Name\_

Driving back from spring break, I passed a sign that said I was 60 miles from Knoxville. I looked at my speedometer and noticed that I was going exactly 60 mph. For fun, I decided to adjust my speed continuously so that it was always the same as my distance from Knoxville. (ex. when I was 50 miles from Knoxville, I would be traveling at 50 mph, etc.).

From what we learned in section 17, I determined that my velocity could be found using the following function:

$$v(t) = 60e^{-t}$$

where t is the time (in hours) since I passed the sign.

I forgot to look at my odometer when I passed the sign, but I knew that if the function s(t) represented the distance I had traveled at time t since I passed the sign, then my velocity, v(t), must be the derivative of s(t) (i.e. s'(t) = v(t)).

1) If my distance from the sign at time t = 0 was 0 miles (i.e. s(0) = 0), find the function for s(t). (2 points)

$$s(t) = -60e^{-t} + C$$
  

$$s(0) = 0 = -60e^{-0} + C = -60 + C \Longrightarrow C = 60$$
  

$$s(t) = 60 - 60e^{-t}$$

Even though I forgot to keep track of the odometer reading when I passed the sign, I knew I could estimate the distance I would travel in one hour if I kept track of my velocity every 6 minutes (i.e. every 0.1 hours).

2) Use the following table to estimate the distance I traveled in one hour after I passed the sign. (5 points)

t		0.2								
v(t)	54.3	49.1	44.4	40.2	36.4	32.9	29.8	27.0	24.4	22.1
$v(t)\Delta t$	5.43	4.91	4.44	4.02	3.64	3.29	2.98	2.70	2.44	2.21

$$\int_0^1 v(t) dt \approx \sum v(t) \Delta t = \boxed{36.06}$$

I also knew that I could determine the exact distance I had traveled in one hour by using the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.

(Good thing I remembered this while I was driving! You never know when it will come in handy!)

3) Find  $\int_{0}^{1} v(t) dt$ . (3 points)  $\int_{0}^{1} 60e^{-t} dt = -60e^{-t} \Big|_{0}^{1} = (-60e^{-1}) - (-60e^{0}) = 60 - 60e^{-1} \approx 37.93$ 

BONUS: If I had continued to drive in this way, how long would it have taken me to get to Knoxville? (1 point)

**Forever!**  $\lim_{t \to \infty} s(t) = \lim_{t \to \infty} (60 - 60e^{-t}) = 60$