

# I'M THE BOSS OF MY BODY! STOP SEXUAL ABUSE!

STOP! RUN! TELL! REPORT!

STOP SEXUAL ABUSE!



STOP TOUCHING ME!



RUN!

REPORT TO POLICE



TELL!



TALK TO PARENTS  
AND EDUCATORS



IT IS EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY TO  
STOP SEXUAL ABUSE



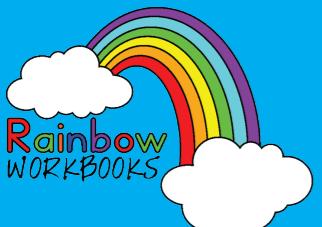
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BE REPORTED  
AND DEALT WITH  
LAWFULLY!

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ISBN 978-1-4315-0224-0



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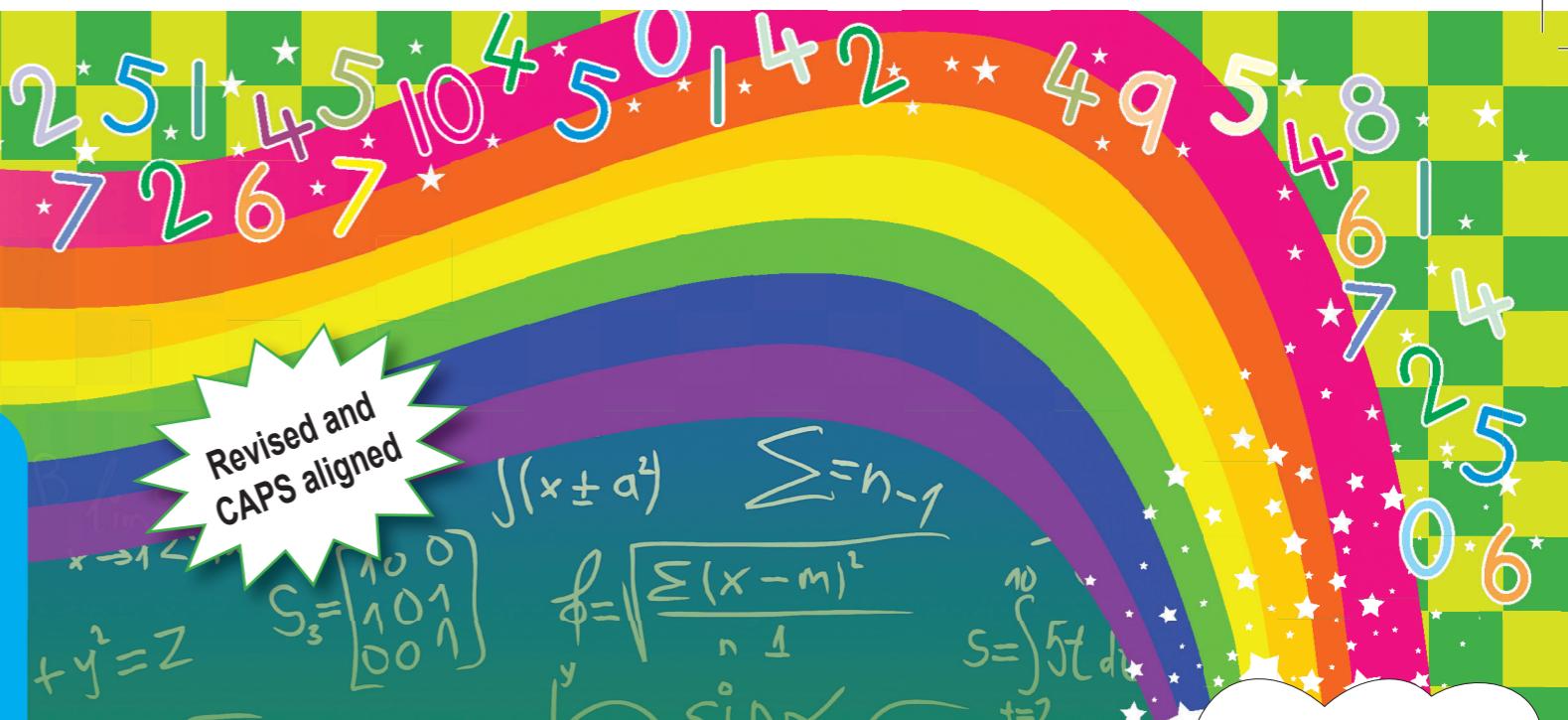
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ISBN 978-1-4315-0224-0  
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11th Edition

ISBN 978-1-4315-0224-0

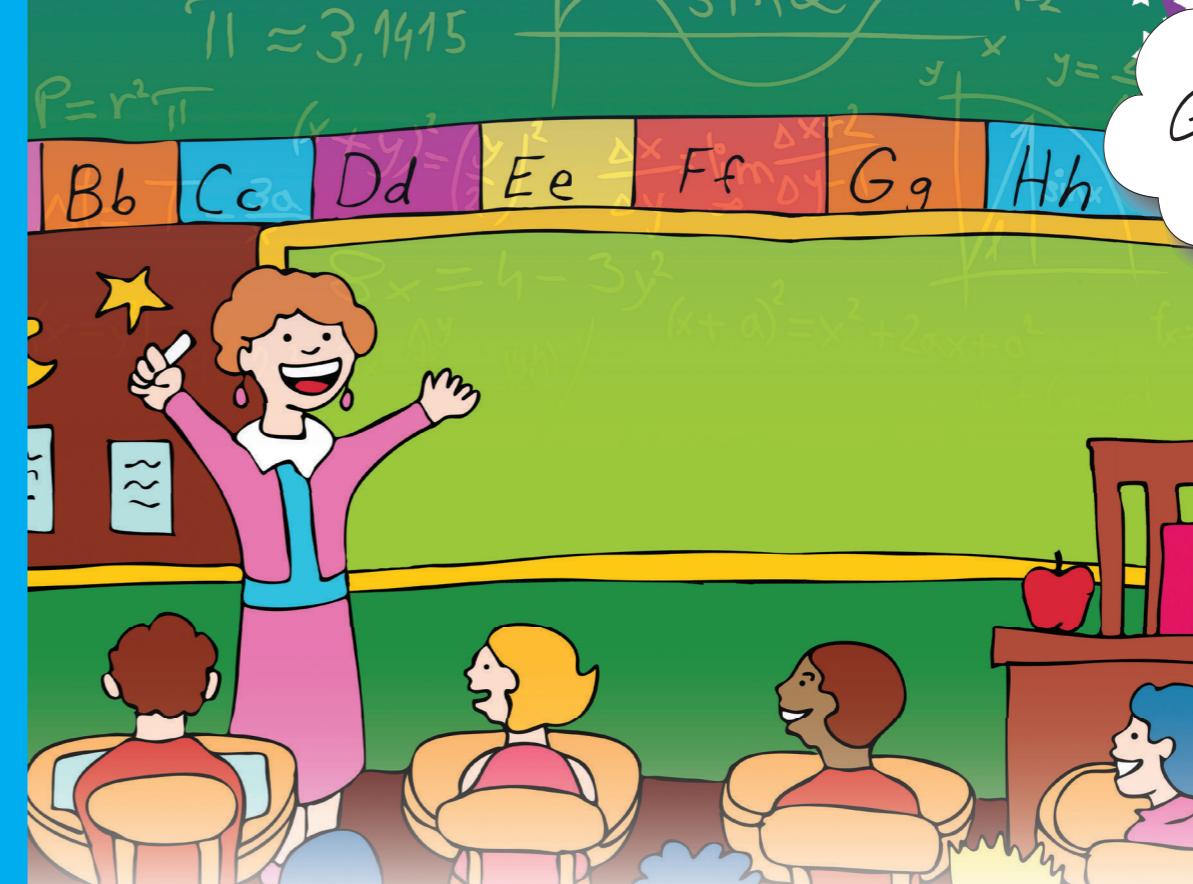
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Revised and  
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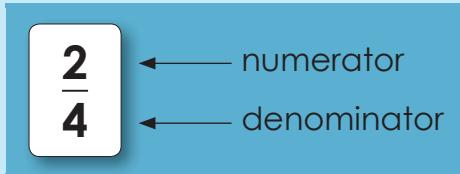
# Mathematics

PART  
**3**  
**WORKSHEETS**  
**65 to 144**

Name:

ENGLISH  
Book 2

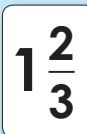
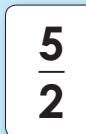
# Add and subtract fractions



A fraction having the numerator less than the denominator is called a **proper fraction**. The value of the fraction is always less than one.

An **improper fraction** is a fraction where the numerator (the top number) is greater than or equal to the denominator (the bottom number).

A **mixed number** is a number that has a whole number part and a fractional part.



Match the fraction with the definition.

If  $\frac{1}{2}$  is the simplest form of  $\frac{2}{4}$ ;  $\frac{3}{6}$ ;  $\frac{4}{8}$ ;  $\frac{5}{10}$  and  $\frac{6}{12}$ , what is the simplest form of the following?

$$\frac{4}{6}; \frac{6}{8}; \frac{3}{9}; \frac{6}{12}; \frac{10}{15}$$

## 1. Revision: say whether it is a proper or improper fraction, or a mixed number.

a.  $\frac{2}{4}$

b.  $\frac{6}{2}$

c.  $1\frac{1}{4}$

d.  $\frac{8}{5}$

e.  $\frac{1}{5}$

f.  $\frac{7}{4}$

## 2. Write an equivalent fraction for:

a.  $1\frac{1}{2}$

b.  $3\frac{2}{3}$

c.  $4\frac{1}{2}$

d.  $6\frac{1}{3}$

e.  $2\frac{3}{4}$

f.  $2\frac{4}{5}$

## 3. Add up the following, write it as a mixed number and simplify if necessary.

**Example:**

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{3} \\ = \frac{5}{3}$$

5 divided by 3 is  
1 remainder 2.

a.  $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5} =$

b.  $\frac{5}{9} + \frac{6}{9} =$

c.  $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{4} =$

d.  $\frac{7}{10} + \frac{5}{10} =$

e.  $\frac{5}{6} + \frac{3}{6} =$

f.  $\frac{5}{7} + \frac{6}{9} =$

#### 4. Calculate and simplify if necessary.

**Example:**

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \\ = \frac{5}{6}\end{aligned}$$

Where does the  
6 come from?

a.  $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} =$

b.  $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{10} =$

c.  $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} =$

d.  $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} =$

e.  $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4} =$

f.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} =$

#### 5. Calculate and simplify.

**Examples:**

$$2 + \frac{5}{6}$$

$$= \frac{2}{1} + \frac{5}{6}$$

$$= \frac{17}{6}$$

$$= 2\frac{5}{6}$$

How did we get  
this mixed number?

$$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{6}{4}$$

$$= \frac{9}{4}$$

$$= 2\frac{1}{4}$$

a.  $1 + \frac{1}{2} =$

b.  $\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{4} =$

c.  $2\frac{1}{4} + 8 =$

d.  $4\frac{1}{2} - 3\frac{1}{3} =$

e.  $2\frac{1}{6} + 1\frac{1}{5} =$

f.  $7\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{3}{4} =$

#### Problem solving

Add up any proper, improper and mixed numbers with different denominators.





# Multiply fractions

Let us multiply fractions:

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} =$$

Identify the numerators:

$$\frac{\textcircled{1}}{2} \times \frac{\textcircled{1}}{4} =$$

and then the denominators:

$$\frac{1}{\textcircled{2}} \times \frac{1}{\textcircled{4}} =$$

We first multiply the numerators and then the denominators.

$$= \frac{1}{8}$$

## 1. Calculate.

**Example:**  $\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{5}{6}$

$$= \frac{30}{42}$$

$$= \frac{5}{7}$$

Can we simplify this fraction?

### Simplify.

Factors of 30 = {1, 2, 3, 5, **6**, 15, 30}

Factors of 42 = {1, 2, 3, **6**, 7, 14, 21, 42}

HCF (Highest Common Factor): 6

$$\frac{30 \div 6}{42 \div 6} = \frac{5}{7}$$

The largest common factor of two or more numbers is called the **Highest Common Factor** (HCF) also called the **Greatest Common Factor** (GCF).

a.  $\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} =$

b.  $\frac{2}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} =$

c.  $\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{3}{7} =$

## 2. Solve the following:

**Examples:**  $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \frac{9}{12}$   
 $\frac{3}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{12}$

$$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{9}{4} = \frac{9}{12}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{6} = \frac{9}{12}$$

a.  $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \frac{4}{9}$

b.  $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \frac{8}{14}$

c.  $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \frac{6}{8}$

## 3. Calculate the following:

**Example:**  $8 \times \frac{1}{4}$   
 $= \frac{8}{1} \times \frac{1}{4}$   
 $= \frac{8}{4}$   
 $= 2$

a.  $2 \times \frac{3}{5} =$

b.  $4 \times \frac{5}{6} =$

c.  $11 \times \frac{3}{10} =$

#### 4. What whole number and fraction will give you the following answer?

**Example:**  $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \frac{2}{3}$

$$\frac{2}{1} \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{3}$$

a.  $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \frac{4}{6}$

b.  $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \frac{9}{18}$

c.  $\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \frac{3}{8}$

#### 5. Multiply and simplify if possible.

**Example:**  $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{4}$

$$= \frac{3}{12} = \frac{3 \div 3}{12 \div 3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

3 is the  
HCF

a.  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{8} =$

b.  $\frac{7}{7} \times \frac{3}{6} =$

c.  $\frac{8}{10} \times \frac{10}{12} =$

#### 6. Multiply and simplify.

**Example:**  $\frac{6}{4} \times \frac{5}{2}$

$$= \frac{30}{8}$$

$$= 3\frac{6}{8}$$

$$= 3\frac{3}{4}$$

HCF is 2

a.  $\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{7}{6} =$

b.  $\frac{6}{3} \times \frac{6}{5} =$

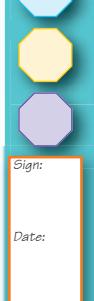
c.  $\frac{8}{7} \times \frac{6}{4} =$

#### Problem solving

What fraction is four months of 10 years?

What fraction is 5 days of seven weeks?

What fraction is 12 minutes of an hour?





# Divide common fractions

Go step-by-step through the examples. Explain them to a friend.

1

$$3 \div \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{1} \times \frac{4}{3}$$

$$= 4$$

2

$$4 \div \frac{8}{5}$$

$$= \frac{4}{1} \times \frac{5}{8}$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \text{ (simplify)}$$

$$= 2\frac{1}{2}$$

3

$$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{1}$$

$$= \frac{6}{2}$$

$$= 3$$

4

$$\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{3}$$

$$= \frac{8}{9}$$

5

$$1\frac{1}{2} \div 2\frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \div \frac{9}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{4}{9}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}$$

## 1. Calculate.

**Example:**  $2 \div \frac{3}{4}$

$$= \frac{2}{1} \times \frac{4}{3}$$

$$= \frac{8}{3}$$

$$= 2\frac{2}{3}$$

a.  $4 \div \frac{4}{5} =$

b.  $7 \div \frac{7}{9} =$

c.  $12 \div \frac{12}{15} =$

d.  $9 \div \frac{9}{11} =$

e.  $5 \div \frac{5}{6} =$

f.  $10 \div \frac{10}{11} =$

## 2. Calculate.

**Example:** See the second example in the introduction.

a.  $3 \div \frac{6}{7} =$

b.  $6 \div \frac{18}{19} =$

c.  $8 \div \frac{16}{18} =$

6

d.  $2 \div \frac{8}{9} =$

e.  $4 \div \frac{12}{16} =$

f.  $7 \div \frac{21}{23} =$

### 3. Calculate.

**Example:** See the third and fourth example in the introduction.

a.  $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{1}{4} =$

b.  $\frac{5}{9} \div \frac{1}{5} =$

c.  $\frac{6}{7} \div \frac{1}{8} =$

d.  $\frac{2}{8} \div \frac{4}{5} =$

e.  $\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{2}{3} =$

f.  $\frac{8}{10} \div \frac{6}{7} =$

### 4. Calculate.

**Example:** See the fifth example in the introduction.

a.  $1\frac{1}{2} \div 2\frac{1}{4} =$

b.  $1\frac{1}{2} \div 2\frac{3}{4} =$

c.  $3\frac{2}{3} \div 4\frac{2}{3} =$

d.  $3\frac{1}{3} \div 7\frac{1}{5} =$

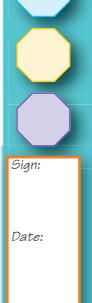
e.  $5\frac{2}{2} \div 2\frac{4}{5} =$

f.  $5\frac{1}{4} \div 3\frac{2}{6} =$

### Sharing

Write a word sum for twelve divided by a hundred and eight tenths.

Divide eight ninths by eighteen halves.





# Fractions of squares, cubes, square roots and cube roots

Work through examples 1–4 and discuss them.

**1**  $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{3^2}{4^2} = \frac{9}{16}$

**2**  $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 = \frac{3^3}{4^3} = \frac{27}{64}$

**3**  $\sqrt{\frac{16}{25}} = \frac{\sqrt{16}}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{4}{5}$

**4**  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{8}{27}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{8}}{\sqrt[3]{27}} = \frac{2}{3}$

## 1. Calculate.

**Example:** See the first example in the introduction.

a.  $(\frac{1}{4})^2$

b.  $(\frac{2}{7})^2$

c.  $(\frac{5}{6})^2$

d.  $(\frac{5}{8})^2$

e.  $(\frac{3}{4})^2$

f.  $(\frac{2}{5})^2$

## 2. Revision: calculate.

**Example:** See example three in the introduction.

a.  $\sqrt{\frac{4}{9}}$

b.  $\sqrt{\frac{49}{81}}$

c.  $\sqrt{\frac{16}{100}}$

d.  $\sqrt{\frac{36}{64}}$

e.  $\sqrt{\frac{9}{16}}$

f.  $\sqrt{\frac{81}{100}}$

### 3. Calculate.

**Example:** See example two in the introduction.

a.  $(\frac{1}{4})^3$

b.  $(\frac{1}{3})^3$

c.  $(\frac{6}{5})^3$

d.  $(\frac{4}{8})^3$

e.  $(\frac{2}{3})^3$

f.  $(\frac{2}{7})^3$

### 4. Revision: calculate.

**Example:** See example four in the introduction.

a.  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{8}{125}}$

b.  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{64}}$

c.  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{64}{125}}$

d.  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{125}{64}}$

e.  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{1}}$

f.  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{8}{125}}$

### Problem solving

What is sixteen squared divided by twenty-five?



Sign:

Date:



# Fractions, decimals and percentages

Look at each of the examples. Work through them and discuss.

**What is 60% of R105?**

$$\frac{60}{100} \times \frac{R105}{1}$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{R105}{1}$$

$$= \frac{R105}{5}$$

$$= R63$$

I can write  
60% as  $\frac{60}{100}$

$\frac{60}{100}$  simplified is  $\frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$ .

**What percentage is 40c of R3,20?**

$$\frac{40}{320} \times \frac{100}{1} \%$$

$$= \frac{4000}{320} \%$$

$$= \frac{100}{8} \%$$

$$= 12.5\%$$

$\frac{4000}{320}$  simplified is  $\frac{100}{8}$ .

**Calculate the percentage increase if the price of a bus ticket increases from R60 to R84. The amount of the increase is R24.**

$$\frac{24}{60} \times \frac{100}{1} \%$$

$$= \frac{2400}{60} \%$$

$$= 40\%$$

**Calculate the percentage decrease if the price of petrol goes down from R10 a litre to R9. The amount of the decrease is R1.**

$$\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{100}{1} \%$$

$$= \frac{100}{10} \%$$

$$= 10\%$$

1. Write the following as a fraction and then as a decimal fraction.

**Example:** 18% or  $\frac{18}{100}$  or 0,18

$$= \frac{9}{50}$$

$\frac{18}{100}$  simplified is  $\frac{9}{50}$ .

a. 37%

b. 25%

c. 83%

d. 9%

e. 56%

f. 3%

2. Write the following as fractions in their simplest form.

Percentage	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
Fraction	$\frac{10}{100}$									
Simplest form	$\frac{1}{10}$									

3. Calculate.

**Example:** 40% of R20

$$= \frac{40}{100} \times \frac{\text{R}20}{1}$$

$$= \frac{\text{R}800}{100}$$

$$= \text{R}8$$

a. 20% of R24

b. 70% of R15

c. 60% of R95

d. 80% of R74

e. 30% of R90

f. 50% of R65



continued ➔



## Fractions, decimals and percentages continued

### 4. Calculate the percentage.

**Example:** 60c of R4,80

$$\frac{60}{480} \times \frac{100}{1}\%$$

$$= \frac{6000}{480}\%$$

$$= \frac{50}{4}\%$$

$$= 12,5\%$$

a. 30c of R1,80

b. 80c of R1,60

c. 40c of R8,40

d. 70c of R2,10

e. 50c of R7,00

f. 30c of R3,60

Term 3

12

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

**5. Calculate the percentage increase.**

a. R50 to R70

b. R80 to R120

c. R15 to R18

d. R25 to R30

e. R100 to R120

f. R36 to R54

**6. Calculate the percentage decrease.**

a. R20 of R15

b. R50 of R45

c. R18 of R15

d. R24 of R18

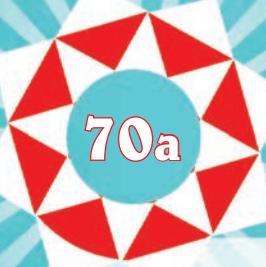
e. R90 of R80

f. R28 of R21

**Problem solving**

- A shirt costs R175. I got 25% discount. How much did I pay for it?
- Calculate the percentage decrease if the price of petrol goes down from R10,35 to R10,15 a litre.





# Percentage problems

**When solving a problem you can go through the following steps:**

**S**

**Say:** Underline the important information. Put the problem in your own words.

**A**

**Ask:** Have I underlined the important information? Do I need more information? What is the question? What am I looking for?

**C**

**Check:** That the information you marked is what is needed to answer the question.

## 1. Solve the following.

a. Find 80,6% of 110.

b. What is 5,2% of 29?

c. What percentage is 36 of 82?

d. What percentage is 13 of 121?

e. What percentage is 55 of 149?

f. What is 86,6% of 44?

g. What percentage is 61 of 116?

h. 22,3% of a number is 123.  
What is the number?

i. 57,1% of a certain number is 115. What is the number?

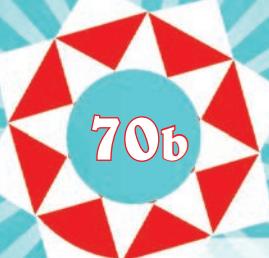
j. What percentage is 143 of 146?

k. 81,8% of what number is 84?

l. What percentage is 22 of 26?



continued ↗



## Percentage problems continued

### 2. Solve the following.

- a. The original price of a shirt was R200. The price was then decreased by R150. What is the percentage decrease of the price of this shirt?

- b. Mary earns a monthly salary of R12 000. She spends R2 800 per month on food. What percentage of her monthly salary does she spend on food?

- c. Calculate 60% of R105.

- d. What percentage is 50c of R7,50?

- e. Calculate the percentage increase if the price of a bus ticket is increased from R60 to R84.

- f. Calculate the percentage decrease if the price of petrol goes down from R10,50 a litre to R9,75 a litre.

- g. Calculate how much a car will cost if its original price of R150 000 is reduced by 15%. This calculation involves finding 15% of R150 000 and then subtracting that amount from the original price.

**Family time**

Share any problem with a family member.





# Place value, ordering and comparing decimals

Revise place value of decimal fractions.



How will you write this decimal fraction in expanded notation?

$$8,924 = 8 + 0,9 + 0,02 + 0,004$$

## 1. Write the following in expanded notation:

**Example:** 5,763

$$= 5 + 0,7 + 0,06 + 0,003$$

a. 9,371

b. 6,215

c. 34,672

d. 8,076

e. 9,304

f. 8,004

g. 16,003

h. 19,020

i. 56,003

j. 900,009

## 2. Write down the place value of each digit in words.

**Example:** 5,872

= 5 units + 8 tenths + 7 hundredths + 2 thousandths

a. 3,378

b. 6,2914

c. 2,588

d. 2,037

e. 2,003

f. 14,030

**3. Write the following in the correct column.**

		thousands	hundreds	tens	units		tenths	hundredths	thousandths
a.	2,869				2	,	8	6	9
b.	24,328								
c.	18,003								
d.	376,02								
e.	8674,5								
f.	2874,345								
g.	987,001								
h.	400,08								
i.	2000,203								

**4. Write down the value of the underlined digit.**

**Example:** 3,476

= 0,07 or 7 hundredths

a. 6,857

b. 4,37

c. 3,809

d. 8,949

e. 85,080

f. 34,004

**5. Write the following in ascending order.**

a. 0,04; 0,4; 0,004

b. 0,1; 0,11; 0,011

c. 0,99; 0,9; 0,999

d. 0,753; 0,8; 0,82

e. 0,67; 0,007; 0,06

f. 0,899; 0,98; 0,99

**6. Fill in <, >, = .**

a. 0,4 \_\_\_\_ 0,04

b. 0,05 \_\_\_\_ 0,005

c. 0,1 \_\_\_\_ 0,10

d. 0,62 \_\_\_\_ 0,26

e. 0,58 \_\_\_\_ 0,85

f. 0,37 \_\_\_\_ 0,73

**Problem solving**

What would you do to change this decimal fraction from 9,768 to 9,008?



Sign:

Date:



# Round off rational numbers

Term 3

Round off to the nearest **unit**.

$$3,7 \approx 4$$

$$5,62 \approx 6$$

$$7,321 \approx 7$$

$$3,2 \approx 3$$

$$5,18 \approx 5$$

$$7,329 \approx 7$$

Round off to the nearest **tenth**.

$$8,26 \approx 8,3$$

$$3,765 \approx 3,8$$

$$5,293 \approx 5,3$$

$$8,21 \approx 8,2$$

$$3,768 \approx 3,8$$

$$5,224 \approx 5,2$$

The symbol  $\approx$  means approximately the same or about equal. It can be used for rounding of a number.

