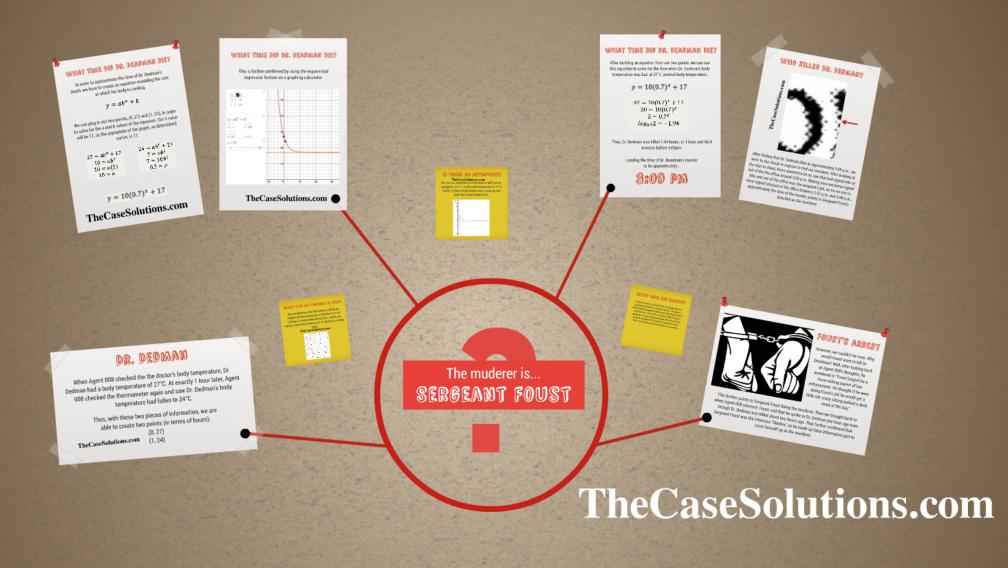


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DR. DEDMAN

When Agent 008 checked the the doctor's body temperature, Dr.

Dedman had a body temperature of 27°C. At exactly 1 hour later, Agent

008 checked the thermometer again and saw Dr. Dedman's body

temperature had fallen to 24°C.

Thus, with these two pieces of information, we are able to create two points (in terms of hours):

(0, 27)

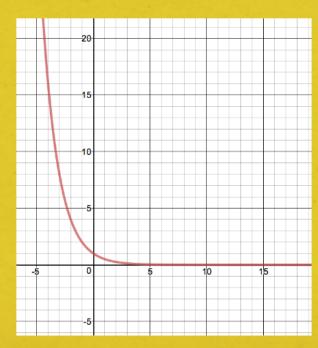
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(1, 24)

WHAT TYPE OF FUNCTION IS THIS?

We can determine that this function will be an exponential decay function, as Newton's Law of Cooling is in exponential decay form, and we are trying to determine a fuction for Dr. Dedman's cooling body.

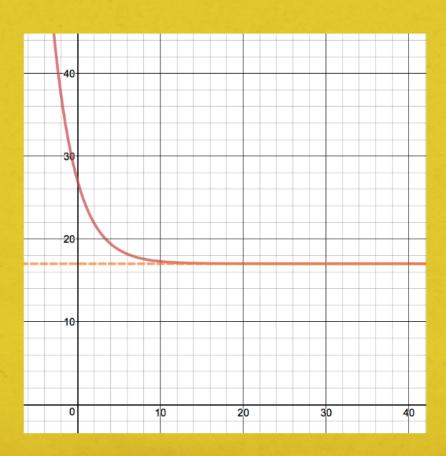
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IS THERE AN ASYMPTOTE?

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We can also determine that this funtion will have an asymptote at *y*=17, as the room temperature is 17°C, and Dr. Dedman's body temperature cannot go any lower than room temperature.



