## CYCLIC CHANGE SUNSPOT ANALYSIS

PURPOSE: The purpose of this laboratory exercise is to have you become familiar with changes which are cyclic and predictable. Also during this exercise you will be able to further enhance your graphing skills.

## VOCABULARY: (10 points)

cyclic change $\qquad$
event $\qquad$
predictable $\qquad$
$\qquad$
maxima $\qquad$
minima

OBJECTIVES: Upon completion of this laboratory exercise, you will be able to:

1. Define the terms: cyclic change, event, predictable, maxima, and minima.
2. Describe several natural events that are cyclic.
3. Characterize what a cyclic event will look like on a graph.
4. Graph a series of data from a data table and determine the maximas and minimas.

MATERIALS: pen/pencil

## PROCEDURE: PART A (45 points)

In this part of the laboratory exercise, you will graph the data that is in the data table. On the graph paper provided at the end of the laboratory, correctly label the graph. Plot the years on the horizontal axis, and plot the Number of Sunspots on the vertical axis. Correctly label each of the axes with their appropriate units, and provide a title for the graph.

## Sunspot Data

| Year | Number of Sunspots | Year | Number of Sunspots | Year | Number of Sunspots | Year | Number of Sunspots | Year | Number of Sunspots |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1908 | 49 | 1928 | 78 | 1948 | 136 | 1968 | 106 | 1988 | 100 |
| 1909 | 44 | 1929 | 65 | 1949 | 135 | 1969 | 105 | 1989 | 158 |
| 1910 | 19 | 1930 | 36 | 1950 | 84 | 1970 | 105 | 1990 | 143 |
| 1911 | 6 | 1931 | 21 | 1951 | 69 | 1971 | 67 | 1991 | 146 |
| 1912 | 4 | 1932 | 11 | 1952 | 32 | 1972 | 69 | 1992 | 94 |
| 1913 | 1 | 1933 | 6 | 1953 | 14 | 1973 | 38 | 1993 | 55 |
| 1914 | 10 | 1934 | 9 | 1954 | 4 | 1974 | 35 | 1994 | 30 |
| 1915 | 47 | 1935 | 36 | 1955 | 38 | 1975 | 16 | 1995 | 18 |
| 1916 | 57 | 1936 | 80 | 1956 | 142 | 1976 | 13 | 1996 | 9 |
| 1917 | 104 | 1937 | 114 | 1957 | 190 | 1977 | 28 | 1997 | 22 |
| 1918 | 81 | 1938 | 110 | 1958 | 185 | 1978 | 93 | 1998 | 64 |
| 1919 | 64 | 1939 | 89 | 1959 | 159 | 1979 | 155 | 1999 | 93 |
| 1920 | 38 | 1940 | 68 | 1960 | 112 | 1980 | 154 | 2000 | 120 |
| 1921 | 26 | 1941 | 48 | 1961 | 54 | 1981 | 140 | 2001 | 111 |
| 1922 | 14 | 1942 | 31 | 1962 | 38 | 1982 | 116 | 2002 | 104 |
| 1923 | 6 | 1943 | 16 | 1963 | 28 | 1983 | 67 | 2003 | 64 |
| 1924 | 17 | 1944 | 10 | 1964 | 10 | 1984 | 46 | 2004 | 40 |
| 1925 | 44 | 1945 | 33 | 1965 | 15 | 1985 | 18 | 2005 | 30 |
| 1926 | 64 | 1946 | 93 | 1966 | 47 | 1986 | 13 | 2006 | 15 |
| 1927 | 69 | 1947 | 152 | 1967 | 94 | 1987 | 29 | 2007 | 8 |

QUESTIONS: PART A (45 points)

1. Using the graph that you constructed, name the years in which the nine maximas occurred throughout the last 100 years.
$\square$
2. Using the graph that you constructed, name the years in which the ten minimas occurred throughout the last 100 years.
$\square$
3. Calculate the average number of years that occurred between each of the maximas and minimas.

Average number of years between maximas: $\qquad$
Average number of years between minimas: $\qquad$

## Questions: Part A continued

4. Using the average number of years between maximas and minimas that you calculated in question 3, make an inference as to when you believe the next maxima and minima will occur.

The next maxima will occur in $\qquad$ .

The next minima will occur in $\qquad$ .

Explain how you arrived at the years that you have written above. Make your explanation simple enough so that an average person could understand how you calculated your answers.
5. Future changes in the environment can best be predicted from data that are
(a) highly variable (changing) and collected over a short period of time
(b) highly variable (changing) and collected over a long period of time
(c) cyclic and collected over a short period of time
(d) cyclic and collected over a long period of time
6. List four natural events in Earth Science that would be considered cyclic.
a. $\qquad$
b. $\qquad$
c. $\qquad$
d. $\qquad$
7. Over several years, the apparent size of the Sun (how big it looks in the sky) as viewed by an observer on Earth will probably
(a) vary in a cyclic manner
(b) decrease at a regular rate
(c) increase at a regular rate
(d) vary in an unpredictable manner
8. Circle the word which correctly completes this sentence:

An event which is cyclic must also be (predictable, unpredictable).


