## Butler, Brown, Stephenson \& Speakman, Animal Physiology Solutions to numerical exercises

## Chapter 15

## Question 15.1



Cardiac output increases 8 -fold above its resting value, but heart rate by only 6 -fold, so cardiac stroke volume increases by $\frac{8}{6}=1.33$-fold

Rate of oxygen consumption increases by 15 times, but cardiac output only increases by 8 times. Therefore the amount of oxygen extracted from the blood, ( $\left.\boldsymbol{C}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{O}_{2}-C_{\overline{\mathrm{V}}} \mathrm{O}_{2}\right)$, increases by $\frac{\mathbf{1 5}}{\mathbf{8}}=\mathbf{1 . 8 7}$

## times

## Question 15.13

The volume of the lungs in the 50 kg sea lion is $50 \times 50=2500 \mathrm{~mL}$

Hydrostatic pressure increases by 1 atmosphere for every 10 m of descent into the water column. So, at a depth of 70 m , the total pressure acting on the lungs is 8 atmospheres ( 7 atmospheres of hydrostatic pressure plus the 1 atmosphere at the surface) and their volume would be $\frac{\mathbf{2 5 0 0}}{\mathbf{8}}=\mathbf{3 1 2 . 5}$ mL

