GCSE (9-1) MATHEMATICS

Higher Check In - 4.01 Approximation and estimation

- 1. Truncate 9.87635 m/s² to 2 decimal places and state the error interval.
- 2. A calculator displays the answer 10.61428042 to the calculation $\frac{21^2}{0.826 \times 50.3}$. Round the answer to an appropriate degree of accuracy.
- 3. If x = 4.7 and y = 10.9 correct to 1 decimal place, calculate the maximum value of $\frac{x}{y}$.
- 4. Find the range of possible values for a length of cable measuring 24.3 m to the nearest 10 cm. Give the answer as an inequality.
- 5. A rectangular garden measures 11.5 m by 14.8 m to 3 significant figures. What is the lower bound of the length of the diagonal?
- 6. Write an appropriate estimate to show that $\frac{\sqrt[3]{985.2}}{(4.15+0.7)^2} \approx 0.4$.
- 7. Explain why the error interval of 400 cars to the nearest 50 cars could be written as $375 \le c \le 424$ or $375 \le c < 425$.
- Tom bought one tonne of sugar, correct to the nearest kilogram for £2200. He repackages the sugar to sell at £1.10 per 500 grams. Explain why he may make a loss if his scales are only correct to the nearest 10 grams.
- 9. Calculate the maximum area of a circle enclosed by a rope of 18.5 m, measured to 3 significant figures.
- 10. The table below gives the personal best times for a 4×400 m relay team.

Team Member	Terry	Marvin	Kazim	Han
Personal Best	48 seconds	56 seconds	51 seconds	54 seconds

All measurements are given to 2 significant figures. Find the maximum and minimum average speed for the team.







Extension (Do not use a calculator)

A West End theatre group are performing a show twice a day, every day for the month of July at a local theatre.

The theatre has the following range of seating price options:

	Stalls	Dress Circle	Upper Circle
Afternoon show price	£37.50	£28.50	£19.50
Evening show price	£51.50	£37.50	£22.50

There are 27 rows of 32 seats in the dress circle. The dress circle has half the number of seats as the stalls and the upper circle has a third of the number of seats as the dress circle.

A journalist from the local news interviewed the manager of the theatre. The manager was reported to say that the show had sold out in July and broken their £10 million box office record.

Show your working to explain whether you agree or disagree with the manager.





GCSE (9-1) MATHEMATICS

Answers

- 1. 9.87 m/s², 9.87 $\leq x < 9.88$
- 2. 10.614 (3 dp) (Answer need be no more accurate than the original values in the calculation)
- 3. 0.438 (3 sf)
- 4. $24.25 \le x < 24.35$
- 5. 18.7 m
- 6. $\frac{\sqrt[3]{1000}}{(4+1)^2} \approx \frac{10}{25} \approx \frac{2}{5} \approx 0.4$
- Cars are discrete data so 424 is the maximum number of cars. However, there is no possible number the value can take between 424 and 425, so < 425 is also appropriate.
- 8. $\frac{999500}{505} \times 1.1 = \pounds2177.13$ which is less than £2200.
- 9. $27.4 \, m^2$
- 10. Maximum = 7.83 m/s, minimum = 7.49 m/s

Extension

No, I don't agree with the manager as approximately £9 million of sales income would be generated.

	Number of Seats	Tickets Sold Per Day	Tickets Sold in July
Dress Circle	30 × 30 = 900	900 × 70 = £63000	
Stalls	900 × 2 = 1800	$2000 \times 90 = \pounds 180000$	
Upper Circle	900 ÷ 3 = 300	$300 \times 40 = \pounds12000$	
Total		£255000 or £270000	$\pounds 300000 \times 30 = \pounds 9000000$

We'd like to know your view on the resources we produce. By clicking on '<u>Like</u>' or '<u>Dislike</u>' you can help us to ensure that our resources work for you. When the email template pops up please add additional comments if you wish and then just click 'Send'. Thank you. If you do not currently offer this OCR qualification but would like to do so, please complete the Expression of Interest Form which can be found here: <u>www.ocr.org.uk/expression-of-interest</u>

OCR Resources: the small print

OCR's resources are provided to support the teaching of OCR specifications, but in no way constitute an endorsed teaching method that is required by the Board, and the decision to use them lies with the individual teacher. Whilst every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the content, OCR cannot be held responsible for any errors or omissions within these resources.

