

## Quiz 18

Name: Key*You must show your work to get full credit.*

As was said in class today, a rate equation, also called a differential equation, is an equation (so it has an equal sign in it) and it has a derivative in it. So

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = 5 - 3P$$

is a differential equation as it has both an equal sign and an derivative, but

$$P = 5 - 3P$$

is not because it does not have a derivative in it. The logistic equation is a rate equation so it must have both an equal sign and a derivative in it for it to be correct.

1. Let  $N = N(t)$  be the size of a population of rats on an island. Assume that it grows logistically with an intrinsic of  $r = .05$  and carrying capacity of  $K = 5,000$ . Write the rate equation for  $N$ .

The rate equation is:  $\frac{dN}{dt} = .05 N (1 - \frac{N}{5000})$   
 or  $N' = .05 N (1 - N/5000)$

2. A small pond has a population of mosquito fish that is eaten by a population of small mouth bass in the same pond. Because of the bass the intrinsic growth rate of the mosquito fish is  $r = -.1$  (fish/month)/fish. (This is not logistic growth, just simple unconstrained decay.) Let  $P(t)$  be the size of the mosquito fish population after  $t$  weeks.

(a) What is the rate equation satisfied by  $P$ ?

Equation is:  $\frac{dP}{dt} = -.1P$   
 or  $P' = -.1P$

(b) To keep the mosquito fish from dying out, the pond is stocked at a continuous rate of  $S = 30$  fish/month. What is the new rate equation satisfied by  $P(t)$ ?

Equation is:  $\frac{dP}{dt} = -.1P + 30$   
 or  $P' = -.1P + 30$

(c) At this stocking rate what is the stable population size of the population of mosquito fish?

Find the eqm. pt. Stable population size is: 300 fish.  
 $-.1P + 30 = 0$   
 $-.1P = -30$   
 $P = \frac{30}{.1} = 300$

(d) If it is desired to have a stable population of 2,000 mosquito fish, then at what rate,  $S$ , should the pond be stocked. The rate equation is

$\frac{dP}{dt} = -.1P + S$ . The eqm pt. is  $S = \underline{200 \text{ fish/month.}}$   
 when  $-.1P + S = 0$   
 $-.1P = -S$   
 $P = 10S$   $\rightarrow$  we want  $10S = 2000$ , so  
 $S = \frac{2000}{10} = 200$