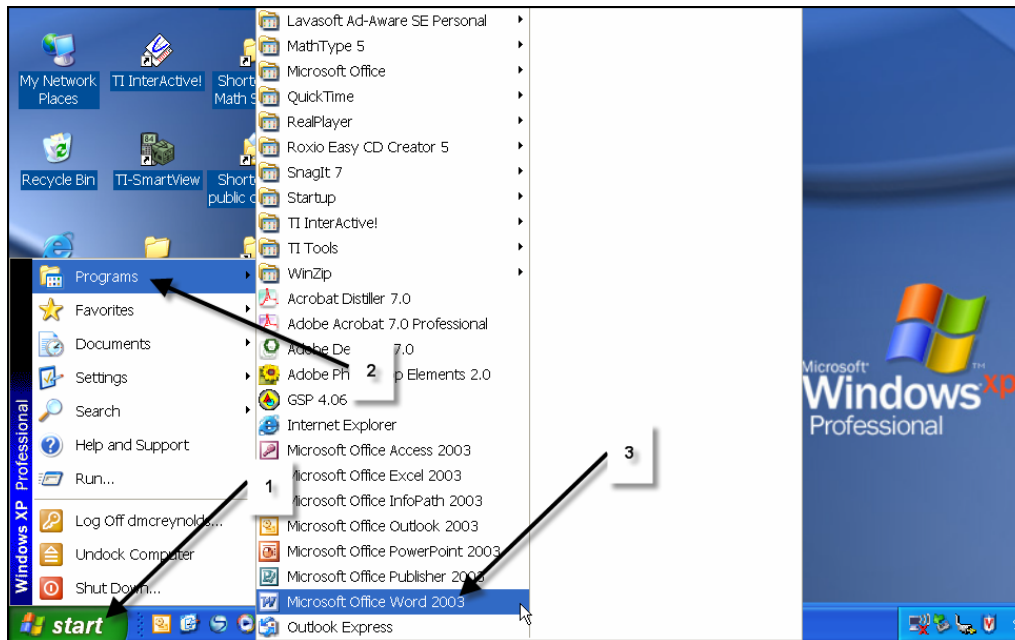
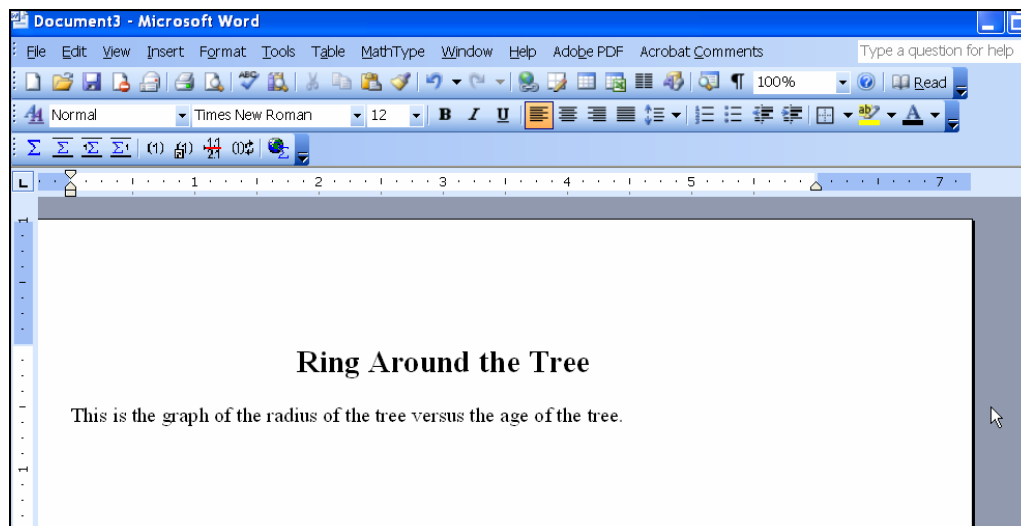


Sending Screenshots to a Word Document Using TI Connect

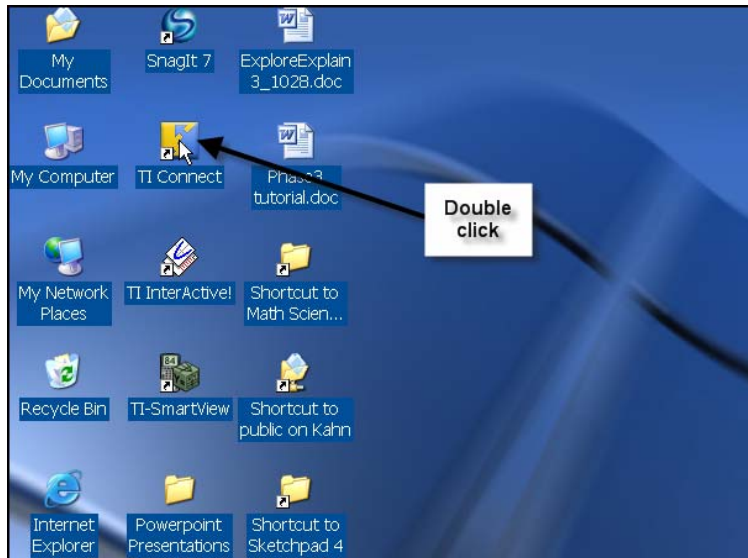
1. Open a Word Document. Click start (1), Programs (2), and Microsoft Office Word (3).



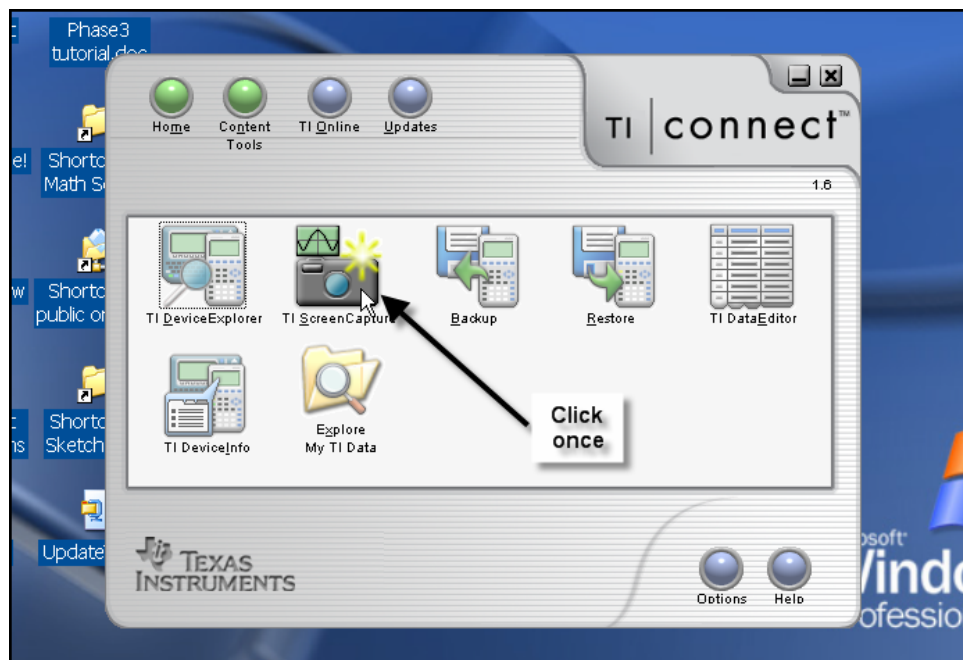
2. Title your document. Start typing your information or question.



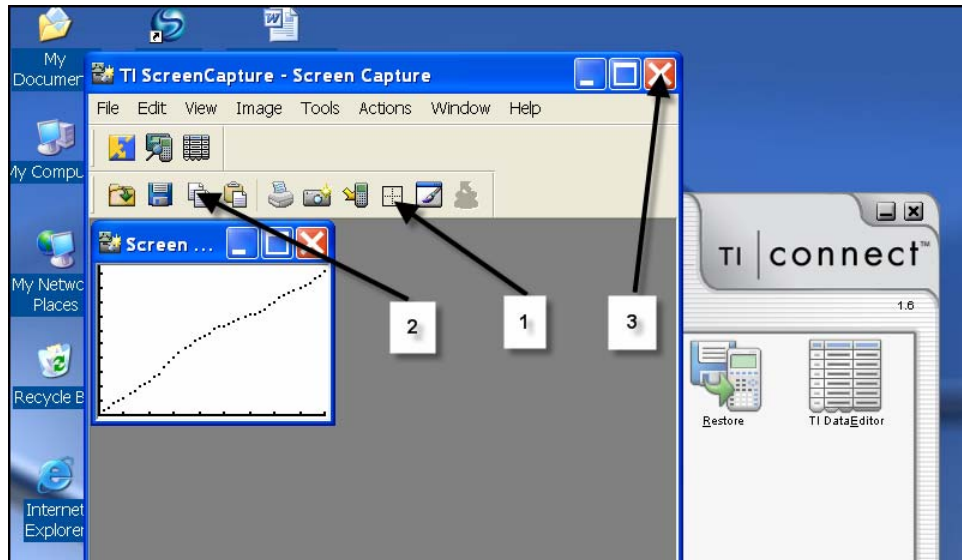
3. Open TI Connect.



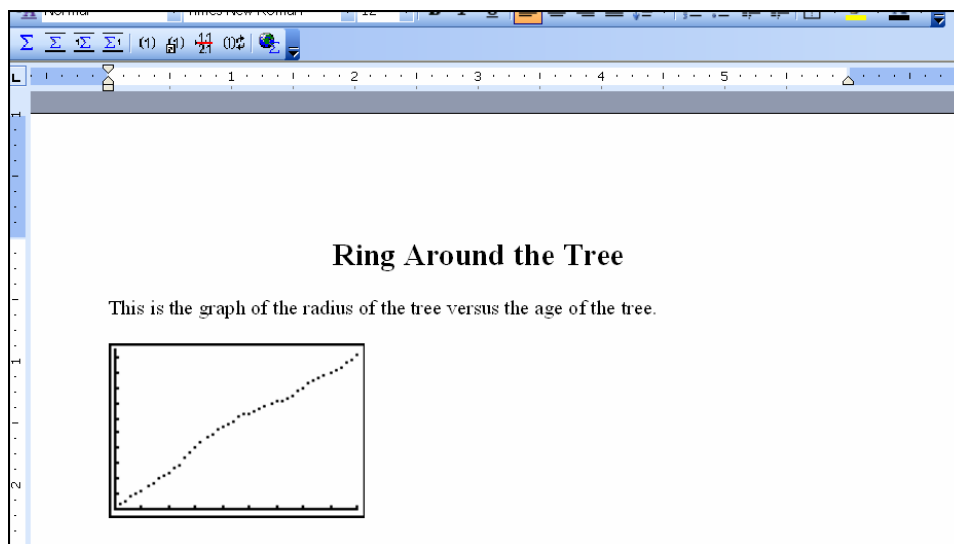
4. Click on screenshot.



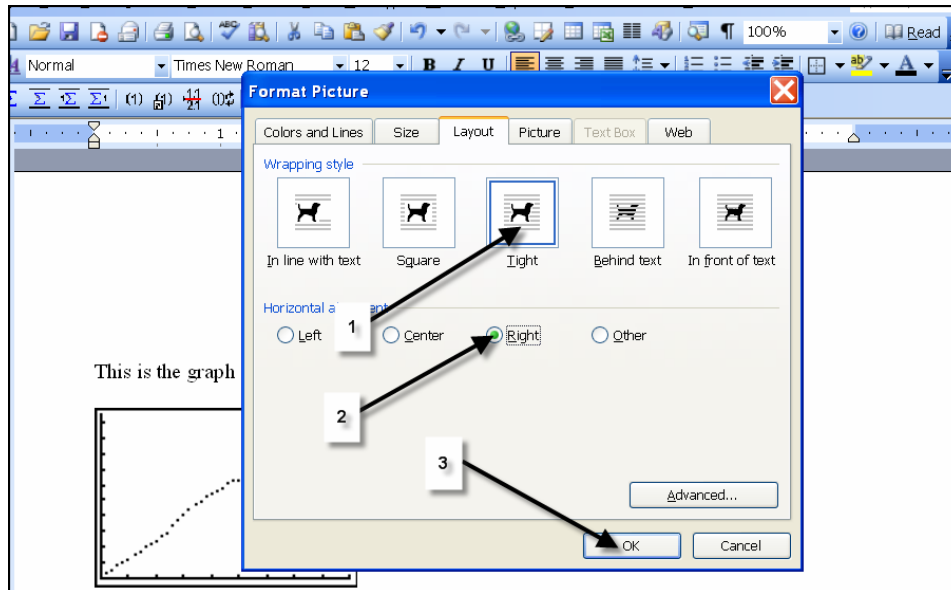
5. Click border icon (1) to put a border around the screenshot. Click copy icon (2). You may now close the screen capture program (3). It is not necessary to save the image. You may minimize TI Connect. Return to your document.