Round off to the nearest **hundredth**.

$$3,472 \approx 3,47$$

$$8,925 \approx 8,93$$

$$3,478 \approx 3,48$$

$$7,342 \approx 7,34$$

1. What is a \_\_\_\_? Give an example of each.

a. Natural number

b. Tenth

c. Hundredth

d. Thousandth

2. What symbol can be used for rounding off? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Round off to the nearest natural number.

Examples:  $6,7 \approx 7$        $6,3 \approx 6$

a.  $9,2$  \_\_\_\_\_

b.  $4,5$  \_\_\_\_\_

c.  $4,8$  \_\_\_\_\_

d.  $6,4$  \_\_\_\_\_

e.  $5,68$  \_\_\_\_\_

f.  $5,999$  \_\_\_\_\_

g. 3,34 \_\_\_\_\_

h. 7,82 \_\_\_\_\_

i. 9,321 \_\_\_\_\_

j. 100,383 \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. Round off to the nearest tenth.

**Example:** 5,8<sup>4</sup>  $\approx$  5,8

a. 5,24 \_\_\_\_\_

b. 3,53 \_\_\_\_\_

c. 5,55 \_\_\_\_\_

d. 9,39 \_\_\_\_\_

e. 7,513 \_\_\_\_\_

f. 2,329 \_\_\_\_\_

g. 8,632 \_\_\_\_\_

h. 1,189 \_\_\_\_\_

i. 6,7631 \_\_\_\_\_

j. 8,9789 \_\_\_\_\_

#### 5. Round off to the nearest hundredth.

**Example:** 8,95<sup>7</sup>  $\approx$  8,96

a. 1,181 \_\_\_\_\_

b. 2,345 \_\_\_\_\_

c. 8,655 \_\_\_\_\_

d. 7,942 \_\_\_\_\_

e. 5,229 \_\_\_\_\_

f. 3,494 \_\_\_\_\_

g. 4,715 \_\_\_\_\_

h. 8,537 \_\_\_\_\_

i. 5,9676 \_\_\_\_\_

j. 8,6972 \_\_\_\_\_

#### 6. Round off to the nearest thousandth.

**Example:** 18,257<sup>6</sup>  $\approx$  18,258

a. 5,1272 \_\_\_\_\_

b. 2,7864 \_\_\_\_\_

c. 6,6628 \_\_\_\_\_

d. 5,2336 \_\_\_\_\_

e. 1,9813 \_\_\_\_\_

f. 3,3336 \_\_\_\_\_

g. 9,4581 \_\_\_\_\_

h. 7,7857 \_\_\_\_\_

i. 7,8176 \_\_\_\_\_

j. 8,6491 \_\_\_\_\_

#### Problem solving

In everyday life, why do we round off decimal numbers? Give five examples.



Sign:

Date:



# Equivalence between common fractions and decimal fractions

Can you remember how to write this decimal fraction as a common fraction?  
Look at the following

- $0,5 = \frac{5}{10}$  We say five-tenths
- $0,08 = \frac{8}{100}$  We say eight-hundredths
- $0,007 = \frac{7}{1000}$  We say seven-thousandths
- $0,287 = \frac{2}{10} + \frac{8}{100} + \frac{7}{1000}$  We say seven-thousandths

## 1. Write as a decimal fraction.

**Example:**  $\frac{6}{100}$   
 $= 0,06$

- a.  $\frac{7}{10}$    
 d.  $\frac{8}{10}$    
 g.  $\frac{9}{100}$    
 j.  $\frac{4}{1000}$

- b.  $\frac{6}{100}$    
 e.  $\frac{3}{1000}$    
 h.  $\frac{8}{1000}$

- c.  $\frac{9}{1000}$    
 f.  $\frac{1}{1000}$    
 i.  $\frac{2}{100}$

k. Use your calculator to convert between common and decimal fractions.

## 2. Write as a decimal fraction.

**Example:**  $\frac{73}{100}$   
 $= 0,73$

- a.  $\frac{76}{100}$    
 d.  $\frac{28}{100}$    
 g.  $\frac{31}{1000}$    
 j.  $\frac{784}{1000}$

- b.  $\frac{83}{100}$    
 e.  $\frac{873}{1000}$    
 h.  $\frac{74}{1000}$

- c.  $\frac{64}{100}$    
 f.  $\frac{92}{1000}$    
 i.  $\frac{38}{100}$

k. Use your calculator to convert between common and decimal fractions.

## 3. Write as a decimal fraction.

**Example:**  $\frac{51}{10}$   
 $= 5,1$

- a.  $\frac{92}{10}$

- b.  $\frac{8476}{100}$

- c.  $\frac{92}{10}$

d.  $\frac{5600}{100}$

e.  $\frac{374}{10}$

f.  $\frac{8732}{100}$

g.  $\frac{76599}{1000}$

h.  $\frac{8732}{1000}$

i.  $\frac{65}{10}$

j.  $\frac{784}{100}$

k. Use your calculator to convert between common and decimal fractions.

#### 4. Write as a common fraction.

**Example:** 8,4

$$= \frac{84}{10}$$

a. 8,2

b. 18,19

c. 7,654

d. 4,73

e. 48,003

f. 8,2

g. 3,4

h. 62,38

i. 376,5

j. 8,476

#### 5. Write the following as a decimal fraction.

**Example:**  $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{10} = 0,4$

$$\frac{1}{25} = \frac{4}{100} = 0,04$$

a.  $\frac{1}{5}$

b.  $\frac{1}{4}$

c.  $\frac{1}{2}$

d.  $\frac{3}{5}$

e.  $\frac{2}{4}$

f.  $\frac{1}{25}$

g.  $\frac{1}{50}$

h.  $\frac{20}{25}$

i.  $\frac{3}{20}$

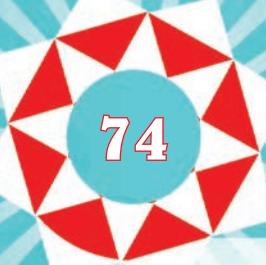
j.  $\frac{40}{50}$

#### Problem solving

If the tenths digit is six and the units digit is three, what should I do to get an answer of 7,644?

Sign:

Date:



# Addition, subtraction and multiplication of decimal fractions

Where in everyday life will you use decimal fractions?



Remember that in South Africa we mainly use a decimal comma. Some people use a decimal point, which has the same function as the decimal comma.

Where in everyday life will we

**add**

**subtract**

**multiply**

decimal fractions?

## 1. Calculate.

Example:  $2,37 + 4,53 - 3,88$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (2 + 4 - 3) + (0,3 + 0,5 - 0,8) + (0,07 + 0,03 - 0,08) \\ &= 3 + 0 + 0,02 \\ &= 3,02 \end{aligned}$$

a.  $2,15 + 8,21 - 7,21 =$

b.  $5,34 + 7,42 - 6,38 =$

c.  $4,29 + 8,34 - 3,38 =$

d.  $9,77 + 5,14 - 9,53 =$

## 2. Calculate.

Example:  $0,2 \times 0,3$   
 $= 0,06$

$$\begin{aligned} 0,02 \times 0,3 \\ = 0,006 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0,02 \times 0,03 \\ = 0,0006 \end{aligned}$$

a.  $0,3 \times 0,4 =$

b.  $0,5 \times 0,1 =$

c.  $0,7 \times 0,8 =$

d.  $0,6 \times 0,7 =$

e.  $0,04 \times 0,02 =$

### 3. Calculate.

Example:  $0,2 \times 10$   
= 2

a.  $0,7 \times 8 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

b.  $0,4 \times 9 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

c.  $0,7 \times 8 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

d.  $0,03 \times 8 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

e.  $0,06 \times 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. Calculate.

Example:  $0,3 \times 0,2 \times 100$   
=  $0,06 \times 100$   
= 6

a.  $0,3 \times 0,5 \times 10 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

b.  $0,9 \times 0,02 \times 10 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

c.  $0,3 \times 0,4 \times 100 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

d.  $0,8 \times 0,04 \times 100 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

e.  $0,3 \times 0,2 \times 100 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

### 5. Calculate.

Example:  $5,276 \times 30$   
=  $(5 \times 30) + (0,2 \times 30) + (0,07 \times 30) + (0,006 \times 30)$   
=  $150 + 6 + 2,1 + 0,18$   
=  $150 + 6 + 2 + 0,1 + 0,1 + 0,08$   
=  $158 + 0,2 + 0,08$   
= 158,28

a.  $1,365 \times 10 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

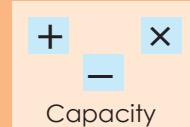
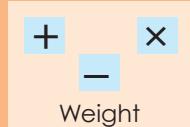
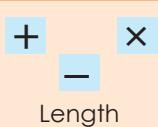
b.  $4,932 \times 30 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

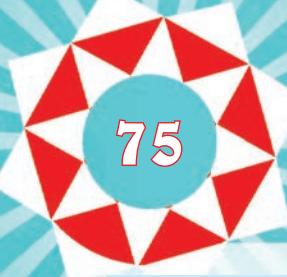
c.  $2,578 \times 40 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

d.  $17,654 \times 60 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

e.  $28,342 \times 20 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Make your own decimal problems using the following guidelines





# Dividing decimals

How quickly can you recall the answers?

$8 \div 4 =$

$35 \div 7 =$

$42 \div 7 =$

$55 \div 5 =$

$63 \div 9 =$

$12 \div 2 =$

$30 \div 5 =$

$16 \div 4 =$

$81 \div 9 =$

$121 \div 11 =$

$54 \div 6 =$

$42 \div 6 =$

$35 \div 5 =$

$125 \div 25 =$

$144 \div 12 =$

## 1. Calculate the following.

Example:  $0,4 \div 2$   
 $= 0,2$

a.  $0,8 \div 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ b.  $0,6 \div 3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ c.  $0,6 \div 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

d.  $0,03 \times 8 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ e.  $0,06 \times 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Revision: round off your answers in question 1 to the nearest natural number.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_ e. \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Revision: calculate the following.

Example:  $0,25 \div 5$   
 $= 0,05$

a.  $0,81 \div 9 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ b.  $0,35 \div 7 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ c.  $0,63 \div 7 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

d.  $0,54 \div 6 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ e.  $0,12 \div 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. Round off your answers in question 3. to the nearest tenth.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_ e. \_\_\_\_\_

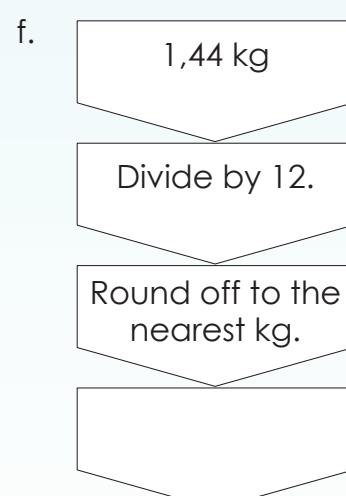
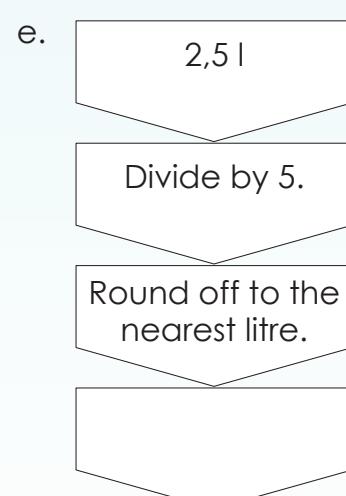
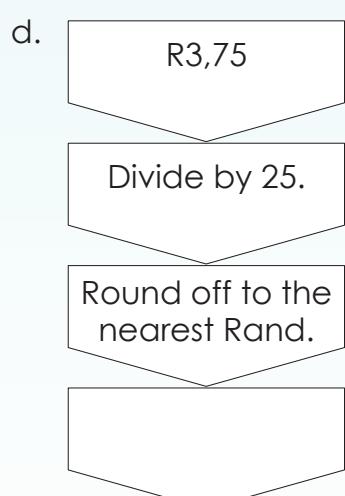
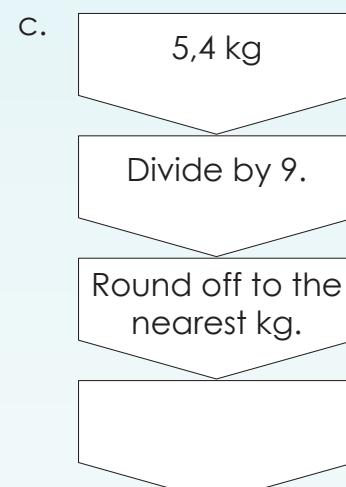
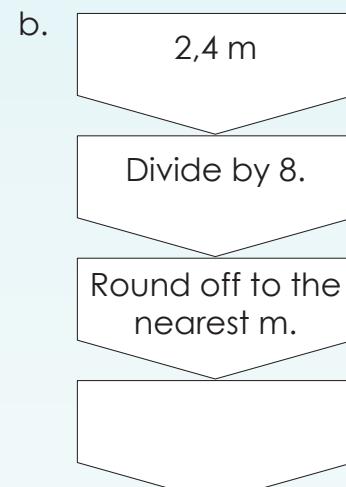
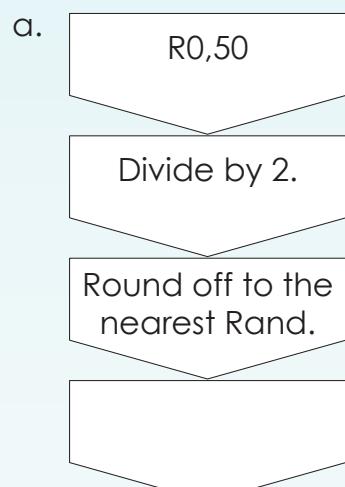
## 5. Solve the following problems.

a. I have R45,75. I have to divide it by five. What is the answer?

- b. My mother bought 12,8 m of rope. She has to divide it into four pieces.  
How long will each piece be?

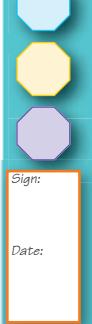
- c. You need seven equal pieces from 28,7 m of rope. How long will each piece be?

**6. Complete the flow diagrams.**



**Problem solving**

Divide a decimal fraction (with two places after the decimal sign) by a natural number.





## Squares and rational numbers

Term 3

Look at all the examples and work through them.

What do you notice?

$$\begin{aligned}(0,7)^2 & \quad \text{or} \quad \left(\frac{7}{10}\right)^2 \\ &= 0,7 \times 0,7 \\ &= 0,49 \\ & \quad \quad \quad = \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} \\ & \quad \quad \quad = \frac{49}{100} \\ & \quad \quad \quad = 0,49\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{0,0004} & \quad \text{or} \quad \sqrt{\frac{4}{10\,000}} \\ &= \sqrt{0,02 \times 0,02} \\ &= 0,02 \\ & \quad \quad \quad = \sqrt{\frac{2}{100} \times \frac{2}{100}} \\ & \quad \quad \quad = \frac{2}{100} \\ & \quad \quad \quad = 0,02\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{0,04} & \quad \text{or} \quad \sqrt{\frac{4}{100}} \\ &= \sqrt{0,2 \times 0,2} \\ &= 0,2 \\ & \quad \quad \quad = \sqrt{\frac{2}{10} \times \frac{2}{10}} \\ & \quad \quad \quad = \frac{2}{10} \\ & \quad \quad \quad = 0,2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(0,04)^2 & \quad \text{or} \quad \left(\frac{4}{100}\right)^2 \\ &= 0,04 \times 0,04 \\ &= 0,0016 \\ & \quad \quad \quad = \frac{4}{100} \times \frac{4}{100} \\ & \quad \quad \quad = \frac{16}{10\,000} \\ & \quad \quad \quad = 0,0016\end{aligned}$$

Where in everyday life will you use this?



$$\begin{aligned}(0,1)^3 & \quad \text{or} \quad \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^3 \\ &= 0,1 \times 0,1 \times 0,1 \\ &= 0,001 \\ & \quad \quad \quad = \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} \\ & \quad \quad \quad = \frac{1}{1\,000} \\ & \quad \quad \quad = 0,001\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(0,01)^3 & \quad \quad \quad \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^3 \\ &= 0,01 \times 0,01 \times 0,01 \\ &= 0,000001 \\ & \quad \quad \quad = \frac{1}{100} \times \frac{1}{100} \times \frac{1}{100} \\ & \quad \quad \quad = \frac{1}{1\,000\,000} \\ & \quad \quad \quad = 0,000001\end{aligned}$$

## 1. Calculate.

**Example 1:**  $(0,8)^2$   
 $= 0,8 \times 0,8$   
 $= 0,64$

**Example 2:**  $(1,5)^2$   
 $= 1,5 \times 1,5$   
 $= 2,25$

a.  $(0,6)^2$

b.  $(0,2)^2$

c.  $(0,3)^2$

d.  $(0,1)^2$

e.  $(0,5)^2$

f.  $(0,4)^2$

g. Add a, b, c and d.

You may  
use a  
calculator.

## 2. Calculate.

**Example 1:**  $(0,06)^2$   
 $= 0,06 \times 0,06$   
 $= 0,0036$

**Example 2:**  $(0,13)^2$   
 $= 0,0169$

a.  $(0,03)^2$

b.  $(0,05)^2$

c.  $(0,01)^2$

d.  $(0,04)^2$

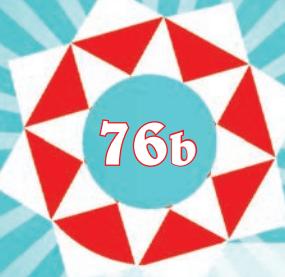
e.  $(0,12)^2$

f.  $(0,16)^2$

g. Add a and b and then subtract e from your answer.



continued ➔



## Squares and rational numbers continued

Term 3

### 3. Calculate.

**Example:**  $\sqrt{0,04}$   
 $= \sqrt{0,2 \times 0,2}$   
 $= 0,2$

a.  $\sqrt{0,9}$

b.  $\sqrt{0,1}$

c.  $\sqrt{0,25}$

d.  $\sqrt{0,36}$

e.  $\sqrt{0,49}$

f.  $\sqrt{0,81}$

### 4. Calculate.

**Example:**  $\sqrt{0,0004}$   
 $= \sqrt{0,02 \times 0,02}$   
 $= 0,02$

a.  $\sqrt{0,0009}$

b.  $\sqrt{0,0016}$

c.  $\sqrt{0,0001}$

d.  $\sqrt{0,0049}$

e.  $\sqrt{0,0004}$

f.  $\sqrt{0,0121}$

### 5. Calculate.

**Example:**  $(0,2)^3$   
 $= 0,2 \times 0,2 \times 0,2$   
 $= 0,008$

a.  $(0,3)^3$

b.  $(0,1)^3$

c.  $(0,4)^3$

## 6. Calculate.

**Example:**  $(0,02)^3$   
 $= 0,02 \times 0,02 \times 0,02$   
 $= 0,000008$

a.  $(0,03)^3$

b.  $(0,02)^3$

c.  $(0,04)^3$

## 7. Calculate.

**Example:**  $\sqrt[3]{0,027}$   
 $= \sqrt[3]{0,3 \times 0,3 \times 0,3}$   
 $= 0,3$

a.  $\sqrt[3]{0,008}$

b.  $\sqrt[3]{0,064}$

c.  $\sqrt[3]{0,001}$

## 8. Calculate.

**Example:**  $\sqrt[3]{-0,027}$   
 $= \sqrt[3]{-0,3 \times -0,3 \times -0,3}$   
 $= -0,3$

a.  $\sqrt[3]{-0,008}$

b.  $\sqrt[3]{-0,064}$

c.  $\sqrt[3]{-0,001}$

### Problem solving

If the side of a square tile is 0,6 m, what is the area of the tile?

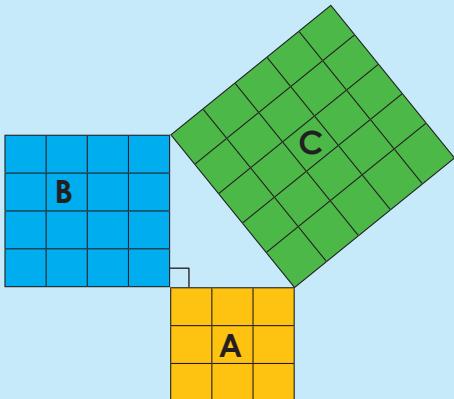
We can say  $\sqrt[3]{-0,064}$ . Can we say  $\sqrt{-0,9}$ ? Why or why not?

If the height of a cube is 0,35 m, what is the volume of the cube?





## Pythagoras' theorem



What is the size of A?

$$3^2 = 3 \times 3$$

What is the size of B?

$$4^2 = 4 \times 4$$

What is the size of C?

$$5^2 = 5 \times 5$$

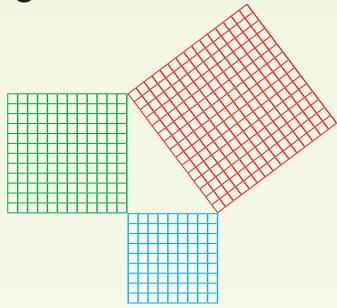
What do you notice?

$$3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$$

$$9 + 16 = 25$$

$$25 = 25$$

1. Write an equation for the following and verify whether the left hand side = to the right hand side:



(Empty box for writing the equation)

2. Make drawings to show the following:

	Side A	Side B	Side C
a.	6	8	10
b.	15	20	25
c.	27	36	45
d.	12	16	20
e.	21	28	35

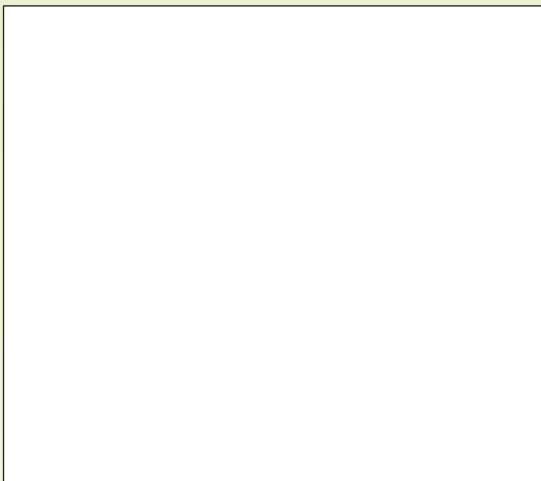
a.

(Empty box for drawing)

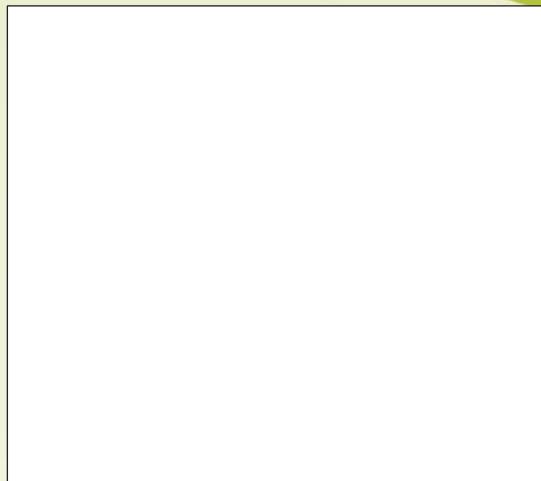
b.

(Empty box for drawing)

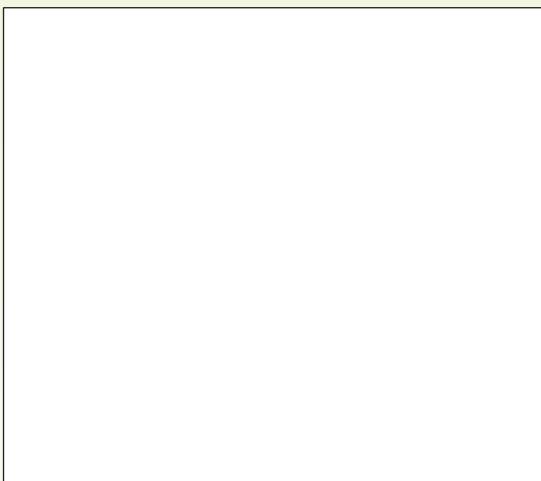
c.



d.



e.

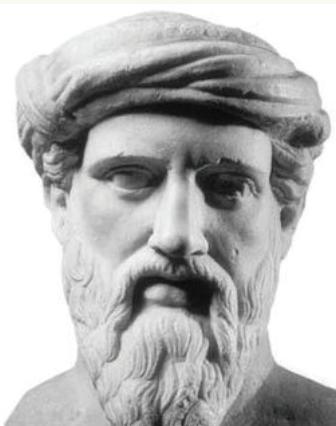


**3. What is the hypotenuse? Highlight it in all your drawings:**

The Pythagorean Theorem states that in a right-angled triangle, the sum of the squares of the two right-angle sides will always be the same as the square of the hypotenuse. (The hypotenuse is always the longest side.)

$$A^2 + B^2 = C^2.$$

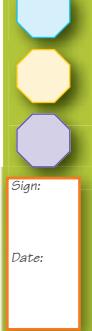
**4. Find out who Pythagoras was and write a paragraph about him.**



Handwriting practice lines for writing about Pythagoras.

**Problem solving**

Give two examples of where we can use Pythagoras' theorem in everyday life.

