# Lecture 5

#### Section 7.6 Exponential Growth and Decay

#### Jiwen He

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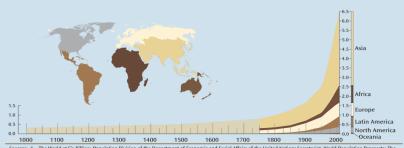
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#### Exponential Growth of the World Population



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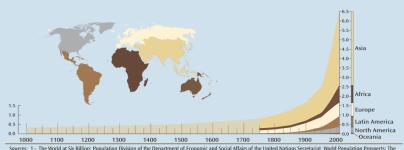
- Over the course of human civilization population was fairly stable, growing only slowly until about 1 AD.
- From this point on the population growth accelerated more rapidly and soon reached exponential proportions, leading to more than a quadrupling within the last century.



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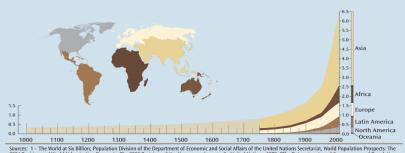
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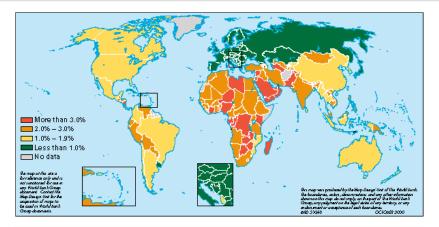
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Annual population growth rate is the increase in a country's population during one year, expressed as a percentage of the population at the start of that period.

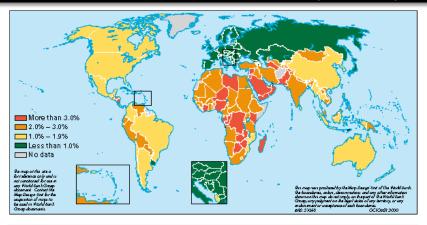


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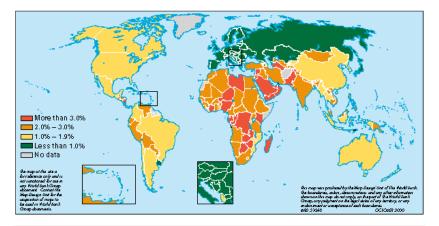
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Let P(t) the size of the population P at time t. Then the growth rate  $k = rac{P(t+1) - P(t)}{P(t)} pprox rac{1}{P(t)} \lim_{h o 0} rac{P(t+h) - P(t)}{h} = rac{P'(t)}{P(t)}.$ 坍

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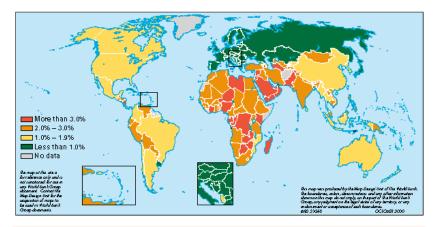


Countries with the most rapid population growth rates tend to be located in Africa and the Middle East.



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Countries with the slowest population growth rates tend to be located in Europe and North America.

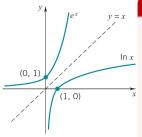


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#### Theorem

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f'(t) = kf(t) for all t in some interval then f is an exponential function  $f(t) = Ce^{kt}$ where C is arbitrary constant. If the initial value of f at t = 0 is known, then C = f(0),  $f(t) = f(0)e^{kt}$ 

#### Proof.

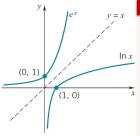
# $\frac{f'(t)}{f(t)} = k \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{d}{dt} \ln f(t) = k$ $\ln f(t) = kt + c \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(t) = e^{kt+c} = Ce^{kt}$ $f(0) = Ce^0 = C \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(t) = f(0)e^{kt}$

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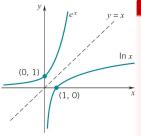
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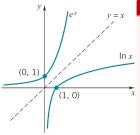
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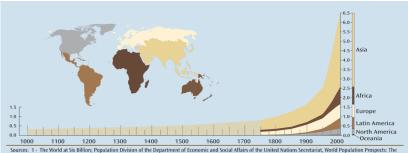
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## When Will the World Population Double?



