Fill in the table, using the growth model:

How to fill in the table:
The first column is labeled A, so use the rule: $(1-x)4x$ **Round all numbers to 5 decimal places.**
The first few entries would be found like this:
$(1-.245)\cdot .245\cdot 4 = .7399$
$(1-.7399)\cdot .7399\cdot 4 = .76979196$, which, rounded to 5 decimal places is .76979
$(1-.76979)\cdot .76979\cdot 4 = .7088534236$, which, rounded to 5 decimal places is .70885

If you have a recent model scientific calculator, it will probably let you enter the formula as written. If you have a $5 4-function calculator, you will need to do each of these entries as 3 separate steps. For example, to do: $(1-.245)\cdot .245\cdot 4 = .7399$, you would do:
1 [-] .245 [=][X] .245 [=][X] 4

I am including the answers for the first 3 rows of the table so you can check your answers. **Make sure you round the numbers *before* plugging them back into the equation.** Notice that the two yellow answers are slightly different: if you rounded .70885 to 3 decimal places, you would get .709, not .708. This is a round off error, and it's one of the interesting things we're looking for in this table

A	A	B	C	C	D
.245	.246	.245	.245	.246	.245
.7399	.74194	.740	.64741	.64919	.647
.76979	.76586	.770	.79895	.79710	.799
.70885	.71727	.708	.56220	.56606	.562