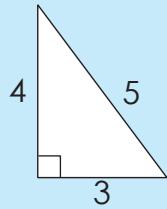




# Theorem of Pythagoras and some fun!

Term 3

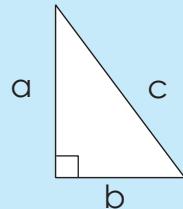
Look at the example and explain it.



$$4^2 + 3^2 = 5^2$$

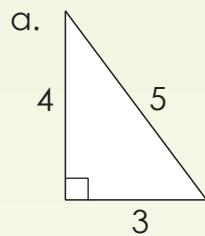
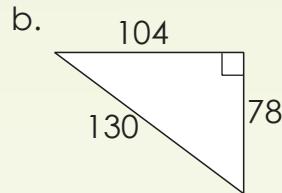
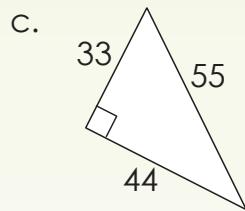
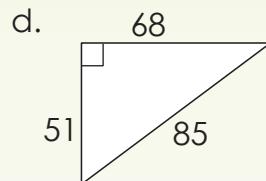
$$16 + 9 = 25$$

$$25 = 25$$

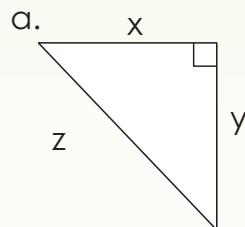
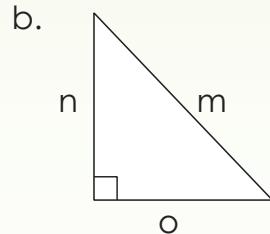
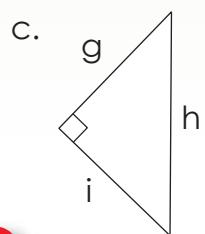
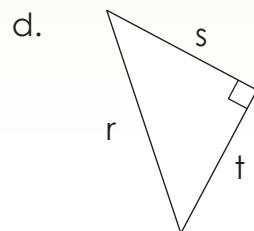


$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

1. Write an equation for the following and calculate each side:

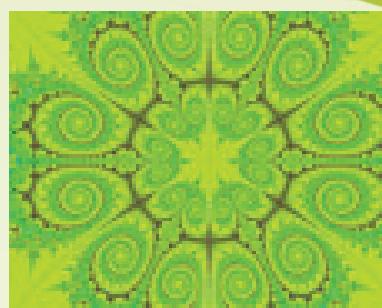
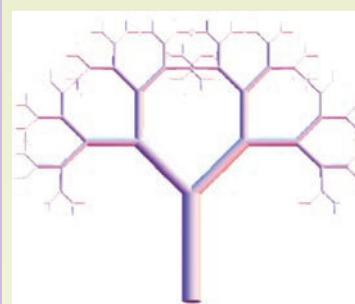





2. Write an equation for the following:

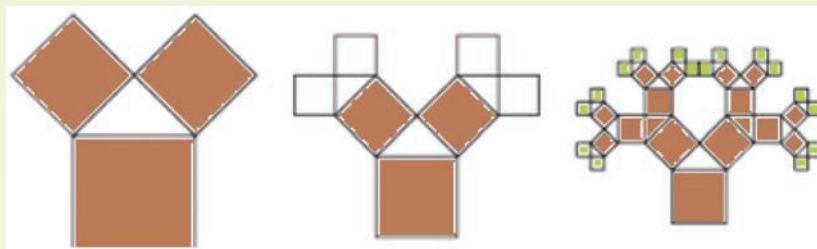





34

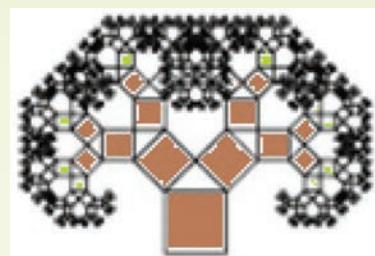
A **fractal** is a geometric shape all of the parts of which are similar to each other whatever the scale. If you split a fractal into parts each part is (at least approximately) a reduced-size copy of the whole.



### 3. This is a fractal using the Theorem of Pythagoras. Copy and explain it.

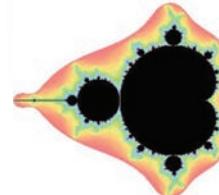
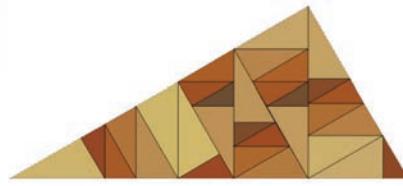
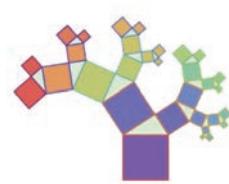
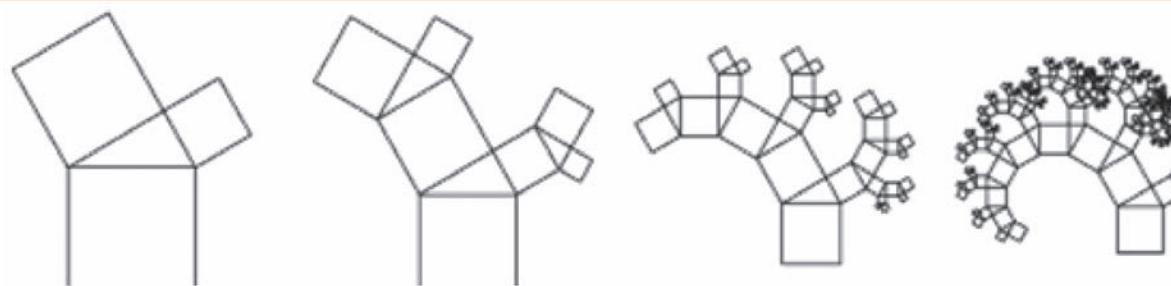


Now try to draw this.



#### Pythagoras fractal tree fun

Copy this Pythagoras fractal tree with a family member



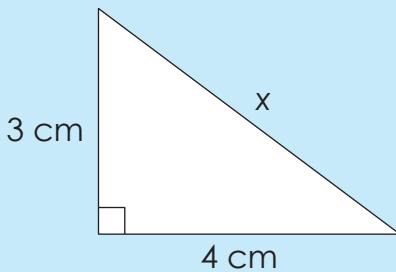
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## More on the Theorem of Pythagoras

Term 3

What is the value of  $x$ ?



$$x^2 = (3 \text{ cm})^2 + (4 \text{ cm})^2$$

$$x^2 = 9 \text{ cm}^2 + 16 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$x^2 = \sqrt{25 \text{ cm}^2}$$

$$x = 25 \text{ cm}^2$$

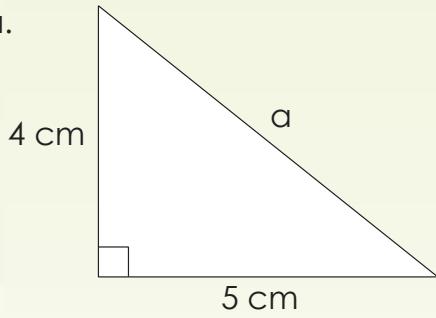
$$x = 5 \text{ cm}$$

Remember the **hypotenuse** is the side opposite the right angle in a right-angled triangle.

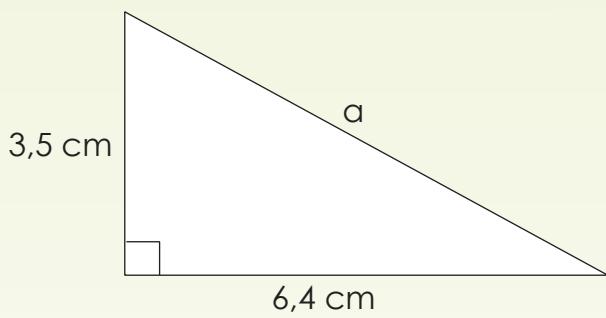
- Find the lengths of the unknown sides in the following right-angled triangles. You may use a calculator.

**Example:** See introduction.

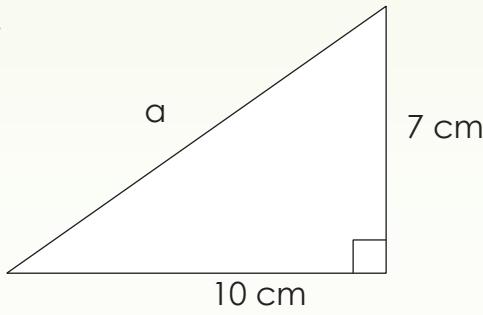
a.



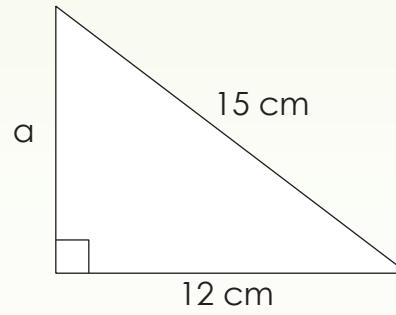
b.



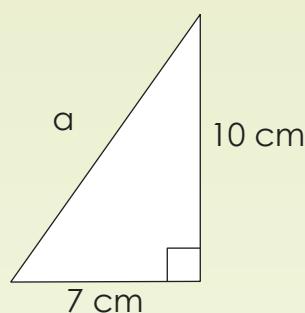
c.



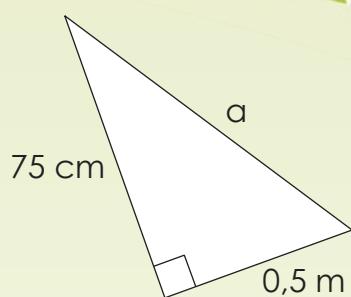
d.



e.

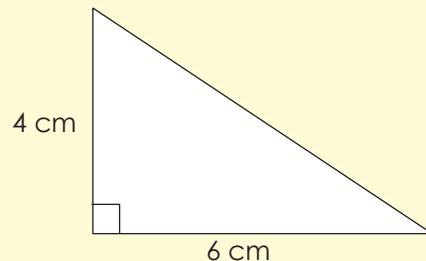


f.



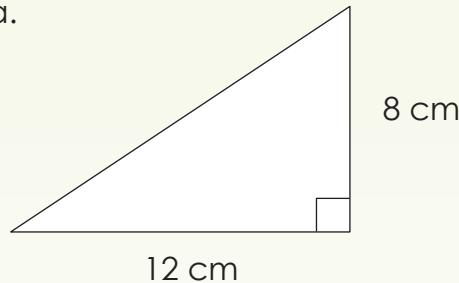
## 2. Find the length of the hypotenuse. Label the right angle.

**Example:**

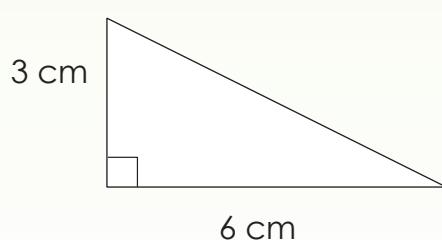


$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{hypotenuse} &= \sqrt{4^2 + 6^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{16 + 36} \\
 &= \sqrt{52} \\
 &= 7,2 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

a.




b.




### Problem solving

Give two examples where we can use the Theorem of Pythagoras in everyday life.



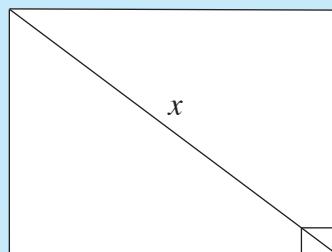


## Theorem of Pythagoras

Find the length of the diagonal of the rectangle. See the examples below.

4 cm

3 cm



$$x^2 = (3 \text{ cm})^2 + (4 \text{ cm})^2$$

$$x^2 = 9 \text{ cm}^2 + 16 \text{ cm}^2$$

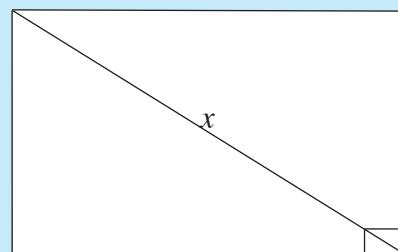
$$x^2 = 25 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$x = \sqrt{25 \text{ cm}^2}$$

$$x = 5 \text{ cm}$$

8 cm

5 cm



$$x^2 = (5 \text{ cm})^2 + (8 \text{ cm})^2$$

$$x^2 = 25 \text{ cm}^2 + 64 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$x^2 = 89 \text{ cm}^2$$

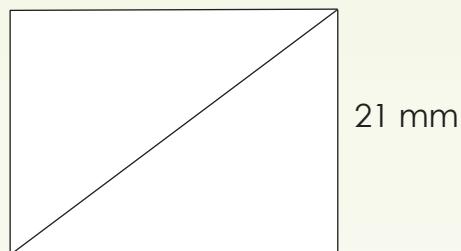
$$x = 9,43 \text{ cm}$$

Term 3

### 1. Find the lengths of the diagonal of the rectangle

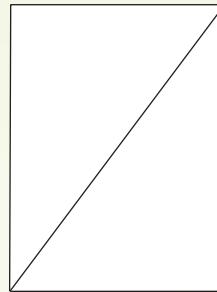
a.

28 mm

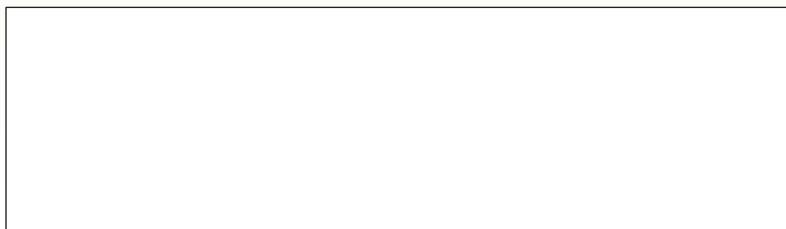
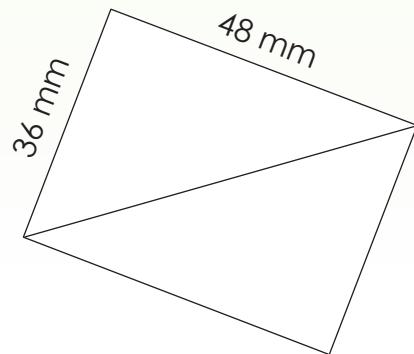


b.

40 mm

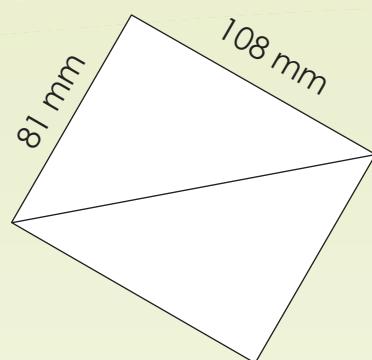


c.



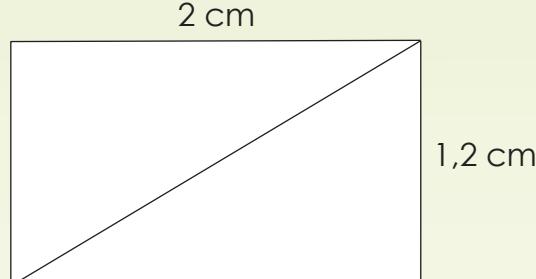
38

d.

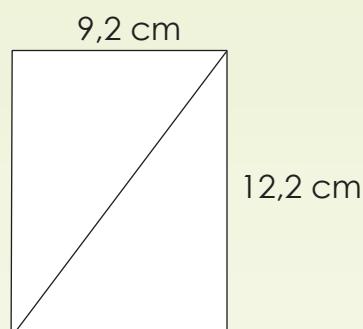


**2. Find the length of the diagonal of the rectangle.**

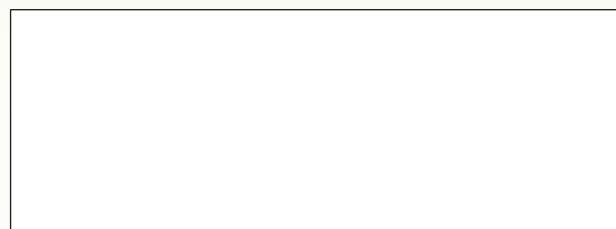
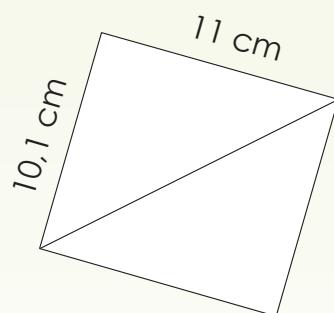
a.



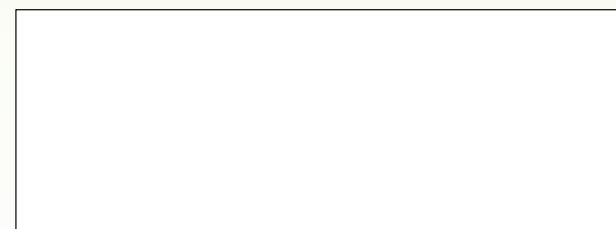
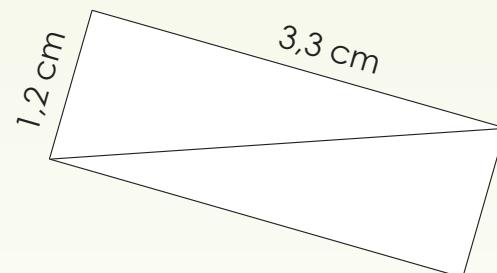
b.



c.

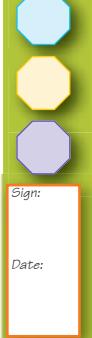


d.



**Problem solving**

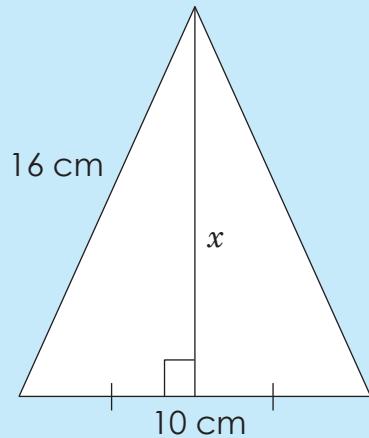
Create your own problem using the Theorem of Pythagoras problem.





## More Theorem of Pythagoras

Go through the example. Explain.



$$(16 \text{ cm})^2 = x^2 + (5 \text{ cm})^2$$

$$256 \text{ cm}^2 = x^2 + 125 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$x^2 = 131 \text{ cm}^2$$

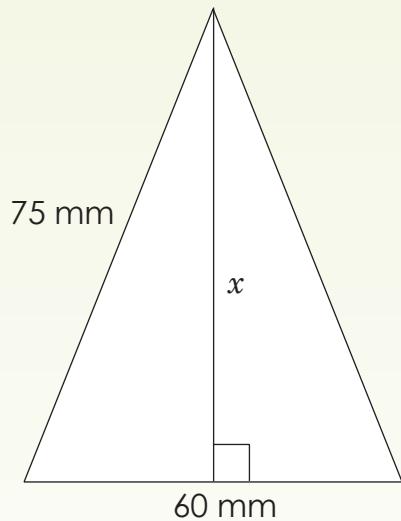
$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{131 \text{ cm}^2}$$

$$x = 11,45 \text{ cm}$$

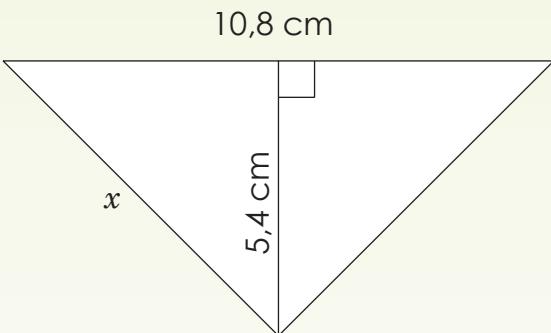
Term 3

1. Find the length of the unknown side.

a.

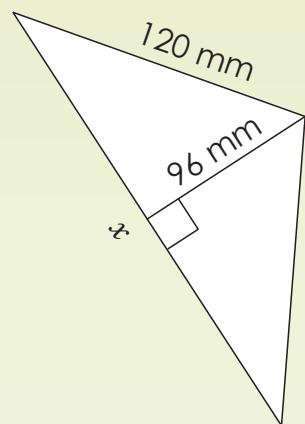


b.

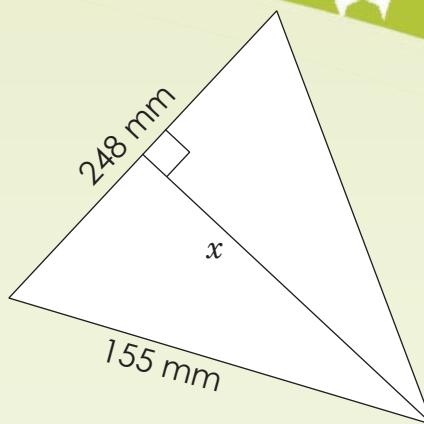


40

c.



d.



2. Solve the following: James and Lebo are meeting at the Corner Cafe on the corner of Park and Tree Street. Presently, James is on Park Street and is 8 kilometres away. Meanwhile, Lebo is on Tree Street 7 kilometres away. What is their direct (shortest) distance from each other?

#### Problem solving

A truck is moving up a ramp. It is now 1 metre higher than the ground level. The distance from the beginning of the ramp to where the truck is now is 2 metres. How long is the ramp?



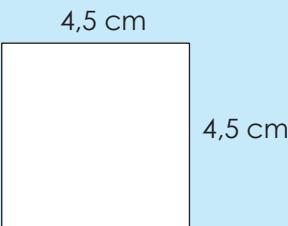
Sign:

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# Area and perimeter of a square

Term 3



What is the perimeter of a square?

What is the area of a square?

## Perimeter

$$P = 4l$$

$$= 4(4,5 \text{ cm})$$

$$= 18 \text{ cm}$$

Answers in mm

$$= 4(45 \text{ mm})$$

$$= 180 \text{ mm}$$

## Area

$$A = l^2$$

$$= 4,5 \text{ cm} \times 4,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 20,25 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= 45 \text{ mm} \times 45 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 2025 \text{ mm}^2$$

If the area is  $2\ 025 \text{ mm}^2$  what will the answer be in  $\text{cm}^2$ ?

$$1 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$1 \text{ cm}^2 = 1 \text{ cm} \times 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$1 \text{ cm}^2 = 10 \text{ mm} \times 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$1 \text{ cm}^2 = 100 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{2\ 025 \text{ mm}^2}{100}$$

$$= 20,25 \text{ cm}^2$$

## 1. Calculate.

- i. Area of a square.
- ii. Perimeter of a square.

Give your answers in mm, cm and m.

**Example:** A square with side 2,5 cm.

### Perimeter

$$P = 4l$$

$$= 4(2,5 \text{ cm})$$

$$= 10 \text{ cm}$$

### Area

$$A = l \times b$$

$$= 2,5 \text{ cm} \times 2,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 6,25 \text{ cm}^2$$

### Millimetre

$$= 4(25 \text{ mm})$$

$$= 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 25 \text{ mm} \times 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 625 \text{ mm}^2$$

### Metre

$$= 4(0,025)$$

$$= 0,1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,025 \text{ m} \times 0,025 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,000625 \text{ m}^2$$

a. 4,1 cm

b. 0,4 m

c. 45 mm

2. If this is the area of a square, what is the length of one side? Calculate the perimeter.

**Example:** 1,44 cm<sup>2</sup>

$(1,2 \text{ cm})^2$  because

Area:  $1,2 \text{ cm} \times 1,2 \text{ cm} = 1,44 \text{ cm}^2$

Perimeter:  $4 (1,2 \text{ cm}) = 4,8 \text{ cm}$

a. 6,76 m<sup>2</sup>

b. 102,01 cm<sup>2</sup>

c. 29,16 cm<sup>2</sup>

d. 51,84 m<sup>2</sup>

3. Sketch each of the squares in question 2. Use a protractor and a ruler.

a.

b.



continued ↗



## Area and perimeter of a square continued

Term 3

c.

d.

### 4. Write the following in mm<sup>2</sup>

**Example:** 1,44 cm<sup>2</sup>

$$1,2 \text{ cm} \times 1,2 \text{ cm}$$

$$12 \text{ mm} \times 12 \text{ mm}$$

$$144 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\sqrt{1,44}$$

$$= 1,2$$

a. 3,24 cm<sup>2</sup>

b. 5,29 cm<sup>2</sup>

### 5. Write the following in cm<sup>2</sup>

**Example:** 256 mm<sup>2</sup>

$$\frac{256 \text{ mm}^2}{100}$$

$$= 2,56 \text{ cm}^2$$

a. 576 mm<sup>2</sup>

b. 3 769 mm<sup>2</sup>

c.  $1\ 681 \text{ mm}^2$



**6. Write the following in  $\text{m}^2$**

**Example:**  $21 \text{ cm} \times 21 \text{ cm}$   
 $= 441 \text{ cm}^2$   
 $= \frac{411 \text{ cm}^2}{10\ 000}$   
 $= 0,0441 \text{ m}^2$

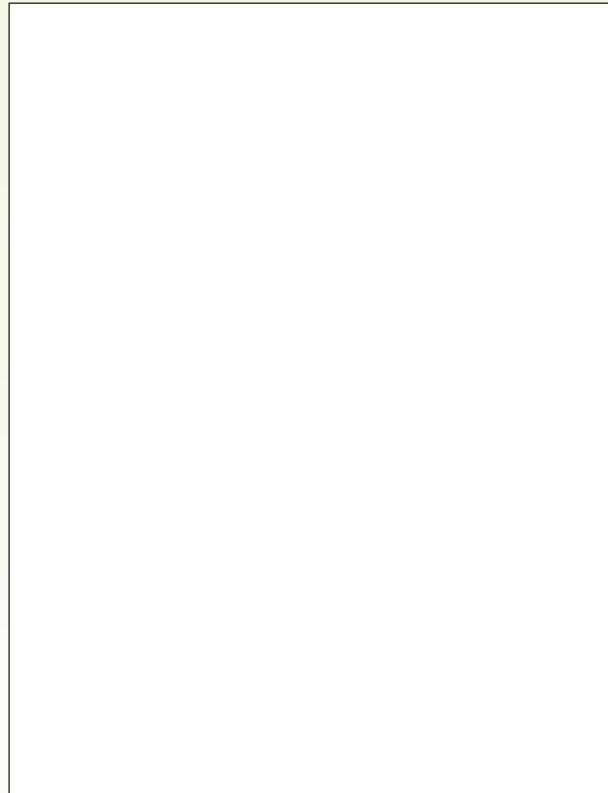
$1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$   
 $1 \text{ m}^2 = 1 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m}$   
 $1 \text{ m}^2 = 100 \text{ cm} \times 100 \text{ cm}$   
 $1 \text{ m}^2 = 10\ 000 \text{ cm}^2$

$21 \text{ cm} \times 21 \text{ cm}$   
 $= 0,21 \text{ m} \times 0,21 \text{ m}$   
 $= 0,0441 \text{ m}^2$

a.  $15 \text{ cm} \times 15 \text{ cm}$

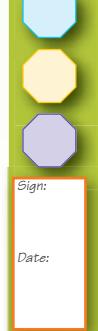


b.  $24 \text{ cm} \times 24 \text{ cm}$



**Problem solving**

I have 32 tiles of  $30 \text{ cm} \times 30 \text{ cm}$ . Will I be able to cover an area of  $3\text{m}^2$ ?



