

## ACTIVITY 9.3

### Using Technology

Graphing Calculator Activity for use with Lesson 9.3

# Graphing Quadratic Curves of Best Fit

#### MATERIALS

CBL (optional)

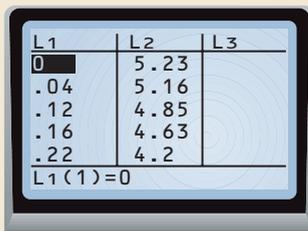
#### EXAMPLE

A falling object is dropped from a height of 5.23 feet. Using a CBL unit, the height of the object was recorded. Use a graphing calculator to find a quadratic model for the data.

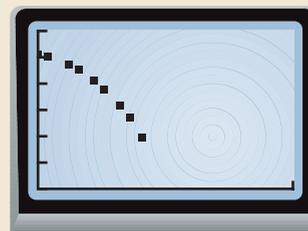
Time	0.0	0.04	0.12	0.16	0.22	0.26	0.32	0.36	0.41
Height	5.23	5.16	4.85	4.63	4.20	3.85	3.23	2.77	1.98

#### SOLUTION

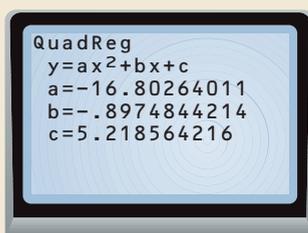
- Let  $L_1$  represent time ( $x$ ) and  $L_2$  represent height ( $y$ ). Enter the ordered pairs.



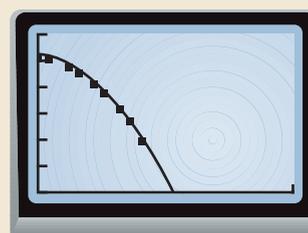
- Set the viewing window so the range of  $x$  is from 0 to 1 and the range of  $y$  is from 0 to 6. Make a scatter plot.



- Use quadratic regression to find a quadratic model. Approximate to the nearest hundredths place.



- Graph the equation  $y = -16.80x^2 - 0.90x + 5.22$  with the initial points.



From the scatter plot and the curve, you can see that the data appear to be part of a parabola that opens downward.

#### EXERCISES

In Exercises 1 and 2, find the best-fitting quadratic model for the points.

- (1, 16), (3, 138), (5, 366), (7, 652), (9, 970), (11, 1310), (13, 1660)
- (3.9, -2.8), (5.1, -8.2), (6.3, -16.3), (-3.1, -16.1), (-2.8, -8.9), (-1.3, -2.5), (0, 2), (1.8, 4.1), (2.7, 2.8)
- If you have access to a CBL unit, collect data for three different falling objects such as a basketball, a baseball, and a table-tennis ball. Find a quadratic model for the height of each object. Are the values of  $a$  very different for different objects?

#### STUDENT HELP



Visit our Web site [www.mcdougallittell.com](http://www.mcdougallittell.com) for information on using a CBL to collect your own data.