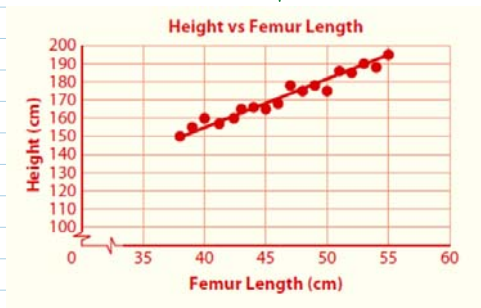


\*Answers will vary depending on your equation!!

1



2) (55, 195) and (38, 150)

$$m = \frac{150 - 195}{38 - 55} = \frac{-45}{-17} = 2.6$$

$$y - 150 = 2.6(x - 38)$$

$$y - 150 = 2.6x - 98.8$$

$$h = 2.6f + 51.2$$

3

$$f = 51.6$$

$$h = 2.6(51.6) + 51.2$$

$$h = 185.36 \text{ cm}$$

4

$$178 = 2.6f + 51.2$$

$f = 48.8 \text{ cm}$  Yes, since this is within the domain of the model the prediction should be fairly accurate.

5

$$203 = 2.6f + 51.2$$

$$f = 58.4 \text{ cm}$$

6

$$160 = 2.6f + 51.2$$

$$f = 41.8 \text{ cm}$$

Possibly not, since this involves extrapolating beyond the known data, and the linear trend may not continue.

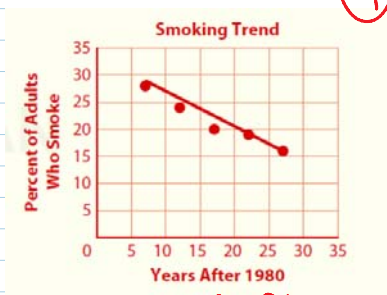
No, the data were taken from a sample of men. The relationship between femur length and height may be different for women.

7

Difference in height would be 2.6 cm since the slope of 2.6 indicates that for every 1 cm. difference in femur the predicted height changes by 2.6 cm.

8

Year	Percent of Adults Who Smoke
1987	28
1992	24
1997	20
2002	19
2007	16



9

$(22, 19)$  and  $(27, 16)$

$$m = \frac{19 - 16}{22 - 27} = \frac{-3}{-5} = -0.6$$

$$y - 19 = -0.6(x - 22)$$

$$y = -0.6x + 32.2$$

$$P = -0.6t + 32.2$$

10

2010 would be  $t = 30$ ...

$$P = -0.6(30) + 32.2$$

$$P = 14.2\%$$

This is only 3 years beyond the data, so the prediction should

11

Let  $P = 0\%$

$$0 = -0.6t + 32.2$$

$$t = 53 \text{ years}$$

53 years after 1980 is 2033. This

11-11-10  
This is only 3 years beyond  
the data, so the prediction should  
be reasonably accurate.

0-50 years

53 years after 1980 is 2033. This  
is probably not reliable, since it  
involves extrapolation 25 years  
beyond the data. And it is unlikely  
that the # of smokers will  
ever be zero.