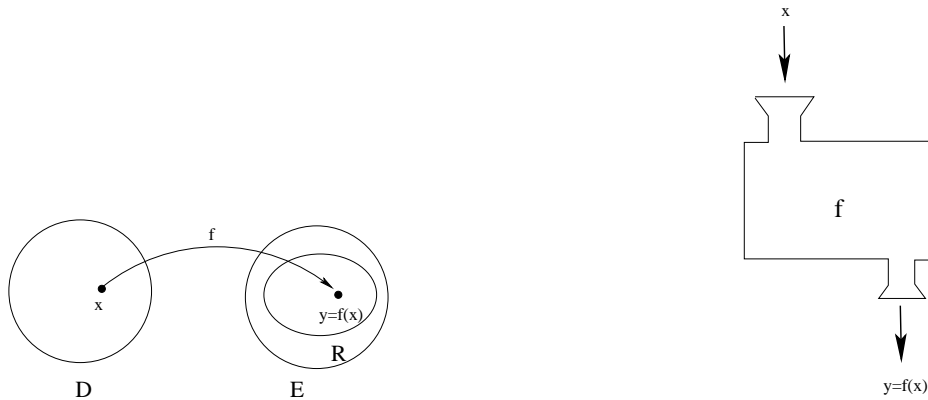


Definitions:

A **mathematical model** is an attempt to describe some real-world phenomenon using the language of mathematics. A common tool used in mathematical modeling is using a *function*.

Informally, a **function** is a rule that assigns exactly one output to any given input. The set of all possible inputs is the **domain** of the function. The set of all possible outputs is the **range** of the function.

More formally, a function f from a domain set D to a set E is a correspondence that assigns to each element x of D exactly one element y of E . We call x the **argument** of f and y the **value** of f at x . The **range** of f is the subset R of E consisting of all y values that corresponding to an x in the domain D .



A **linear function** is a function of the form $f(x) = mx + b$. A **linear model** is a linear function that is used to describe a real-world phenomenon.

Examples:

- Suppose that you are the owner of a music store. Your wholesale supplier sells you CD's for \$5 apiece. It costs you \$1000 a month to rent your store space, plus \$500 a month in utilities and \$500 a month to pay part time employees to help run the store. Suppose you decide to charge \$12 for each CD you sell.
 - Find a linear function $C(x)$ that models your monthly costs if you stock x new CDs each month.
 - Find a linear function $R(x)$ that models your revenue is you sell x CDs each month.
 - Find a linear function $P(x)$ that gives your monthly profit assuming that you stock and sell x CDs each month.
 - How many CDs must you sell in order to turn a profit?

(e) Suppose that market research has show you that you will sell 300 CD each month if you charge \$12 each month, but if you decrease our price to \$10, you can sell 400 CDs each month. Would it be worthwhile to lower your price?

(f) Assuming that demand is linear, find a linear model relating p , the price charged per CD in dollars to x , the number of CDs sold each month.

(g) What price should you charge is you want to sell 500 CDs each month?

(h) What is the meaning of the p -intercept of this linear model?

2. Suppose you buy a car for \$15,000. Five years later, its blue book value is \$8,000.

(a) Find a linear model that show the depreciation of the car's value as a function of time in year since its initial purchase.

(b) How much will the car be worth 2 years after you bought it?

(c) When will the car be worthless?