

**1. (1 pt) mathbioLibrary/setABiocLabs/Lab121\_K6\_radio\_moly.pg**

Because of the accuracy of WebWork, you should use 5 or 6 significant figures on this problem.

Radioactive isotopes are very important in a number of medical applications. Most of these isotopes are created in nuclear reactors, then processed and delivered to hospitals for various applications. These isotopes are often very short-lived and must be shipped weekly for medical procedures. Molybdenum-99 (Mo-99) is an isotope that results from the fission of U-235 in nuclear reactors (and atomic bombs). It is relatively short-lived, and it decays into Technetium-99, which has a very short half-life. The Technetium-99 (Tc-99) produces very high-quality medical images for cancers, heart disease, and other serious problems. Unfortunately, many of the nuclear reactors licensed to produce Mo-99 (none in the U.S.) are aging and often need to shut down for repairs. Recently, this resulted in a 70 percent drop in world supplies [1], which meant that significant medical procedures had to be delayed or cancelled. In this problem, we use the nuclear chemistry of Mo-99 and Tc-99 to determine half-lives and show how to calculate supplies.

a. Below is a table showing the amount of Mo-99 and Tc-99 at various times.

$t$ (hr)	$M(t)$	$W(t)$
0	19.64	0
5	18.55	74.7
10	17.59	109
20	15.82	134.8
40	12.89	124.4
60	10.43	103
80	8.42	81.1

Mo-99 decays with a characteristic half-life according to the equation:

$$M(t) = M_0 e^{-r_1 t},$$

where  $t$  is in hours. Use the data on Mo-99 and Excel's Trendline with an exponential fit to find the best parameters,  $M_0$  and  $r_1$ . Also, compute the sum of square errors between the model and the data.

$$M_0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$r_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$M(t) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$SSE = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Use this information to determine the half-life of Mo-99.

$$\text{Half-Life} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ hrs}$$

Find the  $M$ -intercept and the horizontal asymptote for this model.

$$M\text{-intercept} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\text{Horizontal Asymptote } M = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

The rate of radioactive decay, which determines the amount of radioactivity from Mo-99, is given by the derivative of  $M(t)$ . Find this derivative.

$$M'(t) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

b. In your Lab report, create a graph with the data and the model for the radioactive decay of Mo-99 for  $t \in [0, 100]$ . Create a short paragraph that briefly describes how well the model simulates the data.

c. Molybdenum-99 undergoes a gamma decay to produce the radioactive element Technetium-99, which is the primary isotope that is used for the medical images. The equation that describes the amount of Tc-99 coming from the Mo-99 is given by

$$W(t) = W_0(e^{-r_1 t} - e^{-r_2 t}),$$

where  $r_1$  comes from your calculation above. Find the least squares best fit of this model to the data in the Table above, using Excel's Solver to find the best parameters,  $W_0$  and  $r_2$ . (For starting values, take  $W_0 = 200$  and  $r_2 = 0.1$ .) Also, compute the sum of square errors between the model and the data.

$$W_0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$r_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$W(t) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$SSE = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

The decay constant  $r_2$  gives the decay rate of Tc-99. Use this information to determine the half-life of Tc-99.

$$\text{Half-Life} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ hrs}$$

Find the  $W$ -intercept and the horizontal asymptote for this model.

$$W\text{-intercept} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\text{Horizontal Asymptote } W = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

The rate of radioactive decay, which determines the amount of radioactivity from Tc-99, is given by the derivative of  $W(t)$ . Find this derivative.

$$W'(t) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Find the time,  $t_{max}$ , where the maximum amount of Tc-99 occurs and the value of  $W(t_{max})$ .

$$t_{max} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ hrs}$$

$$W(t_{max}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ g.}$$

After the maximum occurs, the amount of Tc-99 first decreases more and more rapidly, then after a point of inflection this rate of radioactive decay decreases. Find the second derivative of  $W(t)$ .

$$W''(t) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Find the point of inflection for  $W(t)$ .

$$\text{Time for point of inflection } t_i = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ hrs.}$$

Determine both the amount of Tc-99 at that time and the rate of radioactive decay at that time, i.e., find

$$W(t_i) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ g.}$$

$$W'(t_i) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ g/hr.}$$

d. In your Lab report, create a graph with the data and the model for the radioactive decay of Tc-99 for  $t \in [0, 100]$ . Create a short paragraph that briefly describes how well the model simulates the data. Use the model above to help explain why hospitals need to have weekly shipments for their medical imaging.

[1] Science News, "Desparately seeking Moly," by Janet Raloff, Sept. 26, 2009, p. 16-20.