

Exponential Growth

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____ / 24

Q Quick Review

Exponential growth multiplies by a factor greater than 1 each equal time period. The model is $y = a(1 + r)^t$, where a is the initial value and r is the growth rate as a decimal. A 6% growth rate uses multiplier 1.06. Growth can also be given with a doubling time: if a quantity doubles every d units, use $y = a \cdot 2^{t/d}$.

PRACTICE

Model or evaluate each exponential growth situation.

- A savings account has \$100 and grows by 10% over one year. What is the new balance? _____
- A club has 500 members and grows by 8% during a membership drive. How many members are expected after one period? _____
- A nursery models plant starts with $N(t) = 1000(1.05)^t$. Estimate $N(3)$ to the nearest whole plant. _____
- A town reports a 15% yearly growth rate. What multiplier should be used in an exponential model? _____
- A growth model uses multiplier 1.07. What percent growth rate does that represent? _____
- A bacteria sample starts at 50 and doubles 3 times. How many bacteria are in the sample? _____
- A game score bonus starts at 200 points and triples for 2 rounds. What is the final bonus? _____
- A population model is $P(t) = 300(1.04)^t$. Estimate the population when $t = 5$. _____
- An investment model is $A(t) = 1000(1.06)^t$. What is the value after 2 years? _____
- A lab culture starts with 80 cells and grows by 25% each hour. Write an exponential model. _____
- A small city has 1200 residents and grows by 3% each year. Write a model for the population after t years. _____
- An account has \$2000 and earns 4% interest each year. Estimate the balance after 5 years. _____
- A culture starts with 40 cells and doubles every 6 hours. Write a model using t hours. _____
- The model $y = 75 \cdot 2^{t/3}$ describes growth over time t . What is the doubling time? _____
- A bank account has annual multiplier 1.0281. What is the approximate annual growth rate? _____
- A reward triples at each step. What percent growth rate is represented by a multiplier of 3? _____
- A video channel has 600 subscribers and its audience is multiplied by 1.5 each month. How many subscribers are expected after 4 months? _____
- What formula is used for continuous exponential growth with principal P , rate r , and time t ? _____
- In the continuous growth model $A = Pe^{0.05t}$, what growth rate is represented? _____
- Is $y = 90(1.12)^t$ an exponential growth model or an exponential decay model? _____

◆ Word Problems

- A bacteria culture starts with 200 bacteria and triples every hour. How many bacteria will there be after 5 hours?

- A neighborhood has 1,600 residents and grows by 3% each year. Estimate the population after 6 years.

- A membership site has 240 members and grows by 7% each month. Write a model and estimate the membership after 8 months.

- A lab culture starts with 75 cells and doubles every 30 minutes. How many cells are expected after 2 hours?



Scan Me



Answer Keys

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. \$110</p> <p>2. 540</p> <p>3. ≈ 1158</p> <p>4. 1.15</p> <p>5. 7%</p> <p>6. 400</p> <p>7. 1800</p> <p>8. ≈ 365</p> <p>9. \$1123.60</p> <p>10. $y = 80(1.25)^t$</p> <p>11. $P(t) = 1200(1.03)^t$</p> <p>12. $\approx \\$2433.31$</p> | <p>13. $y = 40 \cdot 2^{t/6}$</p> <p>14. 3</p> <p>15. 2.81%</p> <p>16. 200%</p> <p>17. 3037.5</p> <p>18. $A = Pe^{rt}$</p> <p>19. 5%</p> <p>20. growth</p> <p>21. 48,600</p> <p>22. $\approx 1,910$</p> <p>23. $M(t) = 240(1.07)^t; \approx 412$</p> <p>24. 1200</p> |
|---|--|

