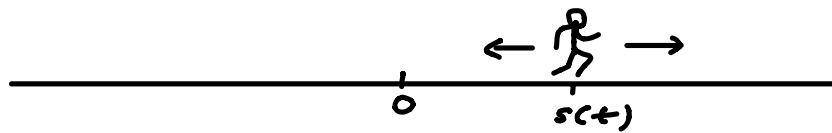


Tangents and Velocity

Motion in a straight line :

t = time in seconds

$s(t)$ = position at time t (in meters from 0)



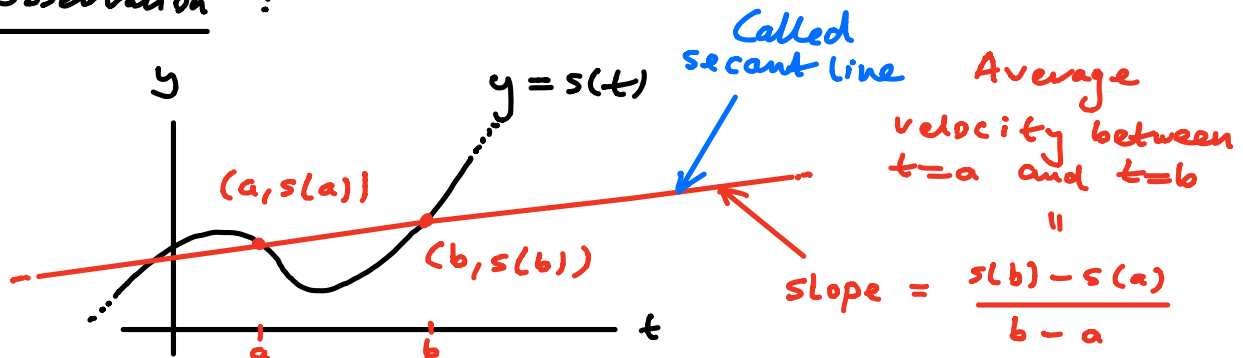
Q : What is my velocity at a single moment in time ?

Let $a < b$ ← two distinct moments in time

Average velocity
between $t=a$ and
 $t=b$

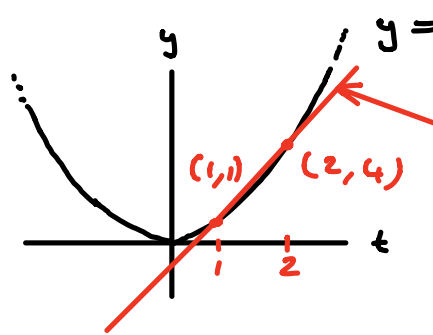
$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Overall displacement between } t=a \text{ and } t=b}{\text{Time elapsed between } t=a \text{ and } t=b} \\ &= \frac{s(b) - s(a)}{b - a} \end{aligned}$$

Observation :



Example

$$s(t) = t^2, \quad a = 1, \quad b = 2$$



$$\text{slope} = \frac{4-1}{2-1} = 3 = \text{Average velocity between } t=1 \text{ and } t=2$$

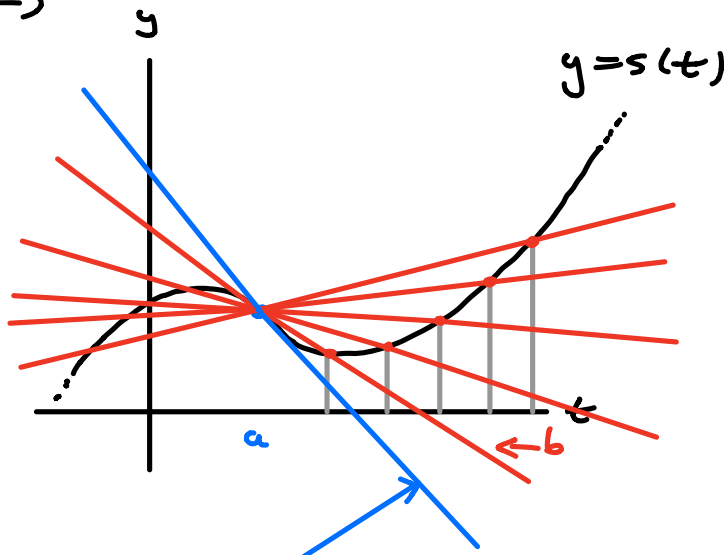
cannot divide by 0

Problem If $a = b$ this is undefined. What does velocity at a single moment even mean?