© OCR 2016 - This resource may be freely copied and distributed, as long as the OCR logo and this message remain intact and OCR is acknowledged as the originator of this work. OCR acknowledges the use of the following content: n/a

Please get in touch if you want to discuss the accessibility of resources we offer to support delivery of our qualifications: resources.feedback@ocr.org.uk





GCSE (9-1) MATHEMATICS

Assessment Objective	Qu.	Торіс	R	Α	G
AO1	1	Use inequality notation to write the error interval of a truncated value			
AO1	2	Round to an appropriate degree of accuracy			
AO1	3	Calculate upper bound of a calculation using measurements rounded to a known degree of accuracy			
AO1	4	Use inequality notation to write the error interval of a rounded value			
AO1	5	Calculate lower bound of a calculation using measurements rounded to a known degree of accuracy			
AO2	6	Use appropriate approximations to make an estimation of a complex calculation			
AO2	7	Understand the difference between error bounds for discrete and continuous quantities			
AO2	8	Use appropriate upper and lower bound values in a calculation set in a context			
AO3	9	Use appropriate upper bound values in calculations using geometric formulae			
AO3	10	Use appropriate upper and lower bound values in compound measure calculations			

Assessment Objective	Qu.	Торіс	R	Α	G
AO1	1	Use inequality notation to write the error interval of a truncated value			
AO1	2	Round to an appropriate degree of accuracy			
AO1	3	Calculate upper bound of a calculation using measurements rounded to a known degree of accuracy			
AO1	4	Use inequality notation to write the error interval of a rounded value			
AO1	5	Calculate lower bound of a calculation using measurements rounded to a known degree of accuracy			
AO2	6	Use appropriate approximations to make an estimation of a complex calculation			
AO2	7	Understand the difference between error bounds for discrete and continuous quantities			
AO2	8	Use appropriate upper and lower bound values in a calculation set in a context			
AO3	9	Use appropriate upper bound values in calculations using geometric formulae			
AO3	10	Use appropriate upper and lower bound values in compound measure calculations			

Assessment Objective	Qu.	Торіс	R	Α	G
AO1	1	Use inequality notation to write the error interval of a truncated value			
AO1	2	Round to an appropriate degree of accuracy			
AO1	3	Calculate upper bound of a calculation using measurements rounded to a known degree of accuracy			
AO1	4	Use inequality notation to write the error interval of a rounded value			
AO1	5	Calculate lower bound of a calculation using measurements rounded to a known degree of accuracy			
AO2	6	Use appropriate approximations to make an estimation of a complex calculation			
AO2	7	Understand the difference between error bounds for discrete and continuous quantities			
AO2	8	Use appropriate upper and lower bound values in a calculation set in a context			
AO3	9	Use appropriate upper bound values in calculations using geometric formulae			
AO3	10	Use appropriate upper and lower bound values in compound measure calculations			

Assessment Objective	Qu.	Торіс	R	Α	G
AO1	1	Use inequality notation to write the error interval of a truncated value			
AO1	2	Round to an appropriate degree of accuracy			
AO1	3	Calculate upper bound of a calculation using measurements rounded to a known degree of accuracy			
AO1	4	Use inequality notation to write the error interval of a rounded value			
AO1	5	Calculate lower bound of a calculation using measurements rounded to a known degree of accuracy			
AO2	6	Use appropriate approximations to make an estimation of a complex calculation			
AO2	7	Understand the difference between error bounds for discrete and continuous quantities			
AO2	8	Use appropriate upper and lower bound values in a calculation set in a context			
AO3	9	Use appropriate upper bound values in calculations using geometric formulae			
AO3	10	Use appropriate upper and lower bound values in compound measure calculations			



