

18th August



Corbettmaths

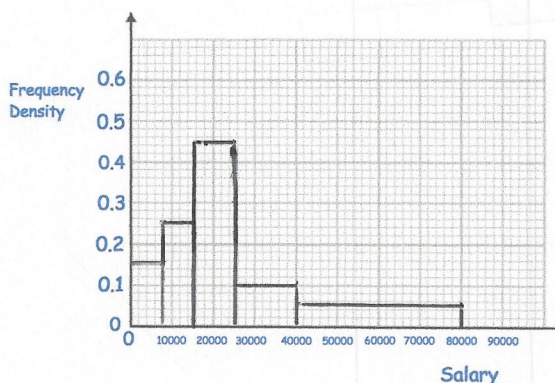
The cost of a circular table is directly proportional to the square of the radius. A circular table with a radius of 40cm cost £50.

$C \propto r^2$ $C = kr^2$

$50 = k \times 40^2$
 $k = \frac{1}{32}$
 $C = \frac{1}{32} r^2$
 $C = \frac{1}{32} \times 60^2$
 $\pounds 112.50$

What is the cost of a circular table with a radius of 60cm?

Salary, p	Frequency f	f/D
$0 < p \leq 8000$	1200	0.15
$8000 < p \leq 15000$	1750	0.25
$15000 < p \leq 25000$	4500	0.45
$25000 < p \leq 40000$	1500	0.1
$40000 < p \leq 80000$	2000	0.05

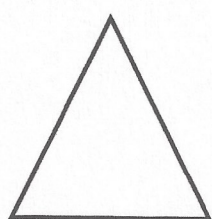


Draw a histogram for this data.

Expand and simplify

$(2x - 1)^3$

$8x^3 - 12x^2 + 6x - 1$



20cm

UB 25cm

9cm

UB
9.5cm

Shown is a triangle with measurements given to 1 significant figure.

Calculate the upper bound for the area

$\frac{1}{2} \times 25 \times 9.5$
 118.75 cm^2