HW Both Parts of Ch3
due at the end of
the week.

Test Thursday

Reading - All available through Weds 9-28, 11:55 PM

Labs Tuesday As scheduled Thursday Delayed one week.

Tutoring Weds 1-2 PM BH 103
Thurs 10-12 Noon ST 101
CS 11-12 W, Th

Las D P 299

(2)

Moving averages smooth out "jumpy" data.

C 21 Three Day Centered M.A.

32 + 37 + 42

= average (B20: B22)

DZI 15 day centered MA.

7 days before / after

= average (B14: B28)

7: 15-1.

E31 3 day trailing

2 2 days believe at

= average (B29: B31)

F31 15 day trailing MA

= average (B17: B31)

Test 1

- Multiple Choice
- Decide if linear/exponential model appropriate from table
 - Finding a Rough/Ready Model
- · Basics in Excel

 Chapters O-3, Labs O-B

 Linear Models Pg 14

 Exponential " Pg 55
 - Model from verbal description



NAME:

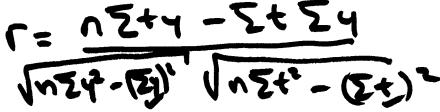
MATH 1470 Fall 2003 Tintera

TEST 1: Basic Models. Covers Chapters 0-3

You may use calculators and one 8.5 by 11 inch page of notes. Please show all work on this test booklet. Partial credit is awarded only for work shown. Each problem is worth as indicated. Good luck!

In questions 1-3, select the best answer by circling the letter marking it.

- 1. What is used to measure the percentage of data explained by a linear model?
- a) correlation residuals
- c) point slope form for a line
- d) the median slope
- 2. A modeler starts with a table of data with one column for t (= years since 1990) and one column for y (= number of pickups stolen in Texas). She adds the following columns to her table: one for t-squared, one for t*y, and one for y-squared. Of those three additional columns, which are needed for the alculating r the correlation coefficient:
- a) t-squared and t*y
- b) *y and t-squared and y-squared
- c) t*y and y-squared
- d) t-squared and y-squared



- 3. Which would be done by a modeler finding the rough-and-ready model where a linear model is appropriate?
- a) calculate the correlation
- b) find the residuals
- c) use the point slope form for a line
- d) use median of the slopes from the data table
- 4. In this morning's Caller-Times, there was an article about the Gross Domestic Product (value of all newly created products and services as measured in dollars) for the USA and how it is increasing. At the current rate of increase, the GDP would double in about 20 years. What is the percentage increase of the GDP?

Constant Doubling & exponential DT
$$\rightarrow$$
 8 increase growth = $a = 2^{1/67} = 2^{1/20} = 1.0352$

9. Change = $r = 0.1 = .0352$
= 3.59.

$$a = 2$$

$$* DT = \frac{\log 2}{\log a}$$

$$r = a - 1$$

$$tor DT - \ln 2$$

$$4 \text{ or } DT = \frac{\ln 2}{\ln a}$$

Page 2 of 4

In questions 5 through 7, identify each scenario below as appropriate for a linear or exponential model or neither. Be sure to justify your selection. If a linear model or exponential model is appropriate, write it in a formula with a complete definition of the variables.

5. There were 400 students who graduated from TAMUCC in 1998 and that number has grown by 14% per year since then.

Model type, with justification: Exponential - Aconstant & sadded each year.

Model formula

4= 400 (1.64)

6. There were 5000 registration schedules printed in 1998 and that number has decreased by 50 per year since then.

Model type, with justification:

linear - & constant ecrease each year.

Model formula:

y = -50t + 5000y = 4 schedules $t = 415 \sin \alpha \frac{1}{9}$

7. The number of trees on campus increased from 1994 to 2003, but later decreased when construction on new buildings began.

Model type, with justification:

Neither - thtrees goes up, then down. Linear & Exponential models don't do that.

Model formula:

Page 3 of 4

8. A spreadsheet is built to model energy usage at the Tintera house hold. For the cells with ? marks, write formulas in the space provided as they would appear in Excel. Where appropriate, a formula should be written in such a way that it can be copied to other cells.

	Α	В	С	D
1		а		
2		k	?	
3	Jan = 0	Avg Kwh/day	EXP Predicted	
4	Month	Energy Usage	Energy usage	Residuals^2
5	0	11.9		? '
6	1	13.2	?	
7	?	13.9		
8	3	14.5		
9			RMSR	?

C2 (where k is as in the Rough-and-Ready Method): K= median of ratios

D5:

D9: (RMSR)

A7:

C6:

exponential (linear: DY/Dt) 8
Page 4 of 4

9. The following problem models the Tintera's energy usage for January through May. The data is given in the table below. The variable tist he months since January and y is the energy usage (in Average Kwh per day).

t	Y	124/4
0	14	(16-14)/14 = \$47 = .\$44 } Medica 18/6 = 1285 1.135 - 3 .29 + .18 10/64 = .229 (29) 8/44 = .\$229 (18/8) = .245
1	16	Kie i Man
2	34	19/6 = 1005 1.1354 - 29 + 18
3	44	1064 = . 349 (29)
4	52	18/14 = 5248 (19/8)
	1 4 .1.	decide if an exponential model is appropriate flustify your answer.

a) For the data above, decide if an exponential model is appropriate Justify your answer.

No. The 30 change DY/y is not constant.

b) Regardless of your answer to (a) estimate an exponential model for the data set above. Be sure to identify the variables.

$$K=14$$
 $C=median of $\Delta 4/y$
Stant value $\Delta = 1+r = 1.24$
 $y=14\cdot 1.245$ $y=kwh/deg$ energy
 $t=months$ since $Tan$$

c) Using your model, predict the Average Kwh per day for June (the 5th month since January).

(Use
$$y = 13.5(1.44)^t$$
 if you don't have a model from (b)).
Prediction $(t=5)$ $y=13.5(1.44)=83.59$

d) The actual Average Kwh per day for June was 36.2. Calculate the residual for that prediction.