{\int P(t) dt} \quad \text{[Integrating factor]}$$

and integrate.

$$I(t) \frac{dy}{dt} + I(t) P(t) y = I(t) Q(t)$$

||

$$\frac{d}{dt} (I(t) y) = I(t) Q(t)$$

integrating both sides:

$$I(t)y = \int I(t)Q(t) dt \quad (+)$$

Let's apply this box to

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{3}{100+2t}\right)}_{P(t)} y = \underbrace{2}_{Q(t)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I(t) &= e^{\int \frac{3}{100+2t} dt} \\ &= e^{\frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2}{100+2t} dt} \\ &= e^{\frac{3}{2} \ln |100+2t|} \\ &= e^{\ln(100+2t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= (100+2t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Yron (t)

$$(100+2t)^{\frac{3}{2}} y = 2 \int (100+2t)^{\frac{3}{2}} dt$$

$$(100+2t)^{\frac{3}{2}} y = \frac{2}{\cancel{2}}^{\frac{2}{5}} (100+2t)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{2}{\cancel{2}}^{\frac{2}{5}} \frac{(100+2t)^{\frac{5}{2}}}{(100+2t)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$y = \frac{2}{5} (100+2t)$$

At  $t=20$

$$y(20) = \frac{2}{5} (140)$$

At  $t=20$ , the concentration of salt is

$$\frac{y(20)}{100+2(20)} = \frac{\frac{2}{5} \times 140}{140} = \frac{2}{5} \text{ kg/L.}$$



Problem for you

Solve

$$t^2 \frac{dy}{dt} + ty = 1, \quad t > 0, y(1) = 2.$$

Soln Divide by  $t^2$  :

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{t} y = \frac{1}{t^2}, \quad t > 0, y(1) = 2.$$

This is first order linear.

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