

In 2010 the value of a car was \$24,500. Since this time the value has been decreasing. This relationship can be modeled with either a linear or exponential model. The linear model has a constant decrease of \$1100 per year. The exponential model has a decrease of 6% per year. Which model indicates a higher value for the car in 2016?

I will figure out which model indicates a higher value in 2016, linear or exponential.

Linear

$$y = mx + b$$

$$y = -1100x + 24500$$

Exponential

$$y = b(m)^x$$

$$y = 24500(1 - .06)^x$$

From 2010 to 2016 is a 6 year change, so

I will plug in  $x = 6$ :

Linear

$$y = -1100(6) + 24500$$

$$y = 17900$$

Exponential

$$y = 24500(1 - .06)^6$$

$$y = 16901.81$$

The linear model predicts a higher value, 17900 compared to 16901.81.

I will double check with a table

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Linear	24500	23400	22300	21700	20100	19000	17900
Exponential	24500	23030	21648	20349	19128	17981	16902

Most homes appreciate in value, at varying rates, depending on the home's location, size and other factors. But if the home is used as a rental, it may actually depreciate. Suppose a house originally costing \$150,000 in 1998 depreciates at a rate of 8% per year. Calculate and explain how much the house will be worth in 2013.

MSI I will write a model for the value of the house  
I will use an exponential model because it changes  
by a percent rate.

PST My model is  $y = b(m)^x$  where  $b$  is the  
starting value &  $m$  is the change. The  
house loses 8% each year, so  $m = 1 - .08$ ,  
and  $b = 150,000$  because that is the starting  
value.

CR My model is  $y = 150000(1 - .08)^x$   
2013 is 15 years after 1998 because  
 $2013 - 1998 = 15$ , so I plug in  $x = 15$ .

ACC The house would be  $y = 150000(1 - .08)^{15} = 42944.61$   
It would cost \$42944.61

R&E I'll double check with a table.

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
y	150000	135000	126960	116803	107459	98862	90953	83677	76983	70824	65158	59946	55150	50738	46679	42945