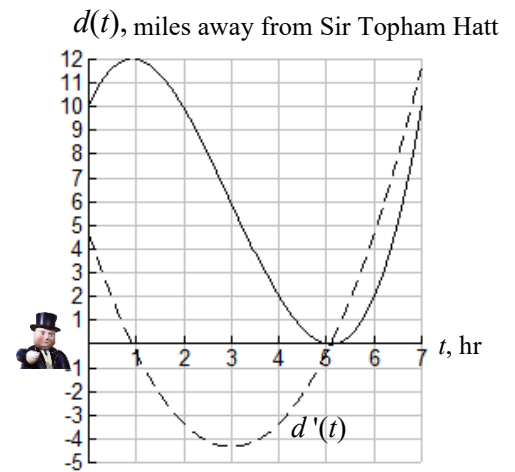


Thomas the Tank Engine Takes a Trip

Turn in the following by the beginning of the class Tuesday, Jan. 10 to receive +1 Rhino bonus participation point.

Thomas the Tank Engine is $d = f(t)$ miles from his boss Sir Topham Hatt, where t is given in hours. The graph of $d = f(t)$ is shown for $0 \leq t \leq 7$. The derivative, $d'(t)$ is Thomas' instantaneous velocity $v(t)$ at time t . Recall $d'(t)$ also gives Thomas' trajectory of movement.

See his trip animated at users.pfw.edu/lamaster/ma165/ThomasTrip.htm



1. Consider the net signed area under the dashed velocity curve $d'(t)$. Report to the nearest integer.

a. Report $\int_0^1 d'(t)dt = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ miles.

Interpret: On the interval $0 < t < 1$, Thomas' displacement is $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ miles $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ Topham Hatt.
Over this interval Thomas is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
{speeding up, slowing down }

b. Report $\int_1^3 d'(t)dt = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ miles.

Interpret: On the interval $1 < t < 3$, Thomas' displacement is $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ miles $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ Topham Hatt.
Over this interval Thomas is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
{speeding up, slowing down }

c. Report $\int_3^5 d'(t)dt = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ miles.

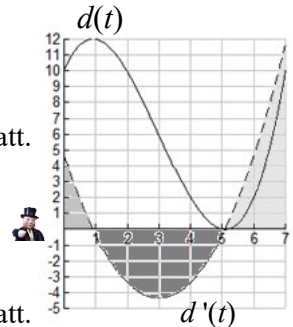
Interpret: On the interval $3 < t < 5$, Thomas' displacement is $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ miles $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ Topham Hatt.
Over this interval Thomas is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
{speeding up, slowing down }

d. Report $\int_5^7 d'(t)dt = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ miles

Interpret: On the interval $5 < t < 7$, Thomas' displacement is $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ miles $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ Topham Hatt.
Over this interval Thomas is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
{speeding up, slowing down }

e. Report $\int_0^7 d'(t)dt = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ miles

Interpret: On the interval $0 < t < 7$, $\underline{\hspace{10cm}}$

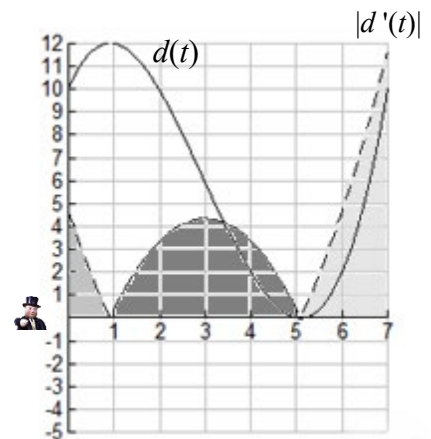


2. Consider the area under the dashed speed curve $|d'(t)|$. Report to the nearest integer.

a. Report $\int_0^1 |d'(t)| dt = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ miles b. Report $\int_1^3 |d'(t)| dt = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ miles

c. Report $\int_3^5 |d'(t)| dt = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ miles d. Report $\int_5^7 |d'(t)| dt = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ miles

e. Report $\int_0^7 |d'(t)| dt = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ miles



3. On the interval for $0 \leq t \leq 7$, consider each.

Assume at $t = 0$, his "trip odometer," which records miles traveled, is set to 0 miles.

- a. Thomas traveling the fastest speed at $t = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ hrs. He reaches mile marker $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.

- b. He is the maximum distance of $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ miles from Topham Hatt at what time(s)? $t = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- c. Report the total number of miles the odometer reads at the end of the trip, i.e., after 7 hours. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ miles

- d. Thomas speeds up when $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ is concave $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ and when $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ is $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.
{ $d, d', |d'|$ } { up, down } { $d, d', |d'|$ } { increasing, decreasing }

- e. Thomas slows down when $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ is concave $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ and when $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ is $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.
{ $d, d', |d'|$ } { up, down } { $d, d', |d'|$ } { increasing, decreasing }