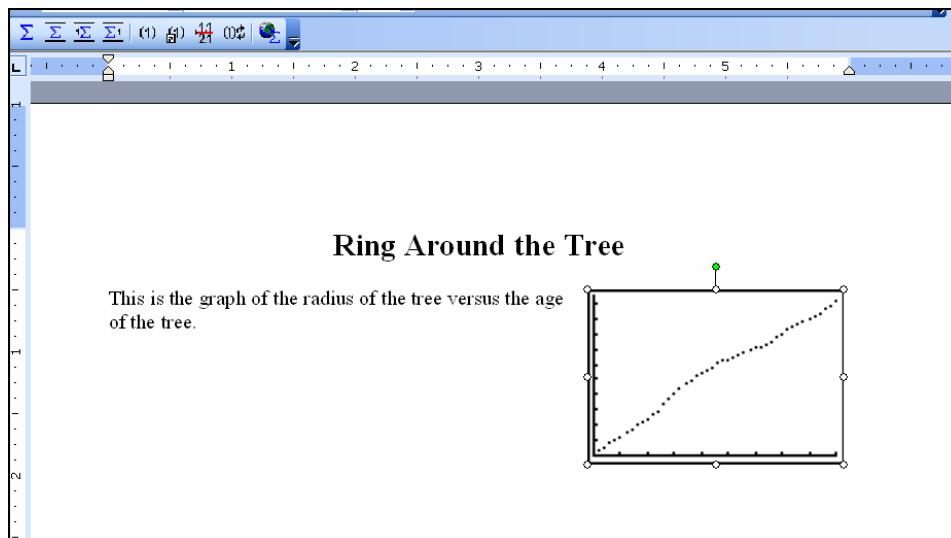
6. Click mouse to locate cursor on the document. Right click the mouse. Click Paste and screenshot will appear on the document.



- Format the screenshot by right clicking the mouse. Click Format Picture. When the Format Picture screen appears, click Layout. Click Tight (1) for Wrapping style and click Right (2) for Horizontal alignment. Click OK (3).



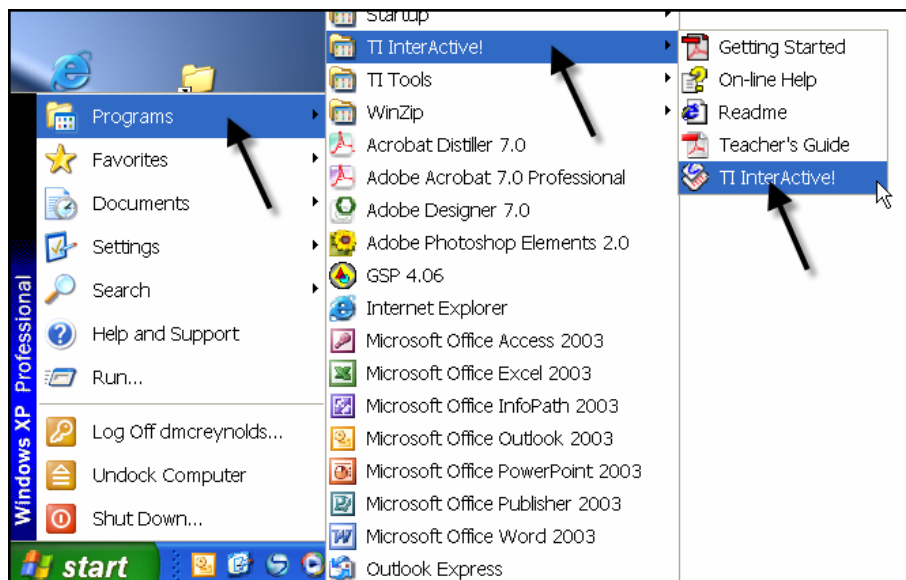
- Click on the screenshot and move it into position.



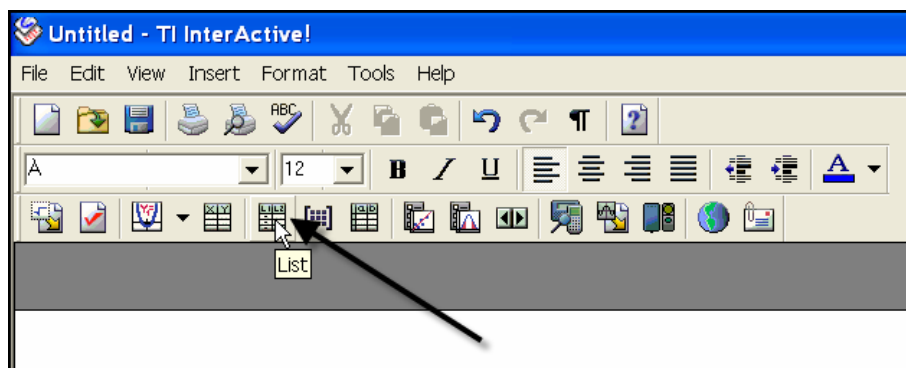
- Repeat this process for all screenshots.

Part 1: Exploring the Tree Ring Growth and Weather Website

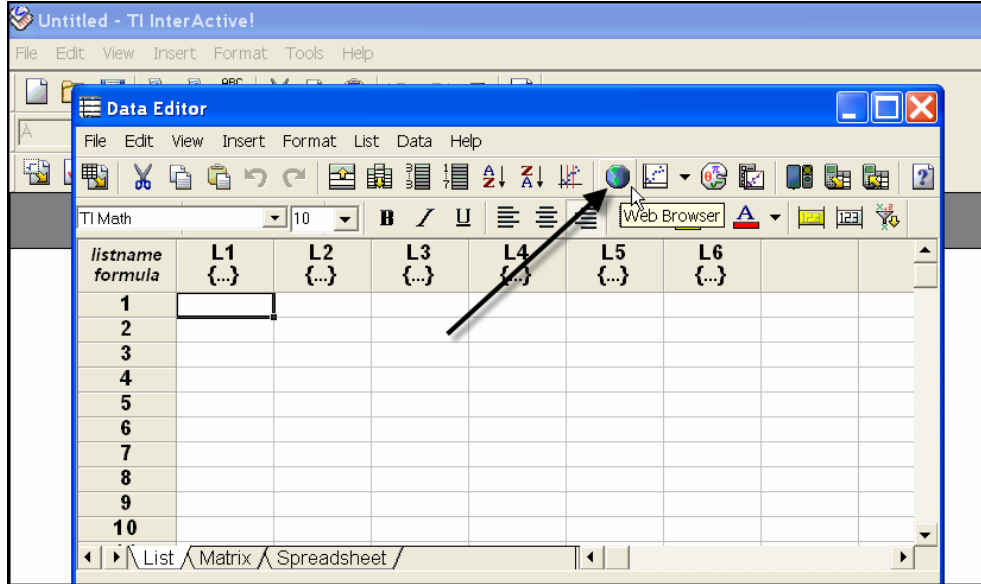
1. Select TI InterActive! from the Programs menu.



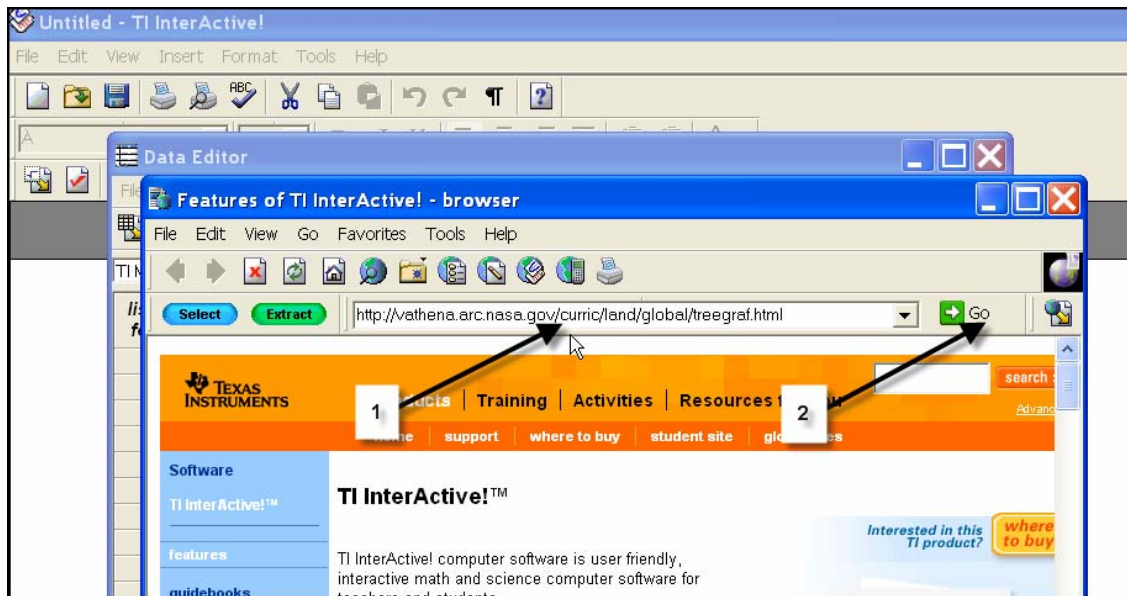
2. Select the List icon from the TI InterActive! program.



3. In the Data Editor menu, click on the Web Browser icon.



4. Type in the website <http://vathena.arc.nasa.gov/curric/land/global/treegraf.html> (1) and click Go (2).

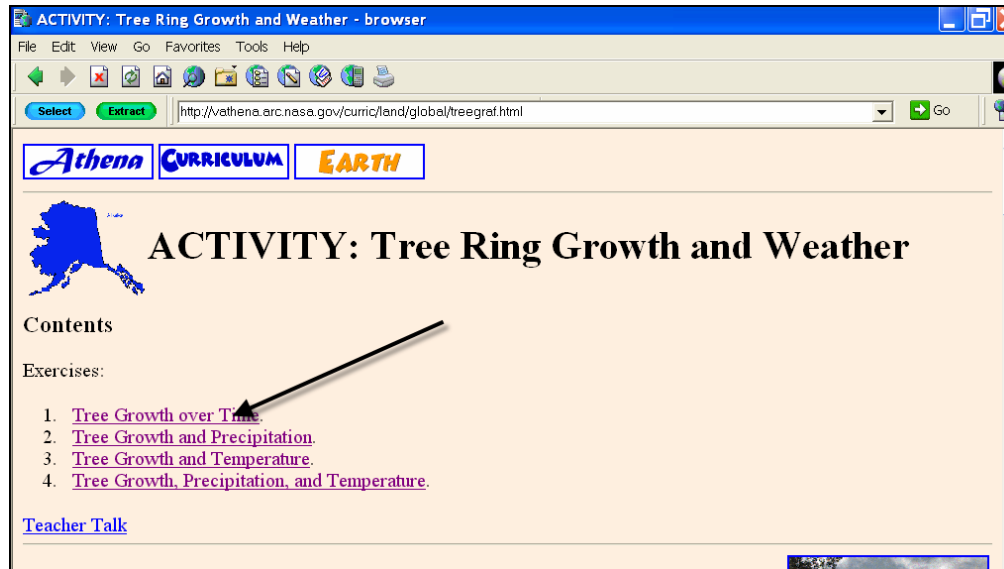


5. You are now ready to explore the website.

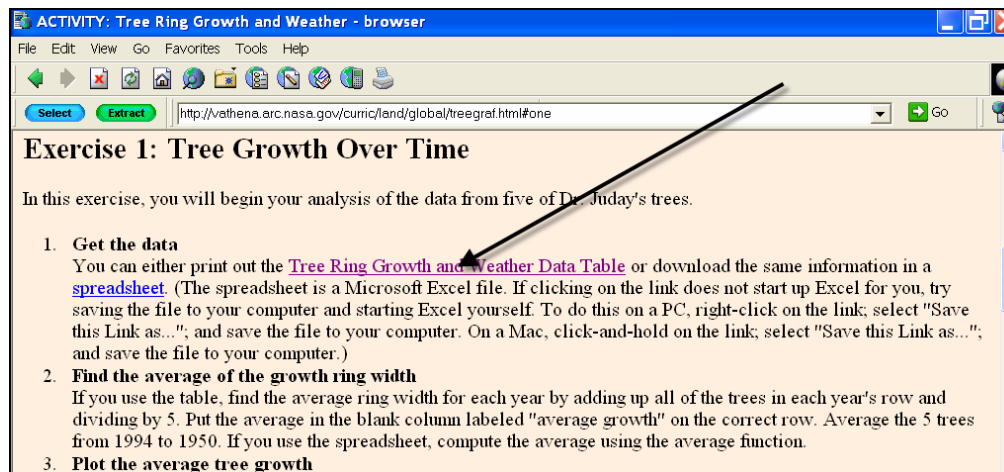


Part 2: Extracting the Data

1. At the Tree Ring Growth and Weather website select Tree Growth over Time.



2. Select the Tree Ring Growth and Weather Data Table.



- First, while highlighting the beginning of the data you will collect, hold the shift key down and scroll to the end of the data. Highlight the end of the data. Second, click on the Extract button to send the data to the list page. **NOTE:** When the Data Filter menu comes up, click OK.

