

NAME _____ DATE _____
INSTRUCTOR _____ PERIOD _____ PARTNER _____

PROLOGUE

LAB P-2: SUNSPOT ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION: Photographs of the sun show dark areas on its surface. These spots are believed to be due to solar storms, areas of cooler gases on the surface. The number and pattern of these spots change with time.

When the data collected over many years are graphed, a pattern emerges. This picture-like representation makes it easier to see relationships that are not obvious from a column of numbers.

OBJECTIVE: You will see how graphing a natural phenomenon can aid in predicting future events.

VOCABULARY:

event:

frame of reference:

time scale:

independent variable:

dependent variable:

predictable:

cyclic:

extrapolate:

PROCEDURE:

1. Using the data given, graph the number of sunspots in the years from 1950 to 1999.
2. Be sure to completely label each graph axis.

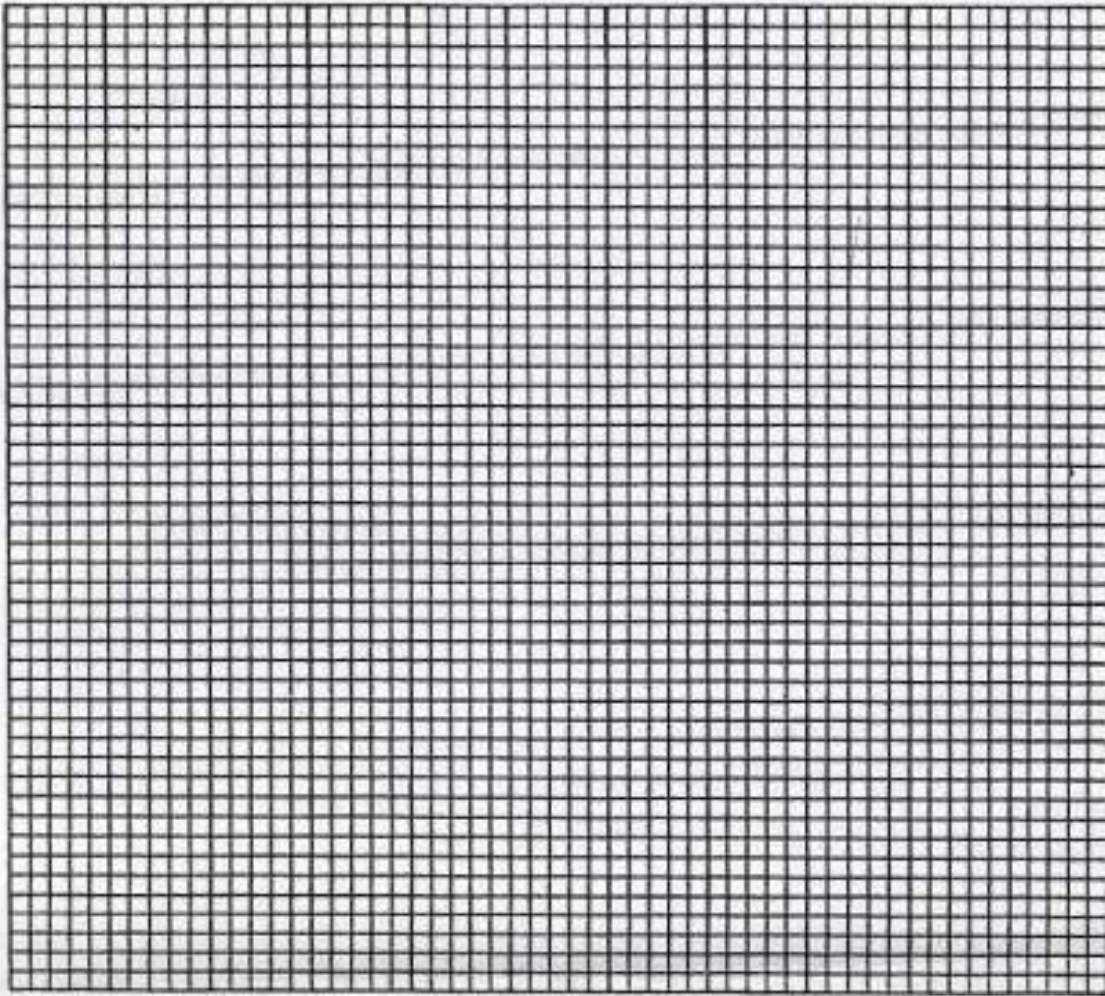
DATA PAGE

AVERAGE ANNUAL SUNSPOT NUMBERS

YEAR	NUMBER OF SUNSPOTS	YEAR	NUMBER OF SUNSPOTS
1950	84	1975	16
1951	69	1976	13
1952	30	1977	27
1953	13	1978	93
1954	4	1979	155
1955	38	1980	146
1956	141	1981	134
1957	176	1982	116
1958	185	1983	72
1959	158	1984	46
1960	112	1985	18
1961	54	1986	13
1962	38	1987	29
1963	28	1988	50
1964	10	1989	145
1965	15	1990	155
1966	47	1991	150
1967	94	1992	94
1968	106	1993	55
1969	105	1994	30
1970	105	1995	18
1971	67	1996	7
1972	69	1997	21
1973	38	1998	64
1974	34	1999	93

DATA PAGE

AVERAGE ANNUAL SUNSPOT NUMBERS



DISCUSSION QUESTIONS- Answer in complete sentences:

1. Describe the pattern shown on this graph:

2. Which quantity on the graph is the dependent variable?

3. Each peak on the graph represents a sunspot maximum. In which years do they occur? (list them all)

