Unit #4: Area and Volume

Topic: Net Change

Objective: *SWBAT solve problems involving net change by using integration.*

Warm Up #1:

t (minutes)	0	2	5	9	10
$H(t)$ (degrees Celsius)	66	60	52	44	43

As a pot of tea cools, the temperature of the tea is modeled by a differentiable function H for $0 \le t \le 10$, where time t is measured in minutes and temperature $H(t)$ is measured in degrees Celsius. Values of $H(t)$ at selected values of time t are shown in the table above.

(a) Use the data in the table to approximate the rate at which the temperature of the tea is changing at time $t = 3.5$. Show the computations that lead to your answer.

(b) Using correct units, explain the meaning of $\dfrac{1}{10}\displaystyle\int_0^{10} H(t)\,dt$ in the context of this problem. Use a trapezoidal sum with the four subintervals indicated by the table to estimate $\dfrac{1}{10}\displaystyle\int_0^{10} H(t)\,dt$.

(c) Evaluate $\displaystyle\int_0^{10} H'(t)\,dt$. Using correct units, explain the meaning of the expression in the context of this problem.

(d) At time $t = 0$, biscuits with temperature $100°C$ were removed from an oven. The temperature of the biscuits at time t is modeled by a differentiable function B for which it is known that $B'(t) = -13.84e^{-0.173t}$. Using the given models, at time $t = 10$, how much cooler are the biscuits than the tea?

What is NET CHANGE?

When we _____ the rate of change of a quantity over a given

interval, it represents the _____of the quantity over that

interval.

Water is pumped into an underground tank at a constant rate of 8 gallons per minute. Water leaks out of the tank at the rate of $\sqrt{t+1}$ gallons per minute, for $0 \le t \le 120$ minutes. At time $t = 0$, the tank contains 30 gallons of water.

(a) How many gallons of water leak out of the tank from time $t = 0$ to $t = 3$ minutes?

(b) How many gallons of water are in the tank at time $t = 3$ minutes?

(c) Write an expression for $A(t)$, the total number of gallons of water in the tank at time t.

(d) At what time t, for $0 \le t \le 120$, is the amount of water in the tank a maximum? Justify your answer.

Practice Problems:

1. On a certain workday, the rate, in tons per hour, at which unprocessed gravel arrives at a gravel processing plant is modeled by $G(t) = 90 + 45\cos\left(\dfrac{t^2}{18}\right)$, where t is measured in hours and $0 \le t \le 8$. At the beginning of the workday $(t = 0)$, the plant has 500 tons of unprocessed gravel. During the hours of operation, $0 \le t \le 8$, the plant processes gravel at a constant rate of 100 tons per hour.

   (a) Find $G'(5)$. Using correct units, interpret your answer in the context of the problem.

   (b) Find the total amount of unprocessed gravel that arrives at the plant during the hours of operation on this workday.

   (c) Is the amount of unprocessed gravel at the plant increasing or decreasing at time $t = 5$ hours? Show the work that leads to your answer.

   (d) What is the maximum amount of unprocessed gravel at the plant during the hours of operation on this workday? Justify your answer.

2. A water tank at Camp Newton holds 1200 gallons of water at time $t = 0$. During the time interval $0 \le t \le 18$ hours, water is pumped into the tank at the rate

$$W(t) = 95\sqrt{t}\, \sin^2\left(\frac{t}{6}\right) \text{ gallons per hour.}$$

During the same time interval, water is removed from the tank at the rate

$$R(t) = 275\sin^2\left(\frac{t}{3}\right) \text{ gallons per hour.}$$

(a) Is the amount of water in the tank increasing at time $t = 15$? Why or why not?

(b) To the nearest whole number, how many gallons of water are in the tank at time $t = 18$?

(c) At what time t, for $0 \le t \le 18$, is the amount of water in the tank at an absolute minimum? Show the work that leads to your conclusion.

(d) For $t > 18$, no water is pumped into the tank, but water continues to be removed at the rate $R(t)$ until the tank becomes empty. Let k be the time at which the tank becomes empty. Write, but do not solve, an equation involving an integral expression that can be used to find the value of k.

3. A storm washed away sand from a beach, causing the edge of the water to get closer to a nearby road. The rate at which the distance between the road and the edge of the water was changing during the storm is modeled by $f(t) = \sqrt{t} + \cos t - 3$ meters per hour, t hours after the storm began. The edge of the water was 35 meters from the road when the storm began, and the storm lasted 5 hours. The derivative of $f(t)$ is $f'(t) = \dfrac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} - \sin t$.

(a) What was the distance between the road and the edge of the water at the end of the storm?

(b) Using correct units, interpret the value $f'(4) = 1.007$ in terms of the distance between the road and the edge of the water.

(c) At what time during the 5 hours of the storm was the distance between the road and the edge of the water decreasing most rapidly? Justify your answer.

