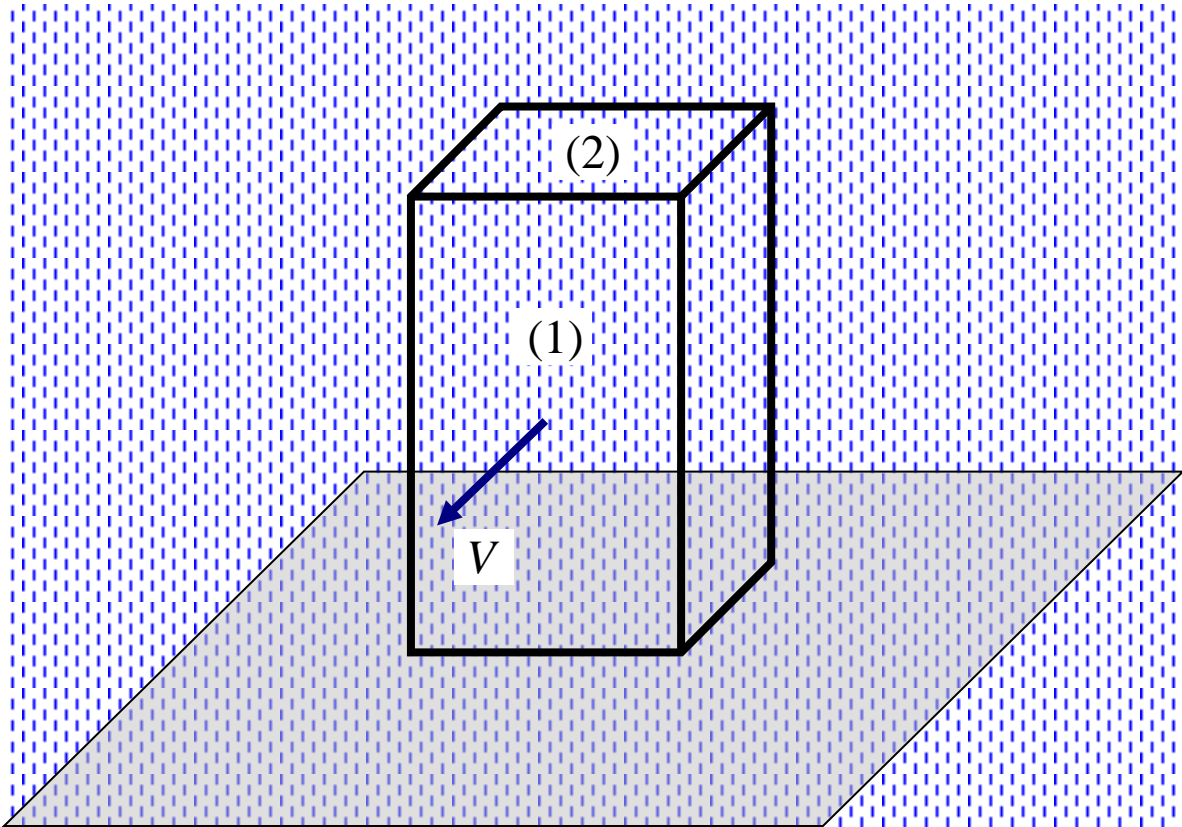
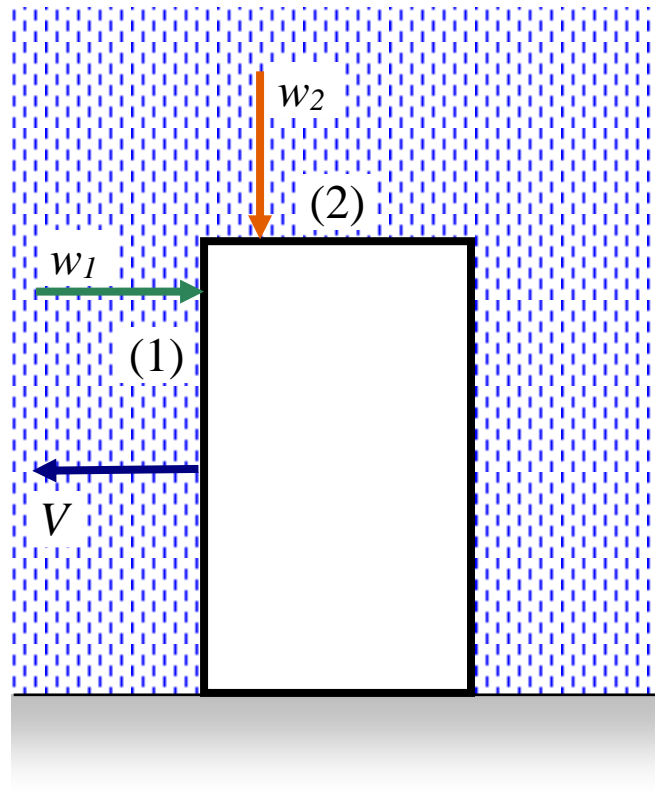


### Is running better than walking to keep dry in the rain?

Model the person as an upright rectangular box moving through the rain at speed  $V$  as shown. The surface (1) represents the front of the person and the surface (2) represents the top of the person.



The figure below shows a side view of the set up. Assume that the rain is falling straight down.



Let  $w_1$  be the rate of rain impingement on the front of the person (given as volume of water per second). Let  $w_2$  be the rate of rain impingement on the top of the person (given as volume of water per second).

If the person is standing still  $w_1 = 0$ . If the person is moving then  $w_1 \neq 0$ . The faster the person moves (at greater speed  $V$ ) the greater is  $w_1$ .

The rate  $w_2$  is always the same whether the person moves or not.

The rate  $w_1$  is proportional to  $V$ . Mathematically this means that  $w_1 = aV$ , where  $a$  is a constant.

Let's say the person has to travel a distance  $d$  through the rain. We have to determine if this person should walk or run. The total amount (volume) of water that impinges on the front of the person as he/she travels the distance  $d$  is equal to  $A_1 = w_1T$ , where  $T$  is the total time (in seconds) it takes for the person to travel the distance  $d$  to their destination

Now,  $T = d/V$ , therefore  $A_1 = w_1(d/V) = aV(d/V) = ad$ , which is constant. Now, the total amount of water impinging on the person is  $A_1 + A_2$ , where  $A_2$  is the amount (volume) of water impinging on the top of the person, and  $A_2 = w_2T$ . Since  $A_1$  is constant, then to minimize getting wet we must minimize  $A_2$ . Since  $w_2$  is always the same no matter what  $V$  is, then to minimize  $A_2$  we must minimize the time  $T$  spent in the rain. Therefore to minimize getting wet the person must run as fast as he/she can to their destination.