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## **Section 3: Modelling curves**

## Section test

1. An experiment is carried out in which the relationship between two variables N and t is believed to be of the form  $N = ab^t$ , where a and b are constants. A student plots an appropriate graph and finds that this gives a straight line with gradient m and intercept c.

What is the graph which the student plotted? Find expressions for a and b in terms of m and c.

2. An experiment is carried out in which the relationship between two variables y and x is believed to be of the form  $y = kx^n$ , where k and n are constants. A student plots an appropriate graph and finds that this gives a straight line with gradient m and intercept c.

What is the graph which the student plots? Find expressions for n and k in terms of m and c.

3. An experiment is carried out in which the relationship between two variables p and q is believed to be of the form  $p = Aq^n$ , where A and n are constants. A student plots an appropriate graph plotted and finds that this gives a straight line with gradient -2 and intercept 0.5.

What is the graph that the student plotted? Find the values of *A* (to 1 decimal place) and *n* (to the nearest whole number).

4. An experiment is carried out in which the relationship between two variables s and t is believed to be of the form  $s = ka^t$ , where k and a are constants. A student plots an appropriate graph plotted and finds that this gives a straight line with gradient 0.8 and intercept 0.3.

What is the graph that the student plotted? Find the values of k and a to 1 decimal place.

5. In an experiment, data is collected for two variables x and y. The graph of log y is plotted against log x and is found to be approximately a straight line with gradient 2 and intercept 0.6.

The relationship between x and y is approximately given by

(a) 
$$y = 4x^2$$

(b) 
$$y = 4 \times 2^x$$

(c) 
$$y = 0.6x^2$$

(d) 
$$y = 0.6 \times 2^x$$

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6. In another experiment, data is collected for two variables *p* and *q*. The graph of log *q* is plotted against *p* and is found to be approximately a straight line with gradient 0.3 and intercept –1.

The relationship between p and q is approximately given by

(a) 
$$q = 10 \times 2^p$$

(b) 
$$q = 10p^2$$

(c) 
$$q = \frac{2^p}{10}$$

(d) 
$$q = \frac{p^2}{10}$$