

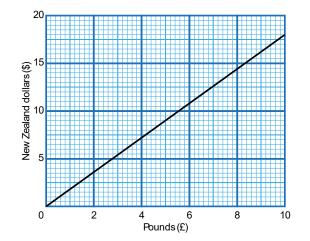


# OCR 05 Ratio, Proportion and Rates of Change (Higher)

- 1. There are 12 inches in a foot. Write the ratio 3.5 feet : 14 inches in its simplest form.
- 2. Sam, Jenny and Lily share £54 in the ratio 1 : 2 : 3. How much more money does Lily get than Sam?
- 3. Sam, Jenny and Lily again share £54, but this time in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4. What fraction of the money does Jenny get?
- 4. Jack invests £500 for 5 years in an account paying 3.5% compound interest. Calculate the amount in the account at the end of the 5 years.
- 5. Work out the single multiplier that is equivalent to an increase of 15% followed by a decrease of 20%.
- Reece buys a new car costing £22000. If it depreciates by 20% in the first year of ownership, 10% in the second year and then 15% in the third year, work out how much Reece's car will be worth after three years.
- 7. Which two of the statements below represent a situation where y is inversely proportional to x?

A: 
$$y = \frac{3}{x}$$
  
D:  $y \propto \sqrt{x}$   
B:  $y = 5x$   
E:  $y \propto \frac{1}{x}$   
C:  $y = 5 - x$   
F:  $y \propto x$ 

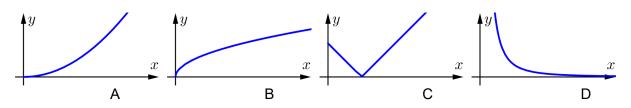
8. This graph can be used to convert between New Zealand dollars and pounds. Convert 30 New Zealand dollars to pounds.



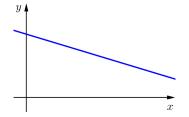
9. Silas drops a ball from a height of 3 m above the floor. The ball bounces on the floor and after each bounce rises to 50% of its previous height. What height will the ball rise to after the 4th bounce?

## GCSE (9-1) MATHEMATICS Section Check In

- 10.  $y \propto \frac{1}{x^2}$  and when x = 3,  $y = \frac{5}{6}$ . Work out the value of y when x = 5, giving your answer as a fraction.
- 11. A recipe for 12 pancakes uses 110 g flour, 2 eggs, 200 ml milk and 50 g butter. Explain the problem you would face if you tried to convert this recipe to make just 8 pancakes.
- 12. Which of these graphs could represent  $y \propto \sqrt{x}$ ?



13. Explain why the graph below cannot represent a situation where  $y \propto x$ .



14. Determine if y is inversely proportional to x for the table of values below.

x	2	6	12
У	6	2	1

- 15. A planning officer is modelling the population of the town of Tessbourne. She uses the model  $P = 7600 \times 1.026^{y-2009}$  where *P* is the size of the population and *y* is the year. Describe the meaning of the numbers 7600 and 1.026 in the planning officer's model.
- 16. A company experienced financial difficulties and cut its workers' wages by 20%. When business improved, the company then reinstated the workers original wages. What is the percentage increase from the cut wage back to the original wage?
- 17. Karine wants to be able to give her son £10000 on his 18th birthday. When her son is born she makes a one-off payment into an account that pays 3.2% compound interest each year. No withdrawals will be made from this account. What amount does the one-off payment need to be to result in a balance of £10000 in 18 years' time?
- 18. The time it takes for a pendulum to make one complete swing (returning to its starting point) is called its period. The period of a pendulum is directly proportional to the square root of its length. A 5 m long pendulum has a period of 4.5 seconds. Work out the period of a 15 m long pendulum.

