Section 5.1 How we measure distance traveled? (Part 1)

Area under the curve

P 1. Suppose a car is moving with increasing velocity along a straight road. Use the following data to answer the question.

t(mi)	0	2	4	6
v(mi/h)	10	$\overline{20}$	$\overline{25}$	40

- 1. What is the shortest distance the car traveled?
- 2. What is the furthest the car could have traveled?
- 3. What is the difference between the two distances?
- **P** 2. Plot the graphs of the previous problems.



Theorem: radius of convergence

Consider the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n (x-a)^n$ where R is the radius of convergence and $a_n = C_n (x-a)^n$. Then

1. If $\lim_{n \to \infty} |\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}|$ is infinite then R = 0.

2. If
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 0$$
 then $R = \infty$.

3. If $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = K |x - a|$ where K is a positive number then $R = \frac{1}{K}$.





thallo_1 2 3 4 5 7 20.1+
v (m) 20124125 30 39 35 50 + 35.
the car triquels at least 203 miles
the porter, boy padid the cart proved?
20 160 220
2 6
Wordasheet .5. 1 Part 1
1) elegerent: 10.1+20.2+25.2 = 110 mills
Insthere : 13.2+25.2+20.2= 170 mile
de Heren e: 60 miles
22,1
The second second
2 3 6 2 9 6
A Abet

$$d = v + v = \frac{t}{d} + t = 0$$

<u>Ex:</u> Suppose a car is noving with increasing velocity along a straight path.

$$t=7$$
 35 mi/n $\cdot 2h = 35 \cdot 2mi$ for c
at least
at least
at btc the car travels to $\cdot 3 + 30 \cdot 2 + 35 \cdot 2$
miles.
= 60 + 60 + 70
= 190 mi

5,\

$$\frac{t(h)}{v(mi/h)} = 0 = 1 = 2 = 3 = 4 = 5 = 7$$

20.1 + 29.1 + 25.1 + 30.1 + 34.1 + 35.2 miles

The car travels at least 169+34 = 203 miles.





How far did the car trave $\sqrt{?}$ $20 \cdot 2 + (20 \cdot 2)/2 + 40 \cdot 4$ mi a b t