

Comparing Linear, Quadratic, and Exponential Models

Algebra 1 • Section 11.3

Name: _____	Date: _____	Score: _____ / 12
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Quick Review and Helpful Hints

Exponential models multiply by a constant factor over equal input intervals. Compare the initial value, multiplier, and long-term behavior before deciding what the model means.

Q Example: Evaluate $100(1.05)^2$.

Work: Square the growth factor: $1.05^2 = 1.1025$. Then multiply: $100(1.1025) = 110.25$.

💡 Answer: 110.25

✂ Practice Problems

Solve each problem. Show enough work that another student could follow your thinking.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Which grows faster eventually: $5x + 20$ or 2^x? _____</p> <p>2. Classify $y = 3x + 7$. _____</p> <p>3. Classify $y = x^2 - 4$. _____</p> <p>4. Classify $y = 6(1.4)^x$. _____</p> <p>5. Which has constant second differences? _____</p> | <p>6. Which has a constant ratio in outputs? _____</p> <p>7. Which model has constant first differences? _____</p> <p>8. Compare at $x = 3$: $f = x^2$ and $g = 2^x$. _____</p> <p>9. Compare at $x = 5$: $f = 3x + 1$ and $g = x^2$. _____</p> <p>10. Which model can represent repeated percent growth? _____</p> |
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✂ Word Problems

11. A savings account adds \$50 monthly. Linear or exponential? _____
12. A bacteria culture doubles hourly. Linear, quadratic, or exponential? _____



Answer Keys

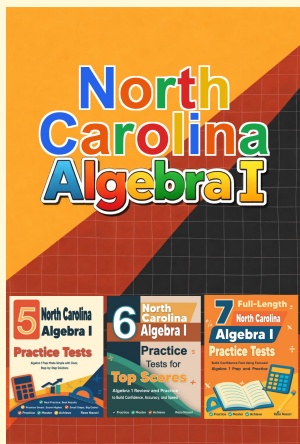
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|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 2^x | 7. Linear |
| 2. Linear | 8. $f(3) = 9$ is greater |
| 3. Quadratic | 9. g is greater |
| 4. Exponential | 10. Exponential |
| 5. Quadratic | 11. Linear |
| 6. Exponential | 12. Exponential |

Step-by-Step Explanations

- Exponential growth eventually outpaces linear growth.
- The variable has power 1 and constant rate of change.
- The highest power of x is 2.
- The variable is in the exponent.
- Quadratic functions have constant second differences in tables.
- Equal input steps multiply outputs by a constant ratio.
- Linear functions change by equal amounts over equal input intervals.
- $2^3 = 8$, while $3^2 = 9$.
- $f(5) = 16$ and $g(5) = 25$.
- Percent growth multiplies by the same factor each period.
- Adding a constant amount creates constant first differences.
- Doubling means multiplying by the same factor over equal intervals.



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