D =AM−b

log(D) = log(A)+log(M-b)

log(D) = log(A)+(-b)\*log(M)

log(D) = (-b)\*log(M)+log(A)

y = slope\*x+intercept

y is log(D)

x is log(M)

slope is (-b)

intercept is log(A)

Note:

In Microsoft Excel, the slope function put y value in front of x value.

In Matlab, linearfitting = polyfit(x, y, 1); slope = linearfitting(1); intercept = linearfitting(2);

Bjorn’s way (mathematically the same):

(-1)\*log(D) = (-1)\*(-b)\*log(M)+(-1)\*log(A)

log(1/D) = (b)\*log(M)-log(A)

y is log(1/D)

x is log(M)

slope is (b)

intercept is -log(A)

M = 10 ^ ( (log(1/D) – intercept)/ slope )