

# **Newton's Law of Cooling**

Created by

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# Newton's Law of Cooling

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**Newton's Law of Cooling:** Newton's law of cooling states that an object will cool (or warm) at a rate that is proportional to the difference between the temperature of the object and the ambient temperature  $T_a$  of its surroundings. Therefore, if we let  $T(t)$  denote the temperature of an object at time  $t$ , we get that there is a constant  $k$  such that

$$T' = k(T - T_a)$$

# Newton's Law of Cooling

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**Newton's Law of Cooling Cont'd:** If we let  $D = D(t) = T(t) - T_a$ , then

$$D' = T' = k(T - T_a) = kD$$

so  $D$  satisfies the equation of exponential growth (or decay).

We know that

$$D = Ce^{kt}$$

and follows that

$$T(t) = Ce^{kt} + T_a$$

where  $C = D(0) = T_0 - T_a$  and  $T_0 = T(0)$ .

Therefore,

$$T(t) = (T_0 - T_a)e^{kt} + T_a.$$

# Newton's Law of Cooling

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**Newton's Law of Cooling Cont'd:** With

$$T(t) = (T_0 - T_a)e^{kt} + T_a$$

there are three cases:

**Case 1:**  $T_0 > T_a$

Since  $T(t)$  is decreasing

$$T' = k(T - T_a) < 0.$$

However,  $T > T_a$ , so that  $k < 0$ .

# Newton's Law of Cooling

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## Newton's Law of Cooling Cont'd:

**Case 2:**  $T_0 < T_a$

Since  $T(t)$  is increasing

$$T' = k(T - T_a) > 0.$$

However,  $T < T_a$ , so that  $k < 0$ .

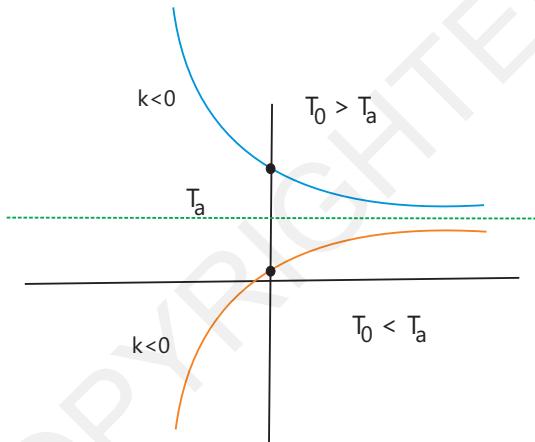
**Case 3:**  $T_0 = T_a$

In this case

$$T(t) = T_a$$

# Newton's Law of Cooling

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$$T(t) = (T_0 - T_a)e^{kt} + T_a$$

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**Problem:** A cup of boiling water at  $100^\circ\text{C}$  is allowed to cool in a room where the ambient temperature is  $20^\circ\text{C}$ . If after 10 minutes the water has cooled to  $70^\circ\text{C}$ , what will be the temperature after the water has cooled for 25 minutes.

**Solution:** We have  $T_0 = 100$  and the ambient temperature is  $T_a = 20$  so that

$$\begin{aligned}T(t) &= (T_0 - T_a)e^{kt} + T_a \\ &= (100 - 20)e^{kt} + 20 \\ &= 80e^{kt} + 20\end{aligned}$$

To find  $k$  observe that

$$70 = T(10) = 80e^{k(10)} + 20$$

and hence

$$50 = 80e^{10k} \Rightarrow k = \frac{\ln(\frac{5}{8})}{10}$$

Finally

$$T(25) = 80e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{5}{8})}{10}(25)} + 20 \cong 44.71$$