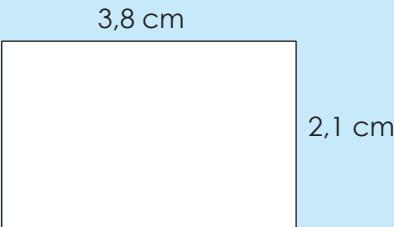
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# Area and perimeter of a rectangle

Term 3



What is the perimeter of a rectangle?

What is the area of a rectangle?

## Perimeter

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 2(l + b) \\ &= 2(3,8 \text{ cm} + 2,1 \text{ cm}) \\ &= 2(5,9 \text{ cm}) \\ &= 11,8 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

## Area

$$\begin{aligned} A &= l \times b \\ &= 3,8 \text{ cm} \times 2,1 \text{ cm} \\ &= 7,98 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

The area in mm<sup>2</sup> and m<sup>2</sup> are:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mm}^2 \\ 7,98 \text{ cm}^2 \\ = 7,98 \times 100 \text{ mm}^2 \\ = 798 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ cm} &= 10 \text{ mm} \\ 1 \text{ cm}^2 &= 1 \text{ cm} \times 1 \text{ cm} \\ &= 10 \text{ mm} \times 10 \text{ mm} \\ &= 100 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{m}^2 \\ 7,98 \text{ cm}^2 \\ = \frac{7,98}{10\,000} \text{ m}^2 \\ = 0,000798 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ m} &= 100 \text{ cm} \\ 1 \text{ m}^2 &= 100 \text{ cm} \times 100 \text{ cm} \\ &= 10\,000 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

## 1. Calculate.

- Area of a rectangle.
- Perimeter of a rectangle.

Give your answers in mm, cm and m.

**Example:** 2,1 cm × 1,8 cm

## Perimeter

$$\begin{aligned} &2(l + b) \\ &= 2(2,1 \text{ cm} + 1,8 \text{ cm}) \\ &= 7,8 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

## Area

$$\begin{aligned} &l \times b \\ &= 2,1 \text{ cm} \times 1,8 \text{ cm} \\ &= 3,78 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

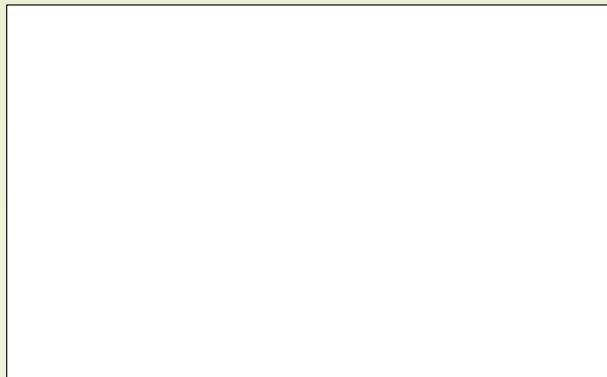
## Millimetres

$$\begin{aligned} &= 78 \text{ mm} \\ &= 3,78 \times 100 \text{ mm}^2 \\ &= 378 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

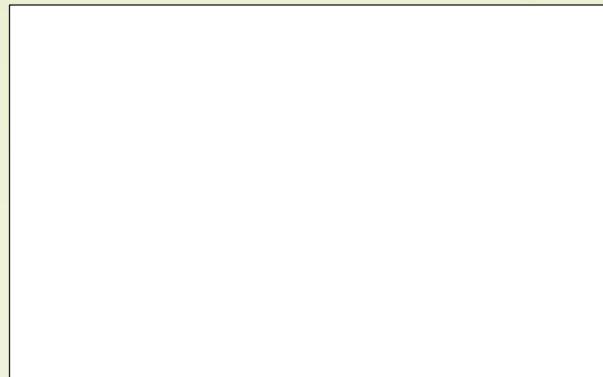
## Metres

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0,078 \text{ m} \\ &= \frac{3,78}{10\,000} \text{ m}^2 \\ &= 0,000378 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

a.  $0,9 \text{ cm} \times 1,5 \text{ cm}$



b. Length = 1,3 cm; breadth = 1,1 cm



c.  $2,1 \text{ cm} \times 1,9 \text{ cm}$



b. Length = 2,8 cm; breadth = 1,7 cm



2. If this is the area of a rectangle, what is the possible length and breadth? Use these values to determine the perimeter.

Example:  $4,14 \text{ cm}^2$

Possible dimensions = 2,3 cm and 1,8 cm

Area:  $2,3 \text{ cm} \times 1,8 \text{ cm}$

Perimeter:  $2(2,3 \text{ cm} + 1,8 \text{ cm})$   
 $= 8,2 \text{ cm}$

a.  $2,7 \text{ m}^2$



b.  $24,7 \text{ m}^2$



c.  $17,94 \text{ m}^2$



d.  $46,92 \text{ m}^2$



### Problem solving

You need to tile the floor of a room with area of  $4,2 \text{ m} \times 3,5 \text{ m}$ . The tiles you want to buy are  $45 \text{ cm} \times 45 \text{ cm}$ . How many tiles do you need?

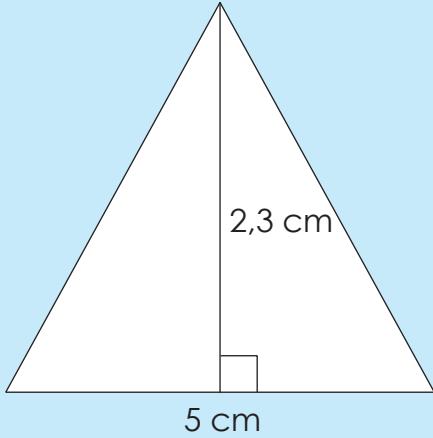


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## Area of a triangle



### Area of a triangle

$$A = \frac{1}{2} b \times h$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(5 \text{ cm}) \times 2,3 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 2,5 \text{ cm} \times 2,3 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 5,75 \text{ cm}^2$$

Answer in  $\text{m}^2$

Answer in  $\text{mm}^2$

$$= 5,75 \times 100 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$= 575 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\frac{5,75}{10\,000} \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 0,000575 \text{ m}^2$$

### 1. Calculate the area.

Give your answers in mm, cm and m.

**Example:** Base = 6 cm      Height = 2,6 cm

**Area:**

$$= \frac{1}{2} b \times h$$

**Millimetres:**

$$= 7,8 \text{ cm}^2 \times 100$$

**Metres:**

$$= \frac{7,8 \text{ cm}^2}{10\,000}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(6 \text{ cm}) \times 2,6 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 780 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$= 0,00078 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 3 \text{ cm} \times 2,6 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 7,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

a. Base = 8 cm; Height = 1,5 cm

b. Base = 4,6 cm; Height = 2,9 cm

c. Base = 10 cm; Height = 7,3 cm

d. Base = 9,4 cm; Height = 2,25 cm

**2. If this is the area of a triangle, what is a possible height and base?**

**Example:** 7,35 cm<sup>2</sup>

If base ( $b$ ) = 7 cm

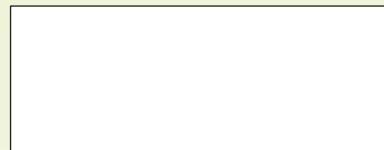
$$\text{Then: } 7,35 \text{ cm}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (7 \text{ cm}) \times h$$

$$7,35 \text{ cm}^2 = 3,5 \text{ cm} \times h$$

$$h = \frac{7,35 \text{ cm}^2}{3,5 \text{ cm}}$$

$$h = 2,1 \text{ cm}$$

a. 16,2 cm<sup>2</sup>



b. 5,52 cm<sup>2</sup>



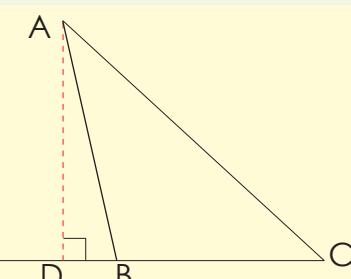
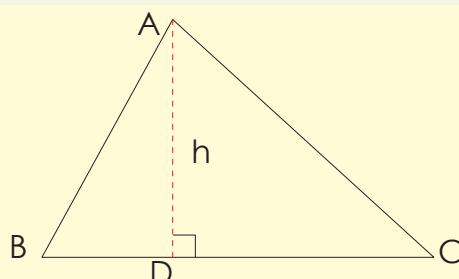
c. 33,12 m<sup>2</sup>



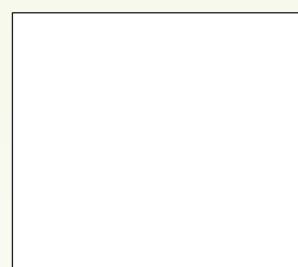
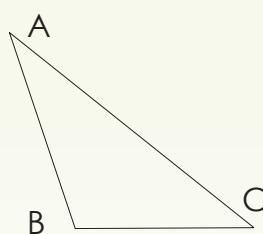
**3. Draw the height of each triangle and calculate the area. You will need a ruler.**

Note: the height of a triangle is the line segment drawn from any vertex perpendicular to the opposite side.

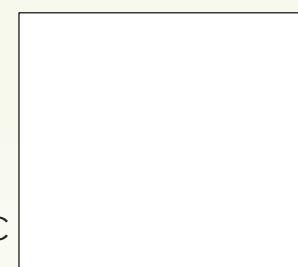
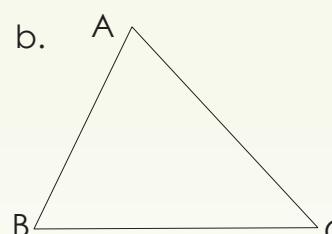
**Example:**



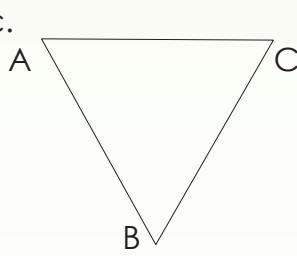
a.



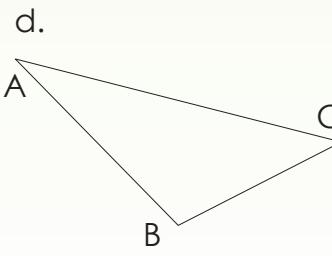
b.



c.



d.



**Problem solving**

The triangular area is 10,53 m<sup>2</sup>. You have 2 025 cm<sup>2</sup> tiles. How many do you need to tile the area?



Sign:

Date:

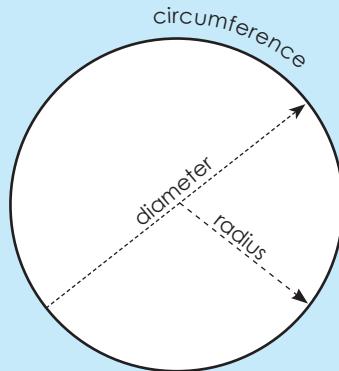


# Area and perimeter of a circle

Look at following and discuss.

Do you still remember:

- the radius is the distance from the centre to any point on its circumference.
- the diameter starts at the side of the circle, goes through the centre and ends on the other side.



$$\frac{\text{circumference}}{\text{diameter}} = \pi = \frac{22}{7} = 3,14159$$

$\pi$  represents the value of the circumference divided by the diameter.

$\frac{22}{7}$  or 3,14 are approximate rational values.

Term 3

Here are a few formulas to remember, when working with circles.

The diameter of a circle:  $d = 2r$

The Circumference of a circle:  $c = \pi d$  or  $c = 2\pi r$

The area of a circle is  $A = \pi \times r^2$

## 1. Calculate the area of the circle if the radius is equal to:

**Example:** The radius of the circle is 3 cm

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \pi r^2 \\ &= (3,14159) (3^2) \\ &= 28,27 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

The radius of the circle is \_\_\_:

a. 4 cm

b. 2,8 cm

c. 3,7 cm

d. 4,3 cm

e. 5,9 cm

f. 10,1 cm

## 2. Calculate the radius of the circle if the area is equal to:

**Example:** If  $A = \pi r^2$

$$40,265 \text{ cm}^2 = (3,14159) (r^2)$$

$$r^2 = 16$$

$$r = 4 \text{ cm}$$

a.  $12,566 \text{ cm}^2$

b.  $78,54 \text{ cm}^2$

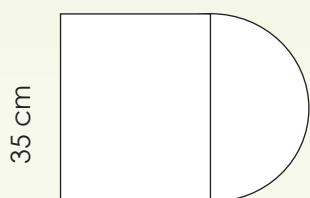
c.  $113,098 \text{ cm}^2$

d.  $314,159 \text{ cm}^2$

Did you know that thousands of years ago the Egyptians developed rules for determining the areas of rectangles, triangles, trapeziums and circles?

## 3. Find the area of this figure.

a.  $25 \text{ cm}$



4. Solve the following: A sprinkler that sprays water in a circular area can be adjusted to spray up to 10 m. To the nearest tenth, what is the maximum area of lawn that can be watered by the sprinkler?

### Problem solving

Mandla draws a circle with a diameter of 16 cm. He colours one half of the circle. What is the area of the shaded part?



Sign:

Date:



# Area and perimeter problem solving

Term 3

## Match the formulas to the words.

Perimeter of a square

$$l \times b$$

Perimeter of a rectangle

$$d = 2r$$

Area of a square

$$\pi r^2$$

Area of a triangle

$$4l$$

Diameter of a circle

$$\frac{1}{2} (b \times h)$$

Area of a rectangle

$$2(l + b) \text{ or } 2l + 2b$$

Circumference of a circle

$$\pi d \text{ or } 2 \pi r$$

Area of a circle

$$l^2$$



## 1. Solve the following.

- a. If the perimeter of a square is 52 cm, what is the length of each side?

- b. If the area of a rectangle is 200 cm<sup>2</sup>, and its length is 50 cm, what is its breadth?

52

- c. You live in a rectangular-shaped house that is 150 m long and 902 m wide. You want to plant shrubs around the house. You have to plant the shrubs 70 m apart. Approximately how many shrubs will you need to surround the house?

- d. A room of which the area is  $14,8044 \text{ m}^2$  has a length which is 100 cm longer than the width. What are the dimensions of the room?

- e. Find the area of a circular sector of which the cord is the side if the square inscribed in a circle with a 3 cm radius.

**Share with a family member**

Share with a family member how solving mathematics problems will help you to solve problems in real life.

Sign:

Date:



# Surface area, volume and capacity of a cube

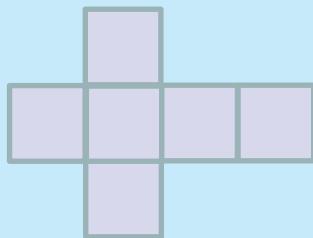
## Volume of a cube

$$V = l^3$$



## Surface area of a cube

$A$  = the sum of the area of all the faces.

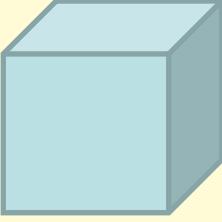
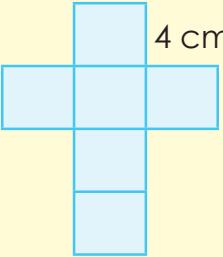


## Capacity of a cube

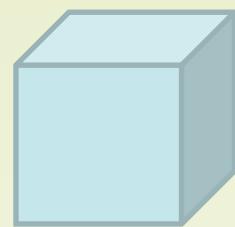
- An object with a volume of  $1 \text{ cm}^3$  will displace exactly  $1 \text{ ml}$  of water.
- An object with a volume of  $1 \text{ m}^3$  will displace exactly  $1 \text{ kl}$  of water.

- Label, calculate and complete. Calculate the volume, capacity and surface area of the following cubes:

Example:

Volume	Capacity	Surface area																
<p>Volume of a solid is the amount of space it occupies.</p> <p>Length: 4 cm</p>  <p><math>V = l^3</math>  <math>V = (4 \text{ cm})^3</math>  <math>V = 64 \text{ cm}^3</math></p>	<p>Capacity is the maximum amount of liquid or gas that a container can hold.</p> <p>Note: An object with a volume of <math>1 \text{ cm}^3</math> will displace <math>1 \text{ ml}</math> of water.  <math>\therefore</math> an object that is <math>64 \text{ cm}^3</math> will displace <math>64 \text{ ml}</math> water or <math>0,064 \text{ l}</math>.</p>	<p>This is the total area of the surface of a geometric solid.</p> <p>Net of the cube: how many faces are there?</p> 																
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Cubic mm</th> <th>Cubic cm</th> <th>Cubic m</th> <th>Litre</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 000 000 000</td> <td>1 000 000</td> <td>1</td> <td>1 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 000 000</td> <td>1 000</td> <td>0,001</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 000</td> <td>1</td> <td>0,000001</td> <td>0,001</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Cubic mm	Cubic cm	Cubic m	Litre	1 000 000 000	1 000 000	1	1 000	1 000 000	1 000	0,001	1	1 000	1	0,000001	0,001	<p>Surface area = sum of all the area of all the faces.  <math>= 6 \text{ (area of a face)}</math>  <math>= 6a^2</math>  <math>= 6 (4 \text{ cm})^2</math>  <math>= 6 \times 16 \text{ cm}^2</math>  <math>= 96 \text{ cm}^2</math></p>	
Cubic mm	Cubic cm	Cubic m	Litre															
1 000 000 000	1 000 000	1	1 000															
1 000 000	1 000	0,001	1															
1 000	1	0,000001	0,001															

a. Length: 2 cm



c. Length: 4,6 cm

Breadth: \_\_\_\_\_

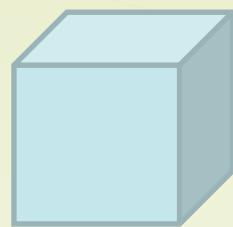
Height: \_\_\_\_\_

e. Length: \_\_\_\_\_

Breadth: \_\_\_\_\_

Height: 1,2 m

b. Length: 3,2 cm



d. Area of base:  $25 \text{ cm}^2$

Height: \_\_\_\_\_

f. Area of base:  $81 \text{ cm}^2$

Height: \_\_\_\_\_

### Problem solving

How much water can a container of 32 cm by 32 cm by 32 cm contain?



Sign:

Date:



# Surface area, volume and capacity of a prism

## Volume of a prism

$$V = l \times b \times h$$

## Surface area of a prism

$A$  = the sum of the area of all the faces.

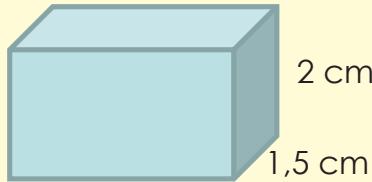
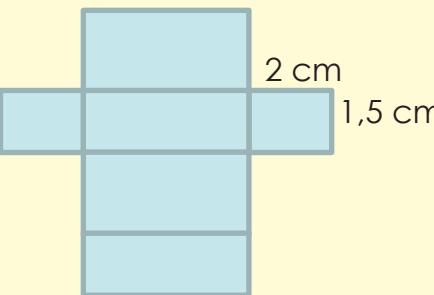
## Capacity of a prism

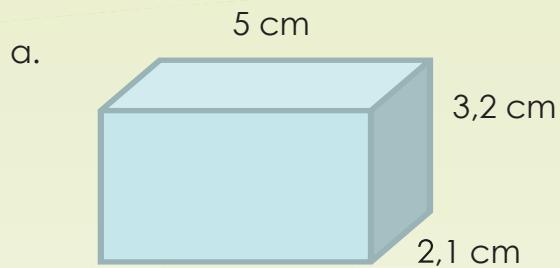
- An object with a volume of  $1 \text{ cm}^3$  will displace exactly 1 ml of water.
- An object with a volume of  $1 \text{ m}^3$  will displace exactly 1 kl of water.

- If  $1 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ mm}$ , then  $1 \text{ cm}^2 = 100 \text{ mm}^2$
- If  $1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$ , then  $1 \text{ m}^2 = 10 000 \text{ cm}^2$
- If  $1 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ mm}$ , then  $1 \text{ cm}^3 = 1 000 \text{ mm}^3$
- If  $1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$ , then  $1 \text{ m}^3 = 1 000 000 \text{ cm}^3$  or  $10^6 \text{ cm}^3$

### 1. Calculate the volume, capacity and surface area of the prisms.

Example:

Volume	Capacity	Surface area																
<p>4 cm    <math>V = l \times b \times h</math>  <math>V = 4 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm} \times 1,5 \text{ cm}</math>  <math>V = 12 \text{ cm}^3</math></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="262 1482 1039 1709"> <thead> <tr> <th>Cubic mm</th><th>Cubic cm</th><th>Cubic m</th><th>Litre</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 000 000 000</td><td>1 000 000</td><td>1</td><td>1 000</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 000 000</td><td>1 000</td><td>0,001</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 000</td><td>1</td><td>0,000001</td><td>0,001</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Cubic mm	Cubic cm	Cubic m	Litre	1 000 000 000	1 000 000	1	1 000	1 000 000	1 000	0,001	1	1 000	1	0,000001	0,001	<p>Note: An object with a volume of <math>1 \text{ cm}^3</math> will displace 1 ml of water.  <math>\therefore</math> an object that is <math>12 \text{ cm}^3</math> will displace 12 ml.</p>	<p>Describe the faces.  </p> <p>Surface area:  <math>A = 2bl + 2lh + 2hb</math>  <math>= 2(4 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm}) + 2(4 \text{ cm} \times 1,5 \text{ cm}) + 2(2 \text{ cm} \times 1,5 \text{ cm})</math>  <math>= 12 \text{ cm}^2 + 16 \text{ cm}^2 + 6 \text{ cm}^2</math>  <math>= 34 \text{ cm}^2</math></p>
Cubic mm	Cubic cm	Cubic m	Litre															
1 000 000 000	1 000 000	1	1 000															
1 000 000	1 000	0,001	1															
1 000	1	0,000001	0,001															



c. Length: 7,3 cm  
Breadth: 5,5 cm  
Height: 3,8 cm

d. Area of base:  $24 \text{ cm}^2$   
Height: 2,5 m

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2. Give examples of where you would need to work out the volume and the surface area of a rectangular prism:

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#### Problem solving

A box has a square base with sides of 8 cm. What is the height of the box if its volume is  $384 \text{ cm}^3$ ?



## Volume of triangular prisms



What geometric object is this A-frame house?

What will the geometric object's breadth be?

How many faces does the object have?

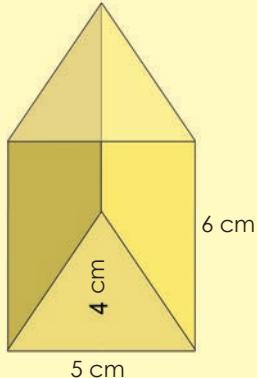
Visualising the house, what do you think its dimensions are (area of base (the floor) and the height of the building))?

Volume of a triangular prism = The area of the triangle x length  
The area of a triangle is  $\frac{1}{2}$  the triangle base breadth x the triangle height.

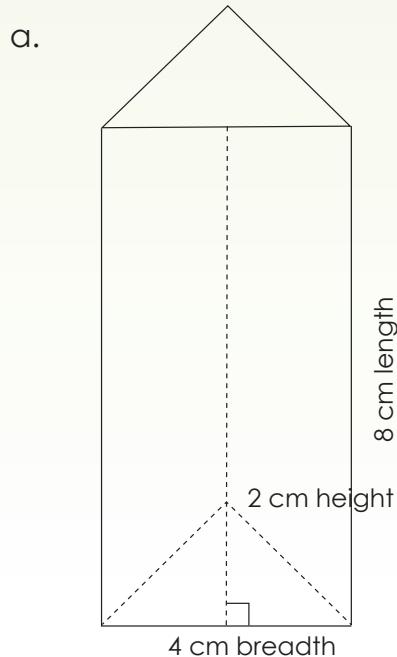
Term 3

### 1. Calculate the volume:

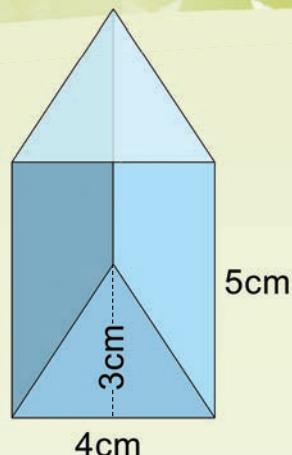
**Example:**



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left( \frac{1}{2} b \times h \right) \times l \\
 &= \left( \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} \right) \times 6 \text{ cm} \\
 &= \left( \frac{5}{2} \text{ cm} \times \frac{4}{1} \text{ cm} \right) \times 6 \text{ cm} \\
 &= \frac{20}{2} \text{ cm}^2 \times 6 \text{ cm} \\
 &= 10 \text{ cm}^2 \times 6 \text{ cm} \\
 &= 60 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$



b.



2. What could the possible dimensions be if the volume of a triangular prism is \_\_\_?  
Show all your calculations.

a.  $60 \text{ m}^3$

b.  $63 \text{ cm}^3$

c.  $42 \text{ m}^3$

d.  $30 \text{ cm}^3$

### Problem solving

What is a way to divide a regular polygon into triangles? Use a heptagon to illustrate this.





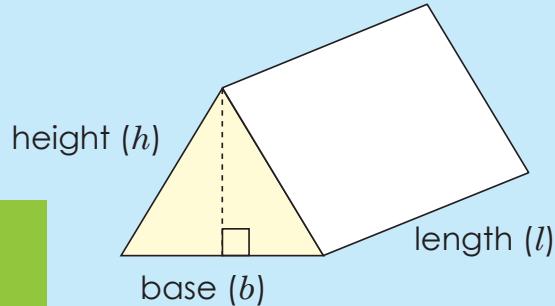
# Surface area, volume and capacity of a triangular prism

## Volume of a triangular prism

$$V = \frac{1}{2} b \times h \times l$$

## Surface area of a rectangular prism

$A$  = the sum of the area of all its faces.