Tree Ring Growth and Weather Data Table

This table contains tree ring growth and weather data for 1950-1994. Dr. Juday has spent many years working to understand how weather affects tree growth. He has developed an index which describes the relationship between tree growth and weather.

The bottom of this page describes the [table contents](#). (We've broken the table into three pieces so that it will print better.)

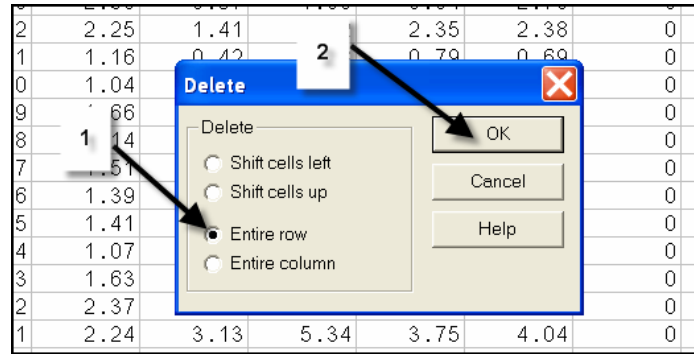
Year	Growth of Tree 1 (mm)	Growth of Tree 2 (mm)	Growth of Tree 3 (mm)	Growth of Tree 4 (mm)	Growth of Tree 5 (mm)	Average Growth (mm)	Average Temp. (°C)	Total Precip. (in)	Dr. Juday Index
1994	2.54	1.73	3.51	2.39	3.66		-1.39	27.13	0.022
1993	2.58	1.59	4.05	3.25	4.15		-1.19	34.77	0.447
1992	2.67	2.38	3.75	3.13	3.78		-2.97	28.68	1.806

- To clean up the data you have collected, highlight the row that needs to be deleted by clicking on the row number (1). This click will highlight the entire row. Under the Edit menu (2), select Delete (3).

Data Editor

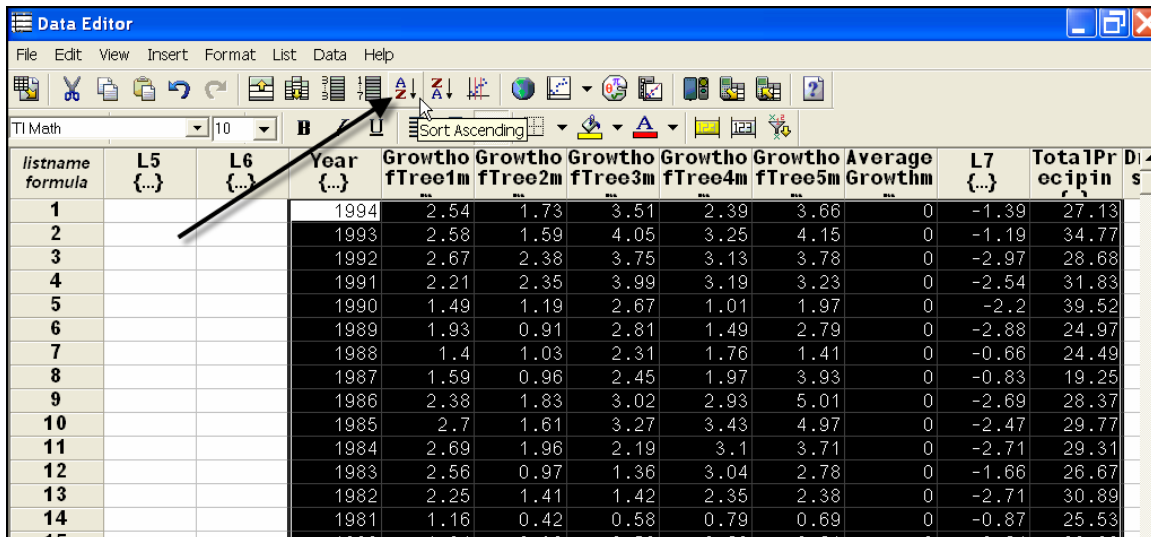
	Year	1 (mm)	2 (mm)	3 (mm)	4 (mm)	5 (mm)	Average Growth (mm)	Average Temp. (°C)	Total Precip. (in)	Dr. Juday Index
1	1994	2.54	1.73	3.51	2.39	3.66		-1.39	27.13	0.022
2	1993	2.58	1.59	4.05	3.25	4.15		-1.19	34.77	0.447
3	1992	2.67	2.38	3.75	3.13	3.78		-2.97	28.68	1.806
4	1991	2.55	3.75	3.19	3.23	0	-2.54	31.83	1.53	
5	1990	1.19	2.19	1.01	1.97	0	-2.2	39.52	0.013	
6	1989	0.91	2.19	1.49	2.79	0	-2.88	24.97	1.242	
7	1988	1.03	2.31	1.76	1.41	0	-0.66	24.49	2.245	
8	1987	1.59	0.96	2.45	1.97	3.93	0	-0.83	19.25	1.131
9	1986	2.38	1.83	3.02	2.93	5.01	0	-2.69	28.37	0.549
10	1985	2.77	1.61	3.27	3.43	4.97	0	-2.47	29.77	0.793
11	1984	2.77	1.96	2.19	3.1	3.71	0	-2.71	29.31	0.077
12	1983	2.77	0.97	1.36	3.04	2.78	0	-1.66	26.67	0.05
13	1982	2.25	1.41	1.42	2.35	2.38	0	-2.71	30.89	0.485
14	1981	1.16	0.42	0.58	0.79	0.69	0	-0.87	25.53	2.26
15	1980	1.04	0.39	0.58	0.69	0.61	0	-0.64	20.22	0.913
16	"Year"	"1 (mm)"	"2 (mm)"	"3 (mm)"	"4 (mm)"	"5 (mm)"	"Average Growth (mm)"	"Average Temp. (°C)"	"Total Precip. (in)"	"Dr. Juday Index"
17	1979	1.66	1.09	1.23	1.48	1.18	0	-2.94	30.66	0.128
18	1978	1.14	0.6	0.97	1.05	0.88	0	-2.54	25.45	1.166
19	1977	1.51	1.33	0.86	1.25	1.22	0	-0.86	26.72	1.815
20	1976	1.39	1.45	1.02	1.56	1.09	0	-1.04	17.55	0.04

- When the delete option window appears, select Entire row (1), then click OK (2).



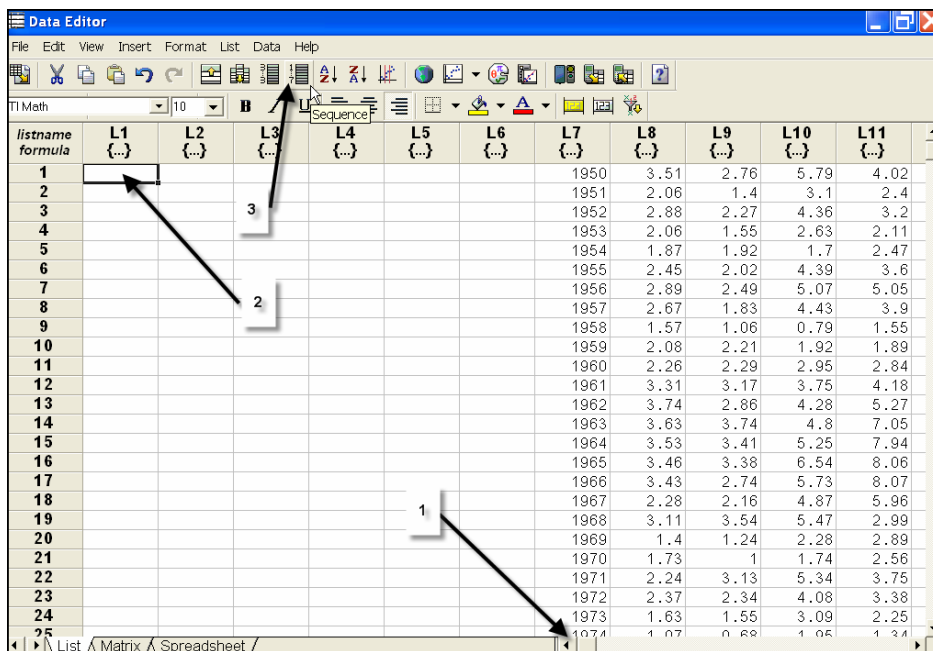
Repeat this process as many times as necessary.

- Select all of the data by highlighting the top left cell(s) of data then holding down the shift key. Scroll to the end of the data and select the last cell of the bottom row. Now click on Sort Ascending icon, and all of the data will be arranged accordingly. The data you need may now be moved or added to L1, L2, etc.

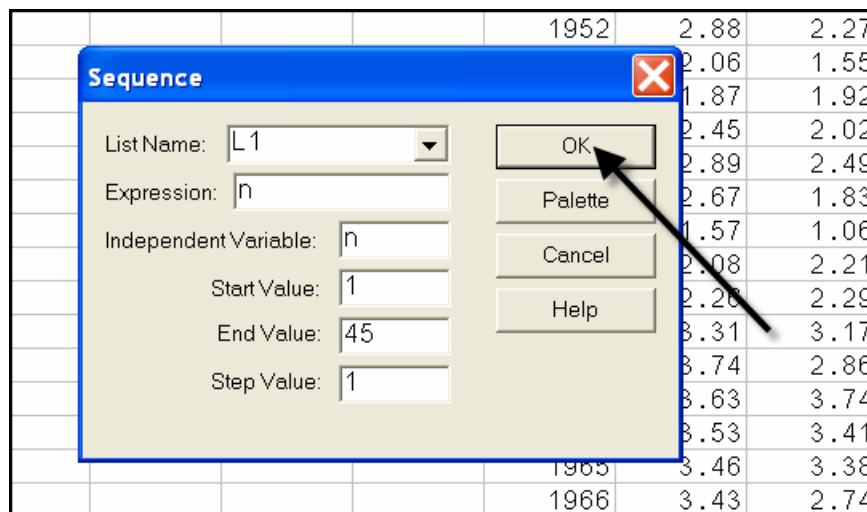


Preparing the Data

1. In the Data Editor arrow over (1) to L1 to allow you to enter the numbers 1-45 sequentially. Highlight the first cell in L1 (2) and then click on the Sequence icon (3).



2. When the Sequence menu pops up, the appropriate list should appear in List Name. If it is incorrect, change it to the correct list name. Type n for both the Expression and Independent Variable. The Start Value is 1, the end value is 45, and the step value is 1. Click OK.



