## Chapter 16: Populations Exponential Growth and Logistic Growth

Number of Individuals	100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 Time (t) 0	100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 Time (t)	
<u>e</u>	exponential growth	logistic growth	
<i>Circle the correct answers</i> : 2. The carrying capacity in the graph on the right is [10] [100] [more than 100] individuals.			
<ul><li>Appendix D will help you with Questions 3 and 4.</li><li>3. Exponential growth is nicely illustrated with the children's story of a rapidly-growing beanstalk that doubles in height each day.</li><li>Suppose that one day after breaking ground the stalk is 1 centimeter high.</li></ul>			
If growth is continual, at the end of the second day it will be [1] [2] [4] cm high.			
At the end of the third day it will be [1] [2] (4) cm high.			
Doubling each day results in exponential growth so that on the 36 <sup>th</sup> day it reaches the Moon! Working backward, the height of the beanstalk on the 35 <sup>th</sup> day was [one half] [one quarter] [one third] the distance from Earth to the Moon.			
And on the 34 <sup>th</sup> day the beanstalk was [one half] [one quarter] [one third] the distance from Earth to the Moon.			ar a la l
4. Then there is the story of a lily pond with a single leaf. Each day the number of leaves doubles, until on the 30 <sup>th</sup> day the pond is completely full.			
	was the pond half covered? [15 days] [28 da was it one-quarter covered? [15 days] (28 da		

1. Which of the following graphs shows exponential growth and which shows logistic growth?