## GCSE (9–1) MATHEMATICS Section Check In

- 19. Niki made a fruit salad out of strawberries, grapes and blueberries in the ratio 4 : 9 : 6. Chloe came along and ate 15 grapes from the fruit salad. After she did this, the ratio of fruit became 2 : 3 : 3. How many strawberries are in the fruit salad?
- 20. Given that  $y = kx^n$ , find the value of k and n and complete the missing entry in the table.

x	1	2	4
У	5	80	



### Answers

- 1. 42 inches : 14 inches = 42 : 14 = 3 : 1
- 2. There are 6 parts so each part is worth  $\pounds 54 \div 6 = \pounds 9$ . Lily gets 2 parts more than Sam, so Lily gets £18 more.
- 3. Jenny gets 3 parts of the 9 total parts, so she gets  $\frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$ .
- 4. £593.84
- 5.  $1.15 \times 0.8 = 0.92$  or 92%
- 6.  $\pounds 22000 \times 0.8 \times 0.9 \times 0.85 = \pounds 13464$
- 7. A and E
- 8. From the graph, \$10 is approximately £5.60. Therefore \$30 is approximately 3×£5.60 = £16.80.
  Similar arguments could be made by reading, for example, \$5 or \$15 from the graph.
- 9. 18.75 cm

10. 
$$y = \frac{k}{x^2}$$
. When  $x = 3$ ,  $\frac{5}{6} = \frac{k}{3^2}$  so  $k = 7.5$  and  $y = \frac{7.5}{x^2}$ .  
When  $x = 5$ ,  $y = \frac{7.5}{5^2} = \frac{3}{10}$ .

- 11. To convert the recipe for 12 pancakes into one for 8 pancakes would mean using  $\frac{2}{3}$  of each ingredient. This would mean using  $\frac{2}{3} \times 2 = 1\frac{1}{3}$  eggs. You cannot easily use  $1\frac{1}{3}$  of an egg (so you would need to use either 1 or 2).
- 12. Graph B
- 13. Graphs of direct proportion cannot have a *y*-axis intercept that is not zero. In most real-world situations, graphs of directly proportional relationships would have a positive gradient.
- 14. Yes, *y* is inversely proportional to *x* as for all values  $y = \frac{12}{x}$ .
- 15. 7600 is the population in the year 2009. 1.026 represents a 2.6% population growth each year.
- 16. 25%
- 17.  $\pounds 10000 \div 1.032^{18} = \pounds 5672.38$

## GCSE (9-1) MATHEMATICS Section Check In

- 18.  $p = k\sqrt{l}$   $4.5 = k\sqrt{5}$   $\frac{4.5}{\sqrt{5}} = k \approx 2.01$  $p = \frac{4.5}{\sqrt{5}} \times \sqrt{l}$ . When l = 15,  $p = \frac{4.5}{\sqrt{5}} \times \sqrt{15} = 7.8$  seconds.
- 19. The final ratio is 2:3:3 which is equivalent to 4:6:6. Comparing this to the initial ratio of 4:9:6 we can see that Chloe has eaten "3 parts" of the grapes. Since she ate 15 grapes, each "part" is 5 of each fruit. There were "4 parts" strawberry, so  $4 \times 5 = 20$  strawberries.
- 20. The first pair of values gives  $5 = k \times 1^n$ . Since  $1^n = 1$  for all values of *n* we have 5 = k and so  $y = 5x^n$ . The second pair of values gives  $80 = 5 \times 2^n$ , so  $16 = 2^n$  and n = 4. Therefore the relationship is  $y = 5x^4$ . The missing value is  $5 \times 4^4 = 1280$ .

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## GCSE (9–1) MATHEMATICS Section Check In

Assessment Objective	Qu.	Торіс		Α	G
AO1	1	Find the ratio of quantities in the form <i>a</i> : <i>b</i> and simplify			
AO1	2	Split a quantity into three parts			
AO1	3	Interpret a ratio as a fraction of a whole			
AO1	4	Calculate with compound interest			
AO1	5	Find the multiplier for a growth and decay situation			
AO1	6	Calculate with repeated percentage change			
AO1	7	Know that if $y = \frac{k}{x}$ , then y is proportional to x			
AO1	8	Extrapolate with a currency conversion graph			
AO1	9	Calculate with repeated percentage change			
AO1	10	Calculate with formal inverse proportionality notation			
AO2	11	Interpret proportion with real-life quantities			
AO2	12	Interpret graphs with proportion			
AO2	13	Understand the properties of direct proportion			
AO2	14	Determine if <i>y</i> is inversely proportional to <i>x</i> for given values			
AO2	15	Interpret an exponential growth formula			
AO3	16	Calculate with percentage change			
AO3	17	Solve a compound interest problem			
AO3	18	Solve a problem involving a quantity in direct proportion to a root of another quantity			
AO3	19	Solve a ratio problem			
AO3	20	Solve a problem involving a quantity in direct proportion to a power of another quantity			

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