

MA 113 Prof. Ben Braun
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When you sit down:

— [1.] Introduce yourself to the students
sitting near you.

— [2.] Discuss with your neighbors!

[A:] Why is the value of π a bit more
than 3? i.e. why isn't $\pi = 5$? or 7.2?
or something else?

[B:] Why is $\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1$?
("My teacher told me" is not a good answer!)

[C:] Why is the Pythagorean Theorem true?

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Talk with your neighbors:

- Without looking up the formula, how can you figure out the equation for converting $^{\circ}\text{F}$ to $^{\circ}\text{C}$ elsius?

What type of relationship do we expect?

— Linear, because of definition of F and C.

What is a linear relationship?
i.e. a linear function?

S Responses — one-to-one

— no x^2

— straight line

— constant slope / rate of change

Defⁿ: A function $f(x)$ is linear if there is a point (α, β) and a slope m so that

$$f(x) - \beta = m(x - \alpha)$$

Equivalent to

$$f(x) - \beta = m(x - \alpha)$$

point-slope form of a line.

Q: If we want to write

$$f(x) = \text{slope} \cdot x + \text{y-intercept,}$$

what are the coefficients?

$$\text{slope} = m$$

$$y\text{-intercept} = -mx + \beta$$

$$f(x) = m(x - \alpha) + \beta$$

$$= mx - mx + \beta$$

$$= m \cdot x + (-mx + \beta)$$

For °F to °C:

Know boiling pt of H_2O is $100^\circ C$, $212^\circ F$
" " freezing " " " $0^\circ C$, $32^\circ F$.

We have two points:

$(32, 0) \leftarrow$ freezing

$(212, 100) \leftarrow$ boiling

Want
line btwn
them.

$$\text{So, our slope } m \text{ is } \frac{100-0}{212-32} = \frac{5}{9}.$$

Pick either point!

$x^{\circ}\text{F} \mapsto f(x)^{\circ}\text{C}$ has relation

$$f(x) - 0 = \frac{5}{9}(x - 32)$$

both give

OR

$$f(x) - 100 = \frac{5}{9}(x - 212)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{5}{9}x - \frac{160}{9}.$$

In this case, it is easy to then

derive $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $^{\circ}\text{F}$ formula: $(x^{\circ}\text{F}, y^{\circ}\text{C})$

$$y = \frac{5}{9}x - \frac{160}{9} \Leftrightarrow y + \frac{160}{9} = \frac{5}{9}x \Leftrightarrow \frac{y + \frac{160}{9}}{\frac{5}{9}} = x$$

Q: Suppose after t seconds, a metal plate has a temperature of

$$f(t) = 2t^3 - 6t^2 + 4t \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}.$$

Plate breaks at 72°C . When does it break?

Ideally: You compute time as a function of temp.

With this model, you can't.