

**Math 1311**  
**Section 5.3**  
**Modeling Data with Power Functions**

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In this section, we will learn how to construct power function models much as we did linear and exponential models in the preceding chapters.

**Example 1: Stopping Distance**

The table below shows the average distance  $D$ , in feet, for a car on dry pavement versus the speed  $S$  of the car, in miles per hour.

|   |    |    |     |     |     |     |
|---|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| <b>S = speed<br/>(mph)</b>                      | 15 | 25 | 35  | 40  | 60  | 75  |
| <b>D =<br/>stopping<br/>distance<br/>(feet)</b> | 44 | 85 | 136 | 164 | 304 | 433 |

a. Find a model of stopping distance as a power function of speed.

b. If speed is doubled, how is stopping distance affected?

c. Plot the data and power model on the same screen.



### Choosing a model.

**Example 3:** Which model does each example suggest? A Linear, exponential, logistic, or a power function?

- a. In examining broad jump records at your university, you find that over each 5-year period the school record increase by 2 inches.
- b. Records show that if a speed of an automobile is multiplied by  $t$ , then the stopping distance is multiplied by a fixed power of  $t$ .
- c. A rumor is spreading, and you find that each day the number of people who have heard the rumor is 50% larger than the day before.
- d. Suppose the rumor from part c is spreading across your college campus but will never spread beyond the limits of the campus. How might this new information alter your choice of model?