

**MA30 APPLIED (GRADE 11 APPLIED)
REGRESSION USING THE
DESMOS GRAPHING CALC**

Name: _____
Date: _____

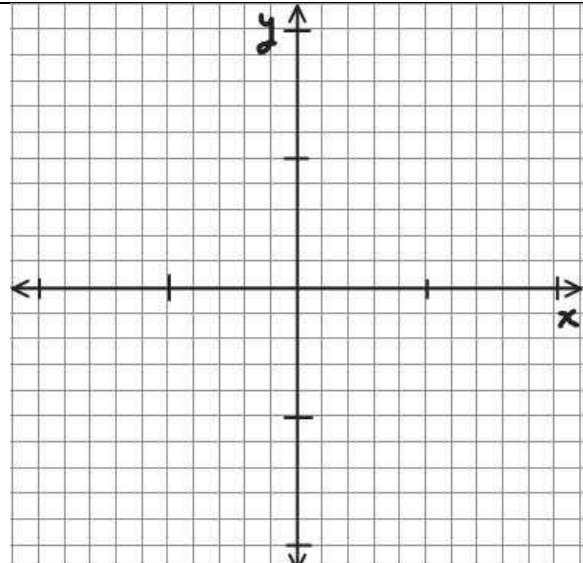
Given the following data points of a quadratic function that you know are on a parabola, graph the points as a scatterplot on the blank grid provided. Then perform a regression with the Desmos Graphing Calculator by entering the data points in a table. Record the function that the dots best represent.

1.

| | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| x | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| y | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 |

R^2 is:

The quadratic equation is; $y =$



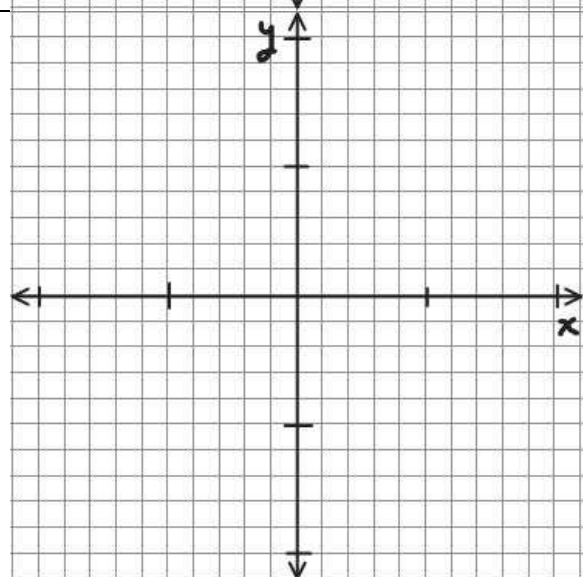
2.

| | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| f(x) | 0 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 |
| y | 4 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 4 |

R^2 is:

The quadratic equation is;

$f(x) =$



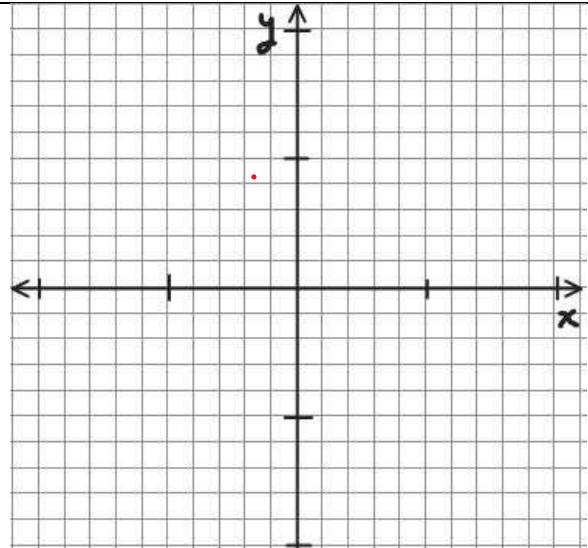
If given proper graph grid plot the points accurately. You likely need to scale the grid!

