Douglass Houghton Workshop, Section 2, Tue 01/10/17

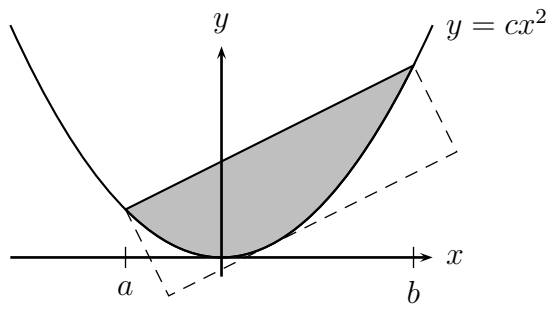
Worksheet Batrachomyomachia

1. Last time we found the volume of a Solo cup. Generalize that result: find the voulme of any similarly shaped cup, with radii R_1 and R_2 and height H.

2. We're interested in the figure shown here. Last time we found that the slope of the solid line is $c(a+b)$.

   (a) Find the area of the shaded region in the picture to the right. Make the answer as simple as possible.

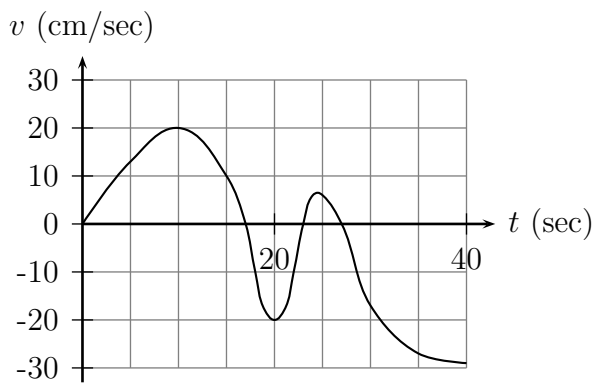
   (b) Find the area of the dashed rectangle, which is tangent to the curve.



3. Find the interval on which the graph of $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t+t^2}\,dt$ is concave up.

4. (This is derived from Problem 55 on page 313 of your book.)

   A mouse is trapped in a psychologist's experiment. She moves back and forth in a straight tunnel. The cruel experimenter attracts the mouse with bits of cheese at one end or the other. Sometimes he also puts a frog in the tunnel to scare the mouse away, because mice are terrified of frogs. The graph of the mouse's velocity, v, is given to the right, with a positive velocity corresponding to motion toward the right end.



   Tell the story from the mouse's point of view. You might write it as a timeline, explaining what happened when. Make up explanations for all the significant features of the graph.

5. A ball at an initial height h_0 is thrown straight up into the air, with an initial velocity v_0. Gravity causes the ball to accelerate downward at a constant rate, g. (This might be on another planet, so use g rather than $9.8\,\mathrm{m/sec}^2$.)

   (a) Find $v(t)$, the upward velocity of the ball at time t.

   (b) Find $h(t)$, the height of the ball at time t.

   (c) Calculate the quantity $mgh(t) + \frac{1}{2}mv(t)^2$. What do you notice about your answer?

   (d) Use part (c) to calculate the maximum height of the ball. Check using your Math 115 optimization skillz.

6. The breathing of a frog is cyclic, and when it is relaxed (because no mice are around), the time from beginning of inhalation to end of exhalation is about 5 seconds. The maximum rate of air flow into the lungs is about 50 milliliters per second.

   (a) Write a trigonometric function that models the rate of air flow into the lungs.

   (b) Use this function to find the maximum amount of inhaled air in the lungs.

7. The Michigan Lottery offers several exciting and fun ways to spend money. Let's calculate the odds of one of them.

   Daily 3 Three bins, numbered 1, 2, and 3, each contain ten ping-pong balls, numbered 0 through 9. A ball is chosen from each bin, so that the result of the drawing is a 3-digit number. Players likewise choose a 3-digit number to play.

   (a) What is the probability of getting all three digits correct?

   (b) You can also play your numbers "boxed". That means that if you match the three digits *in any order*, you win. What is the probability of winning a boxed ticket? Does it depend on what numbers you play?

8. The **expectation** of a particular bet on a particular game is the average amount you'll win if you play many times.

   (a) Suppose among a certain group of people, 54% get 1 scoop of ice cream, 32% get 2 scoops, and 14% get 3 scoops. What is the average number of scoops per person?

   (b) If you bet \$1 on red in Roulette, there are 2 possbile outcomes. Write down the probabilities and payoffs for each, and find the exected payoff.

   (c) Find the expectation of The Michigan Lottery's non-boxed pick-3 game. The cost of a ticket is \$1, and if your number comes up you can turn in the ticket for \$500.

9. Here's an idea for making money at Roulette, proposed by a student in a previous DHSP class. We'll call him "Nick".

   (1) Bet \$1 on red. If it wins, quit, having won 1 dollar. Otherwise...

   (2) Bet \$2 on red. If it wins, quit, having won $2 - 1 = 1$ dollar. Otherwise...

   (3) Bet \$4 on red. If it wins, quit, having won $4 - 2 - 1 = 1$ dollar. Otherwise...

   (4) Bet \$8 on red. If it wins, quit, having won $8 - 4 - 2 - 1 = 1$ dollar. Otherwise...

   And so on. Nick argues that in each case he will win a dollar, so this is a foolproof strategy for making money. Recall that the probability of winning the red bet is $p = 9/19$, and the probability of losing is $q = 10/19$.

   Suppose Nick starts with 7 dollars in his pocket. Will he always make money?