

EXAMPLE 1: Assume that the number of ladybugs (which voraciously consume plant-eating insects, such as aphids, and in doing so help to protect flowers, fruit, and vegetables) in your large garden is initially 50 and each week this number doubles. Let N_t be the number of lady bugs after t weeks and let N_{t+1} be the number of lady bugs after $t + 1$ weeks (i.e., one week later).

- a.) State the initial amount of ladybugs.
- b.) Determine a recursion for the number of ladybugs.
- c.) Find the number of ladybugs for $t = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$.
- d.) Determine a general equation (exponential growth equation) for the number of ladybugs N_t at time t .
 - i.) How many ladybugs will there be after $t = 6$ weeks ?
 - ii.) When will the number of ladybugs reach 25,600 ?

EXAMPLE 2: Assume that there are about 10,000 alligator eggs in a large Everglades habitat. Each day about $1/20$ of the eggs are lost to predation. Let N_t be the total number of eggs remaining after t days and let N_{t+1} be the total number of eggs remaining after $t + 1$ days (i.e., one day later).

- a.) State the initial number of eggs.
- b.) Determine a recursion for the number of remaining eggs.
- c.) Determine how many eggs remain after 4 days.
- d.) Determine a general equation (exponential decay equation) for the number of remaining eggs N_t at time t .
 - i.) How many alligator eggs remain after one month (30 days) ?
 - ii.) When will the original number of alligator eggs be depleted by 40% ?