

The number of restaurants for a fast food franchises in a city is listed below for several years:

Year	# of restaurants
1	8
2	87
3	190
4	231
5	272
6	269
7	300
8	310

1. Use cubic regression to model the data. Write an equation for the cubic function you found, and give the value of R^2 .

$$f(x) = y = \overset{a}{.942}x^3 + \overset{b}{(-20.33)}x^2 + \overset{c}{158.18}x + \overset{d}{(-137.64)}$$

$$R^2 \approx .991$$

2. Use logarithmic regression to model the data. Write an equation for the logarithmic function, and give the value of R^2 . $y = a + b \ln x$

$$f(x) = y = 6.405 + 152.364 \ln x$$

$$R^2 \approx .978$$

3. a) Use the cubic model to predict the number of restaurants in Year 10.

$$f(10) = .942(10)^3 - 20.33(10)^2 + 158.18(10) - 137.64 \approx 353$$

- b) Use the logarithmic model to predict the number of restaurants in Year 10.

$$f(10) = 6.405 + 152.364 \ln(10) \approx 357$$

4. On a separate sheet, plot the data points, the cubic regression and the logarithmic regression all on the same graph. A hand-drawn graph is acceptable, but a 1-pt bonus is given for a print-out of a computer-generated graph. Attach the graph to this sheet.

5. Based on your results, do you think a cubic or a logarithmic model is a better fit for this data? Explain why.

Cubic: $R^2 \approx .991$ – The cubic correlation is higher
 Logarithmic: $R^2 \approx .978$ (closer to 1), so it's a better model