Sales per Share The table shows the sales per share $S$ (in dollars) for Kohl's Corporation from 1995 through 2012. (Source: Kohl's Corp.)

|  | Year | Sales per share, $S$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1995 | 6.53 |
|  | 1996 | 8.08 |
|  | 1997 | 9.70 |
|  | 1998 | 11.62 |
|  | 1999 | 13.97 |
|  | 2000 | 18.52 |
|  | 2001 | 22.35 |
|  | 2002 | 27.04 |
|  | 2003 | 30.23 |
|  | 2004 | 34.08 |
|  | 2005 | 38.84 |
|  | 2006 | 48.43 |
|  | 2007 | 53.06 |
|  | 2008 | 53.73 |
|  | 2009 | 55.95 |
|  | 2010 | 63.20 |
|  | 2011 | 76.13 |
|  | 2012 | 86.84 |

(a) Use the linear regression, quadratic regression, and exponential regression features of a graphing utility to find a linear model, a quadratic model, and an exponential model for the data. Let $t$ represent the year, with $t=5$ corresponding to 1995 .
(b) Use a graphing utility to plot the data and graph each model from part (a) in the same viewing window.
(c) Which model do you think best fits the data? Explain your reasoning.
(d) For each model, find the $r^{2}$-value (the coefficient of determination) determined by the graphing utility. Use the results to choose which model best fits the data. Compare your results with part (c). (Recall that the coefficient of determination gives a measure of how well a model fits a data set. The closer the value of the coefficient of determination is to 1 , the better the fit.)
(e) Use the model that best represents the data to predict the sales per share for Kohl's in 2021.

