## Chapter 6

Exponential and Logarithmic Functions

## Section 6-7

## Modeling with Exponential and Logarithmic Functions

## Classifying Data

You have analyzed finite differences of data with equally-spaced inputs to determine what type of polynomial function can be used to model the data. For exponential data with equally-spaced inputs, the outputs are multiplied by a constant factor. So, consecutive outputs form a constant ratio.

## EXAMPLE 1 Classifying Data Sets

Determine the type of function represented by each table.

a. | $\boldsymbol{x}$ | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{y}$ | 0.5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 |

b.

| $\boldsymbol{x}$ | -2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{y}$ | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 18 | 32 | 50 |

## SOLUTION

a. The inputs are equally spaced. Look for a pattern in the outputs.

| $\boldsymbol{x}$ | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{y}$ | 0.5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 |
| $\times 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |$\underbrace{}_{\times 2}$

As $x$ increases by $1, y$ is multiplied by 2 . So, the common ratio is 2 , and the data in the table represent an exponential function.
b. The inputs are equally spaced. The outputs do not have a common ratio. So, analyze the finite differences.

| $\boldsymbol{x}$ | -2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $y$ | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 18 | 32 | 50 |

first differences second differences

The second differences are constant. So, the data in the table represent a quadratic function.

## Writing Exponential Functions

You know that two points determine a line. Similarly, two points determine an exponential curve.

## EXAMPLE 2 Writing an Exponential Function Using Two Points

Write an exponential function $y=a b^{x}$ whose graph passes through $(1,6)$ and $(3,54)$.

Data do not always show an exact exponential relationship. When the data in a scatter plot show an approximately exponential relationship, you can model the data with an exponential function.

## EXAMPLE 3 Finding an Exponential Model

| Year, <br> $\boldsymbol{x}$ | Number of <br> trampolines, $\boldsymbol{y}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 12 |
| 2 | 16 |
| 3 | 25 |
| 4 | 36 |
| 5 | 50 |
| 6 | 67 |
| 7 | 96 |

A store sells trampolines. The table shows the numbers $y$ of trampolines sold during the $x$ th year that the store has been open. Write a function that models the data.