3. Select one of the five columns of tree data that you want to work with by highlighting the column (1). Copy the data (2), select L2 by clicking on the first cell in that list (3), and paste (4) the data into L2.

listname	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	L8	L9	L10	L11
formula	:=seq(n	{...}	{...}	{...}	{...}	{...}	{...}	{...}	{...}	{...}	{...}
1	1						1950	3.51	2.76	5.79	4.02
2	2						1951	2.06	1.4	3.1	2.4
3	3						1952	2.88	2.27	4.36	3.2
4	4						1953	2.06	1.55	2.63	2.11
5	5						1954	1.87	1.92	1.7	2.47
6	6						1955	2.45	2.02	4.39	3.6
7	7						1956	2.89	2.49	5.07	5.05
8	8						1957	2.67	1.83	4.43	3.9
9	9						1958	1.57	1.06	0.79	1.55
10	10						1959	2.08	2.21	1.92	1.89
11	11						1960	2.26	2.29	2.95	2.84
12	12						1961	3.31	3.17	3.75	4.18
13	13						1962	3.74	2.86	4.28	5.27
14	14						1963	3.63	3.74	4.8	7.05
15	15						1964	3.53	3.41	5.25	7.94
16	16						1965	3.46	3.38	6.54	8.06
17	17						1966	3.43	2.74	5.73	8.07

4. You are now ready to export your data to your graphing calculator.

listname	L1	L2	L3	L4
formula	:=seq(n	{...}	{...}	{...}
1	1	3.51		
2	2	2.06		
3	3	2.88		
4	4	2.06		
5	5	1.87		
6	6	2.45		
7	7	2.89		
8	8	2.67		
9	9	1.57		
10	10	2.08		
11	11	2.26		
12	12	3.31		
13	13	3.74		
14	14	3.63		
15	15	3.53		
16	16	3.46		
17	17	3.43		

Exporting the Data to the Calculator

1. Connect the calculator to the computer using the USB link cord.
2. Turn on the calculator and use one of the two processes to clear all lists. Use the first method if you know all of the lists you want to clear.
3. Press **[STAT]**, **[4]**.

```

30000 CALC TESTS
1:Edit...
2:SortA(
3:SortD(
4:ClrList
5:SetUpEditor
    
```

4. When ClrList appears, type in all lists that need to be cleared. Separate the lists with commas. Press **[ENTER]**. Done will appear when you have cleared the lists.

```

ClrList L1,L2,L3
,L4
Done
    
```

5. Use this method when you are unsure of how many lists need to be cleared. Press **[STAT]**, **[ENTER]**.

```

30000 CALC TESTS
1:Edit...
2:SortA(
3:SortD(
4:ClrList
5:SetUpEditor
    
```

6. Press **[▲]** until you are at the top of the list.

	L2	L3	1
1	2	3	
2	1	6	
3	6	9	
4	8	12	
5	10	15	
6	12	18	
7	14	21	
L1 = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6...			

7. Press [CLEAR], [ENTER].

L1	L2	L3	1
-----	2	3	
	1	6	
	6	9	
	8	12	
	10	15	
	12	18	
	14	21	
L1(1) =			

8. Press [←] or [→] to move to a different list. Repeat the process until you have cleared all lists.

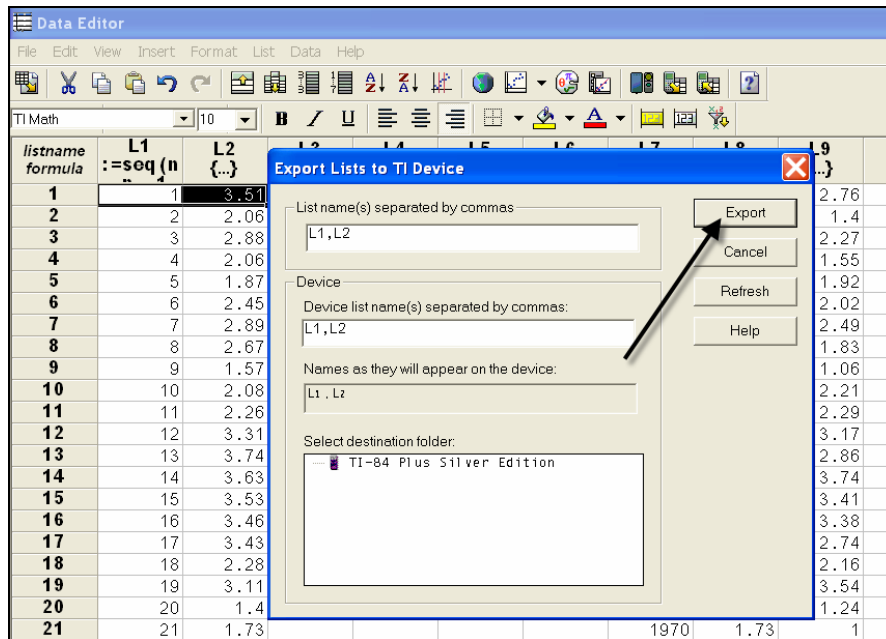
L1	L2	L3	2
-----	2	3	
	1	6	
	6	9	
	8	12	
	10	15	
	12	18	
	14	21	
L2(1) = 2			

9. Select the data you want to export by highlighting the first cell of the first two columns (1). Click on the Export Data to TI Device icon (2).

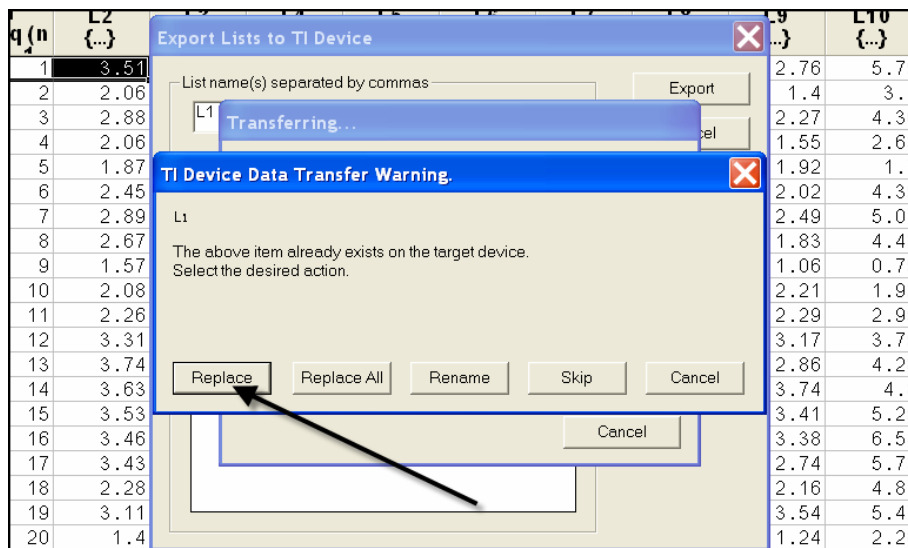
The screenshot shows the TI Data Editor interface. The table contains the following data:

listname	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	L8	L9	L10
formula	:=seq(n	{...}	{...}	{...}	{...}	{...}	{...}	{...}	{...}	{...}
1	1	3.51					1950	3.51	2.76	5.79
2	2	4.06					1951	2.06	1.4	3.1
3	3	2.88					1952	2.88	2.27	4.36
4	4	2.06					1953	2.06	1.55	2.63
5	5	1.87					1954	1.87	1.92	1.7
6	6	2.45					1955	2.45	2.02	4.39
7	7	2.89					1956	2.89	2.49	5.07
8	8	2.67					1957	2.67	1.83	4.43
9	9	1.57					1958	1.57	1.06	0.79
10	10	2.08					1959	2.08	2.21	1.92
11	11	2.26					1960	2.26	2.29	2.95

10. After the Export Lists to TI Device menu appears, check that the lists to be exported are the same as the ones selected on Data Editor. Check to make sure the correct device is in the Select destination folder window. When ready, click the Export button.

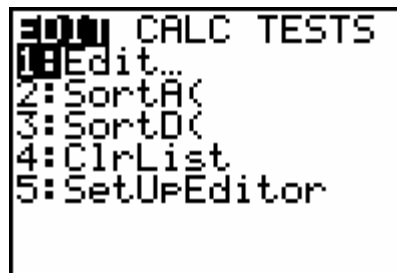


11. During the exporting phase a TI Device Data Transfer Warning menu will appear. Click Replace. The warning will appear while transferring both lists.



Ring Around the Tree

12. Now you can find your data in the calculator. Press **STAT****ENTER** to select Edit.



13. Your data will be in L1 and L2.

L1	L2	L3	1
1	3.51	-----	
2	2.06		
3	2.88		
4	2.06		
5	1.87		
6	2.45		
7	2.89		
L1(1)=1			

Part 3: Converting Tree Growth to Tree Radius

Using the TREE Program

1. The TREE program will allow the calculator to compute the radius of the tree at the end of each year using the tree ring widths in L2. You may type it into your calculator under Program, New, or you transfer it from another calculator that has the program using a link cord.

```
PROGRAM: TREE
: L2(1)→L3(1)
: For(N, 2, dim(L2)
)
: L2(N)+L3(N-1)→L
3(N)
: End
:
```

2. Press **[PRGM]**. **▾** to TREE program. Press **[ENTER]**.

```
EDIT NEW
TREE
```

3. When prgmTREE appears on the screen, press **[ENTER]**. Done will appear when the calculator has finished the program.

```
prgmTREE Done
```

4. The list of the radii measurements of the tree will appear in L3.

L1	L2	L3	1
1	3.51	3.51	
2	2.06	5.57	
3	2.88	8.45	
4	2.06	10.51	
5	1.87	12.38	
6	2.45	14.83	
7	2.89	17.72	
L1(1)=1			

Using the Cumulative Sum (cumSum) Feature

- From the Stat Edit feature, \blacktriangleright to move to L3.
Press \blacktriangle to move to the top of the list.

L1	L2	\blacktriangleright	3
1	3.51	-----	
2	2.06		
3	2.88		
4	2.06		
5	1.87		
6	2.45		
7	2.89		

L3 =

- Press 2^{nd} STAT to enter list feature.
 \blacktriangleright to select Operations.
Press 6 to choose cumSum.

NAMES $0/7$ MATH

- SortA(
- SortD(
- dim(
- Fill(
- seq(
- 6** cumSum(
- \blacktriangle List(

- Press 2^{nd} 2 to enter L2.
Press $)$ to close parentheses.

L1	L2	\blacktriangleright	3
1	3.51	-----	
2	2.06		
3	2.88		
4	2.06		
5	1.87		
6	2.45		
7	2.89		

L3 =cumSum(L2)

- Press ENTER and the cumulative sums of List 2 will appear in L3.

L1	L2	L3	3
1	3.51	3.51	
2	2.06	5.57	
3	2.88	8.45	
4	2.06	10.51	
5	1.87	12.38	
6	2.45	14.83	
7	2.89	17.72	

L3(1)=3.51

Rate of Change

1. Press $\boxed{\text{STAT}}\boxed{1}$ to view the data.

L1	L2	L3	3
1	3.51	8.45	
2	2.06	5.57	
3	2.88	8.45	
4	2.06	10.51	
5	1.87	12.38	
6	2.45	14.83	
7	2.89	17.72	

L3(1)=3.51

2. Press $\boxed{\blacktriangleright}$ and $\boxed{\blacktriangleup}$ to the top of L4.

L2	L3	L4	4
3.51	3.51	-----	
2.06	5.57		
2.88	8.45		
2.06	10.51		
1.87	12.38		
2.45	14.83		
2.89	17.72		

L4 =

3. Press $\boxed{2\text{nd}}\boxed{\text{STAT}}\boxed{\blacktriangleright}\boxed{7}\boxed{2\text{nd}}\boxed{3}\boxed{)}$ to calculate the difference between the elements in L3.

L2	L3	L4	4
3.51	3.51	-----	
2.06	5.57		
2.88	8.45		
2.06	10.51		
1.87	12.38		
2.45	14.83		
2.89	17.72		

L4 = Δ List(L3)

4. Press $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$.

L2	L3	L4	4
3.51	3.51	2.06	
2.06	5.57	2.88	
2.88	8.45	2.06	
2.06	10.51	1.87	
1.87	12.38	2.45	
2.45	14.83	2.89	
2.89	17.72	2.67	

L4(1)=2.06

5. Press $\boxed{2\text{nd}}\boxed{\text{MODE}}$ to go to the home screen.

6. Press $\boxed{2\text{nd}}\boxed{\text{STAT}}\boxed{\blacktriangleright}\boxed{\blacktriangleright}\boxed{3}\boxed{2\text{nd}}\boxed{4}\boxed{)}\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$ to find the mean difference in L4.

mean(L4)
2.227727273

Part 4: Graphing the Radius of the Tree versus the Age of the Tree

- The age of the tree is in L1 and the radius of the tree is in L3.

