

1. A population grows so that  $P_{n+1} = (1.04)P_n$ , where  $n$  represents generations; the initial population is  $P_0 = 100$ .
  - a. Compute  $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ ,  $P_3$ , and the general solution for  $P_n$ , which is an **equation**, for this model.
  - b. Compute the population after 100 generations.
  - c. Rewrite the model equation to have the form of a difference equation, that is, some equation of the form  $\Delta P = \text{something}$  in terms of  $P_n$ , where you may take  $\Delta P = P_{n+1} - P_n$ .
  
2. Suppose a population  $S(t)$  of skinks is growing over time so that the **per capita** rate of increase is 0.007/day. Assume that skinks reproduce continuously (at least through the summer). The initial population is  $S(0) = 3000$ .
  - a. Write the model equation that describes this situation.
  - b. Compute the population after 20 days using the model equation.
  - c. Compute the population after 20 days using the model equation.
  - d. Show how to get an **approximation** for the skink population in 20 days using just one step. Then do the same using two steps. (Hint: remember  $\Delta S \approx S' \Delta t$ ; what is  $\Delta t$  in each case?)