



Near Earth Objects (NEOs) are asteroids that have orbits very close to Earth’s orbit in the solar system. That means that, over time, they might collide with Earth. The most devastating asteroids are larger than 1 km and can cause world-wide extinction events. Smaller bodies from 10 to 300-meters can damage cities but are too small to affect continent-sized areas.

Astronomers have, for decades detected and tracked these smaller bodies as they come near Earth, and from this determine their orbits. The graphs to the left show the progress of these searches since 1995.

Problem 1 – The top graph shows the number of NEOs detected each year. Asteroids that are a kilometer or more in size can cause extinction events. How many of these were discovered in 2012?

Problem 2 – What is the total number of asteroids discovered in 2012?

Problem 3 – What percentage of the asteroids discovered in 2012 were A) larger than 1 kilometer? B)Smaller than 1 kilometer?

Problem 4 – From the bottom figure of total discovered asteroids, what percentage are a) smaller than 1 kilometer? B) Larger than 1 kilometer?

Problem 5 – Compare the top two figures. What can you conclude about the number of 1 kilometer or larger asteroids that are yet to be discovered, compared to those smaller than 1 kilometer?

Problem 1 – The top graph shows the number of NEOs detected each year. Asteroids that are a kilometer or more in size can cause extinction events. How many of these were discovered in 2012?

Answer: The last bar in the graph shows that **9** were discovered in 2012.

Problem 2 – What is the total number of asteroids discovered in 2012?

Answer: The second graph shows that for 2012 the column indicates about **470** were discovered that year.

Problem 3 – What percentage of the asteroids discovered in 2012 were A) larger than 1 kilometer? B) Smaller than 1 kilometer?

Answer: A) $P = 100\% \times (9/470) = \mathbf{1.9\%}$.
 B) $P = 100\% \times (461/470) = \mathbf{98.1\%}$

Problem 4 – From the bottom figure of total discovered asteroids, what percentage are a) smaller than 1 kilometer? B) Larger than 1 kilometer?

Answer: A) Adding up all 5 columns gives a total of $1350+2300 + 2500 + 3000 + 850 = 10,000$
 Then Small asteroids $P = 100\% \times (10,000-850)/10000 = \mathbf{91.5\%}$
 B) Large asteroids $P = 100\% - 91.5\% = \mathbf{8.5\%}$

Problem 5 – Compare the top two figures. What can you conclude about the number of 1 kilometer or larger asteroids that are yet to be discovered, compared to those smaller than 1 kilometer?

Answer: The top graph shows that the detection rate for these large asteroids has declined steadily since 2000. This means that each year the surveys are finding fewer and fewer large asteroids that they did not previously know about. This means that the surveys have almost completely detected all of the NEO asteroids that are this large. Because these large NEOs are only 2% of the detected asteroids, the majority of NEO asteroids are much smaller than the large ones, and more numerous. The middle graph shows that the numbers we are detecting continues to grow each year with no sign of decreasing. This means that there are many more of these to be discovered than we have found already. By some estimates, we have only discovered about 5% of all that there are near Earth, which is why we have to keep searching. Once the number of new discoveries begins to follow the profile of the top figure, we will know that we have discovered the vast majority of the small asteroids that remain.