

The graph, produced by scientists at the University of Colorado and published in the IPCC Report-2001, shows the most recent global change in sea level since 1880 based on a variety of tide records and satellite data. The many colored curves show the individual tide gauge trends. The black line represents an average of the data in each year.

Problem 1 - If you were to draw a straight line through the curve between 1920 and 2000 representing the average of the data, what would be the slope of that line?

Problem 2 - What would be the equation of the straight line in A) Two-Point Form? B) Point-Slope Form? C) Slope-Intercept Form?

Problem 3 - If the causes for the rise remained the same, what would you predict for the sea level rise in A) 2050? B) 2100? C) 2150?

Problem 1 - If you were to draw a straight line through the curve between 1920 and 2000 representing the average of the data, what would be the slope of that line? Answer; See figure below. First, selecting any two convenient points on this line, for example X= 1910 and Y = 0 cm (1910, +0) and X = 1980 Y= +15 cm (1980, +15). The slope is given by m = (y2-y1)/(x2-x1) = 15 cm / 70 years = 0.21 cm/year.

Problem 2 - What would be the equation of the straight line in A) Two-Point Form? B) Point-Slope Form? C) Slope-Intercept Form? Answer:

A) $y - y1 = \frac{(y2 - y1)}{(x2 - x1)}$ so $y - 0 = \frac{(15 - 0)}{(1980 - 1910)}$

B)
$$y - y1 = m(x - x1)$$
 so $y - 0 = 0.21(x - 1910)$

C) y = 0.21 x - 0.21(1910) so y = 0.21x - 401.1

Problem 3 - If the causes for the rise remained the same, what would you predict for the sea level rise in A) 2050? B) 2100? C) 2150? Answer:

A) y = 0.21 (2050) - 401.1 = 29.4 centimeters.	(Note; this equals 12 inches)
B) y = 0.21 (2100) - 401.1 = 39.9 centimeters	(Note: this equals 16 inches)
C) $y = 0.21 (2150) - 401.1 = 50.4$ centimeters.	(Note: this equals 20 inches)