L1	L2	L3	1
1	3.51	3.51	
2	2.06	5.57	
3	2.88	8.45	
4	2.06	10.51	
5	1.87	12.38	
6	2.45	14.83	
7	2.89	17.72	

L1()=1

- Press **2nd****Y=** to enter Stat Plots.

```

STAT PLOTS
1:Plot1...Off
  L1 L3
2:Plot2...Off
  L1 L4
3:Plot3...Off
  L1 L2
4↓PlotsOff
    
```

- Press **ENTER**.

```

Plot1 Plot2 Plot3
On Off Off
Type: [Scatter] [Line] [Bar]
      [ ] [ ] [ ]
Xlist:L1
Ylist:L2
Mark: [ ] + [ ]
    
```

- Press **ENTER** to turn Plot 1 on.
 to select Type. Select **Scatter**.
 Press **ENTER** to choose scatterplot.
 Data to be graphed are in list 1 and list 3.
 to Y list. Press **2nd****3** to enter L3.
 to Mark and select one of the three options.

```

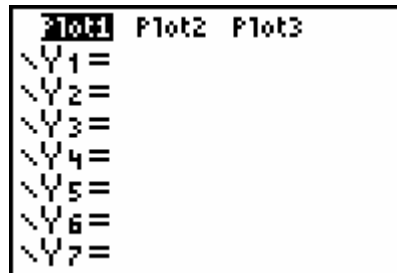
Plot1 Plot2 Plot3
On Off Off
Type: [Scatter] [Line] [Bar]
      [ ] [ ] [ ]
Xlist:L1
Ylist:L3
Mark: [ ] + [ ]
    
```

- Press **WINDOW**. Set the values appropriate to the data you are manipulating.

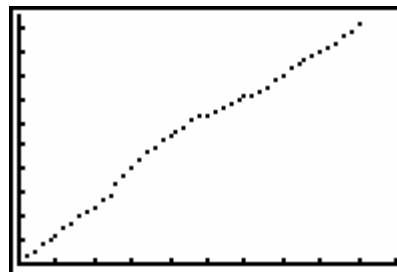
```

WINDOW
Xmin=0
Xmax=50
Xscl=5
Ymin=0
Ymax=105
Yscl=10
Xres=1
    
```

6. Press $\boxed{Y=}$. Clear any equations.

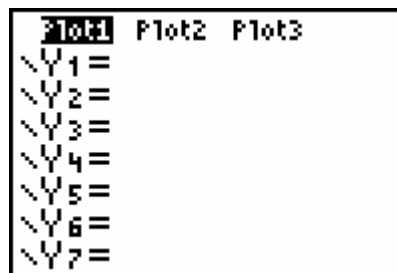


7. Press $\boxed{\text{GRAPH}}$.

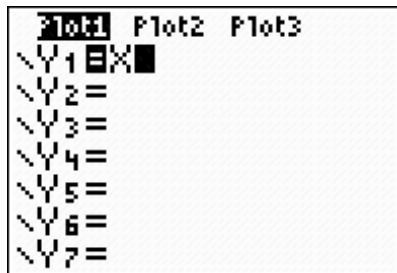


Graphing a Trend Line

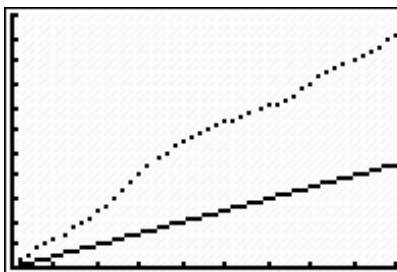
1. Press $\boxed{Y=}$. Press $\boxed{\text{CLEAR}}$ to clean out any equations.



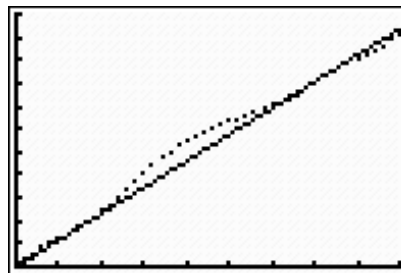
2. Press $\boxed{Y=}$ then $\boxed{X.T.O.n}$ to enter the parent function $y = x$.



3. Press $\boxed{\text{GRAPH}}$.

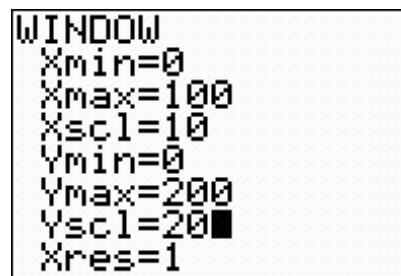


- Adjust a in $y = ax$ until the line fits the data.

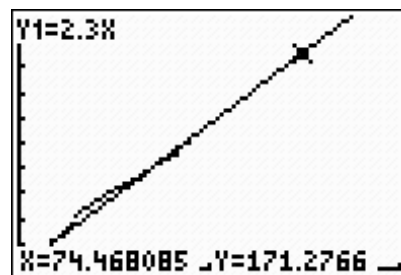


Using the Graph to Make Predictions

- Press **WINDOW** to enlarge the window. Adjust the settings to make the window large enough to use for predictions.



- Press **GRAPH** then **TRACE**. Press **▲** to select the function then trace to the prediction.



Using the Table to Make Predictions

- Press **2nd** **WINDOW**. Enter values for TblStart and ΔTbl , the value of the x increment.



- Press **2nd** **GRAPH**. Press **▼** to the desired value.

X	Y1
71	163.3
72	165.6
73	167.9
74	170.2
75	172.5
76	174.8
77	177.1

X=75

Part 5: Calculating the Cross-sectional Area

1. Press **[STAT]****[ENTER]**. Press **[▶]** to move to L4.

L2	L3	L4	4
3.51	3.51		
2.06	5.57		
2.88	8.45		
2.06	10.51		
1.87	12.38		
2.45	14.83		
2.89	17.72		
L4()=			

2. Press **[▲]**, **[ENTER]**. You are now ready to enter the calculation to find the area of the cross-section.

L2	L3	L4	4
3.51	3.51		
2.06	5.57		
2.88	8.45		
2.06	10.51		
1.87	12.38		
2.45	14.83		
2.89	17.72		
L4 =			

3. Press **[2nd]****[^]** to enter π . Press **[x]****[2nd]****[3]****[x²]** to enter the formula. The formula is πr^2 , where the radius is L3.

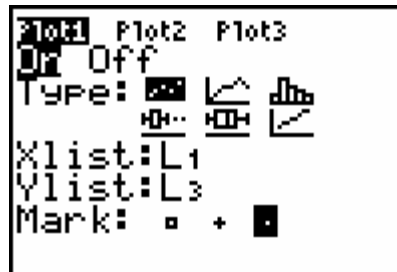
L2	L3	L4	4
3.51	3.51		
2.06	5.57		
2.88	8.45		
2.06	10.51		
1.87	12.38		
2.45	14.83		
2.89	17.72		
L4 = $\pi * L_3^2$			

4. Press **[ENTER]** and the calculator will compute the cross-sectional area for the corresponding age.

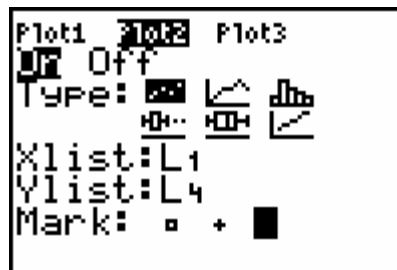
L2	L3	L4	4
3.51	3.51	38.70473565	
2.06	5.57	97.468	
2.88	8.45	224.32	
2.06	10.51	347.02	
1.87	12.38	481.49	
2.45	14.83	690.93	
2.89	17.72	986.46	
L4()=38.70473565...			

Graphing the Cross-sectional Area versus the Age of the Tree

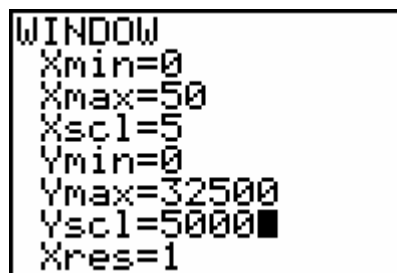
1. Press **2nd****Y=** to enter Stat Plots. Press **ENTER**. Press **▶**, **ENTER** to turn off Plot 1.



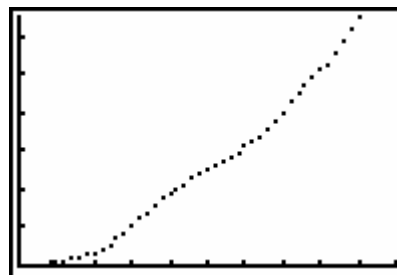
2. Press **▲**, **▶**, **ENTER** to enter Plot 2. Turn on Plot 2. Press **▼** to Y list. Change the Y list to list 4. Press **2nd****4**.



3. Press **WINDOW**. Set the values appropriate to the data you are manipulating. Use a number greater than the largest area for the Y-max. Press **Y=**, **CLEAR** to clean out any equations.



4. Press **GRAPH**.



Part 6: Data Analysis Using Microsoft Excel

Enter the URL for the Tree Ring website in the Address bar of Internet Explorer.

ACTIVITY: Tree Ring Growth and Weather - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by escWorks .NET

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address <http://vathena.arc.nasa.gov/curric/and/global/treergraf.html#one>

Exercise 1: Tree Growth Over Time

In this exercise, you will begin your analysis of the data from five of Dr. Juday's trees.

- Get the data**
You can either print out the [Tree Ring Growth and Weather Data Table](#) or download the same information in a [spreadsheet](#). (The spreadsheet is a Microsoft Excel file. If clicking on the link does not start up Excel for you, try saving the file to your computer and starting Excel yourself. To do this on a PC, right-click on the link; select "Save this Link as..."; and save the file to your computer. On a Mac, click-and-hold on the link; select "Save this Link as..."; and save the file to your computer.)
- Find the average of the growth ring width**
If you use the table, find the average ring width for each year by adding up all of the trees in each year's row and dividing by 5. Put the average in the blank column labeled "average growth" on the correct row. Average the 5 trees from 1994 to 1950. If you use the spreadsheet, compute the average using the average function.
- Plot the average tree growth**
Now you are ready to plot the data on a graph. You will plot the width of the tree rings (y-axis) against the year (x-axis). If you are not using a spreadsheet program, you can use graph paper or print out this [blank plot](#).
 - Pick a label for the y-axis (the line going up and down on the left side of the graph). You could use "Tree Ring Width in mm."
 - Pick a label for the x-axis (the line going across the bottom of your graph) "Year" might be good.
 - Pick a title for the graph.
 - Choose the limits for the y-axis. The y-axis limits are the top and bottom value for your plot. (You can put 0 at the bottom. What is the largest number in your average column? The top of the graph should be at least this big. Seven is a good number, you will see why later.)
 - Choose the limits for the x-axis. (Start with 1950.)
 - Take the average tree growth for each year and plot it into the graph.

Open the Excel File.

ACTIVITY: Tree Ring Growth and Weather - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by escWorks .NET

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address <http://vathena.arc.nasa.gov/curric/and/global/treergraf.html#one>

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Now you are ready to plot the data on a graph. You will plot the width of the tree rings (y-axis) against the year (x-axis). If you are not using a spreadsheet program, you can use graph paper or print out this [blank plot](#).
 - Pick a label for the y-axis (the line going up and down on the left side of the graph). You could use "Tree Ring Width in mm."
 - Pick a label for the x-axis (the line going across the bottom of your graph) "Year" might be good.
 - Pick a title for the graph.
 - Choose the limits for the y-axis. The y-axis limits are the top and bottom value for your plot. (You can put 0 at the bottom. What is the largest number in your average column? The top of the graph should be at least this big. Seven is a good number, you will see why later.)
 - Choose the limits for the x-axis. (Start with 1950.)
 - Take the average tree growth for each year and plot it into the graph.

File Download

Do you want to open or save this file?

Name: trdata.xls
Type: Microsoft Excel Worksheet, 23.0 KB
From: vathena.arc.nasa.gov

Open Save Cancel

Always ask before opening this type of file

While files from the Internet can be useful, some files can potentially harm your computer. If you do not trust the source, do not open or save this file.

