

2. Approximation and errors

1	Error in length = $0.015 \times 15 = 0.225$ Error in breadth = $0.015 \times 12 = 0.18$ Error in perimeter = $2(0.225 + 0.18)$ $= 0.81$	M_1 M_1 A_1	Finding error in both length and breadth
		3	

1. $Maximum\ perimeter = 2(12.05 + 8.05) = 40.2\text{cm}$

$Actual\ perimeter = 2(12.0 + 8.0) = 40.0\text{cm}$

$Error = 40.2\text{cm} - 40.0\text{cm} = 0.2\text{cm}$

$\%error = \frac{(0.2 \times 100)}{40}$

$= 0.5\%$

2. $A = \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 8 = 48$

i) Absolute error

$= [\frac{1}{2} \times 12.5 \times 8.5 - \frac{1}{2} \times 11.5 \times 7.5]$

$= 5$

ii) $\% error = \frac{5}{48} \times 100\%$

$= 10.4\%$

3. $A = L \times W$

$A = x(14-x) = 14x - x^2$

$\frac{dA}{dx} = 14 - 2x = 0$

$14 = 2x, x = 7$

$Maximum\ area = 7(14 - 7)$

$= 7 \times 7 = 49\text{cm}^2$

4. $5.2 \begin{cases} \text{U.limit} & 5.25\text{m} \\ \text{U.limit} & 5.15\text{m} \end{cases}$

$3.08 \begin{cases} \text{U.limit} & 3.085\text{m} \\ \text{U.limit} & 3.075\text{m} \end{cases}$

Shortest possible length of 2nd piece

$= 5.15 - 3.085 = 2.065\text{m}$

5. Absolute error 10 ± 0.05 and 15 ± 0.05

$Max\ area = 10.5 \times 15.05$

$Min\ area = 9.95 \times 14.95 = 148.7525$

$a.e = \frac{150.2525 - 15 + 150 - 148.7525}{2}$

$= 1.25$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ error} &= \frac{1.25}{150} \times 100 \\ &= 0.8333\% \end{aligned}$$

6. $17.35 \times 13.85 = 240.3$
 $17.35 \times 13.75 = 237.2$
 $\therefore 17.3 \times 13.8 = 238.7$
Max err $240.3 - 238.7 = 1.5$
Min err $238.7 - 237.2 = 1.6$
Max err $= \frac{1.6 + 1.5}{2} = \frac{3.1}{2} = 1.55$
Product 238.7 ± 1.55
Last product 240
Max err = 1.55
Relative err = $\frac{1.55}{238.7} = 28.1\%$
error = $\frac{1.55}{238.7} \times 100 = 0.6\%$ 28.1
Relative err = $\frac{1.55}{238.7}$

7. 14 Kg to the nearest $\frac{10}{1000}$ Kg
A.E = 0.01
% E = $\frac{0.01}{14} \times 100 = 0.07$

8.

X	0°	3°	60°	90°	120°	150°	180°	210°	240°	270°	300°	330°	360°
Cos x	1	0.87	0.5	0	-0.5	0.87	-1.0	-0.87	0.5	0	0.5	0.87	1
2 cos (x + 30)	1.73	1	0	-1.0	-1.73	-2.0	-1.73	-1.0	0	1	1.73	2.00	1.73

b) i) Amplitude of $y = \cos x$ is 1 unit
And $Y = 2 \cos (x + 30)$ 2 units

ii) period of $y = 2 \cos (x + 30^\circ)$
 360°

c) $\cos x = 2 \cos (x + 30^\circ)$
 $x = 40^\circ \pm 1$
 $x = 219^\circ \pm 1$

9. $\frac{y+x}{y-x} = \frac{12+6}{8-6}$
 $= \frac{18}{2}$
 $= 9$

Correct substitution

Simplification

CAO