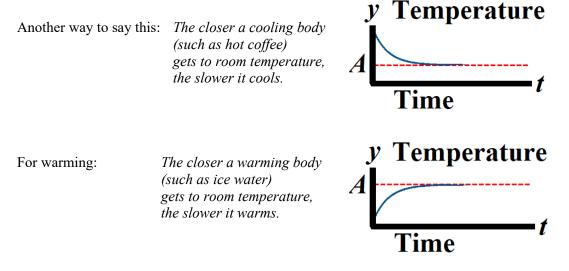
Newton's Law of Cooling (and Warming)



Be cool. It's the LAW. $\frac{dy}{dt} = k(y - A)$

Newton's law of cooling (or warming) states that the temperature of a body changes at a rate proportional to the difference in temperature between the body and its surroundings, assuming the ambient temperature of the environment remains constant.



- 1. Using the graphs, explain why Cool Newt's differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt} = k(y A)$ means the same thing as what is written in italics above.
- 2. Use the above graphs to fill in the blanks, assuming we have dy/dt = k(y A).
 a. For a hot coffee cooling to a room temperature of A degrees, dy/dt is {positive, negative}, the difference y A is {positive, negative}, and so the constant of proportionality k is {positive, negative}}
 b. For an ice water warming to a room temperature of A degrees, dy/dt is {positive, negative}, the difference y A is {positive, negative}, and so the constant of proportionality k is {positive, negative}, the difference y A is {positive, negative}, and so the constant of proportionality k is {positive, negative}}
 3. Cool Newt can also write it as dy/dt = k(A y).
 a. For a hot coffee, dy/dt is {positive, negative}, A y is {positive, negative}, and k is {positive, negative}
 b. For an ice water, dy/dt is {positive, negative}, A y is {positive, negative}, and k is {positive, negative}

Count Dracula is thirsty for a fine Sherry, so he heads to the wine cellar. Turn the page over to see more details.



- 4. Alas, Sherry the wine steward meets her untimely end. (Dracula likes his Sherry chilled.) Assume Sherry keeps the wine cellar at a constant temperature of 60°F.
 - **a.** If we use the equation, $\frac{dy}{dt} = k(y A)$, then A =_____. We expect k to be $\frac{1}{\{\text{positive, negative}\}}$.
 - When Sherry is later discovered, sprawled face down on the wine cellar floor, she has cooled to a tepid 82°F. b. We will assign this time of discovery to be t = 0 hours.
 - i. Sketch a rough graph of Sherry's body temperature. Label the y-axis with numbers. y(t), °F



- ii. After several measurements of Sherry's body temperature, it was determined that when her body was 80° F, her temperature was decreasing at a rate of 7 $^{\circ}$ F per hour. Find k. Show your calculations.

k =**iii.** Complete the boxes to report how Sherry is chilling: $\frac{dy}{dt} =$ ____(

- c. Suppose that at the time of death, Sherry's temperature was 98.6°F. Complete the blank. At the time of death, Sherry's body temperature was decreasing at °F per hour.
- d. Solve the differential equation in part b.iii. Complete the boxes with exact values.



- e. Complete:
 - $\lim y(t) = ____.$ i.
 - ii. Report what this number represents in the context of this problem.
- 5. Differentiate your answer in part 4d to show that $\frac{dy}{dt}$ is equivalent to what you reported in 4b.iii.
- 6. How many minutes would it take for Sherry's body to reach 96°F after she was dispatched? minutes (Report a whole number.) Explain your reasoning. Show your calculations.

(+0.5) Sink your teeth into this Rhino Participation Bonus:

Because Sherry works in a remote Transylvanian castle, it takes a very long time for the authorities to arrive.

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The Count commands his servant, <u>Renfield</u>, to keep Sherry chilling in the wine cellar until her rate of cooling is decreasing at a mere 0.14°F per hour.

- **a**. Assume Sherry was discovered at precisely 10:00 A.M.
 - What clock time should Renfield summon his master for a chilled Sherry to meet the above requirements?

You will need to complete part **b** correctly to earn any credit for part **a**.

b. Dracula requires Renfield to justify that part **a** is the precise clock time by reporting the *exact* number of hours that Sherry must be chilling after her time of discovery. You will need to solve an equation *algebraically*. Show your work.

<i>t</i> =	hrs	"Your exact answer should involve a logarithm."
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