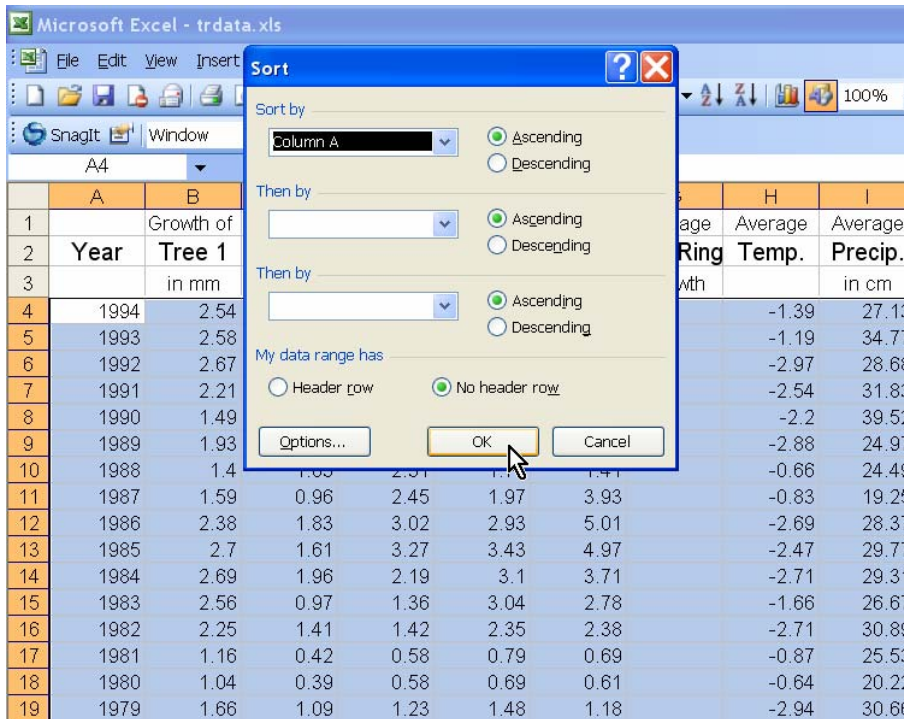
Start downloading from site: <http://vathena.arc.nasa.gov/curric/and/global/trdata.xls>

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1		Growth of	Growth of	Growth	Growth of	Growth of	Average	Average	Average
2	Year	Tree 1	Tree 2	Tree 3	Tree 4	Tree 5	Tree Ring	Temp.	Precip.
3		in mm	in mm	in mm	in mm	in mm	Growth		in cm
4	1994	2.54	1.73	3.51	2.39	3.66		-1.39	27.13
5	1993	2.58	1.59	4.05	3.25	4.15		-1.19	34.77
6	1992	2.67	2.38	3.75	3.13	3.78		-2.97	28.68
7	1991	2.21	2.35	3.99	3.19	3.23		-2.54	31.83
8	1990	1.49	1.19	2.67	1.01	1.97		-2.2	39.52
9	1989	1.93	0.91	2.81	1.49	2.79		-2.88	24.97
10	1988	1.4	1.03	2.31	1.76	1.41		-0.66	24.49
11	1987	1.59	0.96	2.45	1.97	3.93		-0.83	19.25
12	1986	2.38	1.83	3.02	2.93	5.01		-2.69	28.37
13	1985	2.7	1.61	3.27	3.43	4.97		-2.47	29.77
14	1984	2.69	1.96	2.19	3.1	3.71		-2.71	29.31
15	1983	2.56	0.97	1.36	3.04	2.78		-1.66	26.67
16	1982	2.25	1.41	1.42	2.35	2.38		-2.71	30.89
17	1981	1.16	0.42	0.58	0.79	0.69		-0.87	25.53
18	1980	1.04	0.39	0.58	0.69	0.61		-0.64	20.22
19	1979	1.66	1.09	1.23	1.48	1.18		-2.94	30.66

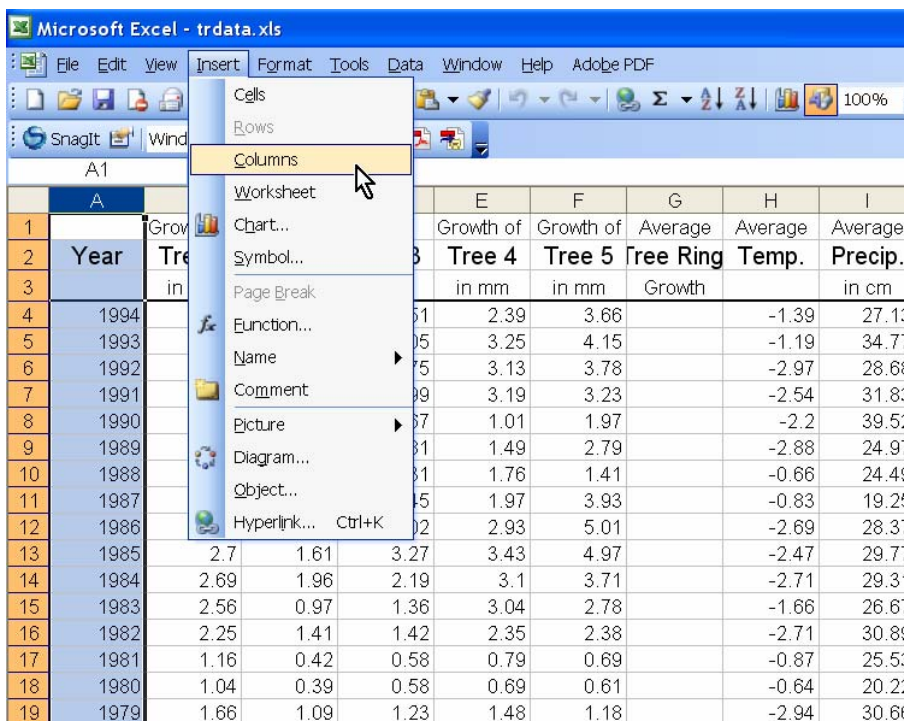
Select the data, click the Data menu and choose Sort.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1		Growth of	Growth of	Growth	Growth of	Growth of	Average	Average	Average
2	Year	Tree 1	Tree 2	Tree 3	Tree 4	Tree 5	Tree Ring	Temp.	Precip.
3		in mm	in mm	in mm	in mm	in mm	Growth		in cm
4	1994	2.54	1.73	3.51	2.39	3.66		-1.39	27.13
5	1993	2.58	1.59	4.05	3.25	4.15		-1.19	34.77
6	1992	2.67	2.38	3.75	3.13	3.78		-2.97	28.68
7	1991	2.21	2.35	3.99	3.19	3.23		-2.54	31.83
8	1990	1.49	1.19	2.67	1.01	1.97		-2.2	39.52
9	1989	1.93	0.91	2.81	1.49	2.79		-2.88	24.97
10	1988	1.4	1.03	2.31	1.76	1.41		-0.66	24.49
11	1987	1.59	0.96	2.45	1.97	3.93		-0.83	19.25
12	1986	2.38	1.83	3.02	2.93	5.01		-2.69	28.37
13	1985	2.7	1.61	3.27	3.43	4.97		-2.47	29.77
14	1984	2.69	1.96	2.19	3.1	3.71		-2.71	29.31
15	1983	2.56	0.97	1.36	3.04	2.78		-1.66	26.67
16	1982	2.25	1.41	1.42	2.35	2.38		-2.71	30.89
17	1981	1.16	0.42	0.58	0.79	0.69		-0.87	25.53
18	1980	1.04	0.39	0.58	0.69	0.61		-0.64	20.22
19	1979	1.66	1.09	1.23	1.48	1.18		-2.94	30.66

Click OK.



Select column A, Click the Insert menu, and choose Columns.



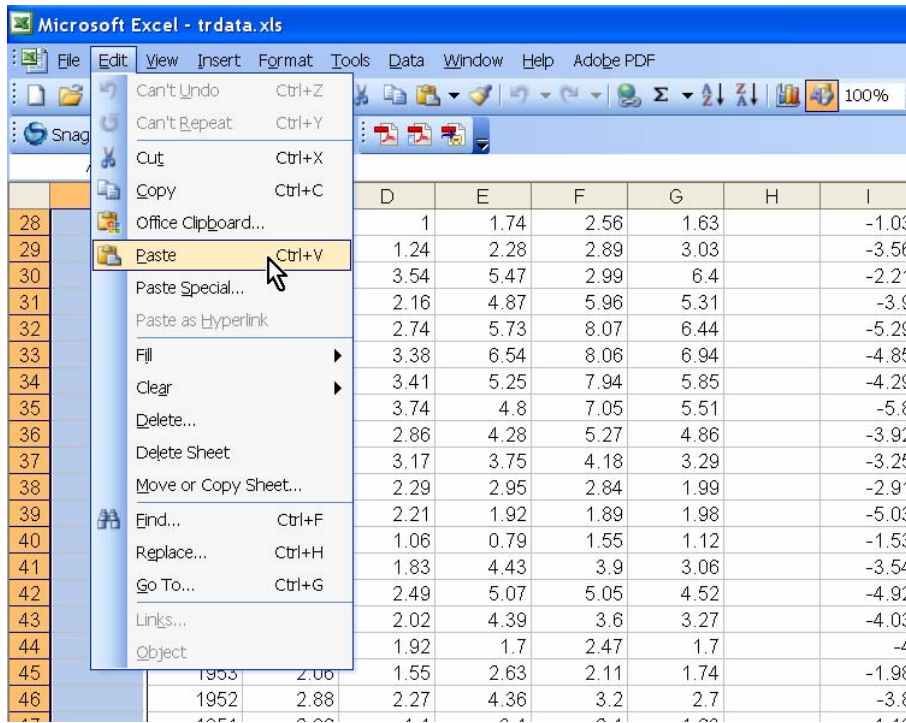
Enter a 1 for year 1 in cell A4. Enter a formula in cell A5 by typing =A4+1 then Enter.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1			Growth of	Growth of	Growth of	Growth of	Growth of	Average	Average
2		Year	Tree 1	Tree 2	Tree 3	Tree 4	Tree 5	Tree Ring	Temp.
3			in mm	in mm	in mm	in mm	in mm	Growth	
4	1	1994	2.54	1.73	3.51	2.39	3.66		-1.39
5	=A4+1	1993	2.58	1.59	4.05	3.25	4.15		-1.19
6		1992	2.67	2.38	3.75	3.13	3.78		-2.97
7		1991	2.21	2.35	3.99	3.19	3.23		-2.54
8		1990	1.49	1.19	2.67	1.01	1.97		-2.2
9		1989	1.93	0.91	2.81	1.49	2.79		-2.88
10		1988	1.4	1.03	2.31	1.76	1.41		-0.66
11		1987	1.59	0.96	2.45	1.97	3.93		-0.83
12		1986	2.38	1.83	3.02	2.93	5.01		-2.69
13		1985	2.7	1.61	3.27	3.43	4.97		-2.47
14		1984	2.69	1.96	2.19	3.1	3.71		-2.71
15		1983	2.56	0.97	1.36	3.04	2.78		-1.66
16		1982	2.25	1.41	1.42	2.35	2.38		-2.71
17		1981	1.16	0.42	0.58	0.79	0.69		-0.87
18		1980	1.04	0.39	0.58	0.69	0.61		-0.64
19		1979	1.66	1.09	1.23	1.48	1.18		-2.94