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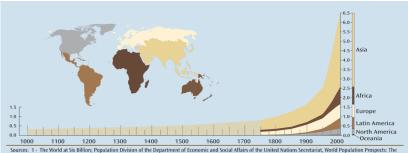
- The population was 4.5 billion in 1980, and 6 billion in 2000.
- Let P(t) be the population (in billion) t years after 1980 and k the annual population growth rate.
- P'(t) = kP(t) with P(0) = 4.5 gives  $P(t) = 4.5e^{kt}$ .
- $P(20) = 6 \Rightarrow 4.5e^{k20} = 6, 20k = \ln(6/4.5), k \approx 1.43$



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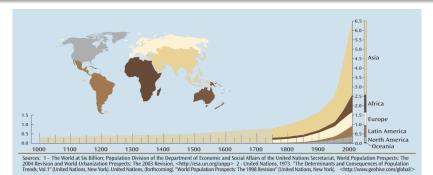
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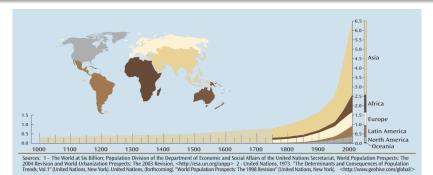
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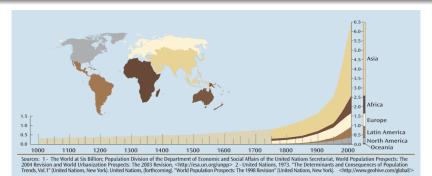
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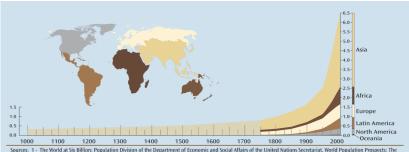
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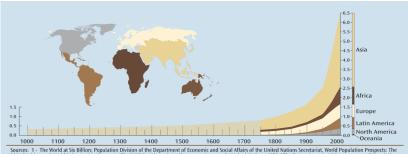
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- How long will it take for the population to double from 1980?
- To find the "double time", we solve  $2P(0) = P(0)e^{kt}$  for t.
- $e^{kt} = 2$ ,  $kt = \ln 2$ ,  $t = \frac{\ln 2}{k} \approx \frac{0.69}{k\%} = \frac{69}{1.43} \approx 48.5$
- The population will double in 48.5 years (from 1980); that is, the population will reach 9 billion midyear in the year 2028.



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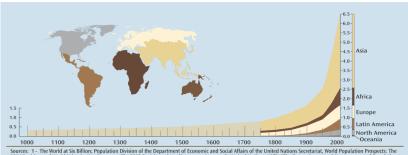
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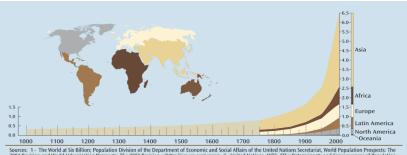
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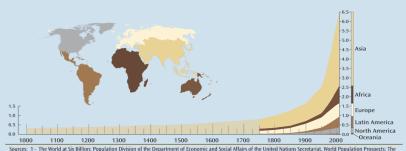
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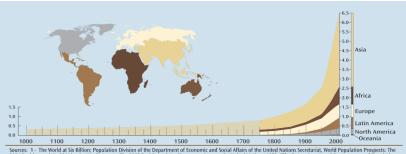
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- Future population projections are notoriously inaccurate:  $\frac{d}{dk} (P(48.5)) = P(0) \frac{d}{dk} (e^{48.5k}) = 48.5 P(48.5).$
- A difference of just 0.1% between predicted and actual growth rates translates into hundreds of millions of lives  $48.5 \times 9 \times 0.1\% \approx 0.43$  billion:



iman Population Growth

# When Will the World Population Double?

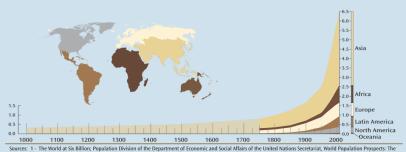


Sources: 1 - The World at Six Billion: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2003 Revision, <a href="https://www.gocharitation.com/">https://www.gocharitation.com/</a> and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2003 Revision, <a href="https://www.gocharitation.com/">https://www.gocharitation.com/</a> and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2003 Revision, <a href="https://www.gocharitation.com/">https://www.gocharitation.com/</a> and Social Affairs of the United Nations, 1973. "The Determinants and Consequences of Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision" (United Nations, New York), <a href="https://www.gocharitation.com/">https://www.gocharitation.com/</a> and Social Affairs of the United Nations, 1973. "The Determinants and Consequences of Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision" (United Nations, New York), <a href="https://www.gocharitation.com/">www.gocharitation.com/</a> and Consequences of Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision" (United Nations, New York), <a href="https://www.gocharitation.com/"></a> the Potence of Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision" (United Nations, New York), <a href="https://www.gocharitation.com/">www.gocharitation.com/</a> and <a href="https://www.gocharitatio

- Future population projections are notoriously inaccurate:  $\frac{d}{dk} \left( P(48.5) \right) = P(0) \frac{d}{dk} \left( e^{48.5k} \right) = 48.5 P(48.5).$
- A difference of just 0.1% between predicted and actual growth rates translates into hundreds of millions of lives  $48.5 \times 9 \times 0.1\% \approx 0.43$  billion:



