

TIMING THE SPREAD OF AN OIL SLICK

Instructions. Write your solutions neatly on separate sheets of paper, or start a new document on a computer. Include your name in the upper right on each sheet. Clearly label the parts, i.e. “(a)”, “(b)”, ... as below. Your final document, which should not be your first draft, should be at most four pages; two or three pages is most appropriate.

Submit your PDF by uploading using the link (to a Google Form) on the “Week 4” page at the main course page bueler.github.io/math302. If you wrote on paper, scan or photograph your completed document.¹ In any case generate an easily-readable PDF!

The story [1]. An oil spill of a fixed amount of oil occurs Prince William Sound. (Who caused it is not at issue here.) An oil slick spreads. Over the course of four days a helicopter is dispatched seven times to photograph the oil slick, at somewhat irregular intervals as weather allows. On each flight, as the helicopter arrives over the slick, the observer takes a picture. The helicopter remains on site for precisely 10 minutes and the observer takes another picture. Then they head home. For each of seven trips the size (area) of the slick is measured from each photograph. This gives Table 1 below. Because of a failure of communication on the helicopter, neither pilot nor observer records the time of day of the initial arrival,² so the time of each picture is not known even though the 10 minute gap between pictures is precise.

initial observation	10 minutes later
1.047	1.139
2.005	2.087
3.348	3.413
5.719	5.765
7.273	7.304
8.410	8.426
9.117	9.127

Table 1: Size of slick in square miles.

- (a) Let $A(t)$ be the area of the slick. On A versus t axes, make a rough sketch of all the data in Table 1. Use minutes and square miles as units on the axes. You may assume $t = 0$ is the time of the first photograph.

(You do not know the time of each photograph, so there is uncertainty about where on the t -axis to put the data! Make a sketch anyway! Recognizing what you do and do not know when making this sketch should help you understand the situation.)

- (b) The data in Table 1 allows you to estimate the rate of change of $A(t)$ at the time of each of the seven flights. Generate these seven estimated values.

¹If you use a phone then make the lighting good and line things up carefully! Use a scanner app.

²Let's suppose this is before the era of GPS-in-the-camera. In any case, stick to the story!

- (c) In a precise graph—use a computer or at least grid paper—plot the rate of change on the y -axis versus the area on the x -axis. (*Your plot should have seven dots.*) What do you see? Can you fit this data?
- (d) You should be able to build a precise model of the form

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = f(A),$$

an autonomous first-order ODE. The right-side function $f(A)$ is a simple kind of function but you will need to fit data get a formula for it; do so.

- (e) You should now have a particular ODE IVP to solve. This is your model. Solve it for $A(t)$ using techniques you know. Now state your *formula* for $A(t)$.
- (f) Using a new and precise graph—computer recommended but grid paper will work—plot the solution $A(t)$ to your model.
- (g) The solution $A(t)$ allows you to approximate the time of the start of each of the last six flights. Estimate these times in minutes. Include the new points on the graph in (f).

References

- [1] B. Winkel, *Spread of Oil Slick*, SIMIODE Modeling Scenario 1-005-S-OilSlick, 2015. <https://www.simiode.org/resources/196>. Modified and adapted by Bueler.