

Riemann Sum Packet 1

3. The rate at which water flows out of a pipe, in gallons per hour, is given by a differentiable function R of time t . The table above shows the rate as measured every 3 hours for a 24-hour period.

t (hours)	$R(t)$ (gallons per hour)
0	9.6
3	10.4
6	10.8
9	11.2
12	11.4
15	11.3
18	10.7
21	10.2
24	9.6

- (a) Use a midpoint Riemann sum with 4 subdivisions of equal length to approximate $\int_0^{24} R(t) dt$. Using correct units, explain the meaning of your answer in terms of water flow.
- (b) Is there some time t , $0 < t < 24$, such that $R'(t) = 0$? Justify your answer.
- (c) The rate of water flow $R(t)$ can be approximated by $Q(t) = \frac{1}{79}(768 + 23t - t^2)$. Use $Q(t)$ to approximate the average rate of water flow during the 24-hour time period. Indicate units of measure.

The temperature, in degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), of the water in a pond is a differentiable function W of time t . The table above shows the water temperature as recorded every 3 days over a 15-day period.

t (days)	$W(t)$ ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
0	20
3	31
6	28
9	24
12	22
15	21

- (a) Use data from the table to find an approximation for $W'(12)$. Show the computations that lead to your answer. Indicate units of measure.
- (b) Approximate the average temperature, in degrees Celsius, of the water over the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 15$ days by using a trapezoidal approximation with subintervals of length $\Delta t = 3$ days.
- (c) A student proposes the function P , given by $P(t) = 20 + 10te^{(-t/3)}$, as a model for the temperature of the water in the pond at time t , where t is measured in days and $P(t)$ is measured in degrees Celsius. Find $P'(12)$. Using appropriate units, explain the meaning of your answer in terms of water temperature.
- (d) Use the function P defined in part (c) to find the average value, in degrees Celsius, of $P(t)$ over the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 15$ days.

A blood vessel is 360 millimeters (mm) long with circular cross sections of varying diameter. The table above gives the measurements of the diameter of the blood vessel at selected points

Distance x (mm)	0	60	120	180	240	300	360
Diameter $B(x)$ (mm)	24	30	28	30	26	24	26

along the length of the blood vessel, where x represents the distance from one end of the blood vessel and $B(x)$ is a twice-differentiable function that represents the diameter at that point.

- (a) Write an integral expression in terms of $B(x)$ that represents the average radius, in mm, of the blood vessel between $x = 0$ and $x = 360$.
- (b) Approximate the value of your answer from part (a) using the data from the table and a midpoint Riemann sum with three subintervals of equal length. Show the computations that lead to your answer.
- (c) Using correct units, explain the meaning of $\pi \int_{125}^{275} \left(\frac{B(x)}{2}\right)^2 dx$ in terms of the blood vessel.
- (d) Explain why there must be at least one value x , for $0 < x < 360$, such that $B''(x) = 0$.

A test plane flies in a straight line with positive velocity $v(t)$, in miles per minute at time t minutes, where v is a differentiable function of t . Selected values of $v(t)$ for $0 \leq t \leq 40$ are shown in the table above.

t (min)	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
$v(t)$ (mpm)	7.0	9.2	9.5	7.0	4.5	2.4	2.4	4.3	7.3

- (a) Use a midpoint Riemann sum with four subintervals of equal length and values from the table to

approximate $\int_0^{40} v(t) dt$. Show the computations that lead to your answer. Using correct units,

explain the meaning of $\int_0^{40} v(t) dt$ in terms of the plane's flight.

- (b) Based on the values in the table, what is the smallest number of instances at which the acceleration of the plane could equal zero on the open interval $0 < t < 40$? Justify your answer.
- (c) The function f , defined by $f(t) = 6 + \cos\left(\frac{t}{10}\right) + 3\sin\left(\frac{7t}{40}\right)$, is used to model the velocity of the plane, in miles per minute, for $0 \leq t \leq 40$. According to this model, what is the acceleration of the plane at $t = 23$? Indicate units of measure.
- (d) According to the model f , given in part (c), what is the average velocity of the plane, in miles per minute, over the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 40$?

t (seconds)	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
$v(t)$ (feet per second)	5	14	22	29	35	40	44	47	49

Rocket A has positive velocity $v(t)$ after being launched upward from an initial height of 0 feet at time $t = 0$ seconds. The velocity of the rocket is recorded for selected values of t over the interval $0 \leq t \leq 80$ seconds, as shown in the table above.

- (a) Find the average acceleration of rocket A over the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 80$ seconds. Indicate units of measure.

- (b) Using correct units, explain the meaning of $\int_{10}^{70} v(t) dt$ in terms of the rocket's flight. Use a midpoint

Riemann sum with 3 subintervals of equal length to approximate $\int_{10}^{70} v(t) dt$.

- (c) Rocket B is launched upward with an acceleration of $a(t) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{t+1}}$ feet per second per second. At time $t = 0$ seconds, the initial height of the rocket is 0 feet, and the initial velocity is 2 feet per second. Which of the two rockets is traveling faster at time $t = 80$ seconds? Explain your answer.

t (hours)	0	1	3	4	7	8	9
$L(t)$ (people)	120	156	176	126	150	80	0

Concert tickets went on sale at noon ($t = 0$) and were sold out within 9 hours. The number of people waiting in line to purchase tickets at time t is modeled by a twice-differentiable function L for $0 \leq t \leq 9$. Values of $L(t)$ at various times t are shown in the table above.

- (a) Use the data in the table to estimate the rate at which the number of people waiting in line was changing at 5:30 P.M. ($t = 5.5$). Show the computations that lead to your answer. Indicate units of measure.
- (b) Use a trapezoidal sum with three subintervals to estimate the average number of people waiting in line during the first 4 hours that tickets were on sale.
- (c) For $0 \leq t \leq 9$, what is the fewest number of times at which $L'(t)$ must equal 0? Give a reason for your answer.
- (d) The rate at which tickets were sold for $0 \leq t \leq 9$ is modeled by $r(t) = 550te^{-t/2}$ tickets per hour. Based on the model, how many tickets were sold by 3 P.M. ($t = 3$), to the nearest whole number?