## When Will the World Population Double?



2004 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2003 Revision, <a href="http://esa.un.org/unpp">http://esa.un.org/unpp</a> 2 - United Nations, 1973. "The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends, Vol.1" (United Nations, New York). <a href="http://www.geohive.com/global/">http://www.geohive.com/global/</a> / World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision" (United Nations, New York). <a href="http://www.geohive.com/global/">http://www.geohive.com/global/</a> / World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision" (United Nations, New York). <a href="http://www.geohive.com/global/">http://www.geohive.com/global/</a> / World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision" (United Nations, New York). <a href="http://www.geohive.com/global/">http://www.geohive.com/global/</a> / World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision" (United Nations, New York). <a href="http://www.geohive.com/global/">http://www.geohive.com/global/</a> / World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision" (United Nations, New York).

- As of January 1, 2002, demographers were predicting that the world population will peak at 9 billion in the year 2070 and will begin to decline thereafter.
- A sustainable growth of the world population can not be an exponential growth. But what is it?!



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#### Quiz

1. 
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2.  $\lim_{x \to \infty} e^x =:$  (a) 0, (b)  $-\infty$ , (c)  $\infty$ .



Jiwen He, University of Houston

Math 1432 – Section 26626, Lecture 5

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Workers at a nuclear power plant standing near a storage pond filled with spent fuel.

- Radioactive waste (or nuclear waste) is a material deemed no longer useful that has been contaminated by or contains radionuclides.
- Radionuclides are unstable atoms of an element that decay, or disintegrate spontaneously, emitting energy in the form of radiation.
- Radioactive waste has been created by humans as a by-product of various endeavors since the discovery of radioactivity in 1896 by Antoine Henri Becquerel.

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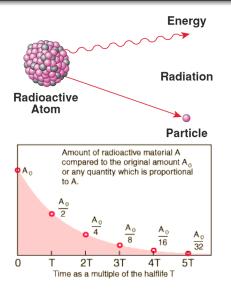
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Radioactive Decay

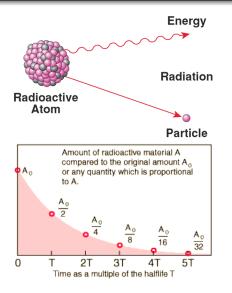
## Half-Life of Radioactive Material



- A half-life is a measure of time required for an amount of radioactive material to decrease by one-half of its initial amount.
- The half-life of a radionuclide can vary from fractions of a second to millions of years: sodium-26 (1.07 seconds), hydrogen-3 (12.3 years), carbon-14 (5,730 years), uranium-238 (4.47 billion years).

Radioactive Decav

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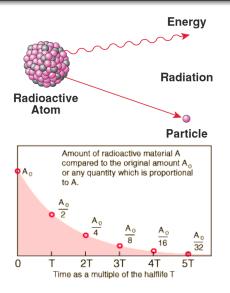


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Radioactive Decay

#### Half-Life of Radioactive Material



 Let A(t) be the amount of a radioactive material present at time t and k < 0 the decay constant. Then

$$A'(t) = kA(t)$$

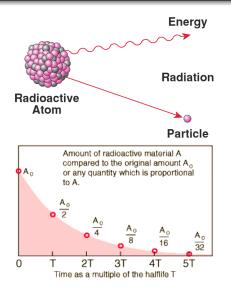
gives:

$$A(t) = A(0)e^{kt}.$$

• Let  $T_{\text{half}}$  denote the half-life. Then  $\frac{1}{2}A(0) = A(0)e^{kT_{\text{half}}}$ ,

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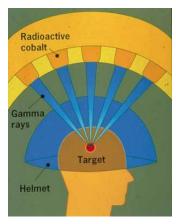
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$$T_{\text{half}} = \frac{-\ln 2}{k} \approx \frac{-0.69}{k}$$

# Cobalt-60



Gamma Knife Radiosurgery Unit (www1.wfubmc.edu)

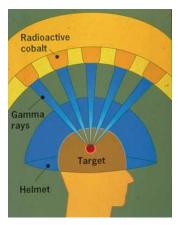
 Cobalt-60, used extensively in medical radiology, has a half-life of 5.3 years. The decay constant k is given by

$$k = \frac{-\ln 2}{T_{\mathsf{half}}} \approx \frac{-0.69}{5.3} \approx -0.131.$$

 If the initial sample of cobalt-60 has a mass of 100 grams, then the amount of the sample that will remain t years after is

$$A(t) = A(0)e^{kt} = 100e^{-0.131t}.$$

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- The mathematics of radioactive decay is useful for many branches of science far removed from nuclear physics.
- One reason is that, in the late 1940's, Willard F. Libby discovered natural carbon-14 (radiocarbon), a radioactive isotope of carbon with a half-life of 5730 years.
- W. F. Libby was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1960 for his work on carbon-14 and its use in dating archaeological artifacts, and natural tritium, and its use in hydrology and geophysics.





