

Math 1311
Section 5.3
Modeling Data with Power Functions

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.

S = speed (mph)	15	25	35	40	60	75
D = stopping distance (feet)	44	85	136	164	304	433

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

$$D(s) = .89(s)^{1.42}$$

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

$$2^{1.42} = 2.68$$

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

Graph!

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?