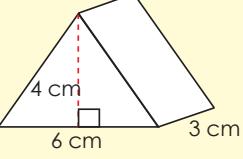
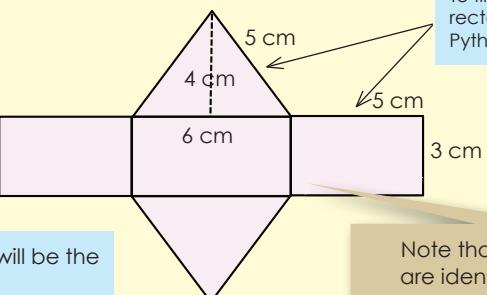
## Capacity of a prism

- An object with a volume of  $1 \text{ cm}^3$  will displace exactly  $1 \text{ ml}$  of water.
- An object with a volume of  $1 \text{ m}^3$  will displace exactly  $1 \text{ kl}$  of water.

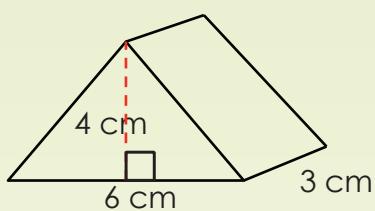
## Revise

- If  $1 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ mm}$ , then  $1 \text{ cm}^2 = 100 \text{ mm}^2$
- If  $1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$ , then  $1 \text{ m}^2 = 10000 \text{ cm}^2$
- If  $1 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ mm}$ , then  $1 \text{ cm}^3 = 1000 \text{ mm}^3$
- If  $1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$ , then  $1 \text{ m}^3 = 1000000 \text{ cm}^3$  or  $10^6 \text{ cm}^3$

## 1. Calculate the volume, capacity and surface area of the triangular prisms.

<b>Volume</b>	 $V = b \times h \times l$ $V = \frac{1}{2} (6 \text{ cm}) \times 4 \text{ cm} \times 3 \text{ cm}$ $V = 3 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} \times 3 \text{ cm}$ $V = 36 \text{ cm}^3$
<b>Capacity</b>	<p>Note: An object with a volume of <math>1 \text{ cm}^3</math> will displace <math>1 \text{ ml}</math> of water.  <math>\therefore</math> an object that is <math>15 \text{ cm}^3</math> will displace <math>15 \text{ ml}</math> of water.</p>
<b>Surface area</b>	<p><math>A = 2(\text{area of triangle}) + (\text{area of the three rectangles})</math></p> <p><b>Area of triangles:</b> <math>= 2(\frac{1}{2} (6 \text{ cm}) \times 4 \text{ cm}) = 24 \text{ cm}^2</math></p> <p>Area of middle rectangle = base <math>\times</math> length <math>= 6 \text{ cm} \times 3 \text{ cm} = 18 \text{ cm}^2</math></p> <p>Area of the other two rectangles <math>= (\text{length} \times \text{side of triangle}) \times 2</math>  <math>= (3 \text{ cm} \times \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2}) \times 2 = (3 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}) \times 2 = 15 \text{ cm}^2 \times 2 = 30 \text{ cm}^2</math></p> <p><math>A = 24 \text{ cm}^2 + 18 \text{ cm}^2 + 30 \text{ cm}^2 = 72 \text{ cm}^2</math></p> <p>The two triangles will be the same size.</p> <p>To find the length of two of the rectangles we need to use Pythagoras theorem.</p>  <p>Note that the two triangles are identical, but the three rectangles are different in size.</p>

a.



- b. Base of triangle: 3,4 cm  
Height of triangle: 2,9 cm  
Length of prism: 4,5 cm

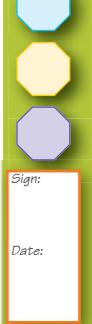
Sketch:

- c. Base of triangle: 7,5 cm  
Height of triangle: 5 cm  
Length of prism: 2 cm

Sketch:

### Problem solving

What is the volume, capacity and surface area of a triangular prism with a base rectangle of  $16 \text{ cm}^3$  and which is 4 cm long and 3 cm high?





## Surface area, volume and capacity of cubes and prisms problems

Term 3

Think of all the steps you will use in solving a problem.

1. Calculate the volume, capacity and surface area of \_\_\_\_\_. Give your answers in mm, cm and m.

- a. The length of one edge of a cube is 2,75 cm.

- b. The length, breadth and height of a rectangular prism is 4,25 m, 3,75 m and 2,95 m respectively.

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- c. The length of a triangular prism is 4 cm, the triangles' height is 4 cm and the triangles' base is 6 cm.

2. You want to paint the walls and ceiling of a room that measures 3 m x 4 m and is 2,7 m high. One litre tin of paint will cover 8 m<sup>2</sup>. How many tins of paint will you need?

### Problem solving

Create your own word problems to find the volume, capacity and surface area of a:

- cube
- rectangular prism
- triangular prism





# Surface area, volume: problems

## Revise

### Volume of a cube

$$V = l^3$$

### Volume of a rectangular prism

$$V = l \times b \times h$$

### Volume of a triangular prism

$$V = \frac{1}{2} b \times h \times l$$

### Surface area of a prism

A = the sum of the area of all its faces.

### Volume

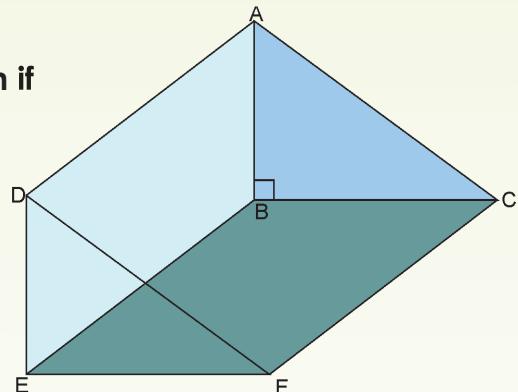
- If 1 cm = 10 mm, then  $1 \text{ cm}^3 = 1000 \text{ mm}^3$
- If 1 m = 100 cm, then  $1 \text{ m}^3 = 1000000 \text{ cm}^3$  or  $10^6 \text{ cm}^3$

### Capacity

- An object with a volume of  $1 \text{ cm}^3$  will displace exactly 1 ml of water.
- An object with a volume of  $1 \text{ m}^3$  will displace exactly 1 kl of water.

Term 3

1. Calculate the volume and surface area of a prism if  $AB = 6 \text{ cm}$ ,  $BC = 8 \text{ cm}$  and  $CF = 16 \text{ cm}$ .



2. What is the volume, capacity and surface area of this cubic water container? The length of one side is 1,2 m.

3. You want to wrap a box with brown paper. The box is 20 cm x 30 cm x 50 cm. How many rolls of paper do you need if a roll is 30 cm wide and there is 1 m on a roll?

#### Problem solving

You want to collect rain water for your vegetable garden. The roof of your house is  $100 \text{ m}^2$  and the average annual rainfall in South Africa is 500 mm. How big must the tank be if you want to collect all the water that falls on the roof?



Sign: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

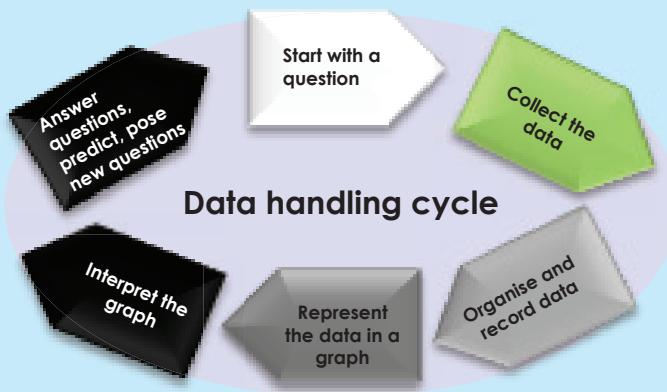
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## Data collection

Term 3

Data handling is a cycle. In the worksheet to follow we are going to learn about this cycle. The part that we are learning about will be in green with some notes.



Here are all the terms you need to know.

The **population** refers to the entire group of individuals or objects in which we are interested in getting data from or about.

If we are able to ask everybody (the whole population) then it is called a **census**.

If the group (population) is very large, we can ask some of the people – this is called a **sample** of the population.

The best way to prevent bias in a survey is to select the sample using a **random sampling method**.

A common method of collecting primary data for a survey is to use a **questionnaire**.

So if we want to know something, we need to start with **posing questions** for data (information) collection.

**Discrete data** is data that can only take certain values

**Continuous data** is data that can take any value (within a range)

**Example:**

**Classify the following examples as "continuous data" or "discrete data".**

- The number of men and women who attended an event (discrete)
- The mass of the children in your class. (continuous)
- The number of questions in a test(discrete)
- The length of hair-growth over a one-month period (continuous)

**You think most people in your school get to school by bus. You want to investigate this by means of a survey. A tally chart can be used to record your data. Write a hypothesis for your survey.**

**Hypothesis:** most learners from our school use the bus to get to school. Who will you use for your survey?

**Answer:** population – all learners of the school, or a sample – only a portion of them, randomly selected, say 20% per grade.

**If the population is too big and you need to select a sample, how will you go about selecting a sample to eliminate bias?**

To eliminate bias the sample must be randomly selected across the grades and across the possible transport methods. If we decided to only survey 20% of the population, it will be biased to stand at the bus stop and ask every fifth learner. It will also be biased if we only ask learners in the higher or lower grades. Instead, it will be less biased if we take an alphabetical list of all learners and select every fifth name to participate in the survey.

**Design a simple questionnaire for your survey, using multiple choice questions. Your data must also include:**

- a. Grade of learner
- b. Gender
- c. Means of transport

**Transport survey for Georgetown High**

We want to determine the most popular means of transport used by learners to school.

Please assist us by answering a few questions.

Which grade are you? (tick the correct box)

Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12

Gender? (tick the correct box)

Boy	Girl

Which transport means do you use MOSTLY to get to school? (only tick one box)

Walk	Bicycle	Bus	Motorcar	Other

If other method, please specify:

**continued** ↗



## Data collection continued

Term 3

### 1. Classify the following data as either discrete data or continuous data.

- a. The number of times that a movement authority is sent to a train from a relay station is recorded for several trains over a two-week period. The movement authority, which is an electronic transmission, is sent repeatedly until a return signal is received from the train.

- b. A quality technician records the length of material in a roll product for several products selected from a production line.

- c. The number of potatoes in a bag is noted by a restaurant cook over several weeks of work.

### 2. Do a survey of learners in your school to find out what their favourite movie is.

- a. Write a hypothesis for your survey project.

- b. Who will you ask? Define your population.

- c. How will you select a sample from your population?

d. How will you ensure that your survey eliminates bias?

e. Design a simple questionnaire for your survey, using multiple choice questions to establish grade, gender, favourite movie type and favourite movie.

### Apply your knowledge

#### Design the survey

In making a survey, it is very important to decide first what questions you want answered. Make sure that you are asking all the questions that interest you.

There won't be time to go back to those surveyed to get more information.

Write a hypothesis for your survey.

Create a survey that lists all of the popular cold drinks. Be sure to create an "other" option.

Ask how many cold drinks each student drinks per day. You can define cold drink consumption around a common quantity such as millilitres.

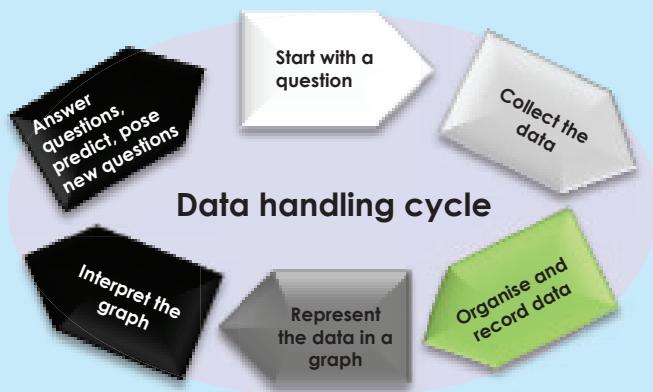
Will the choice of cold drink be discrete or continuous data?  
What type of data will the consumption of cold drinks be?





## Organise data

In the previous worksheet we looked at posing a question and collecting data. The next step in the data handling process is to organise data.



Term 3

We can organise the data using

Tallies  = 8

**Tallying** is a way of counting data to make it easy to display in a table. A tally mark is used to keep track of counting.

### Frequency tables

A frequency table has rows and columns. When the set of data values is spread out, it is difficult to set up a frequency table for every data value as there will be too many rows in the table. So we **group the data into class intervals** (or groups) to help us organise, interpret and analyse the data.

### Stem-and-leaf tables

Stem-and-leaf tables (plots) are special tables where each data value is split into "leaf" (usually the last digit) and a "stem" (the other digits). The "stem" values are listed down, and the "leaf" values go right (or left) from the stem values. The "stem" is used to group the scores and each "leaf" indicates the individual scores within each group.

**Example:**

The number of calls from motorists per day for roadside service was recorded for a month. The results were as follows:

28	122	217	130	120	86	80	90	120	140
70	40	145	187	113	90	68	174	194	170
100	75	104	97	75	123	100	82	109	120
81									

How will we group these numbers into class intervals? What do you suggest?

Discuss with others.

Now look at this method.

Smallest value = 28

Highest value = 217

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Difference} &= \text{highest value} - \text{smallest value} \\ &= 217 - 28 \\ &= 189 \end{aligned}$$



Now we decide that we want five class intervals.

$$\text{Therefore: } \frac{189}{5} = 37.8 = 40 \text{ (round off to the next 10)}$$

Now we can construct a table with three columns, and then write the date groups or class intervals in the first column.

The size of each group is 40.  
So the groups will start at 0, 40, 80, 120, 160 and 200 to include all of the data.

Class interval	Tally	Frequency
0 – 39		
40 – 79		
80 – 119		
120 – 159		
160 – 199		
200 – 239		

Note: we need six groups (one more than we thought at first).

Next we can go through the list of data values. For the first data value in the list, 28, place a tally mark against the group 0–39 in the second column. For the second data value in the list, 122, place a tally mark against the group 120–159 in the second column. For the third data value in the list, 217, place a tally mark against the group 200–239 in the second column. Continue this process until all of the data values in the set are tallied.

Class interval	Tally	Frequency
0 – 39		1
40 – 79		5
80 – 119		12
120 – 159		8
160 – 199		4
200 – 239		1



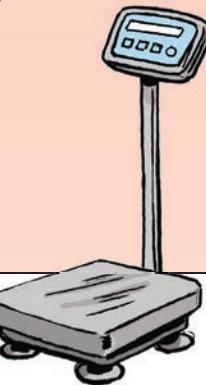
continued ➔



## Organise data continued

1. The data shows the mass of 40 students in a class to the nearest kg. Construct a frequency table for the data using appropriate class intervals.

55	70	57	73	55	59	64	72
60	48	58	54	69	51	63	78
75	64	65	57	71	78	76	62
49	66	62	76	61	63	63	76
52	76	71	61	53	56	67	71



Term 3

2. The following table represents the time taken by a group of learners to answer mental maths questions (in seconds). Construct a frequency table for the data using an appropriate scale.

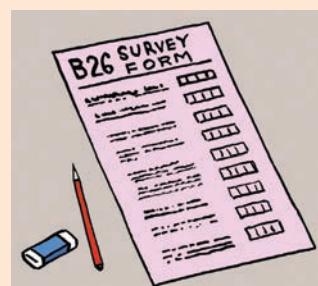
20	25	24	33	13
26	8	19	31	11
16	21	17	11	34
14	15	21	18	17

3. A researcher was interested in knowing how many telephone calls teenagers make in a month. He monitored the calls of 18 learners randomly selected from your school. The following data was recorded during the month:  
53, 35, 67, 48, 63, 42, 48, 55, 33, 50, 46, 45, 59, 40, 47, 51, 66, 53.  
Construct a frequency table for the data using an appropriate scale.

### Problem solving

The following table represents the test scores of a class in mathematics.  
Construct a frequency table for the data, using an appropriate scale.

58	68	60	71	53	62	64	72
63	46	61	52	67	54	63	78
78	62	68	55	69	81	76	62
52	64	65	74	59	66	63	76
55	74	74	59	51	59	67	71





## Summarise data

Term 3

Read and discuss this table.

Measure	Definition	How to calculate	Example Data set: 2, 2, 3, 5, 5, 7, 8
<b>Mean</b>	The <b>mean</b> is the total of the numbers divided by how many numbers there are.	To find the <b>mean</b> , you need to add up all the data numbers, and then divide this total by the number of values in the data.	Adding up the numbers gives: $2 + 2 + 3 + 5 + 5 + 7 + 8 = 32$ There are seven values, so you divide the total by 7: $32 \div 7 = 4,57\dots$ So the <b>mean</b> is 4,57.
<b>Median</b>	The <b>median</b> is the middle value that divides the data distribution into two halves..	To find the <b>median</b> , you need to put the values in order, then find the middle value. If there are two values in the middle, then you find the mean of these two values.	The numbers in order: 2 , 2 , 3 , (5) , 5 , 7 , 8 The middle value is marked in brackets, and it is 5. So the <b>median</b> is 5.
<b>Mode</b>	The <b>mode</b> is the value that appears the most.	The <b>mode</b> is the value which appears most often in the data. It is possible to have more than one mode if there is more than one value which appears the most.	The data values: 2 , 2 , 3 , 5 , 5 , 7 , 8 The values that appear most often are 2 and 5. They both appear more times than any of the other data values. So the <b>modes</b> are 2 and 5.
<b>Range</b>	The <b>range</b> is the difference between the biggest and the smallest number.	To find the <b>range</b> , you first need to find the lowest and highest values in the data. The range is found by subtracting the lowest value from the highest value.	The data values: 2 , 2 , 3 , 5 , 5 , 7 , 8 The lowest value is 2 and the highest value is 8. Subtracting the lowest from the highest gives: $8 - 2 = 6$ So the <b>range</b> is 6.

## 1. Show the calculation for each.

a. (2,23,3,3,4)

Answer:

Range = 21

Mean = 7

Median = 3

Mode(s) = 3

The **mean** average is not always a whole number.

Range	Mean
Median	Mode

b. (1,22,20,29,29,29,24)

Answer:

Range = 28

Mean = 22

Median = 24

Mode(s) = 29

Remember to start by arranging the data from small to big when looking at the median.

Range	Mean
Median	Mode

c. (29,9,1,26,25)

Answers:

Range = 28

Mean = 18

Median = 25

Mode(s) = none

**Note:** if there is an even amount of numbers, the median will be the value that is **halfway between the middle pair of numbers**.

Range	Mean
Median	Mode

## 2. Use the data below and calculate:

8	14	15	50	-6	19	3	37	12	10
---	----	----	----	----	----	---	----	----	----

a. The mean

b. The median

c. The mode





## Summarise data continued

Term 3

d. Minimum value

e. Maximum value

f. The range

3. David made a frequency table to show the number of pets owned by 10 people. The range is 6. What might the total number of pets be? Explain.

4. The frequency table of a survey shows a minimum value of 43 and a maximum value of 336. What is the range?

5. Peter's scores in six subjects are 72, 48, 72, 72, 72, and 84. What is his average score?

6. The following table represents the percentage of people in each of four age groups who own motor cars. Find the range of the given data.



Age in years	Percentage of motor car owners
15–24	17,9
25–34	45,6
35–44	66,2
45–54	74,9

7. The table shows the amount of fruit sold by a street vendor on seven consecutive days. Using the table, calculate the mean number of fruit sold per day. What is the minimum value, maximum value and range?



	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
Fruit sold	6	8	10	12	16	4	14

### Problem solving

The scores of learners of four teams, A, B, C, and D, in their math tests were recorded.

Each team reported a result of 90%.

Which of the measures of central tendency was used by each team to report its result?

Team A: 85, 81, 91, 96, 97 \_\_\_\_\_

Team B: 93, 92, 90, 90, 91 \_\_\_\_\_

Team C: 85, 81, 94, 93, 90 \_\_\_\_\_

Team D: 85, 89, 90, 90, 90 \_\_\_\_\_

#### Remember:

We use the following as measures of central tendency:

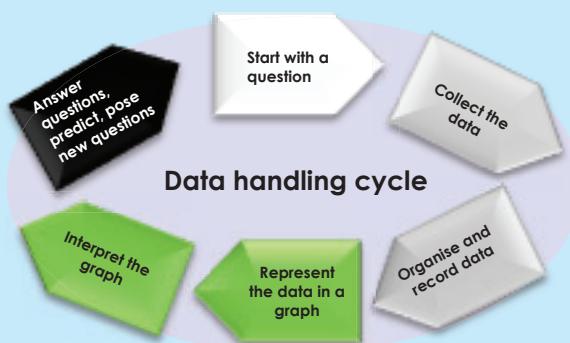
- mean
- median
- mode



95a

# Bar graphs

To record data one can use a bar graph.



## Bar graph

A bar graph is a visual display used to compare the frequency of occurrence of different characteristics of data.

This type of display allows us to:

- **compare** groups of data
- make quick **generalisations** about the data.

Term 3

1. The following table shows the sales of cars per month at a second-hand car dealership. Create a bar graph for the data.

Month	Cars sold
January	15
February	14
March	13
April	11
May	9
June	7
July	2
August	7
September	8
October	11
November	12
December	14

Analyse and interpret your graph and answer the following questions.

- Where do you think this data came from?

b. How can this data and graph be useful for the car dealer?

c. What scale did you use for your graph? Explain why.

d. Calculate the mean, median and mode for monthly sales.

e. What can you tell from these answers?

continued



## Bar graphs continued

Term 3

f. What is the data range?

g. What can you tell from the range about the data?

h. Is there any extreme data (very small or large data)? Why do you think this data varies so much from the mean?

i. If you want to determine the sales for all second-hand car dealers, how will you go about doing that?

80

j. How can you help avoid any bias in your data?

### Apply your knowledge

Use data collected from your class about their favourite movie star.

1. Compile a frequency table using tally marks.
2. Draw a bar graph using your frequency table.
3. Analyse and interpret your graph and answer the following questions.
  - a. What is the independent variable?
  - b. What is the dependent variable?
  - c. What are we comparing in this graph?
  - d. Who is the favourite movie star?
  - e. Who is the least favourite movie star?
  - f. What scale did you use for your graph? Explain why.
  - g. Calculate the mean, median and mode.
  - h. What can these answers tell you?
  - i. What is the data range?
  - j. What range can you deduce from the data?
  - k. If you want to determine the most popular movie star in your school, how will you do that?
  - i. How can you avoid any bias in your data?

Name	Movie star	Name	Movie star
Denis	Johnny Depp	Elias	Julia Roberts
John	Julia Roberts	Simon	Nicolas Cage
Jason	Julia Roberts	Thabo	Will Smith
Matapelo	Denzil Washington	Susan	Julia Roberts
Ann	Brad Pitt	James	Johnny Depp
Opelo	Eddie Murphy	Ben	Brad Pitt
Lisa	Amanda Seifried	Lauren	Will Smith
Gugu	Jamie Foxx	Tefo	Denzil Washington
Sipho	Julia Roberts	Alicia	Johnny Depp
Lorato	Charlize Theron	Mandla	Julia Roberts



Sign: \_\_\_\_\_

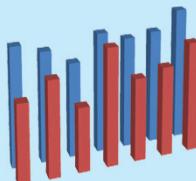
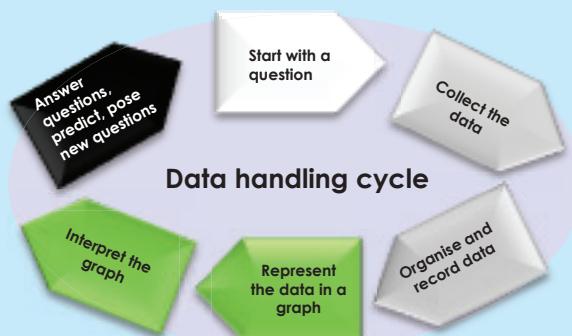
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## Double bar graphs

Term 3

To record data one can use a bar graph.



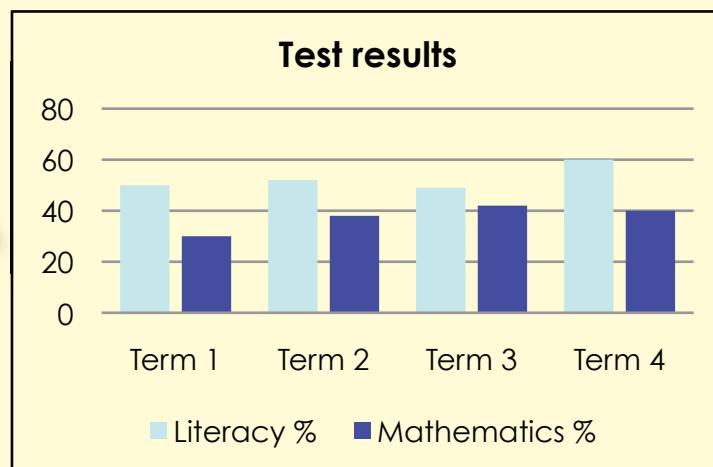
### Double bar graph

A double bar graph is similar to a regular bar graph, but gives two pieces of related information for each item on the vertical axis, rather than just one.

This type of display allows us to compare two related groups of data, and to make generalisations about the data quickly.

**Example:**

Remember that the two sets of data on a double bar graph must be related.



- The table below represents the expenditure per learner for primary and high schools. Draw a bar graph.

Expenditure per learner		
Year	Primary schools	High schools
1985	325	225
1990	361	240
1995	418	274
2000	425	277

Analyse the data and answer the following questions.

- What is the independent variable?

b. What is the dependent variable?

c. What are we comparing with this graph?

d. In general, what can we say about the expenditure per learner?

**2. From 1994 to 2006, the percentage of households in this town that recycled their waste increased. Examine the table to see how many households are helping our environment.**

	Households that recycle		
	Metal cans	Plastics	Paper
1994	56%	52%	58%
2006	81%	84%	83%

Draw a bar graph to illustrate the increase.

**continued** 



## Double bar graphs continued

Analyse your graph and answer the following questions.

a. Where do you think this data came from?

b. How can this data and graph be useful for recycle companies?

c. What scale did you use for your graph? Explain why.

d. Calculate the mean, median and mode.

e. Compare the mean, median and mode for 1994 to 2006.

f. What conclusions can you make from these answers?

g. What is the data range?

h. What does the range tell you about the data?

i. How can you avoid bias in your data?

3. The table shows the median age of men and women at the time of their first marriage. Create a double bar graph to represent this data. What conclusions can you draw?

