

Math 211-20155-W8-Tuesday

Pg 1

### 35.1 Distance and Accumulated Change

Question: IF you drive 3 hours at 50 mph  
how far have you gone

$$50 \text{ mph} \cdot 3 \text{ hr} = 150 \text{ mi}$$

$$\frac{\text{miles}}{\text{hour}} \cdot \text{hour}$$

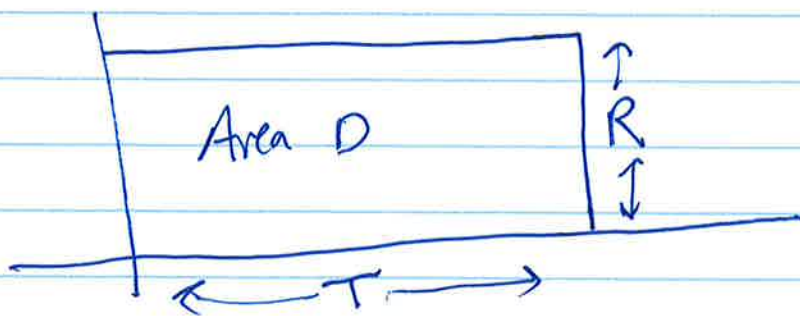
IF you drive for  $t$  hours at  $r$  mph  
how far have you gone

$$t \cdot r$$

Distance traveled = Velocity  $\times$  Time

$$D = R \cdot T$$

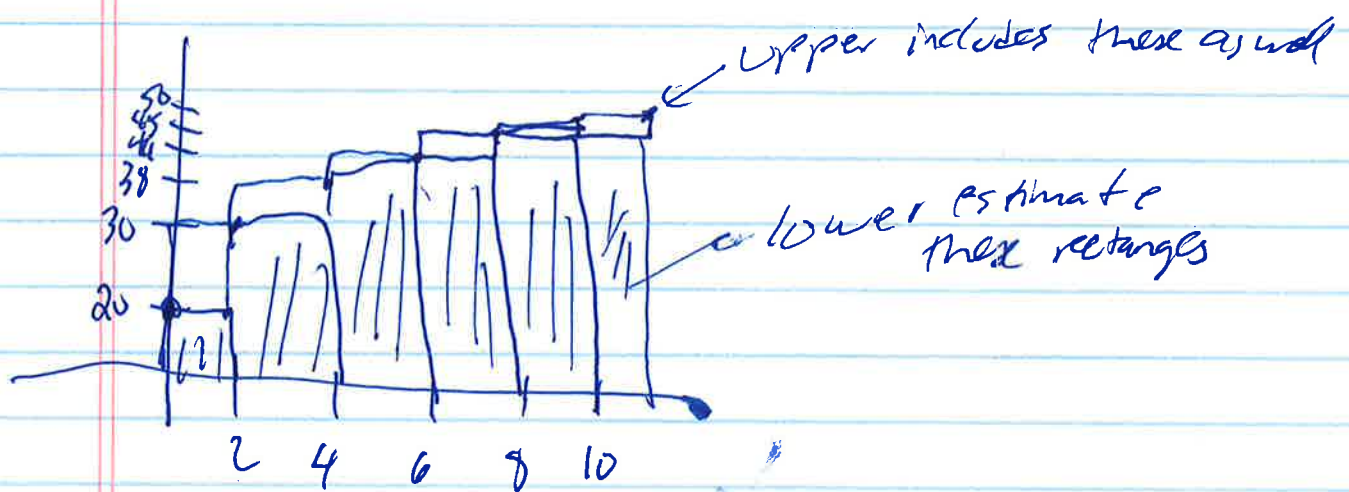
We can display this graphically as follows



Distance is area  
under velocity  
graph

Say car is moving with increasing velocity (velocity not constant)

Time (sec)	0	2	4	6	8	10
Vel (ft/sec)	20	30	38	44	<del>48</del>	50



In interval between time = 0  
and  $t = 20$

Velocity ~~speed~~ is between 0 and 30

this distance traveled is between 40 and 60

$$D = R \cdot T$$

↑ ↑

between  
20 and 30

We could do this for all intervals  
and get a lower estimate

$$= 20 \cdot 2 + 30 \cdot 2 + 38 \cdot 2 + 44 \cdot 2 + 48 \cdot 2 = 360 \text{ ft}$$

and an upper estimate

$$= 30 \cdot 2 + 38 \cdot 2 + 44 \cdot 2 + 48 \cdot 2 + 50 \cdot 2 = 420 \text{ ft}$$

What if you had velocity data every second,

0 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10  
20 26. 30. 35. 38. 42. 44. 46. 48. 49. 50

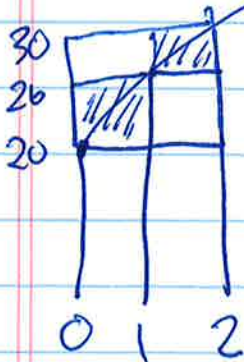
New lower estimate 378 Ft

New upper estimate 408 Ft

Note

$$360 < 378 < 408 < 420$$

More frequent data means a better estimate



difference in estimates is area of rectangle

Rectangles on inside have less total area.  
Hence difference less with more data

If you continue to take smaller and smaller rectangles the upper estimate and lower estimate will come together

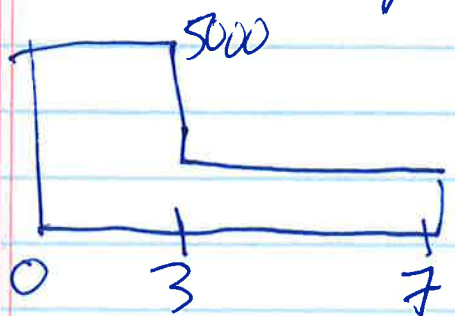
OR in the language of calculus  
"converge to a limit"

The limit is the distance traveled  
aka "the integral of velocity"

If a function is the rate of change  
(eg velocity)  
then its integral is the total change  
(eg distance)

Eg: A city's population grows at a rate of 5000 people/year for 3 years then grows at a rate of 3000 people/year for the next 4 years.  
What is the total change in population

$$\text{Total change} = \text{Rate of change} \times \text{Time}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & 5000 \cdot 3 \\ & + 3000 \cdot 4 \\ & = 27000 \text{ more people} \\ & \text{(total change)} \end{aligned}$$