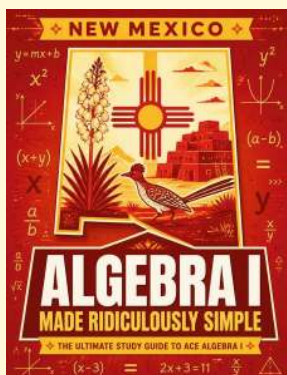
Step-by-Step Tutor Notes

1. Read the table by matching the correct row and column first, then use the count or total that fits the question. Growth by 10% uses multiplier 1.10. The balance is $100(1.10) = 110$. This gives \$110.
2. Start with the definition the problem is testing, then apply it directly. Use multiplier 1.08: $500(1.08) = 540$ members. So the answer is 540.
3. Use the clue in the question first, then let the arithmetic finish the job. Evaluate the model at $t = 3$: $1000(1.05)^3 \approx 1158$. So the answer is ≈ 1158 .
4. Use the labels on the display first; they tell you which count or total belongs in the answer. Add the growth rate to 1: $1 + 0.15 = 1.15$. This gives 1.15.
5. Keep the order of operations in view, then simplify without skipping the sign check. Subtract 1 from the multiplier: $1.07 - 1 = 0.07$, which is 7%. After simplifying, the answer is 7%.
6. Start with the definition the problem is testing, then apply it directly. Each doubling multiplies by 2, so $50 \cdot 2^3 = 400$. So the answer is 400.
7. Keep the order of operations in view, then simplify without skipping the sign check. Tripling twice means multiply by 3^2 : $200 \cdot 3^2 = 1800$. After simplifying, the answer is 1800.
8. The safest move is to replace the variable, keep the arithmetic organized, and simplify one step at a time. Substitute $t = 5$: $300(1.04)^5 \approx 365$. That confirms the final answer is ≈ 365 .
9. This is a good place to slow down, check the notation, and simplify cleanly. Evaluate $A(2) = 1000(1.06)^2 = 1123.60$. So the answer is \$1123.60.
10. The starting value is 80 and the multiplier is 1.25, so $y = 80(1.25)^t$.
11. Focus on the main idea of the problem, then simplify carefully. Use the starting value 1200 and yearly multiplier 1.03. So the answer is $P(t) = 1200(1.03)^t$.
12. Start with the definition the problem is testing, then apply it directly. The yearly multiplier is 1.04, so $2000(1.04)^5 \approx 2433.31$. So the answer is $\approx \$2433.31$.
13. Use the clue in the question first, then let the arithmetic finish the job. The exponent counts how many 6-hour doubling periods have passed, so use $t/6$. So the answer is $y = 40 \cdot 2^{t/6}$.
14. When t increases by 3, the exponent increases by 1, so the quantity doubles every 3 time units.
15. Keep the order of operations in view, then simplify without skipping the sign check. Subtract 1 to get 0.0281, then convert to a percent: 2.81%. After simplifying, the answer is 2.81%.
16. A multiplier of 3 means $1+2$, so the increase is 200% of the previous amount.
17. The model is $600(1.5)^t$. At $t = 4$, $600(1.5)^4 = 3037.5$.
18. Use the clue in the question first, then let the arithmetic finish the job. Continuous compounding uses the number e , so the formula is $A = Pe^{rt}$. So the answer is $A = Pe^{rt}$.
19. Compare the change in output to the change in input, because slope is a rate of change. In $A = Pe^{rt}$, the rate is $r = 0.05$, which is 5%. So the requested value is 5%.
20. Use the labels on the display first; they tell you which count or total belongs in the answer. The multiplier 1.12 is greater than 1, so the model shows growth. This gives growth.
21. Name the quantities first so the model is easy to read. Use $B(t) = 200 \cdot 3^t$. At $t = 5$, $B = 200 \cdot 243 = 48,600$.
22. Set up the model from the story, then calculate carefully. Use $P(t) = 1600(1.03)^t$. Then $P(6) \approx 1600(1.1941) \approx 1910$.
23. Use the given numbers to build the model, then finish the calculation. The multiplier is 1.07. After 8 months, $240(1.07)^8 \approx 412$.
24. Use the given numbers to build the model, then finish the calculation. Two hours is 4 half-hour periods. Use $75 \cdot 2^4 = 1200$.



Scan Me

Want a Full Algebra 1 Textbook? Try Our New Mexico NM-MSSA Made Simple Book!



New Mexico NM-MSSA Algebra I Made Ridiculously Simple

The friendly, step-by-step Algebra 1 textbook
Plain-English explanations, guided practice, and
review support.



Full Lessons Inside

Concepts
Practice
Mastery

Important: All our test books contain **unique, completely different tests** from each other! Each book offers fresh practice questions—no repeats!

5 Practice Tests

- ✓ 5 complete practice tests with detailed explanations
- ✓ Perfect foundation for NM-MSSA test preparation
- ✓ Builds confidence and test-taking skills
- ✓ High-quality questions aligned with state standards

Start your practice journey!

6 Practice Tests

- ✓ 6 complete practice tests with detailed explanations
- ✓ **Unique tests**—different from the 5 tests book
- ✓ Perfect for more practice after mastering 5 tests
- ✓ Builds even more confidence and test-taking skills
- ✓ Same high-quality questions aligned with standards

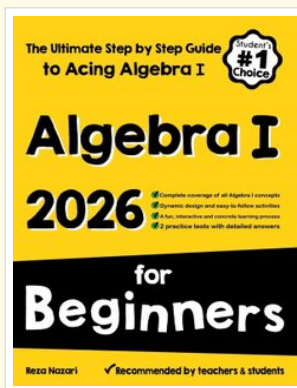
Take your practice to the next level!

7 Practice Tests

- ✓ 7 complete practice tests for maximum preparation
- ✓ **Unique tests**—different from 5 and 6 tests books
- ✓ The most comprehensive practice for Algebra 1
- ✓ Ideal for students aiming for top scores
- ✓ Extensive practice builds mastery and confidence

Go all the way with comprehensive practice!

☐ **STUDENT FAVORITE • Master Algebra I From the Ground Up** ☐



Algebra I for Beginners

Written by a top math teacher & aligned with national and state Algebra I courses. From linear equations to graphing quadratics — explained the easy way.

- ✓ **Complete coverage** of every Algebra I concept — perfect companion to these worksheets
- ✓ **Step-by-step explanations** with worked examples on every topic
- ✓ **QR codes in every chapter** for free video lessons & bonus practice
- ✓ **2 full-length practice tests** with detailed answer keys

- ✓ 100% Guaranteed
- ✓ Lifetime Support
- ✓ Trusted by Teachers

Start Your Algebra Journey Today! →

★ **STUDENT'S #1 CHOICE** ★

Teacher-recommended • 12,000+ Happy Students

↓ PDF EDITION



Instant download • any device

☐ PAPERBACK



Paperback on Amazon

Hold it in your hands

Pair these free worksheets with *Algebra I for Beginners* and you have a complete self-paced course — concept lessons, daily practice, and full exam-style reviews, all in one path. →

EffortlessMath.com/product/algebra-i-for-beginners