Year	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Men	24,3	22,8	22,8	23,2	24,7	26,1
Women	21,5	20,3	20,3	20,8	22	23,9



#### Applying your knowledge

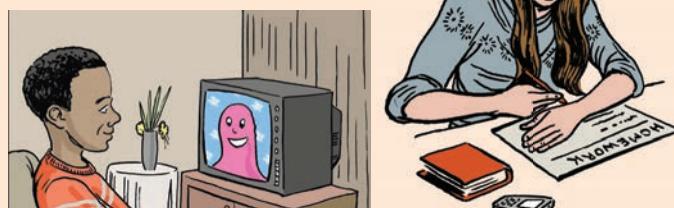
Jerry asked 26 children in her class how many hours per day they watch TV and how much time they spend doing homework.

TV	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Study	1	0,5	1,5	2	1,5	1,5	2	2,5	0,5	0,25	0,25	0,25	1,5	
TV	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	
Study	3	0,5	2,5	4	1,5	3,5	3	2,5	1,5	2	1,5	2	3	

Make a frequency table.

Make a bar graph. Compare the mean, median and modes for watching TV and doing homework.

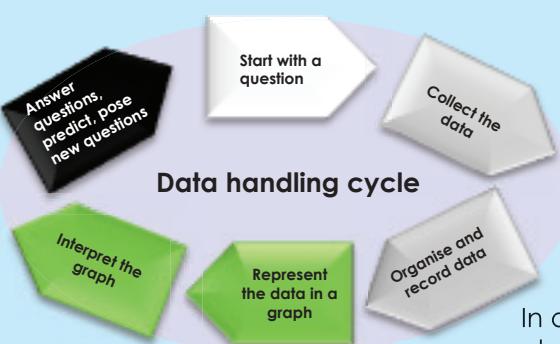
What conclusion can you make from this information? Explain.





# 97a Histograms

To record data one can use a histogram.



## Histogram

A histogram is a particular kind of bar graph that summarises data points falling in various ranges.

The main difference between a normal bar graph and a histogram is that a bar graph shows you the frequency of each element in a set of data, while a histogram shows you the frequencies of a range of data.

In a histogram the bars must touch, because the data elements we are recording are **numbers** that are **grouped**, and form a **continuous range from left to right**.

Term 3

### Revise the steps in constructing a histogram

Constructing a histogram

- Step 1 – Count the number of data points.
- Step 2 – Summarise on a tally sheet.
- Step 3 – Compute the range.
- Step 4 – Determine the number of intervals.
- Step 5 – Compute the interval width.
- Step 6 – Determine the interval starting points.
- Step 7 – Count the number of points in each interval.
- Step 8 – Plot the data.
- Step 9 – Add a title and a legend.

Revise how to compute the interval width.

Look at the following example:

28	122	217	130	120	86	80	90	120	140
70	40	145	187	113	90	68	174	194	170
100	75	104	97	75	123	100	82	109	120
81									

Arranged from small to large, it will be:

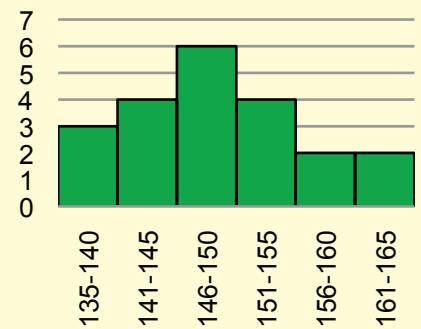
28	40	68	70	75	75	80	81	82	86	90	90	97	100	100	104	109	113	120	120	122	123	130	140	145	170	174	187	194	217
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Smallest value = 28

Highest value = 217

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Difference} &= \text{highest value} - \text{smallest value} \\ &= 217 - 28 \\ &= 189 \end{aligned}$$

**Height of learners**



Ideally we do not want more than 10 class intervals.



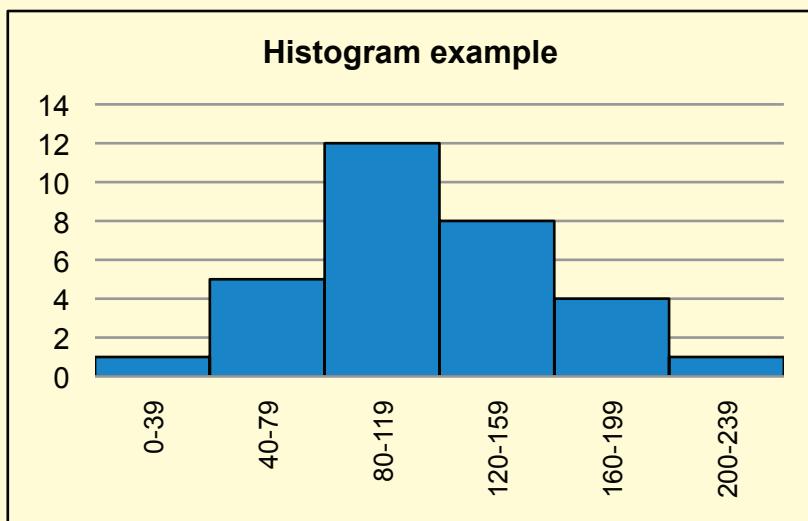
Now we decide that we want five class intervals.

Therefore:  $37.8 = 40$  (round up to the next 10)

Once we have determined the range and the class intervals, we must organise the data into a frequency table.

Class interval	Tally	Frequency
0 – 39	/	1
40 – 79		5
80 – 119		12
120 – 159		8
160 – 199		4
200 – 239	/	1

With the data in a frequency table, it is easy to construct a histogram.



**1. Draw a histogram based on the following set of numbers.**

43	55	83	85	90	90	95	96	97	101	105	105	112	115	115	119
124	128	135	135	135	137	138	145	155	160	185	189	202	209	232	15
56	70	98	100	105	105	110	111	112	116	120	120	127	130	130	134

a. Compute the range

continued



Sign:

Date:



## Histograms continued

Term 3

b. Determine the number of intervals

c. Compute interval width – show your calculations.

d. Determine interval starting points

e. Count the number of points in each interval from the frequency table.

f. Plot the data

g. Add a title and a legend

**2. Use the following data to draw a histogram.**

33	35	73	65	80	70	85	76	87	81	95	85	102	95	105
114	108	125	115	125	117	128	125	145	140	175	169	192	189	222
16	28	56	58	63	63	68	69	70	74	78	78	85	88	88
92	97	101	108	108	108	110	111	118	128	133	158	162	175	182

Find the mean, the median and the mode.

**Problem solving**

A bank wants to improve its customer service. Before deciding to hire more workers, the manager decides to get some information on the waiting times customers currently experience. During a week, 50 customers were randomly selected, and their waiting times recorded. This is the data collected:

- Construct a frequency table of the data.
- Create a histogram.
- Must she hire more people?

Explain your reasoning.

18,5	9,1	3,1	6,2	1,3	0,5	4,2	5,2	0,0	10,8
5,8	1,8	1,5	1,9	0,4	3,5	8,5	11,1	0,3	1,2
4,4	3,8	5,8	1,9	3,6	2,5	4,5	5,8	1,5	0,7
0,8	0,1	9,7	2,6	0,8	1,2	2,9	3,0	3,2	2,8
10,9	0,1	5,9	1,4	0,3	5,5	4,8	0,9	1,6	2,2



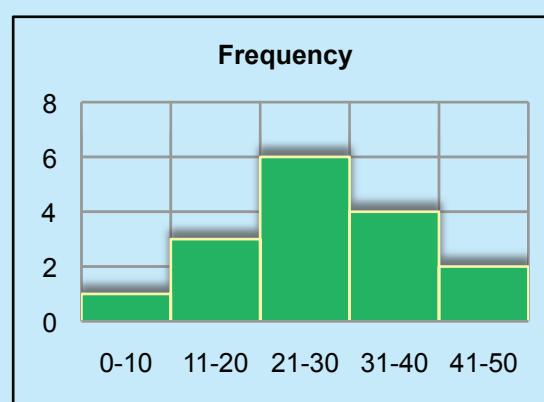


## More on histograms

### Read and discuss.

Part of the power of histograms is that they allow us to analyse extremely **large data sets** by reducing them to a single graph that can show primary, secondary and tertiary peaks in data as well as give a visual representation of the statistical significance of those peaks.

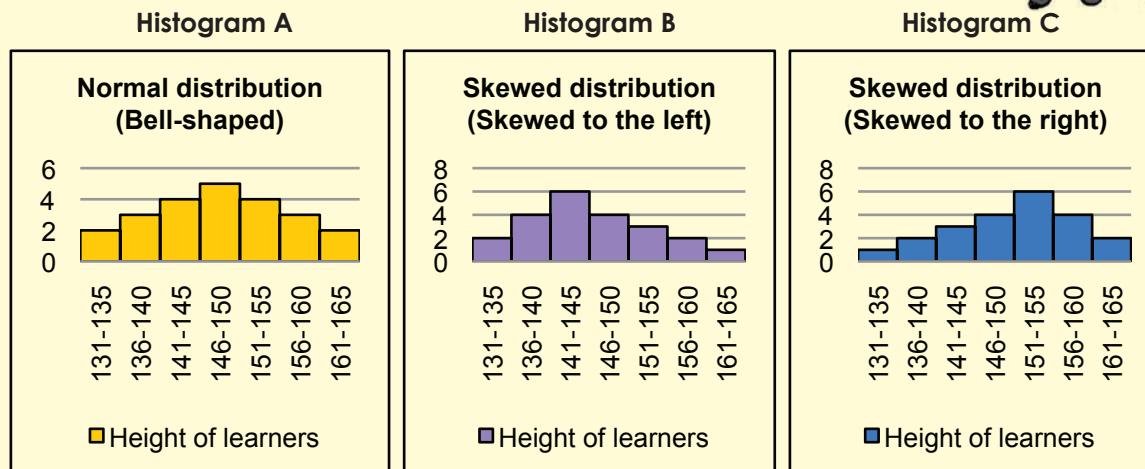
This plot represents data with a well-defined peak that is close to the median and the mean. While there are "outliers," they are of relatively low frequency. Thus it can be said that there is a low frequency of deviations in this data group .



Term 3

### Example:

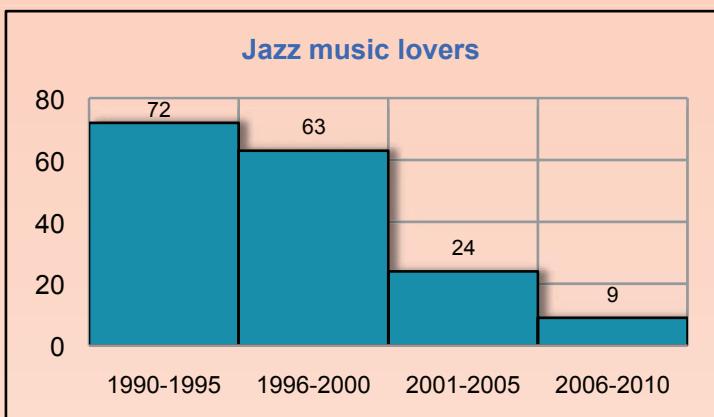
Histograms can come in different shapes. The two most common shapes are the bell-shaped curve also known as the 'normal distribution,' and the skewed distribution.



Looking at these three histograms, what can you tell us about the height of the learners in the class?

- In histogram A, most learners are close to the average height, with a few learners taller and a few learners shorter.
- In histogram B, most learners are short with a few learners who are very tall.
- In histogram C, most learners are tall with a few learners who are very short.

1. Look at the following histogram and answer the questions.



a. What shape is this histogram?

b. Which year has maximum support for jazz music?

c. Which year has the minimum number of jazz music lovers?

d. What was the total number of jazz music lovers in 2000–2005?

e. What was the total number of jazz lovers from 2000–2010?

f. Which decade had the most jazz music lovers?

g. What can you conclude about jazz music lovers if you look at this graph?

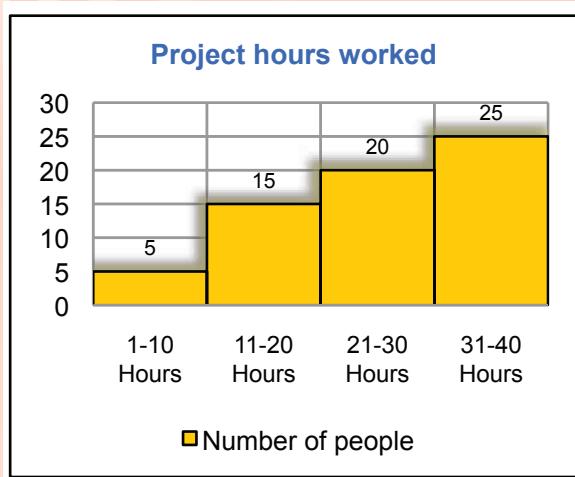
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## More on histograms continued

2. Answer the following questions about this histogram.



Term 3

a. What is the shape of the graph?

b. How many hours did less than 10 people work?

c. How many hours did at least 20 people work?

d. How many people worked for at least 20 hours?

e. How many people worked for at least 31 to 40 hours?

f. How many people worked between 11 and 30 hours on the project?

### Problem solving

Consider the following data set.

57	66	73	92	77
31	60	32	22	25
45	36	49	42	56
37	88	41	54	42
57	63	59	15	62
3	32	82	48	37
78	18	39	77	97

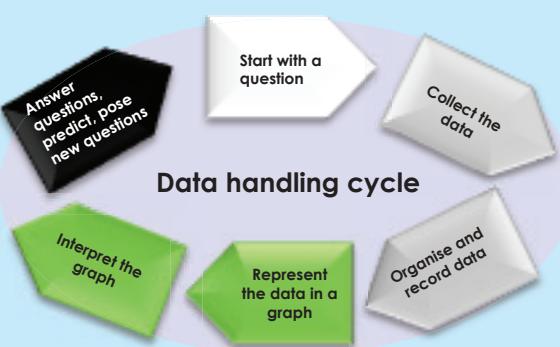
- Sort the data in increasing (ascending) order.
- Make a histogram for this data with classes 0–19, 20–39, 40–59, 60–79, and 80–99.
- Make another histogram for this data with classes 0–50 and 51–99.
- Make a histogram for this data with classes 0–4, 5–9, 10–14, 15–19, . . . , 85–89, 90–94, and 94–99.
- Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each of the histograms.
- What do you learn from each?
- Overall, which one is the most informative? Why? Write a short paragraph in which you discuss what your two histograms reveal.





# Pie charts

To record data one can use a pie chart.



## Pie Chart

A pie chart is a circular chart in which the circle is divided into sectors.

Each sector visually represents an item in a data set to match the amount of the item as a percentage or fraction of the total data set. (the whole circle)

**Pie charts** are useful to compare different parts of a whole amount.

Term 3

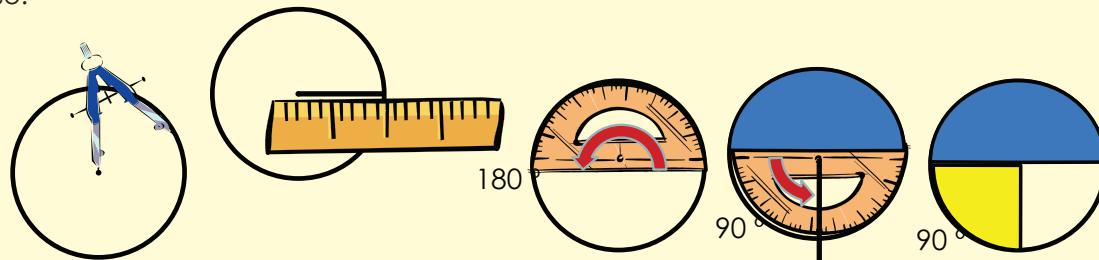
Revise the pie chart and how to draw a pie chart.



Make sure it adds up to 100%

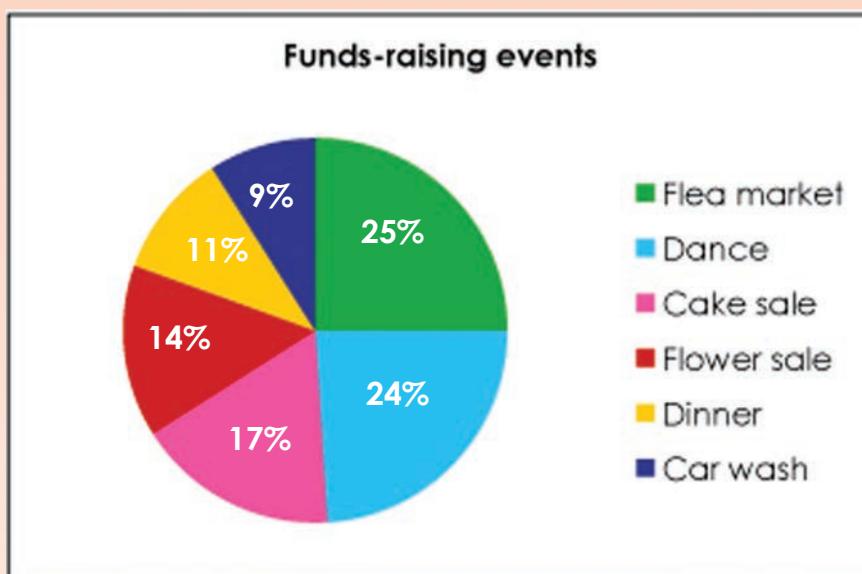
### Steps:

1. Convert all of your data points to percentages of the whole data set.
2. Convert the percentages into angles. Since a full circle is 360 degrees, multiply this by the percentages to get the angle for each section of the pie.
3. Draw a circle on a blank sheet of paper, using a compass. While a compass is not necessary, using one will make the chart much neater and clearer by ensuring that the circle is even.
4. Draw a horizontal line, or radius, from the centre to the right edge of the circle, using a ruler or straight edge. This will be the first base line.
5. Measure the largest angle in the data with the protractor, starting at the baseline, and mark it on the edge of the circle. Use the ruler to draw another radius to that point.
6. Use this new radius as a base line for your next largest angle and continue this process until you get to the last data point. You will only need to measure the last angle to verify its value since both lines will already be drawn.
7. Label and shade the sections of the pie chart to highlight whatever data is important for your use.



1. Ahmed is the treasurer of the grade 8 class at the Langalibalele High School. His class raised money for activities through various events. The total amount raised was R 2 440. Ahmed used a pie graph to show the amount of money each event raised.

Study the graph and answer the following questions.



- a. What percentage of the total money was raised at the flea market?

- b. How much money was raised at the flea market?

- c. What percentage of the total money was raised at the car wash?

- d. How much money was raised at the car wash?

continued ➞

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## Pie Charts continued

e. How much more money was raised at the flea market than at the car wash?

f. How much money was raised at the cake sale?

g. How much more money was raised at the dance than at the cake sale?

Term 3

h. Calculate the difference between the money raised at the flower sale and at the dinner.

i. Ahmed offered a suggestion for next year. Since the flea market and dance raised about half of the total amount of money, he feels that the class should have two dances and two flea markets instead of the car wash and the dinner. Do you agree? Explain.

2. Look at the two pie charts below and say if you agree with this statement: 'More grade 9 learners travel to school by car in school A than in school B'. Give reasons for your answer.



School A



School B

3. Your expenditure for the week is:

Expense	Value
Rent	450,75
Food	220,50
Transport	77,88

Draw a pie chart to display this information.

### Problem solving

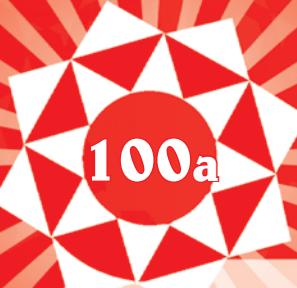
A sample shows that on average every person in South Africa generates 240 g of plastic waste per day.

This table shows the different categories of plastic waste and the amount in grams generated per day.

Draw a pie chart to display this information.

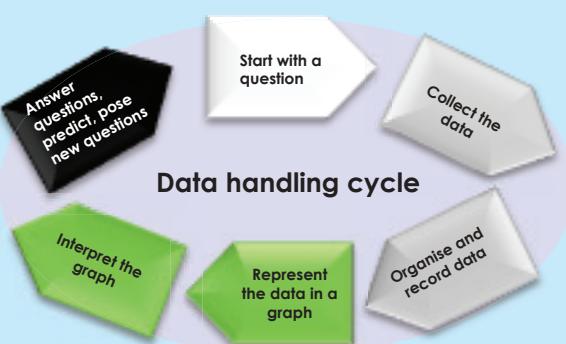
Category	Plastic waste generated per person per day (in grams)
PET	120
PVC	48
PS	24
HDPE	12
LDPE	31,2
PP	4,8





## Broken line graph

To record data one can use a broken line graph. The data is plotted as a series of points that are joined by straight lines.



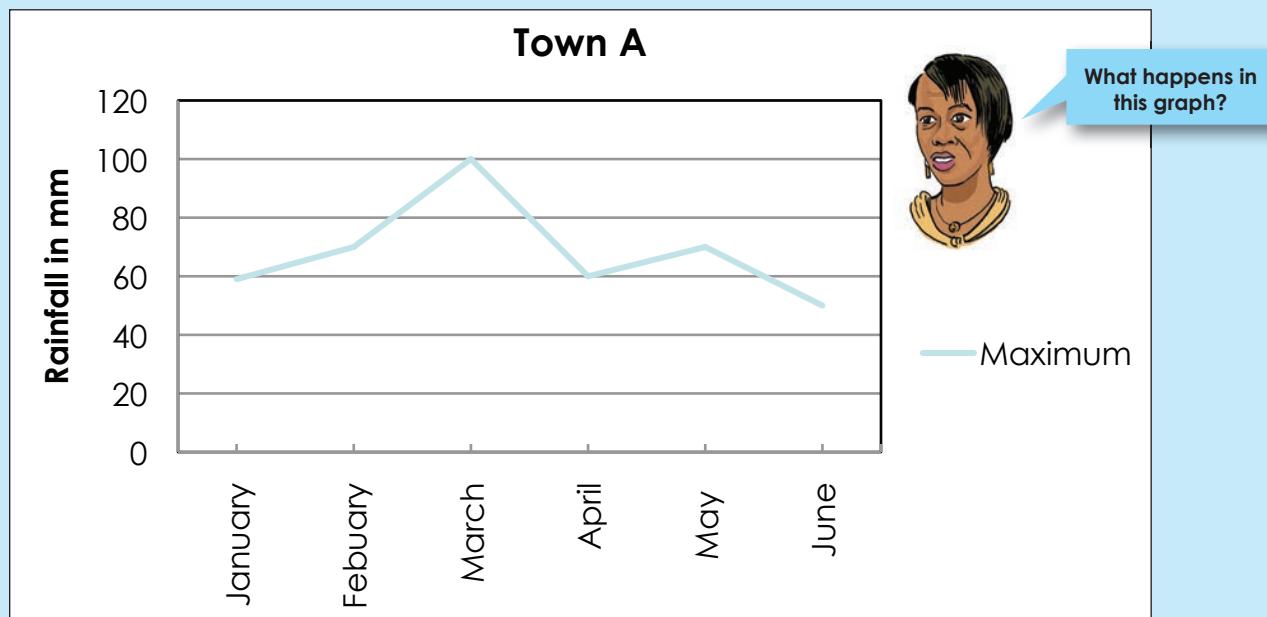
Meteorologists use line graphs to show monthly rainfall.

Businesses often use line graphs to show information about profits.

With some line graphs it might be possible to continue the line to show what might happen in the future.

Line graphs are useful as they show trends and can easily be extended.

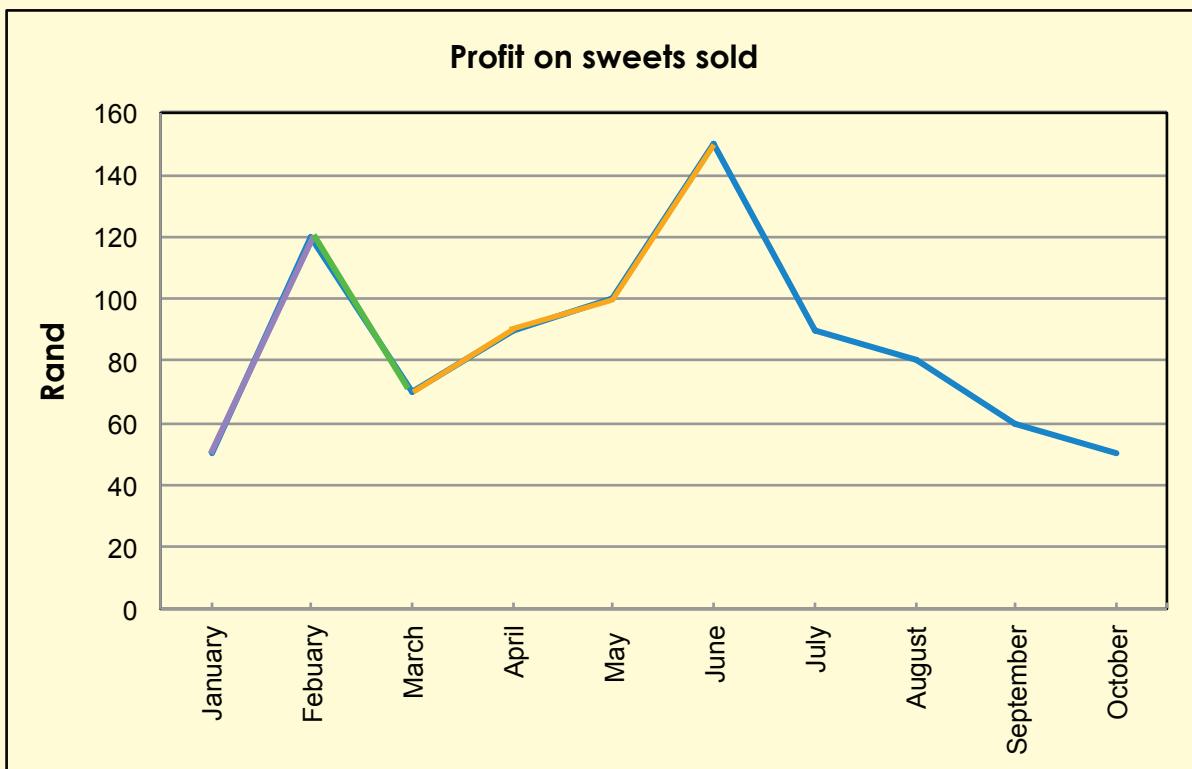
The line graph below shows rainfall measured over a period of six months for Town A.



