

## Worksheet 4: Sample Application

### Problem -- CO<sub>2</sub> model

The tables at left show annual average CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations by year, and listed as terms of a sequence. A graph shows that the data points are approximately arranged in a straight line, and computing the differences for the data we see that they are all in a range between 1.7 and 2.7. For both of these reasons, it is reasonable to develop an arithmetic growth model for this situation. This outline will show what that involves.

Year	Carbon Dioxide Concentration
2006	381.90
2007	383.76
2008	385.59
2009	387.37
2010	389.85
2011	391.63
2012	393.82
2013	396.48

Carbon dioxide concentration  
in parts per million.

Data Table	
$n$	$a_n$
0	381.9
1	383.76
2	385.59
3	387.37
4	389.85
5	391.63
6	393.82
7	396.48

Data in form of  
a sequence

1. Defining variables. We want to model this number sequence: 381.9, 383.76, 385.59, etc. To use our difference equation methods, we need to use variables like  $n$  and  $c_n$ . For future reference, and to provide a clear explanation for anyone examining our work, we have to give precise explanations of what these variables stand for. Fill in the blanks below, specifying units of measurement as appropriate:

Variable  $n$  represents \_\_\_\_\_, starting with  $n = 0$  for \_\_\_\_\_.

Variable  $c_n$  represents \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Choose parameters for the model, so the arithmetic growth sequence  $c_n$  comes as close as possible to the data points. We will use the Arithmetic Growth excel spreadsheet in class for this. Record below the parameters we find, and the average error for our model.
3. Record the difference and functional equations for  $c_n$ .