In order to approximate the time of Dr. Dedman's death, we have to create an equation modeling the rate at which his body is cooling.

$$y = ab^x + k$$

We can plug in our two points, (0, 27) and (1, 24), in order to solve for the *a* and *b* values of the equation. Our k value will be 17, as the asymptote of the graph, as determined earlier, is 17.

$$27 = ab^{0} + 17
10 = ab^{0}
10 = a(1)
10 = a$$

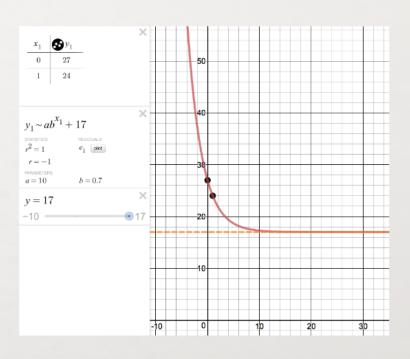
$$24 = ab^{1} + 17
7 = ab^{1}
7 = 10b^{1}
0.7 = b$$

$$y = 10(0.7)^x + 17$$

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WHAT TIME DID DR. DEADMAN DIE?

This is further confirmed by using the exponential regression feature on a graphing calculator.



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We can plug in our two points, (0, 27) and (1, 24), in order to solve for the *a* and *b* values of the equation. Our k value will be 17, as the asymptote of the graph, as determined earlier, is 17.

$$27 = ab^{0} + 17$$
 $24 = ab^{1} + 17$
 $10 = ab^{0}$ $7 = ab^{1}$
 $10 = a(1)$ $7 = 10b^{1}$
 $10 = a$ $0.7 = b$

$$y = 10(0.7)^x + 17$$

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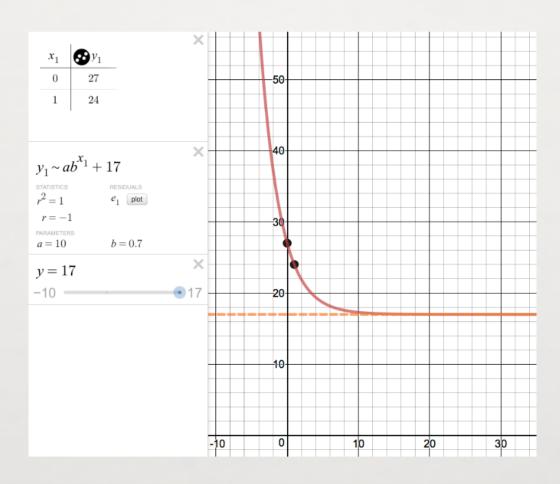




$$y_1 \sim ab^{x_1} + 1$$

$$y = 17$$

This is further confirmed by using the exponential regression feature on a graphing calculator.



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After deriving an equation from our two points, we can use this equation to solve for the time when Dr. Dedman's body temperature was last at 37°C, normal body temperature.

$$y = 10(0.7)^x + 17$$

$$37 = 10(0.7)^{x} + 17$$

$$20 = 10(0.7)^{x}$$

$$2 = 0.7^{x}$$

$$log_{0.7}2 = -1.94$$

Thus, Dr. Dedman was killed 1.94 hours, or 1 hour and 56.4 minutes before 5:05pm.

Leading the time of Dr. Deadman's murder to be approximately...

3:09 PM

WHO KILLED DR. DEDMAN?

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	Coroner's Office Please S Name Li. Borman Time In	
~ }-	Name Name Please S	
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3	Lt. Borman Time In	777
2 -		Time Out
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The Case Solutions. Com	buck Miranda 12:22	7.47
	10 010 Eq. (12.20)	1:38
5 F-A	Idx Ross	2:45
• = D	C. Quincy 1:00	1.00
-	Quincy 1:00	1:25
2 A		2:30
Ron		2:45
Jeffin	da Ripley 1:30 Pangerfield 1:43	
S		1:50
J Stacy		2:10
Brown	k Ortiz	2:48
Pias	k Ortiz 2:14	2.48
/ ierce		2:51
Max		2:43
Morra	2148	
Maren Cambi		:18
Caroline Milly 6	7	:00
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After finding that Dr. Dedman died at approximately 3:09 p.m., we went to the check-in register to find our murderer. After looking at the sign-in sheet, there seemed to be no one that had signed into or into and out of the office around 3:09 p.m. Making sure everyone signed into and out of the office was the sergeant's job, so for no one to approximately the time of the murder, points in Sergeant Foust's direction as the murderer.