## Exercise 11

Scientists can determine the age of ancient objects by the method of radiocarbon dating. The bombardment of the upper atmosphere by cosmic rays converts nitrogen to a radioactive isotope of carbon, ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$, with a half-life of about 5730 years. Vegetation absorbs carbon dioxide through the atmosphere and animal life assimilates ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ through food chains. When a plant or animal dies, it stops replacing its carbon and the amount of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ begins to decrease through radioactive decay. Therefore the level of radioactivity must also decay exponentially.

A discovery revealed a parchment fragment that had about $74 \%$ as much ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ radioactivity as does plant material on the earth today. Estimate the age of the parchment.

## Solution

Assume that the rate of mass decay is proportional to the amount of mass remaining at any given time.

$$
\frac{d m}{d t} \propto-m
$$

There's a minus sign here because mass is being lost as time increases. Change the proportionality to an equation by introducing a (positive) constant $k$.

$$
\frac{d m}{d t}=-k m
$$

Divide both sides by $m$.

$$
\frac{1}{m} \frac{d m}{d t}=-k
$$

Rewrite the left side by using the chain rule.

$$
\frac{d}{d t} \ln m=-k
$$

The function you have to differentiate to get $-k$ is $-k t+C$, where $C$ is any constant.

$$
\ln m=-k t+C
$$

Exponentiate both sides.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& e^{\ln m}=e^{-k t+C} \\
& m(t)=e^{C} e^{-k t}
\end{aligned}
$$

Use a new constant $m_{0}$ for $e^{C}$.

$$
\begin{equation*}
m(t)=m_{0} e^{-k t} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

The half-life is defined as the amount of time it takes for a sample to decay to half its mass, so set $m(5730)=m_{0} / 2$ and solve the equation for $k$.

$$
\begin{gathered}
m(5730)=\frac{m_{0}}{2} \\
m_{0} e^{-k(5730)}=\frac{m_{0}}{2} \\
e^{-5730 k}=\frac{1}{2} \\
\ln e^{-5730 k}=\ln \frac{1}{2} \\
(-5730 k) \ln e=-\ln 2 \\
k=\frac{\ln 2}{5730} \approx 0.000120968 \text { year }^{-1}
\end{gathered}
$$

As a result, equation (1) becomes

$$
\begin{aligned}
m(t) & =m_{0} e^{-\left(\frac{\ln 2}{5730}\right) t} \\
& =m_{0} e^{\ln 2^{-t / 5730}} \\
& =m_{0}(2)^{-t / 5730}
\end{aligned}
$$

To find how long it takes for the ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ to reduce to $74 \%$ of its original amount, set $m(t)=0.74 m_{0}$ and solve the equation for $t$.

$$
\begin{gathered}
m(t)=0.74 m_{0} \\
m_{0}(2)^{-t / 5730}=0.74 m_{0} \\
2^{-t / 5730}=0.74 \\
\ln 2^{-t / 5730}=\ln 0.74 \\
\left(-\frac{t}{5730}\right) \ln 2=\ln 0.74 \\
t=-\frac{5730 \ln 0.74}{\ln 2} \approx 2489.13 \text { years }
\end{gathered}
$$

This is the age of the parchment.

