

# Exponential Decay

Radioactive decay:

Initial number of nuclei is  $N_0$

Rate of decay =

This is the **activity** of the nuclei.

The same proportion of nuclei decay in the same .....

This is the same as saying that the probability of a nucleus decaying is  $\lambda$ , where

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = -\lambda N \quad \lambda \text{ is the } \dots\dots\dots$$

there is a '-' sign because .....

The solution of this differential equation is:

$N =$  ..... from this, we can use the log relationship to obtain

$\ln$

## Half-life

When the number of nuclei has dropped to half,  $N =$  .....

The half-life,  $t_{1/2} =$

Eg There were 100 dice in the experiment. The probability of a 'decay' was .....

$\lambda =$

- a) What is the predicted 'half-life',  $t_{1/2}$ ?
- b) How many throws are likely to be needed for 20 dice to remain?
- c) If there were 10 000 dice to start with, how many dice would be likely to remain after 10 throws?

## Straight Line Graph

The solution of  $N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$  is

$\ln N - \ln N_0 = -\lambda t$  or  $\ln N = -\lambda t + \ln N_0$  this will give a straight line graph  
 $y = mx + c$

the y axis will be .....

the x axis will be .....

the value of the y-intercept will be .....

the value of the gradient will be .....