(d) After the storm, a machine pumped sand back onto the beach so that the distance between the road and the edge of the water was growing at a rate of $g(p)$ meters per day, where p is the number of days since pumping began. Write an equation involving an integral expression whose solution would give the number of days that sand must be pumped to restore the original distance between the road and the edge of the water.

4. The number of gallons, P(t), of a pollutant in a lake changes at the rate
   $P'(t) = 1 - 3e^{-0.2\sqrt{t}}$ gallons per day, where t is measured in days. There are 50 gallons
   of the pollutant in the lake at time t = 0. The lake is considered to be safe when
   it contains 40 gallons or less of pollutant.
   - a. Is the amount of pollutant increasing at time t = 9? Why or why not?
   - b. For what value of t will the number of gallons of pollutant be at its
     minimum? Justify your answer.
   - c. Is the lake safe when the number of gallons of pollutant is at its
     minimum? Justify your answer.
   - d. An investigator uses the tangent line approximation to P(t) at t = 0 as a
     model for the amount of pollutant in the lake. At what time t does this
     model predict that the lake becomes safe?

5. Oil is leaking from a pipeline on the surface of a lake and forms an oil slick whose volume increases at a constant rate of 2000 cubic centimeters per minute. The oil slick takes the form of a right circular cylinder with both its radius and height changing with time. (Note: The volume V of a right circular cylinder with radius r and height h is given by $V = \pi r^2 h$.)

(a) At the instant when the radius of the oil slick is 100 centimeters and the height is 0.5 centimeter, the radius is increasing at the rate of 2.5 centimeters per minute. At this instant, what is the rate of change of the height of the oil slick with respect to time, in centimeters per minute?

(b) A recovery device arrives on the scene and begins removing oil. The rate at which oil is removed is $R(t) = 400\sqrt{t}$ cubic centimeters per minute, where t is the time in minutes since the device began working. Oil continues to leak at the rate of 2000 cubic centimeters per minute. Find the time t when the oil slick reaches its maximum volume. Justify your answer.

(c) By the time the recovery device began removing oil, 60,000 cubic centimeters of oil had already leaked. Write, but do not evaluate, an expression involving an integral that gives the volume of oil at the time found in part (b).

6.

t	0	2	4	6	8	10	12
$P(t)$	0	46	53	57	60	62	63
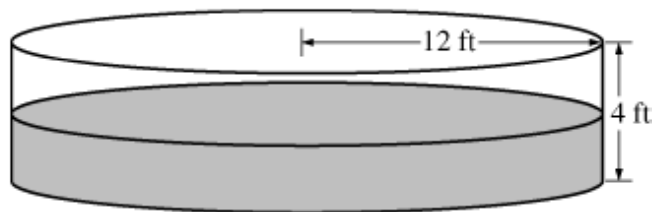
The figure above shows an aboveground swimming pool in the shape of a cylinder with a radius of 12 feet and a height of 4 feet. The pool contains 1000 cubic feet of water at time $t = 0$. During the time interval $0 \le t \le 12$ hours, water is pumped into the pool at the rate $P(t)$ cubic feet per hour. The table above gives values of $P(t)$ for selected values of t. During the same time interval, water is leaking from the pool at the rate $R(t)$ cubic feet per hour, where $R(t) = 25e^{-0.05t}$. (Note: The volume V of a cylinder with radius r and height h is given by $V = \pi r^2 h$.)

(a) Use a midpoint Riemann sum with three subintervals of equal length to approximate the total amount of water that was pumped into the pool during the time interval $0 \le t \le 12$ hours. Show the computations that lead to your answer.

(b) Calculate the total amount of water that leaked out of the pool during the time interval $0 \le t \le 12$ hours.

(c) Use the results from parts (a) and (b) to approximate the volume of water in the pool at time $t = 12$ hours. Round your answer to the nearest cubic foot.

(d) Find the rate at which the volume of water in the pool is increasing at time $t = 8$ hours. How fast is the water level in the pool rising at $t = 8$ hours? Indicate units of measure in both answers.

<u>**Answer Key**</u>**: Answers must also include all justifications, explanations, and required work.**

1. a) -24.588   b) 825.551 tons   c) decreasing   d) 635.376 tons

2. a) no   b) 1310 gallons   c) 6.495   d) 1310

3. a) 26.495 meters   b) increasing   c) 2.840   d) $-\int_0^5 f(t)dt = \int_0^x g(p)dp$

4. a) no   b) $(5ln3)^2$ c) yes   d) 5

5. a) 0.039 cm/min.   b) 25 min after device begins working
   c) $60000 + \int_0^{25}(2000 - R(t))dt$

6. a) 660 cubic ft.   b) 225.592 cubic feet   c) 1434 cubic feet   d) 0.096 ft/hr