## Exploration Accumulation from a Table

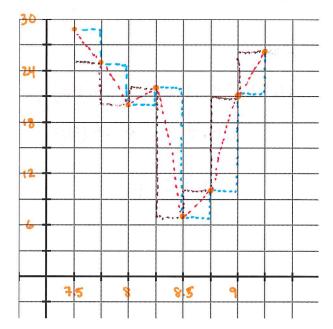
1. On a ship at sea, it is easier to measure how fast you are going than it is to measure how far you have gone.

Suppose you are a navigator aboard a supertanker. At 7:30 you are 110 miles from the port you left from. The speed of the ship is measured each 15 minutes and recorded in the table below.

Time	mi/hr
7:30	28
7:45	25
8:00	20
8:15	22

Time	mi/hr
8:30	7
8:45	10
9:00	21
9:15	26

(a) Make a plot of the data on the grid below. Be sure to think about units.



(b) Estimate the distance the ship is from port (the ships position) every 15 minutes from 7:30 pm and 9:15 pm. Explain your answer.

Notes

t (seconds)	v(t) (ft per sec)
0	0
15	30
25	70
45	60
50	72

2. The velocity of a car, in ft/sec, traveling on a straight road, for  $0 \le t \le 50$  seconds, is given above in a table of values for v(t). Estimate with a trapezoidal sum the distance the car traveled in 50 seconds using the intervals indicated by the table. Show how you arrived at your answer.

$$\frac{15}{2} \left[ 0 + 30 \right] + \frac{10}{2} \left[ 30 + 70 \right] + \frac{20}{2} \left[ 70 + 60 \right] + \frac{5}{2} \left[ 60 + 72 \right]$$

t  (seconds)	v(t) (ft per sec)
0	300
0.6	230
1.5	150
1.8	90
2.5	40
3.0	0

3. In 1993, Kara Hultgreen became one of the first female pilots authorized to fly navy planes in combat. Assume that as she comes in for a landing on the carrier, her speed in feet per second takes on the values shown in the table. Find, approximately, how far her plane travels as it comes to a stop. Is her plane in danger of running off the other end of the 800-ft-long flight deck? Justify your answer.

$$.6(300) + .9(230) + .3(150)_{1}$$
  
 $+ .7(90) + .5(40)$   
 $-515 \text{ ft}$