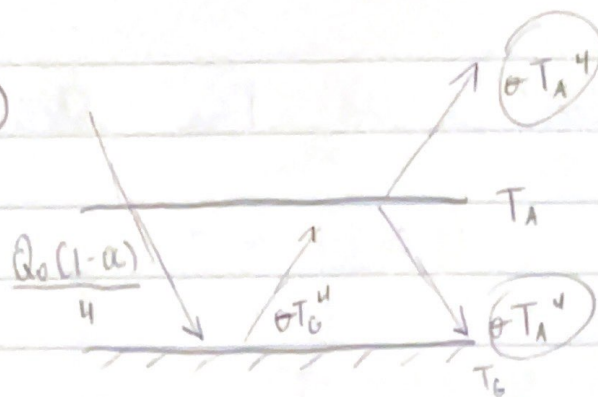


1. a)



b) Given: $\sigma T_G^4 = \sigma T_A^4 + \sigma T_A^4 \rightarrow \sigma T_G^4 = 2\sigma T_A^4$

And: $\frac{Q_0(1-\alpha)}{4} + \sigma T_A^4 = \sigma T_G^4$

substitute σT_G^4 : $\frac{Q_0(1-\alpha)}{4} + \sigma T_A^4 = \frac{2\sigma T_A^4}{\leftarrow \text{was } \sigma T_G^4}$

$$\frac{Q_0(1-\alpha)}{4} = \sigma T_A^4$$

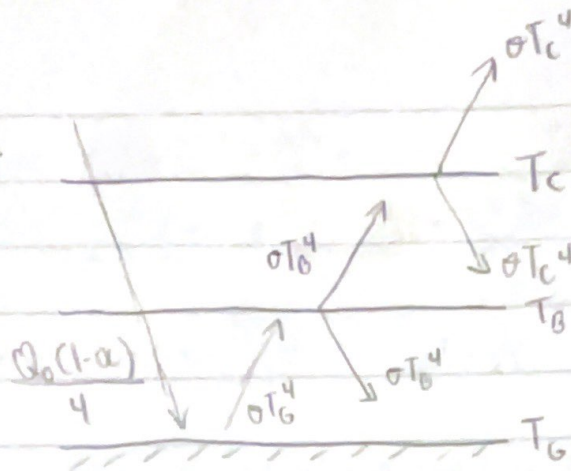
rearrange: $T_A = \left(\frac{Q_0(1-\alpha)}{4\sigma} \right)^{1/4}$

c) Given: $Q_0 = 1368 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$, $\sigma = 5.67 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ Wm}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-4}$, $\alpha = 0$

substitute: $T_A = \left(\frac{1370 \text{ Wm}^{-2} (1-0)}{4(5.67 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ Wm}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-4})} \right)^{1/4} = \left(\frac{1370 \text{ Wm}^{-2}}{2.27 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ Wm}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-4}} \right)^{1/4}$

$$T_A = (6.03 \cdot 10^9 \text{ K}^4)^{1/4} = 279 \text{ K}$$

2. Given:



a) layer B: sources = sinks

$$\sigma T_g^4 + \sigma T_c^4 = \sigma T_b^4 + \sigma T_b^4$$

b) layer C: sources = sinks

$$\sigma T_b^4 = \sigma T_c^4 + \sigma T_c^4$$

c) Given: $\sigma T_b^4 = 2\sigma T_c^4$ and $\frac{Q_0(1-a)}{4} + \sigma T_b^4 = \sigma T_g^4$

substitute σT_b^4 : $\sigma T_g^4 + \sigma T_c^4 = 2\sigma T_c^4 + 2\sigma T_c^4 \rightarrow \sigma T_g^4 = 3\sigma T_c^4$

substitute σT_b^4 and σT_g^4 : $\frac{Q_0(1-a)}{4} + 3\sigma T_c^4 = 4\sigma T_c^4$

