9.3D

Due to an excessive amount of rain, the village dam is filling at a rate of 310(11+3t) litres an hour $(t \ge 0)$. The mayor is planning to evacuate the village before the dam overflows, flooding the valley. The amount of water currently in the dam is 3,090,000 litres and the mayor wants to know how many hours it will take for the dam to be completely full. The dam is 60 metres long, 20 metres wide and 10 metres deep. You can assume that the villagers are not using any of the dam water and there is no water loss through evaporation.

Information we have

310(11+3t) litres an hour $(t \ge 0)$

- Currently 3,090,000 litres at (presumably) hour zero
- Dam is $60 \times 20 \times 10$ metres

1) What is the maximum capacity of the dam in litres?

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Hint: 1000L=1\mathrm{m}^3 The dam is 60\times20\times10 metres =12,000\mathrm{m}^3. Since 1\mathrm{m}^3=1000L, -> 12,000\mathrm{m}^3\times1000L=12,000,000L
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The maximum capacity of the dam is 12 million litres.

2) Find the function that gives the number of litres in the dam at time t hours.

We are at hour zero and the dam is at 3,090,000 litres full.

Since the equation $\frac{L}{t}=310(11+3t)$ gives the litres/hour (litres/t in this) when what we want is only the litres given a time, that must mean it detects the change in gradient and therefore is a derivative of an equation. It is likely not a double-derivative as the omniscient mayor has not mentioned any acceleration of the rainfall (and there is no extra constant).

$$\begin{aligned} &310(11+3t),\,t\geq0\\ & \boldsymbol{->}\int(3410+930t)dt\\ & \boldsymbol{->}\frac{3410}{1}t^{0+1}+\frac{930}{2}t^{1+1}+C\\ & =3410t+465t^2+C \end{aligned}$$

If we evaluate this integral for t = 0...

->
$$3410(0) + 465(0)^2 + C$$

-> $0 + 0 + C$
 $f(0) = C$

All we get is C. Hour zero should have the starting 3,090,000 litres, so C must be exactly that. Now the equation gives the correct answer.

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L = 465t^2 + 3410t + 3,090,000, t > 0
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3) The village mayor wants to have the town evacuated before the dam is full. At what time t would the dam be full?

Litres-given-time equation: $L = 465t^2 + 3410t + 3,090,000$

Max capacity: 12,000,000L

Since we want to find the time, we plug the maximum capacity we found earlier into the equation and turn the equation into a quadratic:

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\begin{array}{l} 12,000,000 = 465t^2 + 3410t + 3,090,000 \\ -> 0 = 465t^2 + 3410t + 3,090,000 - 12,000,000 \\ -> 0 = 465t^2 + 3410t - 8,910,000 \\ -> t = \frac{-(3410) \pm \sqrt{(3410)^2 - 4(465)(-8,910,00)}}{2(465)} \\ -> t = \frac{-3410 \pm \sqrt{11,628,100 + 16,572,600,000}}{930} \\ -> t = \frac{-3410 \pm \sqrt{16,584,228,100}}{930} \\ t^+ = \frac{-3410 + \sqrt{16,584,228,100}}{930} \approx 134.81 \text{ hours} \\ t^- = \frac{-3410 - \sqrt{16,584,228,100}}{930} \approx -142.14 \text{ hours} \end{array}
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We can discard negative times both as they don't make sense in this context and due to the parameter of $t \ge 0$.

So, the time it would take for the dam to entirely fill up would be ≈ 134.81 hours which is ≈ 5.62 days, or more precisely, $\frac{-3410+\sqrt{16,584,228,100}}{930}$ hours.

In common language, it is approximately 5 days, 14 hours, 48 minutes, 22 seconds, and 319ms.

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Days and hours: \frac{134.80619}{24}=5.6169245833 days, 5 days and 134 \bmod 24=14 hours. Minutes: 0.806\ldots\times 60=48 minutes and 0.371\ldots Seconds 0.371\ldots\times 60=22 seconds and 0.319 Milliseconds: 0.319\ldots\times 1000=319 milliseconds and 0.5338\ldots ...
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533 microseconds

866 nanoseconds

523 picoseconds

502 femtoseconds

881 attoseconds

754 zeptoseconds

626 yoctoseconds

409 rontoseconds

56483154264857495 quectoseconds (10^{-30})

...and...

7196715351536936... Planck time (10^{-44})

Or put in a more digestible format,

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5d:14h:48m:22s:319ms:533\mu s:866ns:523ps:502fs:881as:754zs:626ys:409rs:
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 $56483154264857495qs:7196715351536936..\,t_P$

I hope this is a good enough approximation for the mayor. Imagine if I got this wrong after all that... the mayor would not be happy with me.