ANSWER on Question #84877 – Math – Differential Equations

QUESTION

Under certain condition cane sugar in water is converted into dextrose at a rate which is proportional to the amount unconverted at any time. If of 75gm, at time t = 0, 8gm, are converted during the first 30 minutes, the amount converted in one and half hours is

SOLUTION

Let

$$C - is converted sugar cane \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dC}{dt} is conversion rate\\ (75 - C) is unconverted sugar cane \end{cases}$$

Then, by the condition of the problem

$$\frac{dC}{dt} \sim (75 - C) \rightarrow \frac{dC}{dt} = k(75 - C), \quad \text{where } k \text{ is the coefficient of proportionality}$$

Then,

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = k(75 - C) \left| \times \left(\frac{dt}{75 - C}\right) \rightarrow \frac{dC}{75 - C} = kdt \rightarrow \int \frac{dC}{75 - C} = \int kdt \rightarrow \frac{dC}{75 - C} = \int kdt \rightarrow \frac{dC}{75 - C} = kt - \ln|A| + \frac{1}{2} \left| \times (-1) \rightarrow \ln|75 - C| = -kt + \ln|A| \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right| \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = e^{-kt + \ln|A|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right|$$

By the condition of the problem:

$$C(0) = 0 = 75 - A \cdot e^{-k \cdot 0} \to 75 - A = 0 \to \boxed{A = 75}$$

$$C(t) = 75 - 75 \cdot e^{-kt} \to C(t) = 75 \cdot (1 - e^{-kt})$$

$$C(30) = 8 = 75 \cdot (1 - e^{-k \cdot 30}) \to 1 - e^{-k \cdot 30} = \frac{8}{75} \to e^{-30k} = 1 - \frac{8}{75} \to e^{-30k}$$

$$e^{-30k} = \frac{75 - 8}{75} \to \ln|e^{-30k}| = \ln\left|\frac{67}{75}\right| \to -30k = \ln\left|\frac{67}{75}\right| \to k = -\frac{1}{30} \cdot \ln\left|\frac{67}{75}\right| \to k = \ln\left|\frac{67}{75}\right| \to \frac{1}{30} \cdot \ln\left|\frac{67}{75}\right|$$

Then,

$$C(t) = 75 \cdot \left(1 - e^{-t \cdot \ln \left| \left(\frac{75}{67}\right)^{\frac{1}{30}} \right|} \right) = 75 \cdot \left(1 - e^{\ln \left| \left(\frac{75}{67}\right)^{\frac{-t}{30}} \right|} \right) = 75 \cdot \left(1 - \left(\frac{75}{67}\right)^{\frac{-t}{30}} \right) \to 0$$

Conclusion,

$$C(t) = 75 \cdot \left(1 - \left(\frac{67}{75}\right)^{\frac{t}{30}}\right)$$

The amount converted in one and half hours is

$$C(90) = 75 \cdot \left(1 - \left(\frac{67}{75}\right)^{\frac{90}{30}}\right) = 75 \cdot \left(1 - \left(\frac{67}{75}\right)^{3}\right) = \frac{121112}{5625} \approx 21.53(gm)$$

ANSWER:

$$C(t) = 75 \cdot \left(1 - \left(\frac{67}{75}\right)^{\frac{t}{30}}\right)$$

$$C(90) = \frac{121112}{5625} \approx 21.53(gm)$$

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