3.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| x | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| y | 2 | -12 | -15 | -16 | -15 |

R^2 is:

The quadratic equation is; $y =$



4.

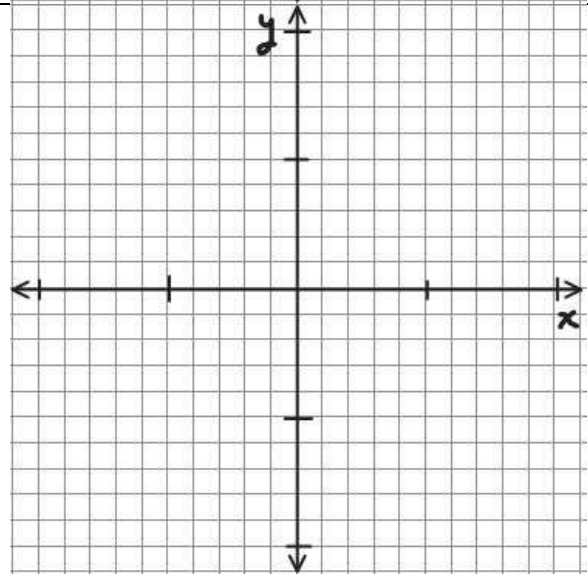
| | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| x | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| y | 31 | 11 | -1 | -5 |

R^2 is:

The quadratic equation is;

$y =$

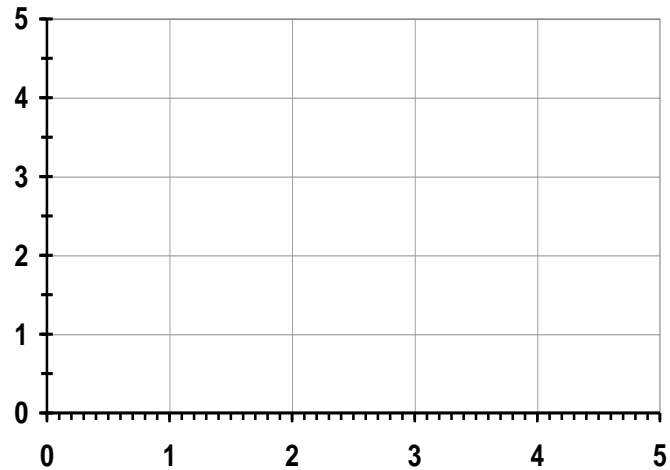
**You need at least three data points to do a quadratic regression*



5. Dave is trying to calculate the equation for falling bodies (on earth). He knows the curve for height as a function of time is quadratic, the more time they spend falling the faster they go! From the roof of the College, he measures with a stop watch the following data:

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Time (secs) | 0 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 3.1 |
| Height (m) | 45 | 38.4 | 26.4 | 0 |

a. plot and graph your **data plot** (the observed data points) *and* the resultant **function graph** to the right.



b. what is your equation for bodies falling on the earth and is it a good fit? (of course the calculator uses **y**'s and **x**'s, you use **h**'s and **t**'s).

h(t) =

Below are three more you can do for fun! Optional! [Recommended]

6.

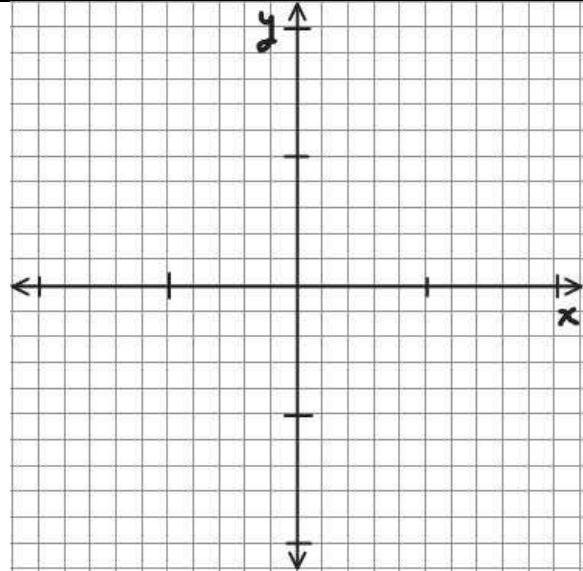
| | | | | | |
|---|---|----|----|----|----|
| x | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| y | 2 | 27 | 42 | 47 | 42 |

