Project: Housing Vacancies The table shows the number $a_{n}$ (in thousands) of vacant houses in the United States from 1990 through 2011. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

| Year | Vacant houses, $a_{n}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1990 | 12,059 |
| 1991 | 12,023 |
| 1992 | 11,926 |
| 1993 | 11,894 |
| 1994 | 12,257 |
| 1995 | 12,669 |
| 1996 | 13,155 |
| 1997 | 13,419 |
| 1998 | 13,748 |
| 1999 | 14,116 |
| 2000 | 13,908 |
| 2001 | 14,470 |
| 2002 | 14,332 |
| 2003 | 15,274 |
| 2004 | 15,599 |
| 2005 | 15,694 |
| 2006 | 16,437 |
| 2007 | 17,652 |
| 2008 | 18,704 |
| 2009 | 18,815 |
| 2010 | 18,739 |
| 2011 | 18,758 |

(a) Use the regression feature of a graphing utility to find an arithmetic sequence, a geometric sequence, and a quadratic sequence for the data. Let $n$ represent the year, with $n=0$ corresponding to 1990 .
(b) Create a table that compares the actual data values given by each sequence.
(c) Which sequence do you think best fits the data? Explain your reasoning.
(d) Use each sequence to predict the number of vacant houses in 2016.
(e) Which sequence do you think is the best one to use to predict the number of vacant houses in the future? Explain your reasoning.
(f) Use summation notation to represent the total number of vacant houses from 1990 to 2011. Use the sequence you chose in part (c). Find the total number of vacant houses.