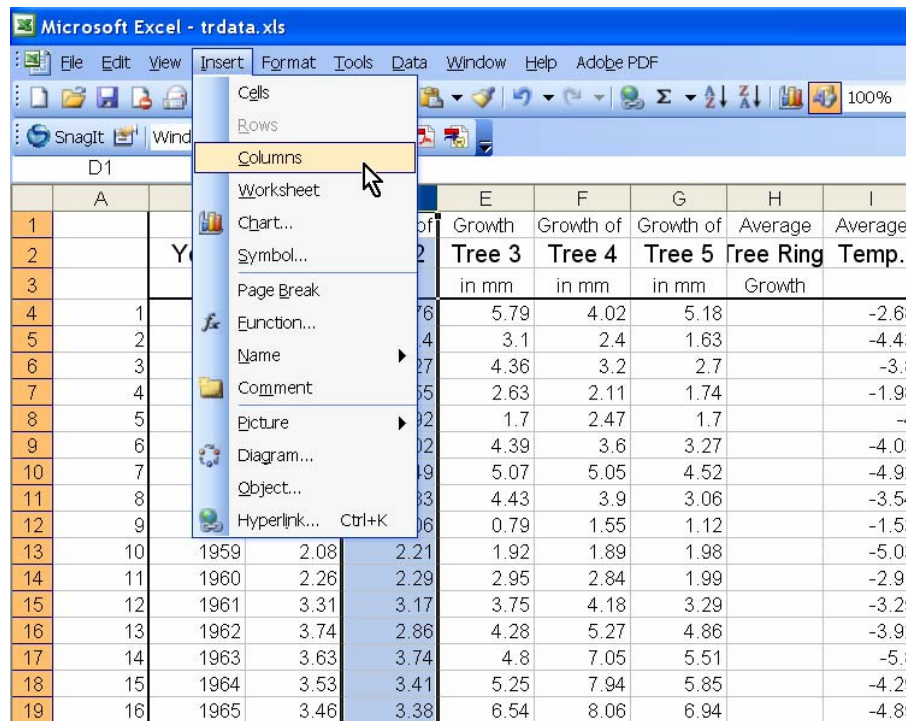
Select cell A5. Click the Edit Menu and choose Copy.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1				Growth of	Growth of	Growth of	Growth of	Average	Average
2		Year	Tree 1	Tree 2	Tree 3	Tree 4	Tree 5	Tree Ring	Temp.
3			in mm	in mm	in mm	in mm	in mm	Growth	
4	1	1994	2.54	1.73	3.51	2.39	3.66		-1.39
5	=A4+1	1993	2.58	1.59	4.05	3.25	4.15		-1.19
6		1992	2.67	2.38	3.75	3.13	3.78		-2.97
7		1991	2.21	2.35	3.99	3.19	3.23		-2.54
8		1990	1.49	1.19	2.67	1.01	1.97		-2.2
9		1989	1.93	0.91	2.81	1.49	2.79		-2.88
10		1988	1.4	1.03	2.31	1.76	1.41		-0.66
11		1987	1.59	0.96	2.45	1.97	3.93		-0.83
12		1986	2.38	1.83	3.02	2.93	5.01		-2.69
13		1985	2.7	1.61	3.27	3.43	4.97		-2.47
14		1984	2.69	1.96	2.19	3.1	3.71		-2.71
15		1983	2.56	0.97	1.36	3.04	2.78		-1.66
16		1982	2.25	1.41	1.42	2.35	2.38		-2.71
17		1981	1.16	0.42	0.58	0.79	0.69		-0.87
18		1980	1.04	0.39	0.58	0.69	0.61		-0.64
19		1979	1.66	1.09	1.23	1.48	1.18		-2.94

Select cells A5 through A50. Click the Edit menu and choose Paste.



Select column D, Click the Insert menu, and choose Columns



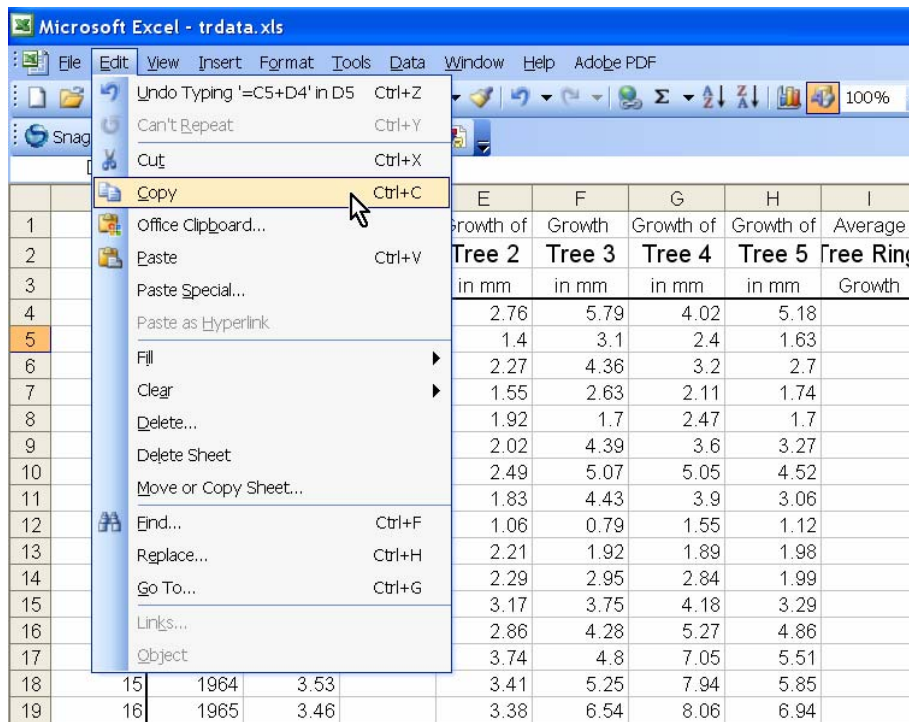
Title the column Radius of Tree 1 in mm.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1			Growth of	Radius of	Growth of	Growth	Growth of	Growth of	Average
2		Year	Tree 1	Tree 1	Tree 2	Tree 3	Tree 4	Tree 5	Tree Ring
3			in mm	in mm	in mm	in mm	in mm	in mm	Growth
4	1	1950	3.51		2.76	5.79	4.02	5.18	
5	2	1951	2.06		1.4	3.1	2.4	1.63	
6	3	1952	2.88		2.27	4.36	3.2	2.7	
7	4	1953	2.06		1.55	2.63	2.11	1.74	
8	5	1954	1.87		1.92	1.7	2.47	1.7	
9	6	1955	2.45		2.02	4.39	3.6	3.27	
10	7	1956	2.89		2.49	5.07	5.05	4.52	
11	8	1957	2.67		1.83	4.43	3.9	3.06	
12	9	1958	1.57		1.06	0.79	1.55	1.12	
13	10	1959	2.08		2.21	1.92	1.89	1.98	
14	11	1960	2.26		2.29	2.95	2.84	1.99	
15	12	1961	3.31		3.17	3.75	4.18	3.29	
16	13	1962	3.74		2.86	4.28	5.27	4.86	
17	14	1963	3.63		3.74	4.8	7.05	5.51	
18	15	1964	3.53		3.41	5.25	7.94	5.85	
19	16	1965	3.46		3.38	6.54	8.06	6.94	

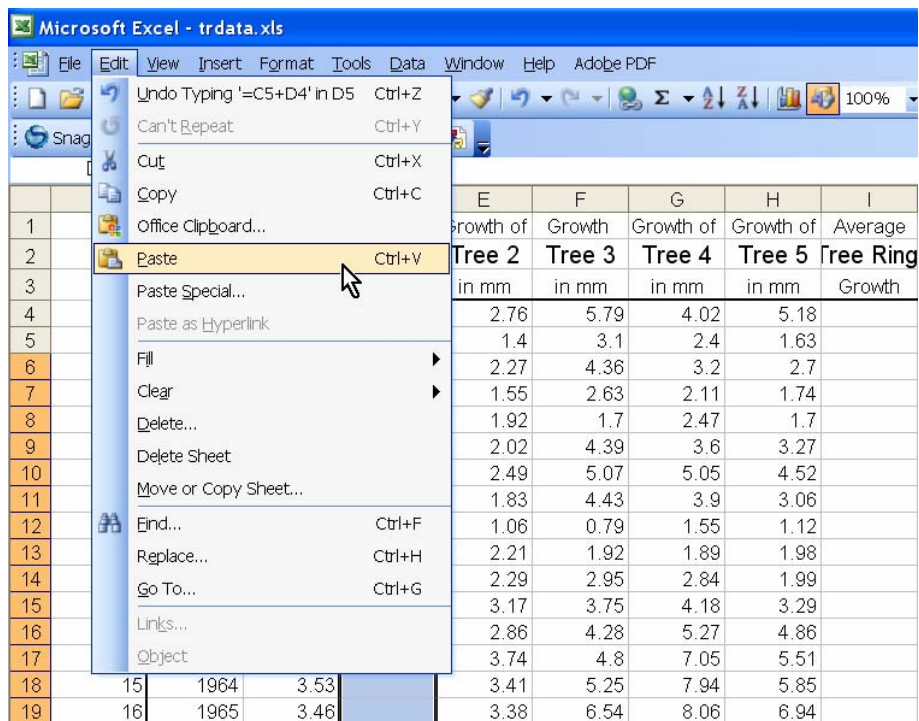
Copy cell C4 into cell D4. Enter the formula =C5+D4 into cell D5.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1			Growth of	Radius of	Growth of	Growth	Growth of	Growth of	Average
2		Year	Tree 1	Tree 1	Tree 2	Tree 3	Tree 4	Tree 5	Tree Ring
3			in mm	in mm	in mm	in mm	in mm	in mm	Growth
4	1	1950	3.51	3.51	2.76	5.79	4.02	5.18	
5	2	1951	2.06	=C5+D4	1.4	3.1	2.4	1.63	
6	3	1952	2.88		2.27	4.36	3.2	2.7	
7	4	1953	2.06		1.55	2.63	2.11	1.74	
8	5	1954	1.87		1.92	1.7	2.47	1.7	
9	6	1955	2.45		2.02	4.39	3.6	3.27	
10	7	1956	2.89		2.49	5.07	5.05	4.52	
11	8	1957	2.67		1.83	4.43	3.9	3.06	
12	9	1958	1.57		1.06	0.79	1.55	1.12	
13	10	1959	2.08		2.21	1.92	1.89	1.98	
14	11	1960	2.26		2.29	2.95	2.84	1.99	
15	12	1961	3.31		3.17	3.75	4.18	3.29	
16	13	1962	3.74		2.86	4.28	5.27	4.86	
17	14	1963	3.63		3.74	4.8	7.05	5.51	
18	15	1964	3.53		3.41	5.25	7.94	5.85	
19	16	1965	3.46		3.38	6.54	8.06	6.94	

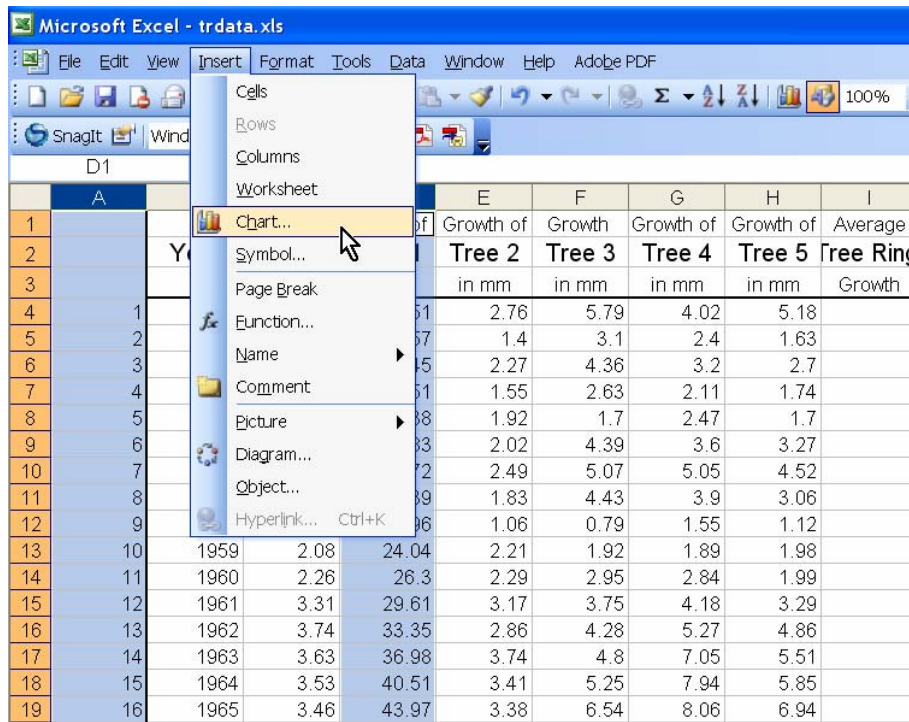
Select cell D5. Click the Edit menu and choose Copy.