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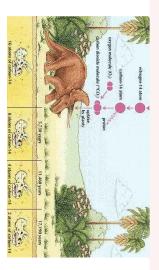


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Population Growth Radioactive Decay Compound Interest



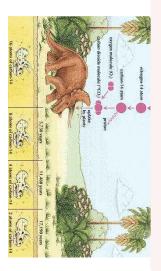
• All living organisms take in carbon through their food supply. While living, the ratio of radiocarbon to nonradioactive carbon that makes up the organism stays constant, since the organism takes in a constant supply of both in its food. After it dies, however, it no longer takes in either form of carbon.

#### • The ratio of radiocarbon to

nonradioactive carbon then decreases with time as the radiocarbon decays away. The ratio decreases exponentially with time, so a 5600-year-old organic object has about half the radiocarbon/carbon ratio as a living organic object of the same type today.

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## Radiocarbon Dating



- The Ancient footprints of Acahualinca preserved in volcanic mud near the lake in Managua, Nicaragua: 5,945 +/- 145 years by radiocarbon dating.
- The Chauvet Cave in southern France contains the oldest known cave paintings, based on radiocarbon dating (30,000 to 32,000 years ago).
- The technique of radiocarbon dating has been used to date objects as old as 50,000 years and has therefore been of enormous significance to archaeologists and anthropologists.



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## Quiz (cont.)

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3. 
$$\frac{d}{dx}e^{-x} =:$$
 (a)  $-e^{-x}$ , (b)  $e^{x}$ , (c)  $e^{-x}$ .  
4.  $\frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}}e^{-x} =:$  (a)  $-e^{-x}$ , (b)  $e^{x}$ , (c)  $e^{-x}$ .



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#### Compound Interest

## Compounding



The value, at the end of the year, of a principle of \$1000 invested at 6% compounded:

- annually (once per year):
   A(1) = 1000(1 + 0.06) = \$1060
- quarterly (4 times per year):  $A(1) = 1000(1 + (0.06/4))^4 \approx $1061.3$
- monthly (12 times per year):  $A(1) = 1000(1+(0.06/12))^{12} \approx $1061.6$

continuously

 $A(1) = 1000 \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{0.00}{n} \right)$ Let  $x = \frac{n}{0.06}$ .

A(1) = 1000 lim (1

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  - $A(1) = 1000 \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{0.06}{n} \right)^n.$ Let  $x = \frac{n}{0.06}.$  $A(1) = 1000 \left[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^x \right]$

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$$= 1000e^{0.06} \approx \$1061.84.$$

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# Population GrowthRadioactive DecayCompound InterestCompound InterestNumbere as $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$

# Theorem $e = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$

#### Proof.

• Define 
$$g(h) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{h} \ln(1+h), & h \in (-1,0) \cup (0,\infty), \\ 1 & h = 0 \end{cases}$$

• At x = 1, the logarithm function has derivative  $(\ln x)'|_{x=1} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+h) - \ln 1}{h} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

thus g is continuous at 0.

• The composition  $e^{g(h)}$  is continuous at 0;

$$\lim_{h\to 0}(1+h)^{\frac{1}{h}}=e.$$

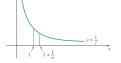
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Math 1432 - Section 26626, Lecture 5

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# Population Growth Radioactive Decay Compound Interest Compound Interest Number e as $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$

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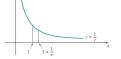
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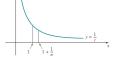
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The economists' formula for continuous compounding is

 $A(t) = A(0)e^{rt}$ 

- t is measured in years,
- A(t) = the principle in dollars at time t,
- A(0) = the initial investment,

• r = the annual interest rate.



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The economists' formula for continuous compounding is

 $A(t) = A(0)e^{rt}$ 

- t is measured in years,
- A(t) = the principle in dollars at time t,
- A(0) = the initial investment,
- r = the annual interest rate.



## Outline

- Population GrowthHuman Population Growth
- Radioactive Decay
   Radioactive Decay
- Compound Interest
  - Compound Interest



## **Online Resources**

- www.unesco.org/education
- www.populationinstitute.org
- www.globalchange.umich.edu
- www.geohive.com
- www.nrc.gov
- www.pollutionissues.com
- www1.wfubmc.edu/neurosurgery/Radiosurgery
- mathdl.maa.org
- www.britannica.com
- en.wikipedia.org

