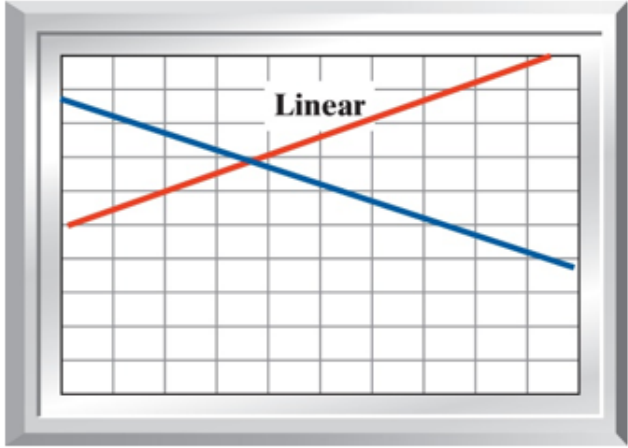
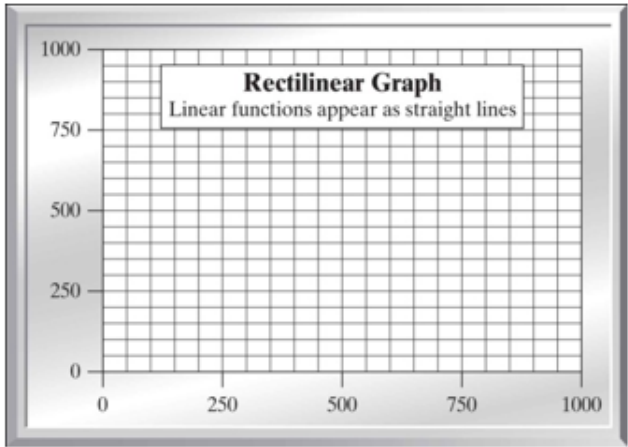


# TRENDLINE MODELS

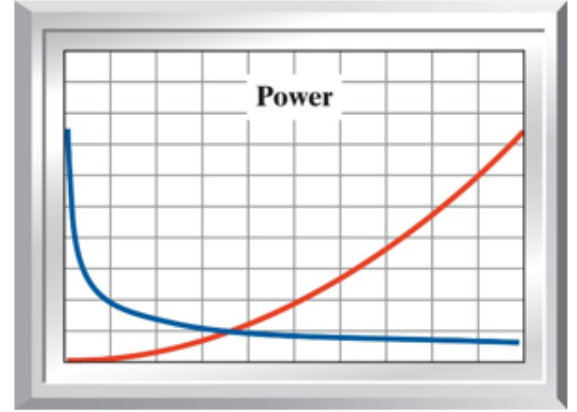
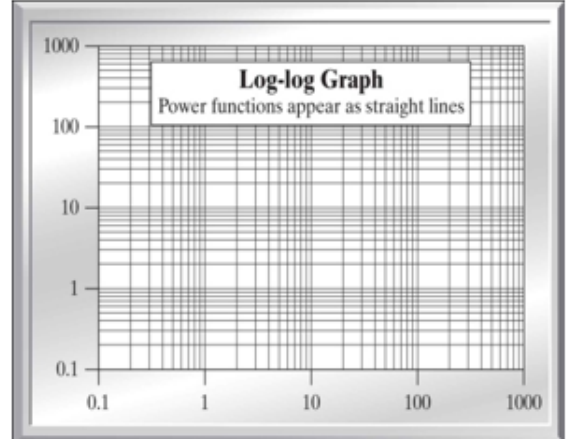
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Using `polyfit()` in MATLAB to determine the trend line to apply to experimental data sets.

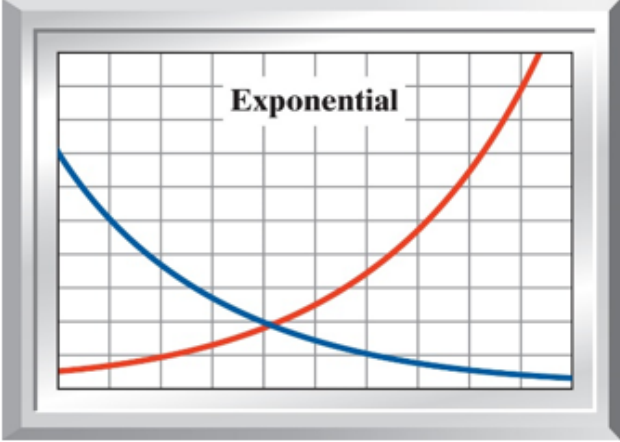
# Linear Models

Data Form	Graphical Example
$y = m x + b$ <p>Defined value (b) at <math>x = 0</math></p> <p>Data appear as a linear (straight) line</p>	
POLYFIT	Appears linear on...
<pre>C = polyfit(x,y,1)</pre> <pre>C = [m, b]</pre> <pre>m = C(1)</pre> <pre>b = C(2)</pre>	

# Power Models

Data Form	Graphical Example
$y = b x^m$ <p><b>Positive m</b> Value of zero at <math>x = 0</math></p> <p><b>Negative m</b> Value of infinity at <math>x = 0</math></p>	
POLYFIT	Appears linear on...
<pre>C = polyfit(log10(x), log10(y), 1)</pre> <pre>C = [m, log10(b)]</pre> <pre>m = C(1)</pre> <pre>b = 10^C(2)</pre>	

# Exponential Models

Data Form	Graphical Example
$y = b e^{mx}$ <p><b>Positive m</b> Value of zero at <math>x = 0</math></p> <p><b>Negative m</b> Value of infinity at <math>x = 0</math></p>	
POLYFIT	Appears linear on...
<pre>C = polyfit(x, log(y), 1)</pre> <pre>C = [m, log(b)]</pre> <pre>m = C(1)</pre> <pre>b = exp(C(2))</pre>	