Project: Population per Square Mile The population per square mile $P$ of the United States for selected years from 1790 to 2000 is shown in the table. A model for the data is given by
$P=-4.5+8.1 e^{0.0118 t}, \quad-10 \leq t \leq 200$
where $t$ is the year with $t=-10$ corresponding to 1790 .
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

| Year | Population per <br> square mile, $P$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1790 | 4.5 |
| 1800 | 6.1 |
| 1810 | 4.3 |
| 1820 | 5.5 |
| 1830 | 7.4 |
| 1840 | 9.8 |
| 1850 | 7.9 |
| 1860 | 10.6 |
| 1870 | 11.2 |
| 1880 | 14.2 |
| 1890 | 17.8 |
| 1900 | 21.5 |
| 1910 | 26.0 |
| 1920 | 29.9 |
| 1930 | 34.7 |
| 1940 | 37.2 |
| 1950 | 42.6 |
| 1960 | 50.6 |
| 1970 | 57.5 |
| 1980 | 64.0 |
| 1990 | 70.3 |
| 2000 | 79.6 |

(a) Use a graphing utility to plot the data and graph the model in the same viewing window.
(b) Create a table that compares the actual data values with the values given by the model.
(c) Does it appear that the model is a good fit for the data? Explain your reasoning.
(d) Would you use the model to predict the population per square mile for future years? If so, use the model to predict the population per square mile in 2020. Does your answer seem reasonable? Explain your reasoning.
(e) Do you believe the population per square mile will eventually reach a maximum and begin to decrease? Explain your reasoning.