A broken line graph is useful where the data values vary considerably as in the example where the rainfall goes up and down

**Example:** Each step in drawing a broken line graph is described.

This example is a graph of the profit you made selling sweets over ten months.



In January a profit of R50 was made.

In February a profit of R120 was made.

The points are connected with a straight line that shows that profit **increased**.

In March a profit of R70 was made.

The points, February and March, are connected with a straight line that shows profit **decreased**.

The profit in April was R90, in May it was R100 and in June it was R150.

The points, March, April, May and June, are connected with straight lines that show profit **increased** over these months.

The profit in July was R90, in August it was R70, September it was R60 and in October it was R50.

The points for July, August, September and October are connected with straight lines that shows profit **decreased** over these months.

The graph goes up and down showing profit **increase** and **decrease**.



continued

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## Broken line graph continued

Term 3

1. Draw a broken line graph of the pulse (heart beat) rate of a Grade 8 learner.

Time of the day	Beats per minute
9:00	68
9:30	73
10:00	88
10:30	120
11:00	77
11:30	75
12:00	72
12:30	72
13:00	100

- a. Describe the graph. Use words such as increase and decrease.

- b. Say why you think the pulse rate increases at a certain time of the day.

100

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

2. Measure your pulse (heart beat) rate. Draw a graph.  
Compare it with the graph in question 1.

Time of the day	Beats per minute
9:00	
9:30	
10:00	
10:30	
11:00	
11:30	
12:00	
12:30	
13:00	

**Problem solving**

Find a broken line graph in a newspaper or the internet. Redraw it and then describe it.





## Select the right graph

Revise graphs. Make a simple drawing and give a short description of each graph you have learnt about so far.

Bar graph

Double bar graph

Histogram

Pie chart

Broken line graph

Term 3

1. Choose which of the following graphs you would use to best represent your data in the following research projects.

A. Bar graph

B. Histogram

C. Pie chart

- a. The body masses of 500 male learners.
- 

- b. The number of students studying History at the different universities in South Africa.
- 

- c. The proportion of seedlings in a forest destroyed by fungi, herbivores, pathogens, trampling or wilting.
- 

- d. The number of first class degrees in Zoology for each year between 1980 and 1990 at a university.
- 

102

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

e. The average number of eggs laid by five varieties of chickens.

---

f. The number of learners who passed matric with Physical Science, and the number without Physical Science.

---

g. The size of farms found in the Karoo.

---

h. The frequency of students belonging to the Christian, Jewish, Islamic, Hindu and Buddhist faiths in South Africa.

---

#### Problem solving

The following table shows the number of glasses of water you drink during the week.

Day	Glasses of water
Monday	6
Tuesday	7
Wednesday	9
Thursday	8
Friday	10
Saturday	12
Sunday	5



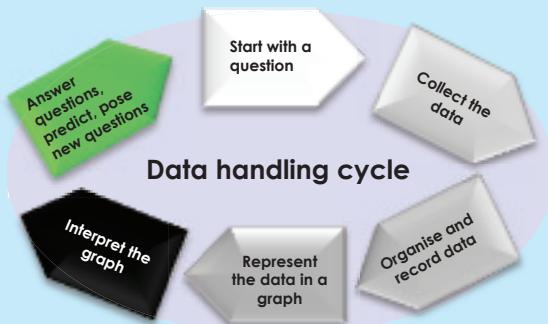
- What kind of graph would not be helpful in spotting general trends?
- If you forgot to write down how many glasses of water you drank on Thursday, what kind of graph would be best to help you guess?
- What kind of graph would be most helpful for quickly determining whether your water intake was the same for two or more days?





## Report data

Term 3



To report data you can use the following pointers:

- Aim
- Hypothesis
- Plan
- Analysis
- Interpretation
- Conclusion
- Appendices
- References

1. Use the information from this favourite sport survey of 20 learners and write a report summarising the data and drawing conclusions.

Name	Favourite sport	Name	Favourite sport
Denise	Tennis	Elias	Squash
John	Rugby	Simon	Soccer
Jason	Soccer	Edward	Rugby
Matapelo	Soccer	Susan	Rugby
Mandla	Rugby	Philip	Tennis
Opelo	Tennis	Ben	Squash
Lisa	Soccer	Lauren	Soccer
Gugu	Tennis	Tefo	Rugby
Sipho	Soccer	Alicia	Soccer
Lorato	Squash	Masa	Soccer

a. Aim

This is the general aim of the project.

b. Hypothesis

A specific statement or prediction that you can show to be true or false.

c. Plan

What data do you need?

---

Who will you get it from?

---

How will you collect it?

---

How will you record it?

---

How will you make sure the data is reliable?

---

Why? Give reasons for the choices you made.

---

---

---

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continued ➔

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## Report data continued

Term 3

### d. Analysis

- This is where you do the calculations and draw charts.
- Compare groups with the mean and median.
- The range is a measure of how spread out the group is.
- Graphs are good for representing data visually.

### e. Conclusions

Do your results agree with the hypothesis?

---

---

How confident are you?

---

---

What went wrong? How did you deal with it?

---

---

What would you do differently if you did the research again?

---

---

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

## f. Appendices

It is good practice to include a copy of the questionnaire. The appendices may also include tables related to sample selection, instructions to interviewers, and so on.

## g. References

If you used any secondary data or research you must acknowledge your sources here.

### Problem solving

*Hypothesis: Boys prefer sciences and maths above art, history and languages.*

Use the following data set and write a report on your findings. Include your frequency table, graphs and conclusions. Also compare the favourite subjects of boys to those of girls.

Name	Favourite subject	Name	Favourite subject
Denise	Maths	Elias	History
John	Art	Simon	Maths
Jason	History	Edward	Sciences
Matapelo	Sciences	Susan	History
Mandla	History	Philip	Art
Opelo	Maths	Ben	Maths
Lisa	History	Lauren	Language
Gugu	Art	Tefo	Maths
Sipho	Maths	Alicia	History
Lorato	Maths	Masa	Language



Sign: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Data handling cycle

103

To record data one can use a pie chart.

## Data handling

Data handling is a process of collecting, organising, representing, analysing and interpreting data. The visual representation of data is of major importance.



This assignment will go over two worksheets.

The average number of steps of a grade 8 boy over a 100 metre distance is less than the average number of steps of a grade 8 girl over the same distance.

1. Choose your research team.



The names of your research team

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the aim of your research?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is your hypothesis?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Questions that might help you to plan:

- What data do you need?
- Who will you get it from?
- How will you collect it?
- How will you record it?

Term 3

e. How will you make sure the data is reliable?

f. Why? Give reasons for the choices you made.

Your group will get an opportunity to present your aim, hypothesis and plan to the rest of the class.

Once all the research teams have presented their plans, you will get the opportunity to change your plans based on what you heard from the other teams.  
Our changes are:

Our revised plan is:

Now that your plans are submitted you should start collecting and recording the data you need.

Preparing

109

108

109

108

## 104 The data handling cycle continues

In this worksheet you will continue with the data handling cycle.



Use the data collected in the previous lesson.

In your groups go through the information collected.



The average number of steps of a grade 8 boy over a 100 metre distance is less than the average number of steps of a grade 8 girl over the same distance.

### 1. Use the data you collected and recorded to:

a. Organise your data in a frequency table.

b. Calculate the mean, the median and the mode.

c. Calculate the data range.

d. Draw a stem-and-leaf diagram.

e. Represent your data in a graph. You may use more than one type of graph.

### Interpreting your graphs

Interpret your graphs and tables and write a report under the following headings:

1. Aim
2. Hypothesis
3. Plan
4. Analysis
5. Interpretation
6. Conclusions
7. Appendices
8. References

## Patterns

**105a**

Give a rule to describe the **relationship between the numbers** in a sequence. Use the rule to determine the next three numbers in the pattern.

-3, -7, -11, -15

What is the **constant difference** between the consecutive terms?

2, -4, 8, -16, 32

Term 4

3. Why do these patterns not have a constant difference or ratio?

- a. 31; 26; 16; 1
- b. 49; 38; 28; 19
- c. 27; 25; 21; 13
- d. -18; -28; -48; -78
- e. 35; 39; 45; 53
- f. 43; 34; 16; -11

4. What is the constant difference or constant ratio between the consecutive terms?

- a. 8; 32; 128; 512
- b. 19; -95; 475; -2 375
- c. 15; 8; 1; -6
- d. 36; 108; 324; 972

You can describe this pattern as multiplying the previous number by -2.

You can describe this as increasing the difference between consecutive terms by 1 each time or adding 1 more than what was added to get the previous number.

What is the **constant ratio** between the consecutive terms?

1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 16

1. What is the **constant difference** between the consecutive terms?

- a. 6; 10; 14; 18
- b. 12; 21; 30; 39
- c. 15; 18; 21; 24
- d. 15; 30; 45; 60
- e. 8; 16; 24; 32
- f. 2; -6; -14; -22

State the rule  $n^2 + 6$

- Complete the table.
- State the rule.
- Solve term values as asked.

Example:

Position	1	2	3	4	5	n	Rule
Value of the term	7	10	15	22	31	$n^2 + 6$	

a.

Term	2	4	6	8	n
Value of the term	6	62	214	510	

What will the 20<sup>th</sup> term value be? \_\_\_\_\_ Rule: \_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the **constant ratio** between the consecutive terms?

- a. 20; -200; 2 000; -20 000
- b. 17; 34; 68; 136

Term	3	6	9	12	n
Value of the term	108				

Term	3	6	9	12	n
Value of the term	108				

What will the tenth term value be? \_\_\_\_\_ Rule: \_\_\_\_\_

continued ➔

## Patterns continued



### 8. Complete the table:

- Complete the table.
- State the rule.
- Determine term values as asked.

a.

Term	5	15	25	35	n
Value of the term	14	24			

What will the 55<sup>th</sup> term value be? \_\_\_\_\_

b.

Term	1	2	3	5	n
Value of the term	8	27	125		

Rule: \_\_\_\_\_  
What will the 10<sup>th</sup> term value be? \_\_\_\_\_

### 7. Complete the table:

a.

Term	1	2	3	4	5	n
Value of the term			-52	-65		

What will the 46<sup>th</sup> term value be? \_\_\_\_\_

b.

Term	2	4	6	8	10	n
Value of the term	-20	-30		-50		

What will the 21<sup>st</sup> term value be? \_\_\_\_\_

### 8. Complete the table:

a.

Term	1	2	3	4	5	n
Value of the term	8	27				125

What will the 6<sup>th</sup> term value be? \_\_\_\_\_

b.

Term	4	9	16	25	36	n
Value of the term	0.4		1.6			3.6

Rule: \_\_\_\_\_  
What will the 10<sup>th</sup> term value be? \_\_\_\_\_

a.

Term	4	9	16	25	36	n
Value of the term	0	4		12	16	

Rule: \_\_\_\_\_  
What will the 11<sup>th</sup> term value be? \_\_\_\_\_

b.

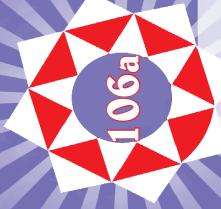
Term	5	7	11	13	n
Value of the term	-3	-1	1		

Rule: \_\_\_\_\_  
What will the 11<sup>th</sup> term value be? \_\_\_\_\_

### Problem solving

If the constant ratio is -8, what could the sequence be?

## 106a Input and output values



In this worksheet we are going to describe the rule of a sequence in different ways.

4, 7, 10, 13...

- Description 1: add 3 to the previous term.
- Description 2:  $(3 \times \text{the position of the term}) + 1$ .

Term	1	2	3	4	10	n
Value of the term	4	7	10	13	31	

- Description 3:  $3(n) + 1$ , where n is the position of the term.
- Description 4:  $3(n) + 1$ , where n is a natural number.

The first six terms of the sequence will be:

4	7	10	13	16	19
---	---	----	----	----	----

### 1. Complete the tables. Give the sequence to the 6<sup>th</sup> term.

Example: 

8	17	26	35	44	53
---	----	----	----	----	----

Term	1	2	3	4	18	n
Value of the term	8	17	26	35	161	$9(n)-1$

- Add 9 to the previous position
- $9 \times$  the position of the term - 1
- $9(n)-1$ , where n is the position of the term
- $9(n)-1$ , where n is a natural number

a.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

Term	1	2	3	4	17	n
Value of the term						

- Add 15 to the previous position
- $15 \times$  the position of the term - 2
- $15(n)-2$ , where n is the position of the term
- $15(n)-2$ , where n is a natural number

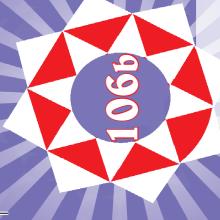
Term	1	2	3	4	42	n
Value of the term						

- Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  to the previous position
- $\frac{1}{2} \times$  the position of the term + 1
- $\frac{1}{2}(n) + 1$  where n is the position of the term
- $\frac{1}{2}(n) + 1$  where n is a natural number

Term	1	2	3	4	22	n
Value of the term						



## 106b Input and output values continued



d.

Term	1	2	3	4	18	41	$n$
Value of the term	8	17	26	35	161	$9n-1$	
Term							

- $9 \times$  the position of the term - 1
- $9(n) - 1$ , where  $n$  is the position of the term
- $9(n) - 1$ , where  $n$  is a natural number

Here are three possible rules that helped with completing the table.

1. Complete the tables.

a.

Term	1	2	3	4	18	$n$
Value of the term						
Term						

- $12 \times$  the position of the term - 1
- $12(n) - 1$ , where  $n$  is the position of the term
- $12(n) - 1$ , where  $n$  is a natural number

e.

Term	1	2	3	4	42	$n$
Value of the term						
Term						

- $\frac{1}{2} \times$  the position of the term + 1
- $\frac{1}{2}(n) + 1$  where  $n$  is the position of the term
- $\frac{1}{2}(n) + 1$  where  $n$  is a natural number

c.

Term	1	2	3	4	41	$n$
Value of the term						
Term						

- $10 \times$  the position of the term - 1.25
- $10(n) - 1.25$  where  $n$  is the position of the term
- $10(n) - 1.25$  where  $n$  is a natural number

- $6 \times$  the position of the term + 3
- $6(n) + 3$ , where  $n$  is the position of the term
- $6(n) + 3$ , where  $n$  is a natural number

### Problem solving

If  $3(-2) + 1$  is the third term, what will the  $n^{\text{th}}$  term be?

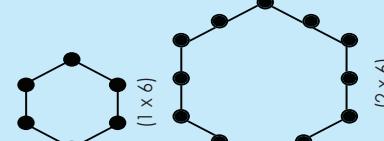
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

# Geometric patterns

107

## Extend the drawing and write a rule.

Hexagon pattern:



First hexagon = 1 "section" per side  $1 \times 6 = 6$

What will the next pattern be?  
The rule: add one new "section" to each side.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Second hexagon} &= 2 \text{ "sections" per side } 2 \times 6 = 12 \\ \text{Third hexagon} &= 3 \text{ "sections" per side } 3 \times 6 = 18 \\ \text{Fourth hexagon} &= 4 \text{ "sections" per side } 4 \times 6 = 24 \\ \text{Tenth hexagon} &= 10 \text{ "sections" per side } 10 \times 6 = 60 \\ n^{\text{th}} \text{ hexagon} &= n \times 6 = \end{aligned}$$

We can also record it in a table.

Hexagon sections per side	1	2	3	4	5	6	10	n
Number of sections	6	12	18	24			60	$n \times 6$

*n* is the position of the term.

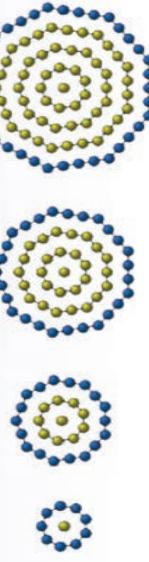
## 1. Complete the table and identify the rule.

Example: Pattern of square numbers.

Position of the term in the pattern	1	2	3	4	5	10	n
Number of sections	1	4	9	16	25	100	$n^2$

$2 \times 2 = 4$	$3 \times 3 = 9$	$4 \times 4 = 16$	$5 \times 5 = 25$	$10 \times 10 = 100$
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## a. Nonagonal pattern



- b. Triskaidecagon (polygon with 13 sides) pattern
- | Position of the term in the pattern | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 10 | n |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|
- c. Chiliagon (polygon with 1 000 sides) pattern
- | Position of the term in the pattern | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 10 | n |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|

- d. Pentacontacontagon (polygon with 50 sides) sopattern
- | Position of the term in the pattern | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 10 | n |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|

- e. Enneadecagon (polygon with 19 sides) pattern
- | Position of the term in the pattern | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 10 | n |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|

## Problem solving

What is the fifth term in a googolgon pattern?

120

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

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## Geometric sequences



In a **geometric sequence**, any term can be derived from the preceding term by multiplying (or dividing) by a constant factor called the common ratio.

What are the next three terms in the sequence?

**Example 1:**

Term	1	2	3	4	10	n
Value	1	2	4	8	?	?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{First term} &= 1 \\ \text{Second term} &= 2 \times 1 \\ \text{Third term} &= 2 \times 2 \times 1 \\ \text{Fourth term} &= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 1 \\ \text{Tenth term} &= 2 \times 1 \\ \text{n}^{\text{th}} \text{term} &= 2^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

To the power of **n**  
is one smaller than  
the term **n**. i.e.  $n-1$ .

To the power of **9**  
is one smaller than  
the term **10**.

To the power of **3**  
is one smaller than  
the term **4**.

To the power of **2**  
is one smaller than  
the term **3**.

To the power of **1**  
is one smaller than  
the term **2**.

or **0**  
or **1**  
or **2**  
or **3**  
or **2**

d.

Term	1	2	3	4	10	n
Value	1	9	81	729	?	?

Term	1	2	3	4	10	n
Value	1	10	100	1000	?	?

e.

Term	1	2	3	4	10	n
Value	1	13	169	2197	?	?

f.

Term	1	2	3	4	10	n
Value	2197	729	243	81	?	?

Rule \_\_\_\_\_

Term	1	2	3	4	10	n
Value	1	6	36	216	?	?

Rule \_\_\_\_\_

Term	1	2	3	4	10	n
Value	0	1	2	3	4	5

Rule \_\_\_\_\_

122

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

123

### Problem solving

This sequence has a factor of 4 between each number; however as can be seen the sequence can work both by increasing as well as decreasing the value of numbers. The pattern is continued by dividing the last number by 4 each time. What could the sequence be?

Rule \_\_\_\_\_

Base:

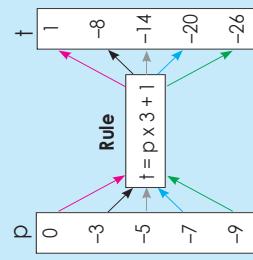
Sign:

## More on input and output values

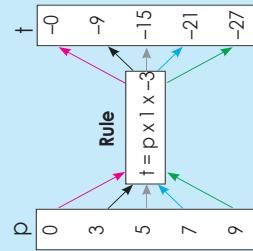
**Look at the examples. Discuss.**

Calculate the value of  $t$  for each value of  $p$ .

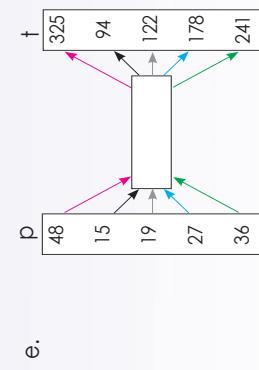
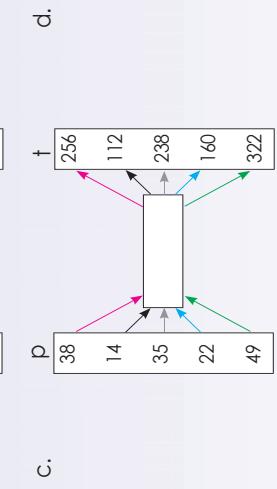
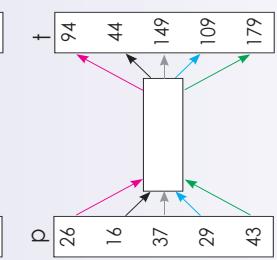
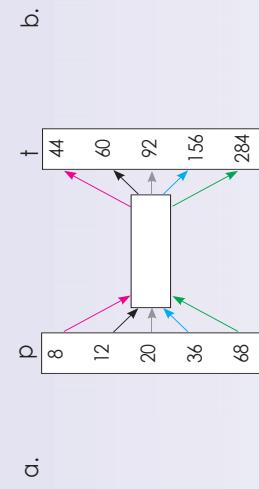
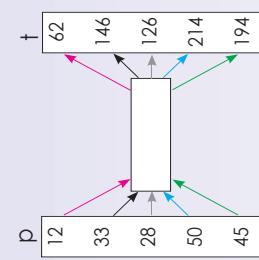
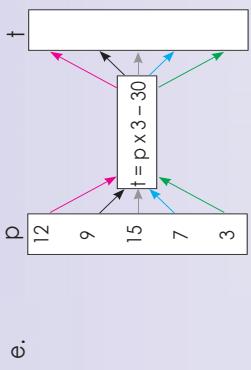
Find the rule for calculating the output value for every given input value in the flow diagram.



$$\begin{aligned} (t = 0 \times 3 + 1), (t = -3 \times 3 + 1), \\ (t = -5 \times 3 + 1), (t = -7 \times 3 + 1), \\ (t = -9 \times 3 + 1) \end{aligned}$$



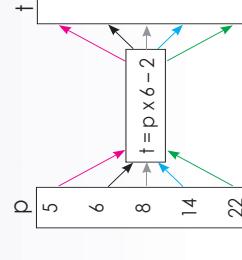
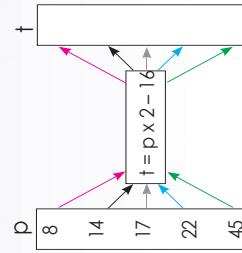
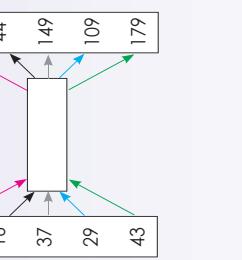
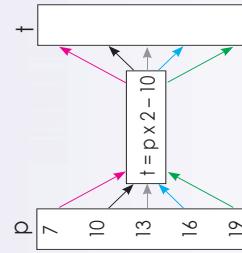
**2. Complete the following flow diagrams.**



**Problem solving**

If  $t = r \times 3 - 12$ , with  $t = -3$ , what is  $r$ ?

**1. Complete the following flow diagrams.**



# Tables

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If the rule for finding  $y$  in the table below is  $y = -3x - 1$ , find  $y$  for the given  $x$  values.

$x$	0	1	2	5	10	50	100
$y$	-1	-4	-7	-16			

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= -3x - 1 \\
 &= -3(0) - 1 \\
 &= 0 - 1 \\
 &= -1 \\
 \\
 y &= -3x - 1 \\
 &= -3(1) - 1 \\
 &= -3 - 1 \\
 &= -4 \\
 \\
 y &= -3x - 1 \\
 &= -3(2) - 1 \\
 &= -6 - 1 \\
 &= -7 \\
 \\
 y &= -3x - 1 \\
 &= -3(5) - 1 \\
 &= -15 - 1 \\
 &= -16
 \end{aligned}$$

1. Describe the relationship between the numbers in the top row and those in the bottom row in the table.

$x$	0	1	2	20	50	100
$y$	4	7	10	64	154	304

b.

$x$	15	30	45	60	75	90
$y$	73	148	223	298	373	448

b.

c.  $x$     3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10    11    12    13    14    15    16    17    18    19    20    21    22    23    24    25    26    27    28    29    30

d.  $x$     -8    -7    -6    -5    -4    -3    -2    -1    0    1    2

$x$	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$y$	3	2	1	0	-1	-2

c.

e.  $x$     -8    -7    -6    -5    -4    -3    -2    -1    0    1    2

f.  $x$     3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10    11    12    13    14    15    16    17    18    19    20    21    22    23    24    25    26    27    28    29    30

$x$	12	14	16	20	60	110
$y$	6	7	8	10	30	55

d.

g.  $y = -2x - 4$ . Show this in a table with -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2.

126

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# Algebraic equations

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## What is an equation?

An equation is a statement that two numbers or expressions are equal.

**Give some examples.**

Equations are useful for relating variables and numbers.

Examples of equations:

$$5 = 5$$

$$19 = 4 + 15$$

$$x = 9 \quad 9 = x$$

$$I + 5 = 8$$

$$3 \times n + 10 = 90$$

$$x^2 + 3 = 12$$

## 1. Solve for $x$ . Test your answer using substitution.

**Example:**

$$x + 6 = -9$$

$$-15 + 6 = -9 - 6$$

$$-9 = -9$$

$$x = -15$$

$$b. \quad x - 7 = 9$$

$$c. \quad x - 3 = 8$$

$$d. \quad x + 4 = -4$$

$$e. \quad x - 12 = 4$$

$$f. \quad x - 18 = -9$$

$$a. \quad 5x + 1 = 11$$

$$b. \quad 7x + 5 = 12$$

$$c. \quad 8x - 10 = 6$$

$$d. \quad 2x - 8 = -4$$

$$e. \quad -2x - 6 = -2$$

$$f. \quad 3x - 6 = -6$$

## 2. Solve for $x$ . Test your answer using substitution.

**Example:**

Solve for  $x$  if  $-2x = 8$

To solve the equation: divide both sides of the equation by  $-2$

$$-2x = 8$$

$$\frac{-2x}{-2} = \frac{8}{-2}$$

$$x = -4$$

$$-2(-4) = 8$$

$$8 = 8$$

## Problem solving

John has R25 to spend. How much more does he need to buy a computer game that costs R350? (R95 +  $x$  = R350).

Calculate the area of a rectangle with length  $4x$  cm and breadth  $2x$  cm + 1 cm.

If the area of a rectangle is  $(6x^2 - 12x)$   $\text{cm}^2$ , and its breadth is  $3x$  cm, what will its length be in terms of  $x$ ?  
3 times a number is 93. What is the number?