Strategy: Consider average velocities over smaller and smaller intervals of time.

Key Observation: As b gets closer and closer to a , $(b, s(b))$ gets closer and closer to $(a, s(a))$

\Rightarrow



Tangent line at $(a, s(a))$
(The line just kissing graph at $(a, s(a))$)

\Rightarrow As b gets closer and closer to a , the slopes of the secant lines get closer and closer to the slope of the tangent line at $(a, s(a))$

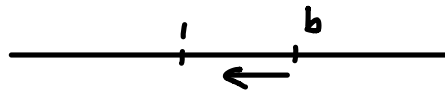
Definition

The instantaneous velocity at time $t=a$ is the slope of the tangent line at $(a, s(a))$.

Problem : We only know $(a, s(a))$ is on tangent line. We usually need two points to calculate slope.

Example

$$s(t) = t^2, \quad a = 1, \quad b > 1$$



b	Average velocity between $t=1$ and $t=b$
1.1	2.1
1.01	2.01
1.001	2.001
1.0001	2.0001

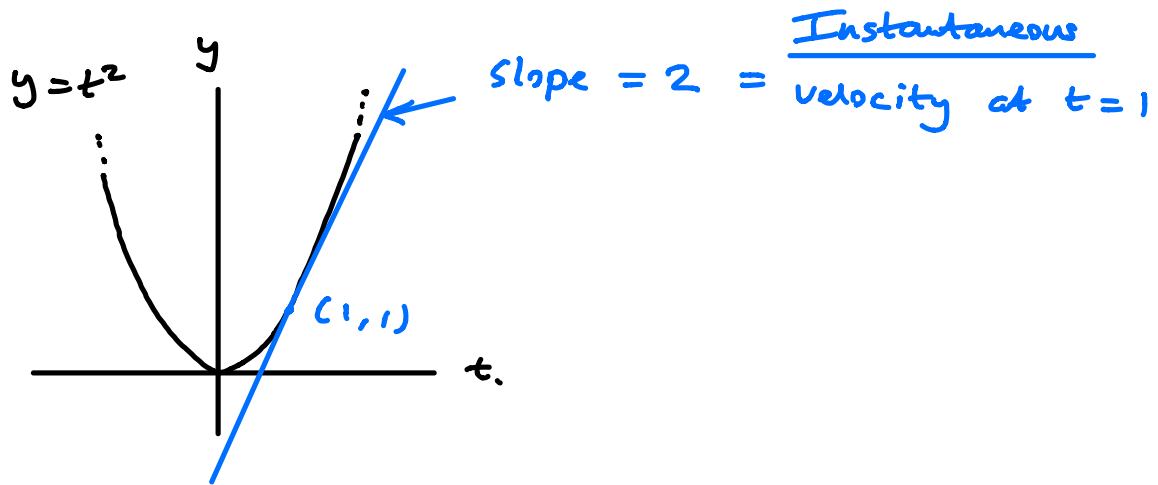
Looks like it's getting close to 2. Need to be certain.

More systematic :

$$\frac{s(b) - s(1)}{b - 1} = \frac{b^2 - 1}{b - 1}$$

$$b > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{b^2 - 1}{b - 1} = \frac{(b+1)(b-1)}{b-1} = b + 1$$

As b gets closer to 1, $b+1$ gets closer to 2
 \Rightarrow Slope of tangent line to $y = t^2$ at $(1, 1)$ is 2



Aim : Develop these ideas in general.