### MTH 201: Calculus

Module 1A: How do we measure velocity?

Prof. Talbert

GVSU

July 28, 2020

▶ Review of Daily Prep assignment, and Q+A

- ▶ Review of Daily Prep assignment, and Q+A
- ► Activity: Going from average velocity to instantaneous velocity

- ▶ Review of Daily Prep assignment, and Q+A
- ► Activity: Going from average velocity to instantaneous velocity
- ▶ Minilecture: What this means from a graphical point of view

- ▶ Review of Daily Prep assignment, and Q+A
- ► Activity: Going from average velocity to instantaneous velocity
- ▶ Minilecture: What this means from a graphical point of view
- Further practice with the concept

- ▶ Review of Daily Prep assignment, and Q+A
- ► Activity: Going from average velocity to instantaneous velocity
- Minilecture: What this means from a graphical point of view
- ► Further practice with the concept
- ► For next time: Followup activities and things to do

### Polling for today

Go to www.mentimeter.com and enter code xx yy zz

### A basic question

#### Reminder

The average velocity of a moving object is an estimate of its velocity over an **interval** of time. The **instantaneous velocity** of a moving object is its velocity at a **single moment** in time.

#### **Fundamental Question**

It's easy to find average velocity given two points. But how do you find instantaneous velocity, where you only have *one* point?

Activity: On your device, go to the spreadsheet set up at:

https://bit.ly/201-1a

### Debrief with a graph

https://www.desmos.com/calculator/obpytdzxsf

The average velocity of an object on the interval [a, b] is the slope of the "secant line" that goes through (a, s(a)) and (b, s(b)).

- ▶ The average velocity of an object on the interval [a, b] is the slope of the "secant line" that goes through (a, s(a)) and (b, s(b)).
- ➤ To find the **instantaneous velocity** of the object at the *single* time value t = a: Move the second point b closer to a, measure the average velocity, and repeat look for a single value that is being approached.

- ▶ The average velocity of an object on the interval [a, b] is the slope of the "secant line" that goes through (a, s(a)) and (b, s(b)).
- ➤ To find the **instantaneous velocity** of the object at the *single* time value t = a: Move the second point b closer to a, measure the average velocity, and repeat look for a single value that is being approached.
- Alternate take: Think of the second point b as a + h where h is a small distance, and let h move toward zero.

- ▶ The average velocity of an object on the interval [a, b] is the slope of the "secant line" that goes through (a, s(a)) and (b, s(b)).
- ➤ To find the instantaneous velocity of the object at the single time value t = a: Move the second point b closer to a, measure the average velocity, and repeat look for a single value that is being approached.
- Alternate take: Think of the second point b as a + h where h is a small distance, and let h move toward zero.
- It's also the slope of the "tangent line" that touches the graph of s(t) at the single point (a, s(a)). If we zoomed in on the graph of s at this point, the graph would flatten out at appear to be equal to this line.

- ▶ The average velocity of an object on the interval [a, b] is the slope of the "secant line" that goes through (a, s(a)) and (b, s(b)).
- ➤ To find the instantaneous velocity of the object at the single time value t = a: Move the second point b closer to a, measure the average velocity, and repeat look for a single value that is being approached.
- Alternate take: Think of the second point b as a + h where h is a small distance, and let h move toward zero.
- It's also the slope of the "tangent line" that touches the graph of s(t) at the single point (a, s(a)). If we zoomed in on the graph of s at this point, the graph would flatten out at appear to be equal to this line.

## Applying the concept

Back to Mentimeter for two polling questions

### NEXT TIME...

- ► Followup activities: To be done on your schedule, posted to ClassKick (watch CampusWire and Blackboard for a link). Complete by due date for 1 engagement credit.
- ▶ Daily Prep for Part B: Go ahead and start reading/watching video; see calendar for due date
- ► **Ask questions and interact:** Get on CampusWire and share thoughts, questions, and help.