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6.7

Modeling with Exponential and Logarithmic Functions
For use with Exploration 6.7

Essential Question How can you recognize polynomial, exponential, and logarithmic models?

## 1 EXPLORATION: Recognizing Different Types of Models

Go to BigIdeasMath.com for an interactive tool to investigate this exploration.
Work with a partner. Match each type of model with the appropriate scatter plot. Use a regression program to find a model that fits the scatter plot.
a. linear (positive slope)
b. linear (negative slope)
c. quadratic
d. cubic
e. exponential
f. logarithmic
A.

B.

c.

D.

E.

F.

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### 6.7 Modeling with Exponential and Logarithmic Functions (continued)

## 2 EXPLORATION: Exploring Gaussian and Logistic Models

## Go to BigIdeasMath.com for an interactive tool to investigate this exploration.

Work with a partner. Two common types of functions that are related to exponential functions are given. Use a graphing calculator to graph each function. Then determine the domain, range, intercept, and asymptote(s) of the function.
a. Gaussian Function: $f(x)=e^{-x^{2}}$
b. Logistic Function: $f(x)=\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$

## Communicate Your Answer

3. How can you recognize polynomial, exponential, and logarithmic models?
4. Use the Internet or some other reference to find real-life data that can be modeled using one of the types given in Exploration 1. Create a table and a scatter plot of the data. Then use a regression program to find a model that fits the data.

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| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
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## Notetaking with Vocabulary

For use after Lesson 6.7
In your own words, write the meaning of each vocabulary term.
finite differences
common ratio
point-slope form

Notes:
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### 6.7 Notetaking with Vocabulary (continued)

## Extra Practice

In Exercises 1 and 2, determine the type of function represented by the table.

## Explain your reasoning.

1. 

| $\boldsymbol{x}$ | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{y}$ | 34 | 47 | 62 | 79 | 98 | 119 |

2. | $\boldsymbol{x}$ | -5 | -3 | -1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{y}$ | $\frac{1}{5}$ | $\frac{3}{5}$ | $\frac{9}{5}$ | $\frac{27}{5}$ | $\frac{81}{5}$ | $\frac{243}{5}$ |

In Exercises 3-6, write an exponential function $y=a b^{X}$ whose graph passes through the given points.
3. $(1,12),(3,108)$
4. $(-1,2),(3,32)$
5. $(2,9),(4,324)$
6. $(-2,2),(1,0.25)$
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### 6.7 Notetaking with Vocabulary (continued)

7. An Olympic swimmer starts selling a new type of goggles. The table shows the number $y$ of goggles sold during a 6 -month period.

| Months, $\boldsymbol{x}$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Goggles sold, $\boldsymbol{y}$ | 28 | 47 | 64 | 79 | 97 | 107 |

a. Create a scatterplot of the data.

b. Create a scatterplot of the data pairs $(x, \ln y)$ to show that an exponential model should be a good fit for the original data pairs $(x, y)$. Write a function that models the data.

c. Use a graphing calculator to write an exponential model for the data.
d. Use each model to predict the number of goggles sold after 1 year.

