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| **UNIT 7: Perimeter, area and volume, plane shapes and prisms, circles, cylinders, spheres, cones; Accuracy and bounds** |

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**SPECIFICATION REFERENCES**

N8 calculate exactly with … multiples of *π*; …

N14 estimate answers; check calculations using approximation and estimation, including answers obtained using technology

N15 round numbers and measures to an appropriate degree of accuracy (e.g. to a specified number of decimal places or significant figures); use inequality notation to specify simple error intervals due to truncation or rounding

N16 apply and interpret limits of accuracy, **including upper and lower bounds**

A5 understand and use standard mathematical formulae; rearrange formulae to change the subject

A21 translate simple situations or procedures into algebraic expressions or formulae; derive an equation (or two simultaneous equations), solve the equation(s) and interpret the solution

R1 change freely between related standard units (e.g. time, length, area, volume/capacity, mass) … in numerical and algebraic contexts

G1 use conventional terms and notations: points, lines, vertices, edges, planes, parallel lines, perpendicular lines, right angles, polygons, regular polygons and polygons with reflection and/or rotation symmetries; …

G9 identify and apply circle definitions and properties, including: centre, radius, chord, diameter, circumference, tangent, arc, sector and segment

G12 identify properties of the faces, surfaces, edges and vertices of: cubes, cuboids, prisms, cylinders, pyramids, cones and spheres

G13 construct and interpret plans and elevations of 3D shapes.

G14 use standard units of measure and related concepts (length, area, volume/capacity, mass, time, money, etc)

G16 know and apply formulae to calculate: area of triangles, parallelograms, trapezia; volume of cuboids and other right prisms (including cylinders)

G17 know the formulae: circumference of a circle = 2*πr* = *πd*, area of a circle = *πr*2; calculate: perimeters of 2D shapes, including circles; areas of circles and composite shapes; surface area and volume of spheres, pyramids, cones and composite solids

G18 calculate arc lengths, angles and areas of sectors of circles

**PRIOR KNOWLEDGE**

Students should know the names and properties of 3D forms.

The concept of perimeter and area by measuring lengths of sides will be familiar to students.

Students should be able to substitute numbers into an equation and give answers to an appropriate degree of accuracy.

Students should know the various metric units.

**KEYWORDS**

Triangle, rectangle, parallelogram, trapezium, area, perimeter, formula, length, width, prism, compound, measurement, polygon, cuboid, volume, nets, isometric, symmetry, vertices, edge, face, circle, segment, arc, sector, cylinder, circumference, radius, diameter, pi, composite, sphere, cone, capacity, hemisphere, segment, frustum, bounds, accuracy, surface area

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| **7c. Accuracy and bounds**  (N15, N16) | **Teaching time**  4-6 hours |

**OBJECTIVES**

By the end of the sub-unit, students should be able to:

* Calculate the upper and lowers bounds of numbers given to varying degrees of accuracy;
* Calculate the upper and lower bounds of an expression involving the four operations;
* Find the upper and lower bounds in real-life situations using measurements given to appropriate degrees of accuracy;
* Find the upper and lower bounds of calculations involving perimeters, areas and volumes of 2D and 3D shapes;
* Calculate the upper and lower bounds of calculations, particularly when working with measurements;
* Use inequality notation to specify an error interval due to truncation or rounding.

**POSSIBLE SUCCESS CRITERIA**

Round 16,000 people to the nearest 1000.

Round 1100 g to 1 significant figure.

Work out the upper and lower bounds of a formula where all terms are given to 1 decimal place.

Be able to justify that measurements to the nearest whole unit may be inaccurate by up to one half in either direction.

**OPPORTUNITIES FOR REASONING/PROBLEM SOLVING**

This sub-unit provides many opportunities for students to evaluate their answers and provide counter-arguments in mathematical and real-life contexts, in addition to requiring them to understand the implications of rounding their answers.

**COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS**

Students readily accept the rounding for lower bounds, but take some convincing in relation to upper bounds.

**NOTES**

Students should use ‘half a unit above’ and ‘half a unit below’ to find upper and lower bounds.

Encourage use a number line when introducing the concept.