



- Question 10: A number, *x*, is 21 when rounded to 2 significant figures. Write down the error interval.
- Question 11: A number, *y*, is 15000 when rounded to 2 significant figures. Write down the error interval.
- Question 12: A number, *y*, is 680000 when rounded to 3 significant figures. Write down the error interval.
- Question 13: The length of a line, *l*, was given as 2.8cm, truncated to 1 decimal place. Complete the error interval for *l*

Question 14: A number, *y*, is 0.37 when truncated to 2 decimal places. Complete the error interval for y

..... *≤ y <* .....

- Question 15: A number, *n*, is truncated to 1 decimal place. The result is 18.1 Using inequalities, write down the error interval for *n*.
- Question 16: A number, *n*, is truncated to 3 decimal places. The result is 4.066 Using inequalities, write down the error interval for *n*.

## Apply

- Question 1: The length of each side of a regular hexagon is 4.7cm to 1 decimal place. Write the error interval for the perimeter, P
- Question 2: Grace and George complete a crossword. It takes Grace 9 minutes to complete the crossword to the nearest minute. It takes George 11 minutes to complete the crossword to the nearest minute.

Show that the total time for both people to complete the crossword could be 20 minutes 50 seconds.

Question 3: A man jogs 200 metres to the nearest 10 metres. It takes him 30 seconds to the nearest 10 seconds.

Work out the error interval for his speed, *s*.





Video 377 on www.corbettmaths.com

Question 4: A number, *x*, is 1.92 when truncated to 2 decimal places. Matthew has been asked to write down the error interval. This is his answer.

 $1.915 \le x < 1.925$ 

Explain why Matthew is wrong.

Question 5: A number, *n*, is rounded to 3 significant figures. The result is 7500 Norris has been asked to write down the error interval for *n*. This is his answer.

7450 < x < 7550

Explain why Norris is wrong.





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