

## Models for Population Growth: Solutions

①

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = kP\left(1 - \frac{P}{M}\right)$$

$$(1) \quad \frac{dP}{P} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - P/M} = k dt$$

isolate

Plug (2) into (1)

$$\ln|P| - \ln|M-P| = kt - C_1$$

$$e^{\ln\left|\frac{M-P}{P}\right|} = e^{-kt + C_1}$$

$$\left|\frac{M-P}{P}\right| = e^{C_1} \cdot e^{-kt}$$

$$\frac{M-P}{P} = \pm e^{C_1} \cdot e^{-kt}, \quad A = \pm e^{C_1}$$

$$\frac{M}{P} - 1 = A e^{-kt}$$

$$\frac{M}{P} = A e^{-kt} + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{P} = \frac{A e^{-kt} + 1}{M}$$

$$\boxed{P = \frac{M}{A e^{-kt} + 1}}$$

(solution to Logistic Diff Eq)

$$P(0) = \frac{M}{A + 1}$$

$$1 + A = \frac{M}{P_0}$$

$$A = \frac{M}{P_0} - 1$$

$$\boxed{A = \frac{M - P_0}{P_0}}$$

By given initial condition  $P(0) = P_0$

isolate

$$\frac{dP}{P} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - P/M}$$

$$= \frac{M dP}{P(M-P)}$$

$$\frac{P dP}{P(M-P)} = \frac{A}{P} + \frac{B}{M-P}$$

$$M = A(M-P) + BP$$

$$B = 1, \quad A = 1$$

$$\int \frac{1}{P} dP + \int \frac{1}{M-P} dP \quad \begin{matrix} u = M-P \\ du = -dP \end{matrix}$$

$$= \ln|P| + (-\ln|M-P|) + C_1$$

$$= \ln|P| - \ln|M-P| + C_1 \quad (2)$$

②

Rewrite  
a)  $\frac{dP}{dt} = 0.4P \left(1 - \frac{1}{400}P\right)$ ,  $M=400$  carrying capacity

b)  $\frac{dP}{dt}(0) = 0.4(50) - 0.001(50)^2$   
 $= 17.5$

c)  $P = \frac{M}{1 + Ae^{-kt}} = \frac{400}{1 + Ae^{-0.4t}}$ ,  $k=0.4$   
 $A = \frac{400 - 50}{50} = 7$   
 $= \frac{400}{1 + 7e^{-0.4t}}$

$P(t) = 200 = \frac{400}{1 + 7e^{-0.4t}}$

solve for t

$$1 + 7e^{-0.4t} = 2$$

$$e^{-0.4t} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\ln e^{-0.4t} = \ln \frac{1}{7}$$

$$t = \frac{\ln \frac{1}{7}}{-0.4}$$

$$t = 4.86$$

3) Given:

- In 2000,  $P = 6.1$  bil
- Birth rate = 35 - 40 mil / yr
- Death rate = 15 - 20 mil / yr
- $M = 20$  bil

a)

$$\text{growth rate} = \frac{\text{average birth rate}}{\text{average death rate}}$$

$$k = 37.5 - 17.5$$

$$k = 20 \text{ mil / yr} = 0.02 \text{ bil / yr}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = kP \left( 1 - \frac{P}{M} \right)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{dP}{dt} = 0.02 P \left( 1 - \frac{P}{20} \right)}$$

3 b)

First we need to find  $P(t)$

General solution for logistic DE:

$$P(t) = \frac{M}{1 + A e^{-kt}} = \frac{20}{1 + A e^{-0.02t}}$$

In 2006,  $P(0) = 6.1 = \frac{20}{1 + A} \Rightarrow A = \frac{20}{6.1} - 1$

$$A = 2.3$$

$$\Rightarrow P(t) = \frac{20}{1 + 2.3 e^{-0.02t}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{In 2010, } P(10) = \frac{20}{1 + 2.3 e^{-0.02 \cdot 10}} = \boxed{6.94 \text{ bil}}$$

$$\text{c) In } \cancel{20} \text{ 2100, } \boxed{P(100) = 15.25 \text{ bil}}$$

$$\text{In 2500, } \boxed{P(500) = 20 \text{ bil}}$$

4) Given:

$$- \text{At } t=0, P(0) = 400$$

$$- M = 10000$$

$$- P(1) = 3 \times P(0) = 1200$$

a) General soln for logistic DE:

$$P(t) = \frac{M}{1 + A e^{-kt}}$$

$$P(0) = \frac{10000}{1 + A} = 400 \Rightarrow A = \frac{10000}{400} - 1 = 24$$

$$P(1) = \frac{10000}{1 + 24e^{-k}} = 1200 \Rightarrow 24e^{-k} = \frac{10000}{1200} - 1$$

$$24e^{-k} = \frac{22}{3}$$

$$-k = \ln\left(\frac{22}{3 \times 24}\right)$$

$$k = 1.19$$

$$\Rightarrow P(t) = \frac{10000}{1 + 24e^{-1.19t}}$$

4b)

$$P(t) = \frac{10000}{1 + 24e^{-1.19t}} = 5000$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 24e^{-1.19t} = \frac{10000}{5000} = 2$$

$$e^{-1.19t} = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$t = -\frac{1}{1.19} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{24}\right)$$

$$t = 2.67 \text{ years}$$