Rates of Change Section 2.1

"Speed is often confused with insight. When I start running earlier than others, I appear faster." – Johan Cruyff

Today's Questions.

- What is change?
- What is a rate of change?
- What is an *instantaneous* rate of change?

You are the Chief of Police for the local police department. Unfortunately, your department has no speed guns. Devise a plan to catch speeding cars on a ten mile stretch of highway.

The speed limit on this highway is 65 miles per hour.

Clicker.

The graph below shows a car's position versus time. When is the car going fastest?



Think - Pair - Share.

Would this car get a speeding ticket under your plan? Should they get a ticket?



Partners.

 Below is a table of positions and times for the car in question. Compute the average speed for each of the 0.05 hour intervals.

time (hr)	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.15
position (mi)	0.00	2.84	5.83	9.18

- 2 The car's average speed over 10 miles was 53.5 miles per hour. How long did it take the car to go 10 miles?
- 3 Suppose p = 4.94 miles when t = 0.09 hours. Use this information to approximate the car's speed when t = 0.10 hours.



Today's Questions.

- What is change?
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Brainstorm.

Here's a graph of the car's speed. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using speed guns to catch speeders?



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You are driving on a highway and you need to turn left in exactly ten miles. Unfortunately, your car odometer isn't working and you don't have a smart phone/GPS. Devise a plan to figure out when to turn.

Does it matter if the speed limit changes at some point on the road?

Today's Questions.

- What is change?
- What is a rate of change?
- What is an *instantaneous* rate of change?
- Why do we care?