rearrange: $\sigma T_c^4 = \frac{Q_0(1-a)}{4} \rightarrow T_c = \left(\frac{Q_0(1-a)}{4\sigma} \right)^{1/4}$

substitute: $T_c = \left(\frac{1370 \text{ Wm}^{-2} (1-0)}{4(5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Wm}^{-2})} \right)^{1/4} = 279 \text{ K} \leftarrow$

same calculation as lc

d) Given: $\sigma T_B^4 = \sigma T_c^4 + \sigma T_c^4$, so $\sigma T_c^4 = \frac{1}{2} \sigma T_B^4$
 $\sigma T_G^4 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma T_B^4 = \sigma T_G^4 + \sigma T_B^4$, so $\sigma T_G^4 = \frac{3}{2} \sigma T_B^4$

substitute: $\frac{Q_0(1-\alpha)}{4} + \sigma T_B^4 = \frac{3}{2} \sigma T_B^4 \rightarrow \frac{Q_0(1-\alpha)}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \sigma T_B^4$

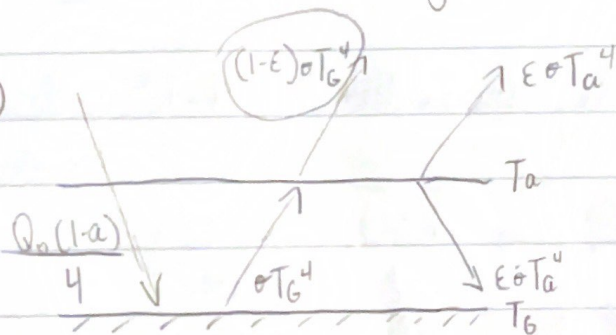
rearrange: $T_B = \left(\frac{2Q_0(1-\alpha)}{4\sigma} \right)^{1/4} = \left(\frac{2 \cdot 1370 \text{ W m}^{-2} (1-0)}{4(5.67 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-4})} \right)^{1/4}$

$T_B = \left(\frac{2740 \text{ W m}^{-2}}{2.27 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-4}} \right)^{1/4} = (1.21 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ K}^4)^{1/4} = \boxed{331 \text{ K}}$

e) The answer from 1c is the same as 2c, since they absorbed the same amount of radiation.

f) T_B is warmer than T_c , since that layer is closer to the surface so the gases have a greater density.

3. a)



b) atmos layer: Sources = Sinks
 $\sigma T_G^4 = (1-\epsilon)\sigma T_G^4 + \epsilon\sigma T_g^4 + \epsilon\sigma T_a^4$

c) ground layer: Sources = Sinks
 $\frac{Q_0(1-\alpha)}{4} + \epsilon\sigma T_a^4 = \sigma T_G^4$

d) Given: $\sigma T_G^4 = (1-\epsilon)\sigma T_G^4 + 2\epsilon\sigma T_a^4 \rightarrow \epsilon\sigma T_a^4 = \frac{1}{2}\sigma T_G^4(1-(1-\epsilon))$

$\hookrightarrow \epsilon\sigma T_a^4 = \frac{1}{2}\sigma T_G^4(\epsilon)$

substitute $\epsilon\sigma T_a^4$: $\frac{Q_0(1-\alpha)}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\sigma T_G^4\epsilon = \sigma T_G^4 \rightarrow \epsilon = \frac{\sigma T_G^4 - Q_0(1-\alpha)/4}{\frac{1}{2}\sigma T_G^4}$

substitute values: $\epsilon = \frac{(5.67 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-4})(288 \text{ K})^4 - (1370 \text{ W m}^{-2})(1-0)/4}{\frac{1}{2}(5.67 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-4})(288 \text{ K})^4}$

$\epsilon = \frac{(390 \text{ W m}^{-2}) - (342 \text{ W m}^{-2})}{195 \text{ W m}^{-2}}$

$\epsilon = \frac{48.0 \text{ W m}^{-2}}{195 \text{ W m}^{-2}} = 0.246$