R^2 is:

The quadratic equation is;

y =

A baseball trajectory! Height is a function of elapsed time since it was thrown up



7.

| | | | | |
|---|-----|------|------|-----|
| v | 15 | 30 | 60 | 120 |
| d | 4.5 | 17.4 | 68.2 | 295 |

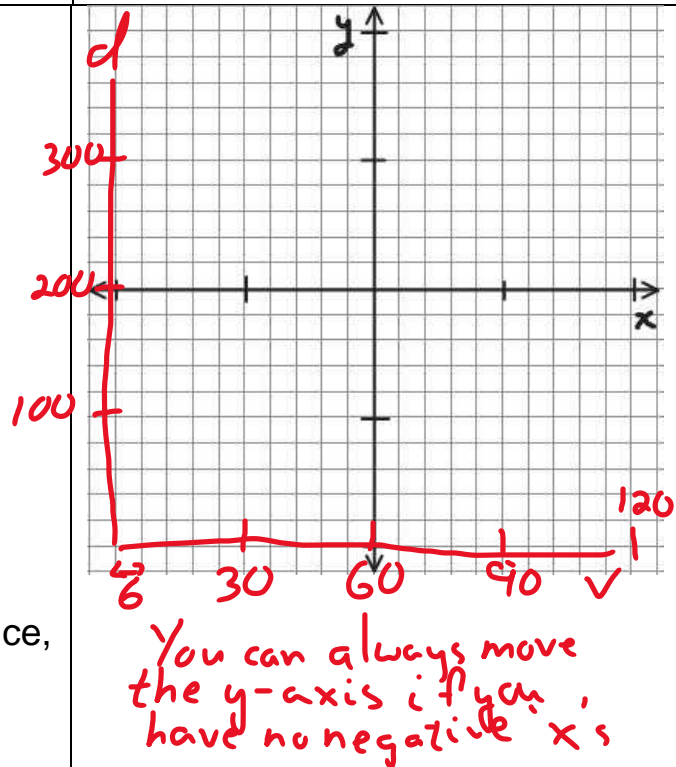
R^2 is:

The quadratic equation is;

d =

For what 'v' does d = 50?

**The observed stopping distance, d in m, for a given velocity, v in km/h, on a wet road



8. This one I want a 'cubic', something with an exponent of 3.

| | | | | | |
|---|----|-----|---|------|----|
| x | -5 | -4 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| y | 0 | 6.4 | 0 | -5.6 | 10 |

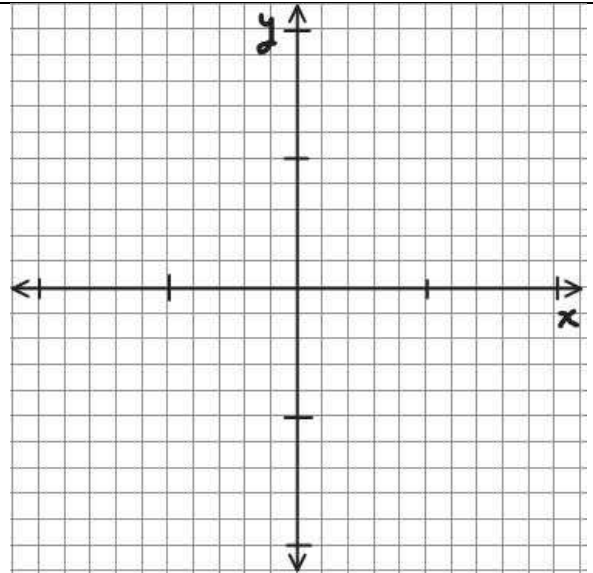
\mathbb{R}^2 is:

The 'cubic' equation is;

y =

For what x does y = 2.5?

wild



a cubic function has
form: $y = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$