



MATHEMATICS OF FLIGHT: DISTANCE, RATE AND TIME

Students will have a basic understanding of math applications used in flight. This includes calculating distance, rate and time. Students will solve a series of problems. (One in a series.)

LESSON PLAN

Lesson Objectives

The students will:

- Be introduced to formulas used in flight related to navigation and aircraft performance.
- Learn to calculate distances using rate and time.

Goal

In this lesson, students will gain an understanding of common calculations performed by flight personnel.

Distance, Rate and Time

In flight applications, distance is usually measured in miles. Rate or speed is usually measured in knots (nautical miles per hour.) Time is usually measured in hours. The distance formula is:

$$\text{Distance} = \text{rate} \times \text{time}$$

or

$$d = rt$$

It can also be used to calculate speed of an aircraft when distance and time are given, or to find the time when the distance and speed are given.

Example:

A jet travels at 690 knots (nautical miles per hour) for 6 hours. How many nautical miles will the plane cover ?

Solution:

$$\text{distance} = \text{rate} \times \text{time}$$

$$d = 690 \text{ knots/hour} \times 6 \text{ hours}$$

$$d = 4,140 \text{ nautical miles}$$

Grade Level: 6-8

National Mathematics Content Standards:

Algebra: Represent and analyze mathematical situations and structures using algebraic symbols; Use mathematical models to represent and understand quantitative relationships.

Technology Content Standards (from STL):

Technology and Society

Materials Required:

- Paper
- Pencil or pen
- Formula:
distance = rate x time (d = rt)

Exercise 1

The P-51 aircraft travels at a cruising speed of 275 knots and has a range (maximum distance) of 1,000 miles. Can it fly for three hours before running out of fuel? Can it fly for 4 hours before running out of fuel?

Solution:

$$d = r t$$

$$d = 275 \text{ knots} \times 3 \text{ hours}$$

$$d = 825 \text{ nautical miles—yes, it is within the range of 1,000 nautical miles}$$

$$d = r t$$

$$d = 275 \text{ knots} \times 4 \text{ hours}$$

$$d = 1,100 \text{ nautical miles - no, it can not fly for four hours if its range is 1,000 nautical miles}$$

Exercise 2

The F-80C has a cruising speed of 437 knots and a range of 1,090 nautical miles. How many hours can it fly before running out of fuel?

Solution:

$$d = r t$$

$$\frac{d}{r} = \frac{r}{r} t \quad \frac{1,090}{437} = \frac{437}{437} \times \text{time}$$

$$\frac{d}{r} = t \quad \frac{1,090}{437} = \text{time}$$

$$2.49 \text{ hours} = \text{time}$$

Exercise 3

The A-10 has a range of 800 miles and a maximum speed of 450 knots. If it flew at its maximum speed throughout the flight, how many hours can it fly before running out of fuel? What is the answer in minutes?

Solution:

$$d = r t$$

$$\frac{d}{r} = \frac{r}{r} t \quad \frac{800}{450} = \frac{450}{450} \times \text{time}$$

$$\frac{d}{r} = t \quad \frac{800}{450} = \text{time}$$

$$1.7 \text{ hours} = \text{time}$$

To convert hours to minutes, multiply by 60

$$1.7 \text{ hours} \times 60 \text{ minutes/hour} = 106.6 \text{ minutes}$$

Exercise 4

The F-117A has a maximum cruising speed of 684 knots. Its range is unlimited due to air-to-air refueling. If it flew for three hours, how far did it fly?

Solution:

$$d = r t$$

$$d = 684 \text{ knots} \times 3 \text{ hours}$$

$$d = 2,052 \text{ nautical miles}$$

See student worksheet and presentation

Examples are from the collection of the National Museum of the U.S. Air Force

Resources:

National Museum of the United States Air Force

- <http://www.nationalmuseum.af.mil/factsheets/factsheet.asp?id=513>
- <http://www.nationalmuseum.af.mil/factsheets/factsheet.asp?id=290>
- <http://www.nationalmuseum.af.mil/factsheets/factsheet.asp?id=413>
- <http://www.nationalmuseum.af.mil/factsheets/factsheet.asp?id=410>

Belcher, Diana. *Education in Flight: A Teacher's Guide to the Mathematics of Flight*. Department of the Air Force, 2007.

MATHEMATICS OF FLIGHT: DISTANCE, RATE AND TIME*STUDENT WORKSHEET*

NAME: _____

$$d = r \times t$$

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