You $M A Y$ use a calculator.

| $t$ (minutes) | 0 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $H(t)$ (degrees Celsius) | 66 | 60 | 52 | 44 | 43 |

As a pot of tea cools, the temperature of the tea is modeled by a differentiable function $H$ for $0 \leq t \leq 10$, where time $t$ is measured in minutes and temperature $H$ is measured in degrees Celsius. Values of $H(t)$ at selected values of $t$ are shown in the table above.
(a) Use the data in the table to approximate the rate at which the temperature of the tea is changing at time $t=3.5$. Show the computations that lead to your conclusion.
(b) Using correct units, explain the meaning of $\frac{1}{10} \int_{0}^{10} H(t) d t$ in the context of the problem. Use a trapezoidal sum with the four subintervals indicated by the table to estimate $\frac{1}{10} \int_{0}^{10} H(t) d t$.
(c) Evaluate $\int_{0}^{10} H^{\prime}(t) d t$. Using correct units, explain the meaning of the expression in the context of this problem.
(d) At time $t=0$, biscuits with temperature $100^{\circ}$ Celsius were removed from an oven. The temperature of the biscuits at time $t$ is modeled by a differentiable function $B$ for which it is known that $B^{\prime}(t)=-13.84 e^{-0.173 t}$. Using the given models, at time $t=10$, how much cooler are the biscuits than the tea?

