

1. (12 points) The world shrimp production can be represented by the differential equation

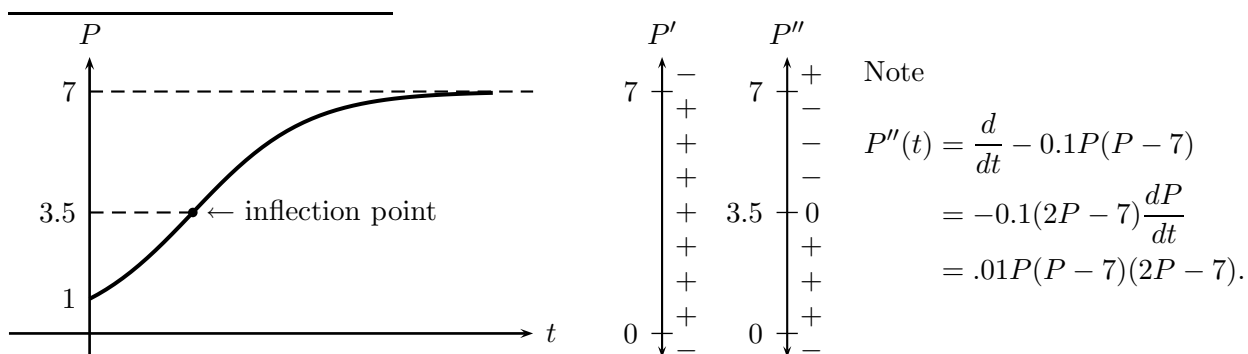
$$\frac{dP}{dt} = -0.1P(P - 7),$$

where t is the number of years since 1982 and $P(t)$ is the quantity of shrimp farmed in the world during year t in hundreds of thousands of metric tons. In 1982 the world shrimp production was 100,000 metric tons.

- (a) (3 pts.) Determine all of the equilibrium solutions of the differential equation given above. Classify each as either stable or unstable. No explanation required.

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- $P = 0$ (unstable equilibrium;)
 - $P = 7$ (stable equilibrium.)

- (b) (4 pts.) Sketch a graph of the solution to the given initial value problem. Be sure to indicate clearly on your graph where the solution curve is increasing/decreasing and where it is concave up/concave down. Clearly mark the value of any asymptotes.



- (c) (3pts.) Use Euler's method with $\Delta t = 0.5$ to estimate the world shrimp production in the year 1984 ($t = 2$).

t_i	P_i	slope at (t_i, P_i)	$\Delta P_i = \Delta t \times (\text{slope at } (t_i, P_i))$
0.0	1.000	0.600	0.300
0.5	1.300	0.741	0.371
1.0	1.671	0.890	0.445
1.5	2.116	1.033	0.517
2.0	2.632		

So, the world's shrimp production in 1984 was approximately 263,200 metric tons.

- (d) (2 pts.) Is the estimate of world shrimp production in part (c) bigger or smaller than the exact solution to the initial value problem at $t = 2$? Explain in one sentence.

The estimate is smaller than the actual value. The exact solution curve is concave up when P is between 1 and 2.632, so a tangent line-based approximation to the actual solution curve yields an underestimate to the actual values.