

t (hours)	0	0.3	1.7	2.8	4
$v_P(t)$ (meters per hour)	0	55	-29	55	48

2. The velocity of a particle, P , moving along the x -axis is given by the differentiable function v_P , where $v_P(t)$ is measured in meters per hour and t is measured in hours. Selected values of $v_P(t)$ are shown in the table above. Particle P is at the origin at time $t = 0$.

(a) Justify why there must be at least one time t , for $0.3 \leq t \leq 2.8$, at which $v_P'(t)$, the acceleration of particle P , equals 0 meters per hour per hour.

(b) Use a trapezoidal sum with the three subintervals $[0, 0.3]$, $[0.3, 1.7]$, and $[1.7, 2.8]$ to approximate the value of $\int_0^{2.8} v_P(t) \, dt$.

(c) A second particle, Q , also moves along the x -axis so that its velocity for $0 \leq t \leq 4$ is given by $v_Q(t) = 45\sqrt{t} \cos(0.063t^2)$ meters per hour. Find the time interval during which the velocity of particle Q is at least 60 meters per hour. Find the distance traveled by particle Q during the interval when the velocity of particle Q is at least 60 meters per hour.

(d) At time $t = 0$, particle Q is at position $x = -90$. Using the result from part (b) and the function v_Q from part (c), approximate the distance between particles P and Q at time $t = 2.8$.

END OF PART A OF SECTION II