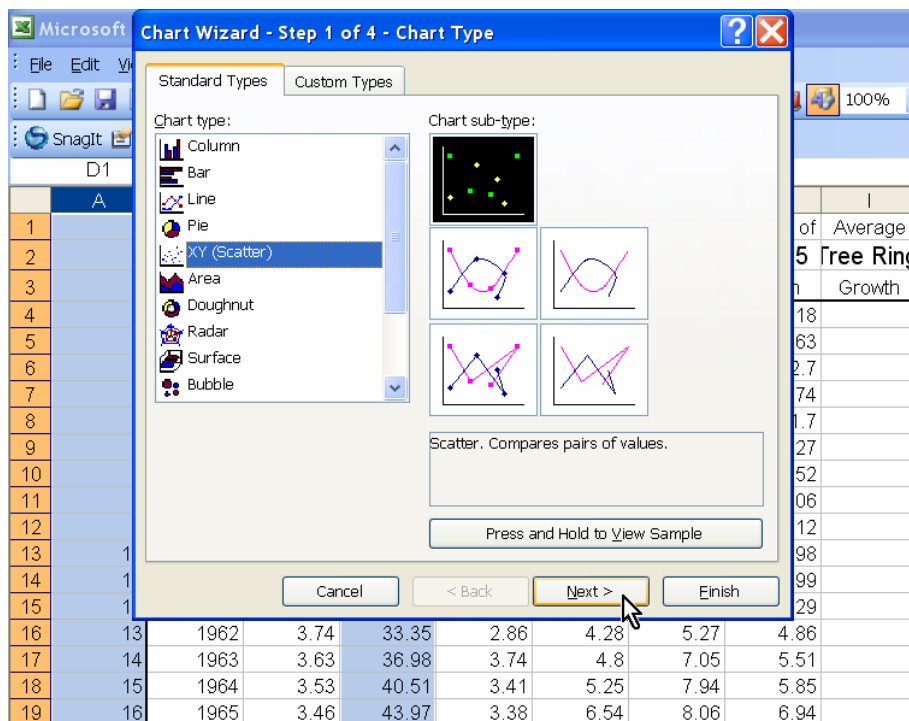
Select cells D5 through D50. Click the Edit menu and choose Paste.



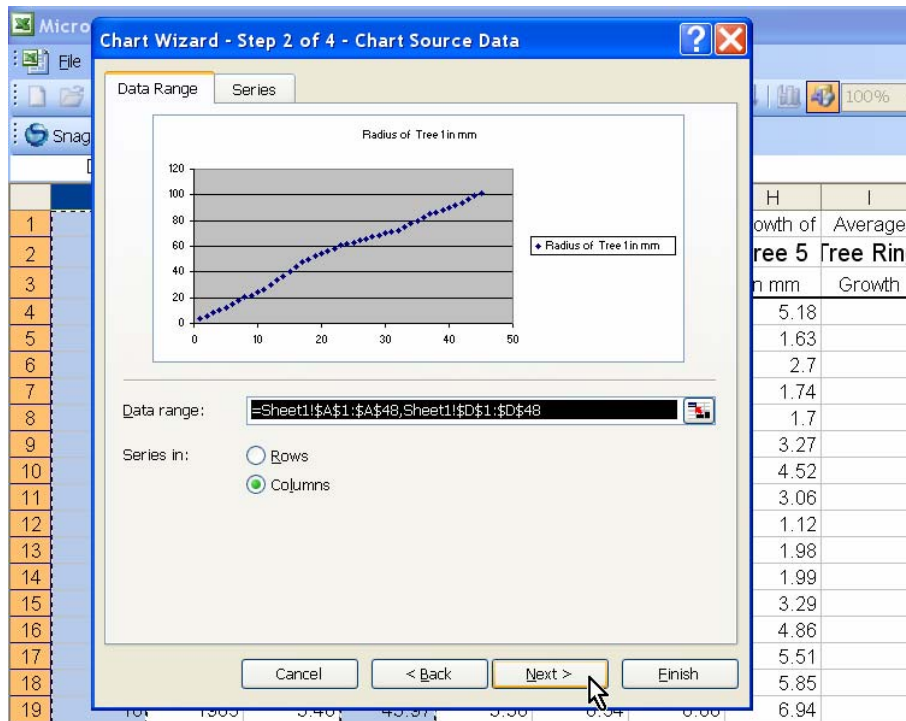
Hold Ctrl and select column A and column D. Click the Insert menu and choose Chart.



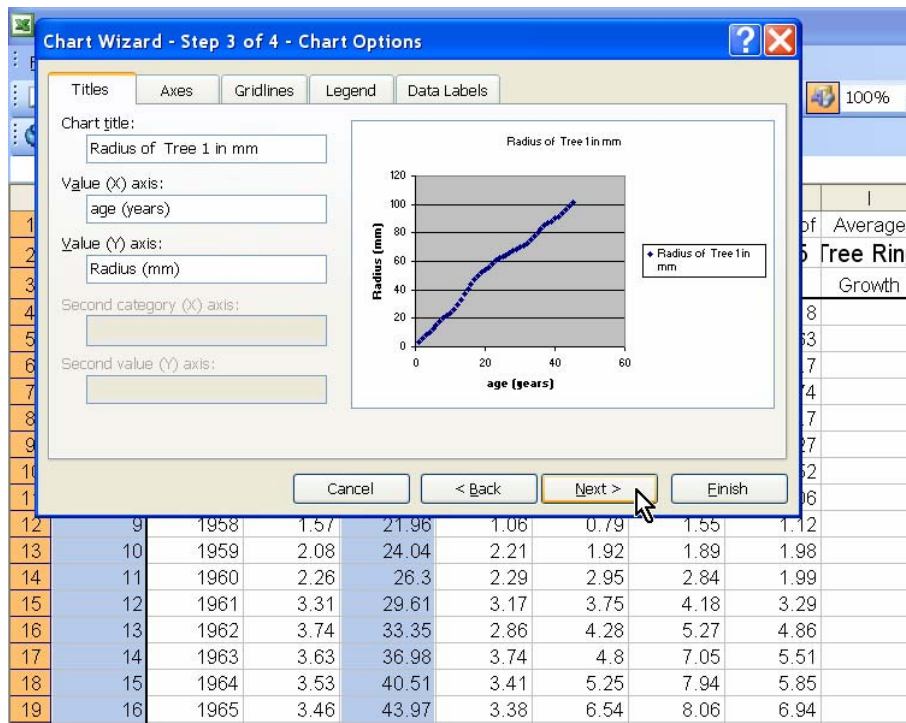
Select XY (Scatter) and Click Next.



Click Next.



Enter the Chart title, the Value (X) axis, and the Value (Y) axis. Click Next.



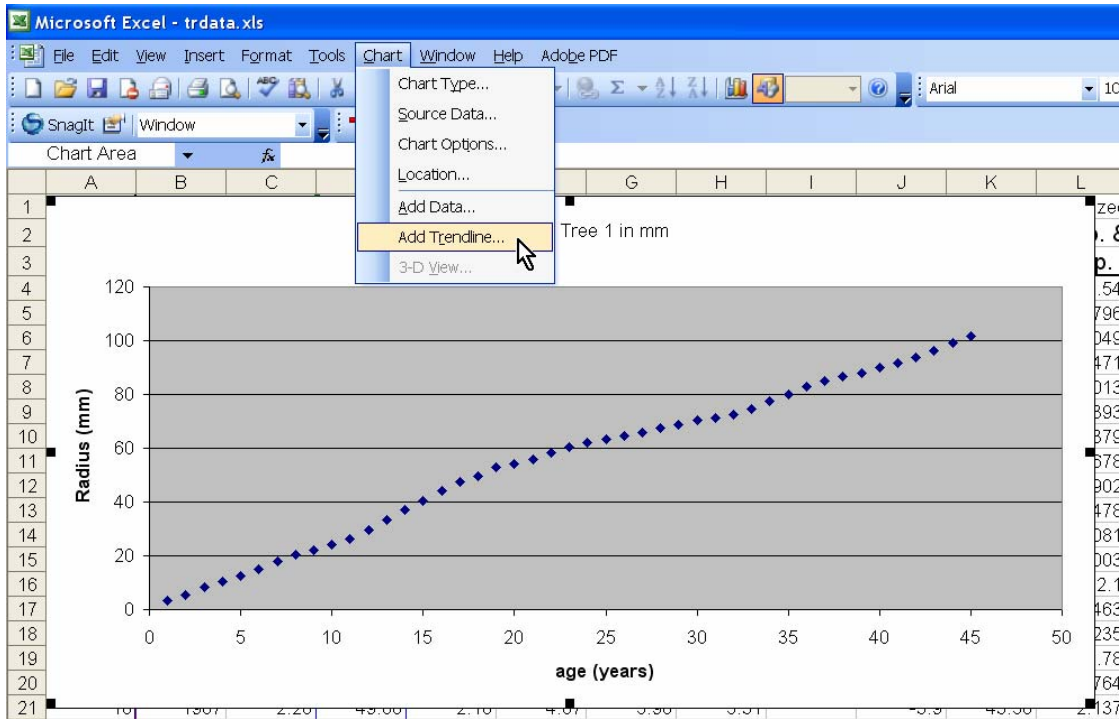
Deselect Show legend. Click Next.

Year	Age (years)	Radius (mm)
1958	9	21.96
1959	10	24.04
1960	11	26.3
1961	12	29.61
1962	13	33.35
1963	14	36.98
1964	15	40.51
1965	16	43.97

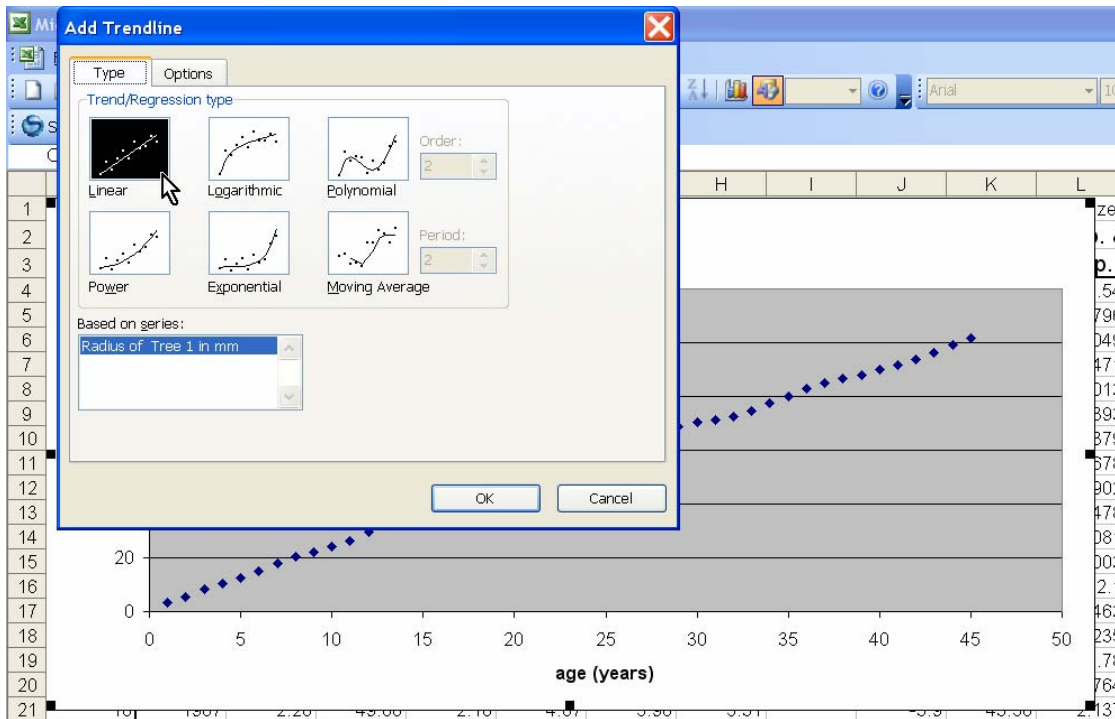
Click Finish.

Year	Age (years)	Radius (mm)
1950	1	3.51
1951	2	5.57
1952	3	8.45
1953	4	10.51
1954	5	12.38
1955	6	14.83
1956	7	17.72
1957	8	20.39
1958	9	21.96
1959	10	24.04
1960	11	26.3
1961	12	29.61
1962	13	33.35
1963	14	36.98
1964	15	40.51
1965	16	43.97

Select the chart. Click the Chart menu and choose Add Trendline.



Select Trend/Regression type Linear. Click the Options tab.



Set Forecast Forward to 100 Units. Set intercept to 0. Select Display equation on chart. Click OK.