4 times a number decreased by twenty, is 8. What is the number?

If  $y = x^3 + 1$ , calculate when  $x = -9$

Thandi is 9 years older than Sophie. In 3 years' time Thandi will be twice as old as Sophie. How old is Thandi now?

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# Algebraic equations: ordered pairs



Complete the table below by determining the values of  $y$  for the equation  $y = -3x + 2$ . Plot each point  $(x,y)$  on the Cartesian plane (grid) and join the points.

$x$	-3	-1	0	1	2
$y$	11	5	2	-1	-4

These are ordered pairs.

$$\begin{aligned}y &= -3(-3) + 2 \\&= +9 + 2 \\&= 11\end{aligned}$$

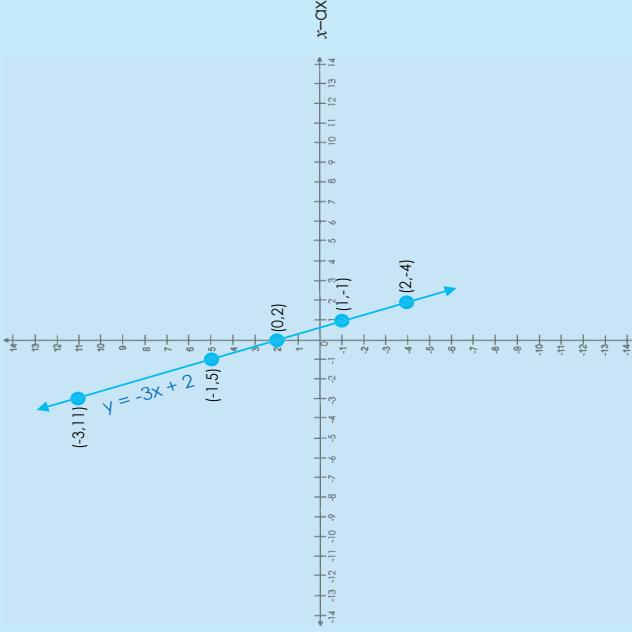
$$\begin{aligned}y &= -3(-1) + 2 \\&= 3 + 2 \\&= 5\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}y &= -3(0) + 2 \\&= 0 + 2 \\&= 2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}y &= -3(1) + 2 \\&= -3 + 2 \\&= -1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}y &= -3(2) + 2 \\&= -6 + 2 \\&= -4\end{aligned}$$

$y$ -axis



1. Complete the tables below by determining the values of  $y$  for the each equation. Plot each point  $(x,y)$  on the Cartesian plane and join the points.

a.  $y = 3x + 2$

$x$	-2	-1	0	1	2
$y$					



b.  $y = 5x + 6$

$x$	-2	-1	0	1	2
$y$					

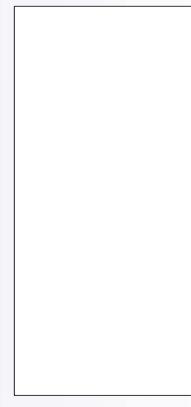
c.  $y = -4x + 5$

$x$	-2	-1	0	1	2
$y$					



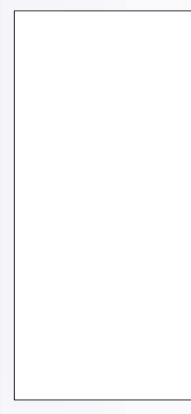
d.  $y = 8x + 3$

$x$	-3	-1	0	2	4
$y$					



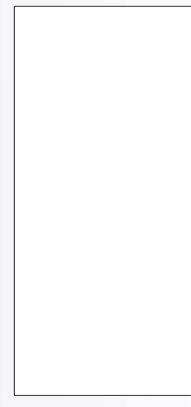
e.  $y = -6x + 2$

$x$	-6	-5	0	5	6
$y$					



f.  $y = -3x - 2$

$x$	-2	-1	0	1	2
$y$					



## More graphs

Compare the following graphs defined by:  $2x + 1$ ,  $-2x + 1$ ,  $2x - 1$ ,  $-2x - 1$

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

## More algebraic equations

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Compare the two graphs

$$y = 2x + 4$$

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
y	0	2	4	6	8

$$y = x^2 + 2$$

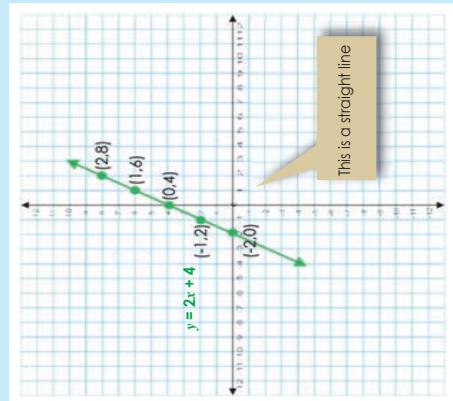
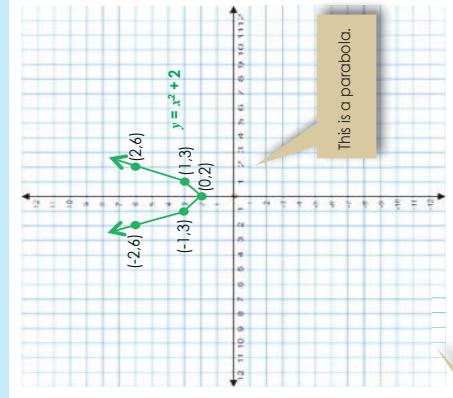
x	-2	-1	0	1	2
y	6	3	2	3	6

$$\text{C. } y = x^2 - 3$$

x	-3	-1	0	2	4
y					

$$\text{d. } y = x^2 - 5$$

x	-4	-1	0	1	3
y					



- Use the equations below to determine the values of y. Plot each point (x,y) on the Cartesian plane and join the points.

$$\text{a. } y = x^2 + 4$$

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
y					

$$\text{b. } y = x^2 + 5$$

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
y					

$$\text{c. } y = x^2 - 3$$

x	-3	-1	0	2	4
y					

$$\text{d. } y = x^2 - 5$$

x	-4	-1	0	1	3
y					

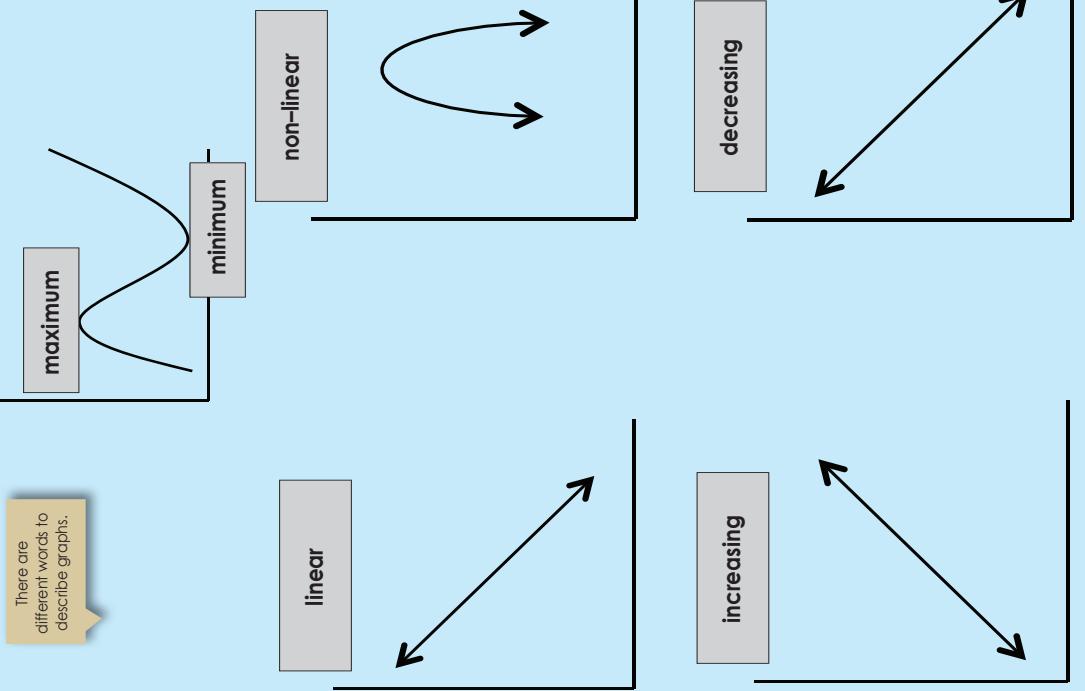
### Problem solving

Compare the following graphs defined by:  $y = x^2 - 1$ ,  $y = -x^2 - 1$ ,  $y = -x^2 + 1$

## 114a Interpreting and drawing graphs: temperature and time graphs

Look at the graphs. Discuss.

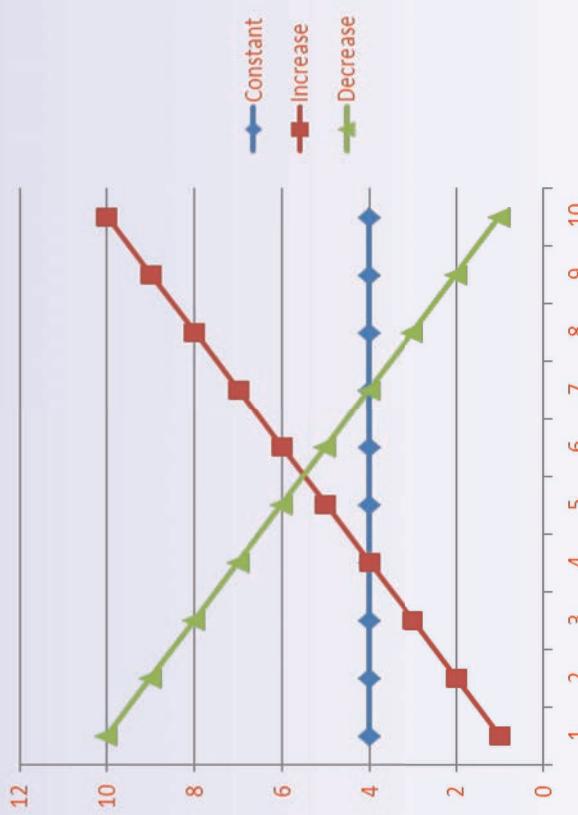
There are different words to describe graphs.



**Constant:** A line is constant when the y-value remains the same while the x-value increases.

**Increasing:** The slope of a line increases when the y-value increases while the x-value increases.

**Decreasing:** The slope of a line decreases when the y-value decreases while the x-value increases.

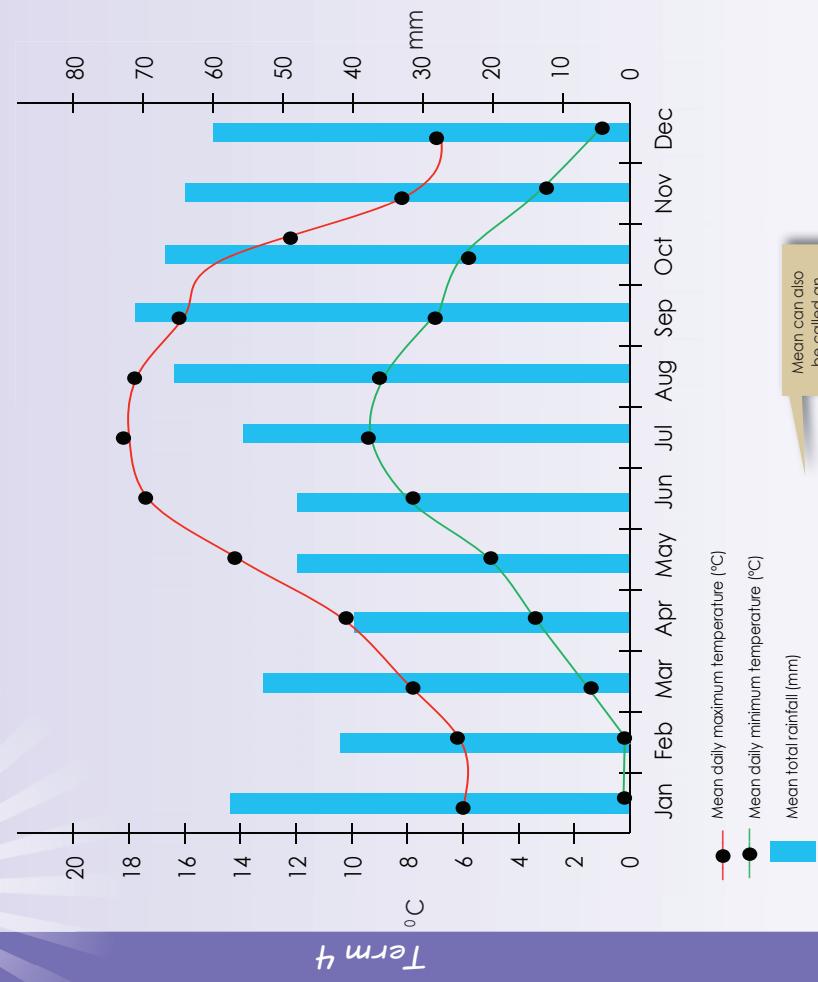


continued 135

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## Interpreting and drawing graphs: temperature and time graphs continued

1. Answer the questions below using this graph.



f. Describe the graph using the following words: increasing, decreasing, linear and non-linear.

2. Complete this table using the graph on the previous page.

	Maximum temperature	Minimum temperature	Average rainfall
January			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			

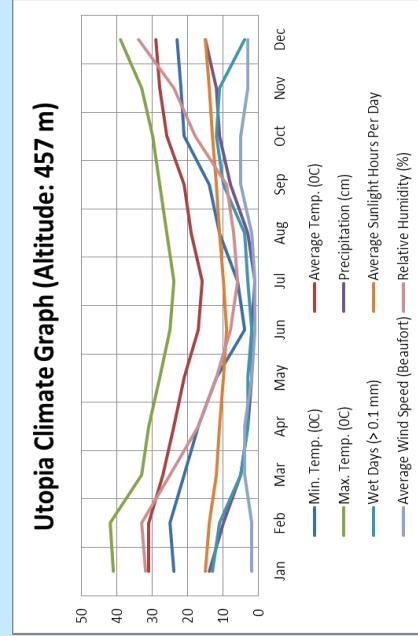
### Problem solving

Draw a graph showing the maximum and minimum temperatures annually for any country in the southern and northern hemispheres.

## Interpreting and drawing graphs: Rainfall and time graphs



You have decided to visit this country for a month. Which month will you visit and why?



**1. Look at the graph and answer the following questions:**

- What is the heading of the graph? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the x-axis telling us? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the y-axis telling us? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which month/months have the highest temperature? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which month/months have the highest rainfall? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which month/months are windy? \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Find out what Beaufort in 1g means.**

**Problem solving**

Which town/city has the highest rainfall per year in the world? Why do you say so?

## Interpreting graphs

116

Revise the words below by making a drawing of each.

Increase

Decrease

Constant

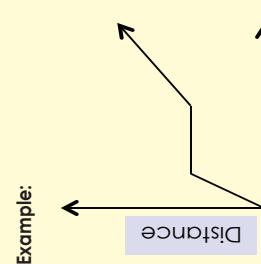
Linear

Non-linear

**1.** Describe what is happening in each graph below. Then create a situation that corresponds to the graph.

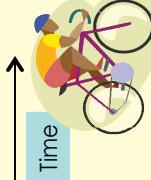
Example:

- This is a non-linear graph.
- Looking at the graph from left to right, you can see that as time increases, the distance travelled increases.
- The distance and time travelled then remain constant for a period of time.
- Then the time once again increases as the distance travelled increases.

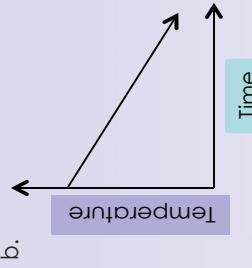


Situation that corresponds to the graph.

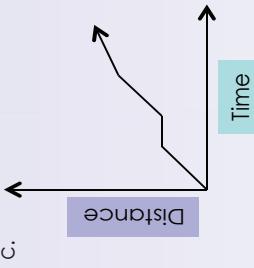
A possible situation that could correspond to this graph could be the distance that a cyclist rides on a bike. The cyclist rides, stops to rest, and then continues to ride.



**b.**



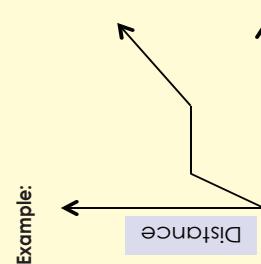
**c.**



**d.**



**a.**



Draw or paste a picture here.

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

Sign: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Problem solving

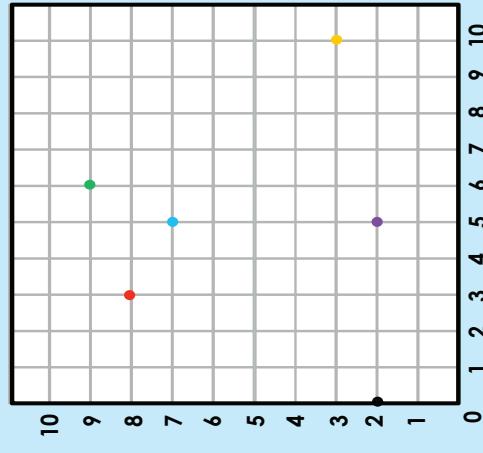
Create a graph making use of key words such as decrease, increase, constant, linear or non-linear.

# Revising and introducing the Cartesian plane



## 1. Plot the co-ordinates and describe them.

Revision: Look at the following and describe.



The point **(5,7)** is 5 units along, and 7 units up.

Do the other co-ordinates.

**(3,8)** is 3 units across, and 8 units up.

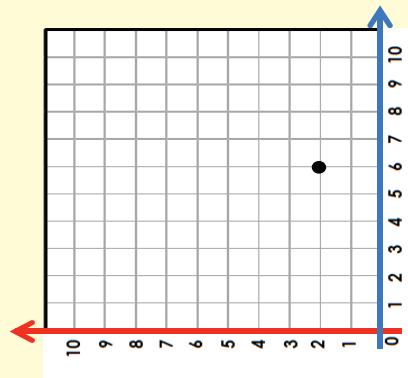
**(6,9)** is 6 units across, and 9 units up.

**(5,2)** is 5 units across, and 2 units up.

**(10,3)** is 10 units across, and 3 units up.

**(0,2)** is 0 units across, and 2 units up.

Example: (6,2)

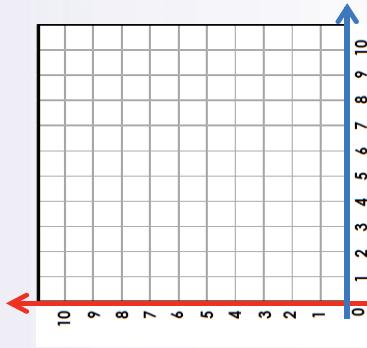


6 units along the x-axis  
2 units up the y-axis

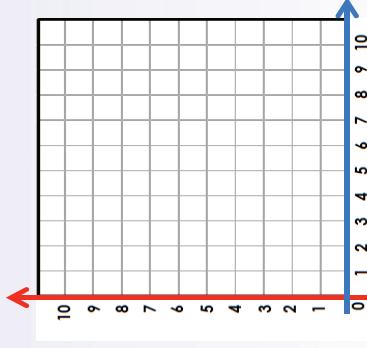
## Y- and X-axis

x-axis The left-right (horizontal) direction is called x.

b. (7,3)



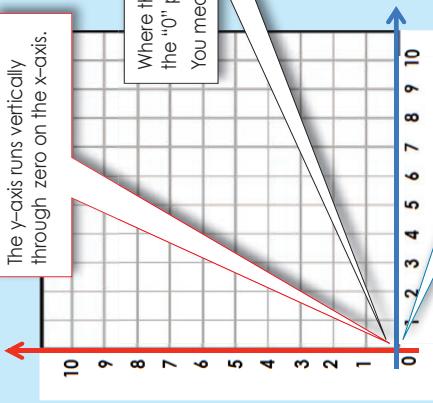
a. (5,8)



y-axis The up-down (vertical) direction is called y.

The y-axis runs vertically through zero on the x-axis.

Where the x-axis crosses the y-axis is the "0" point.  
You measure everything from here.



The x-axis runs horizontally through zero on the y-axis.

## Revising and introducing the Cartesian plane continued



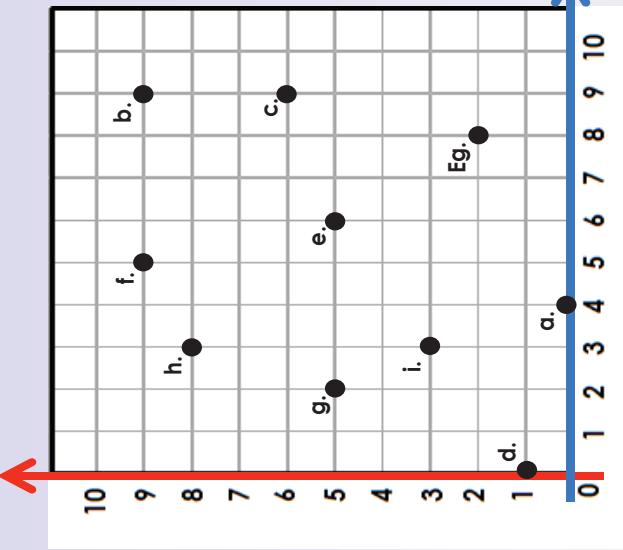
C. (0,9)

d. (5,0)

e. (1,1)

f. (2,4)

2. Write down the co-ordinates for the following:



a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_

f. \_\_\_\_\_

g. \_\_\_\_\_

h. \_\_\_\_\_

i. \_\_\_\_\_

Plot the following: eight units across and two units up. Write down four other points to form a zigzag pattern with this co-ordinate.

Problem solving

Base:

Sign:

# Ordered pairs

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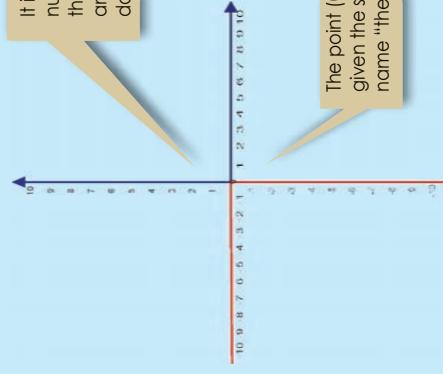
## Read and discuss.

(3,5) is called an "ordered pair"  
 Parentheses are put around the numbers.  
 The numbers are separated by a comma.  $\rightarrow (3,5)$



What do you see?

It is as if we put two number lines together,  
 the one going left-right  
 and the other going down-up.

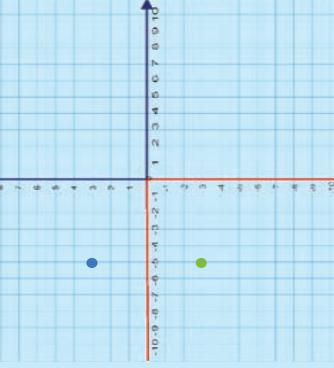


The point (0,0) is given the special name "the origin".

For negative numbers we

- go **backwards** along the x-axis
- go down along the y-axis

Let us try:



- (-5,3) means go back 5 along the x-axis and then go up 3 on the y-axis.
- (2,-3) means go back 2 along the x-axis and then go down 3 on the y-axis.

Describe each point in words.

- (2,3); (-2,-3) and (-2,-3)
- (6,9); (-6,9); (6,-9) and (-6,-9)
- (7,4); (-7,4); (7,-4) and (-7,-4)

## 1. Plot on the y-axis and describe the following:

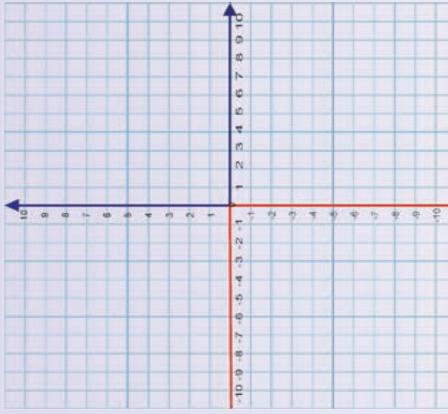
**Example:** (-8,5) means go back 8 along the x-axis and then go up 5 on the y-axis.

a. (1, 3)

b. (1,-3)

c. (-1,-3)

d. (-1,3)



e. (-5,2)

f. (-5,-2)

g. (5,2)

h. (5,-2)

i. (0,-2)

j. (-2,0)

k. (9, 3)

l. (9,-3)

m. (-9,-3)

n. (-9,3)

o. (-2,7)

p. (-7,-2)

q. (2,7)

r. (-2,7)

s. (0,-10)

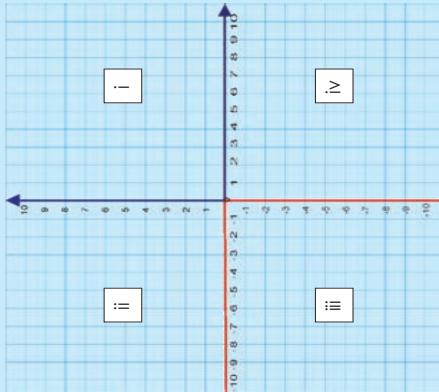
t. (-10,0)

## Problem solving

- Find these positions on the Cartesian plane:
- Go **back 4 units** along the x-axis then go **up 7 units** along the y-axis..
  - Go **forward 3 units** along the x-axis then **down 9 units** along the y-axis.

# Cartesian plane: four quadrants

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Notice that when we include negative values, the x and y axes divide the space up into 4 pieces. We call these quadrants.

Label the quadrants. Explain each of these statements:

**Quadrant I** both x and y are positive.  
Example: (4,8)

**Quadrant II** x is negative and y is positive. Example: (-4,8)

**Quadrant III** both x and y are negative.  
Example: (-4,-8)

**Quadrant IV** x is positive and y is negative. Example: (4,-8)

In pairs give 5 more examples from each quadrant and then plot them on the Cartesian plane. You should explain each coordinate in words.

## 1. Complete the table.

Quadrant	x: (horizontal)	y: (vertical)	Five examples
i	Positive		
ii			(-8,6)
iii		Negative	
iv			

## 2. Explain each co-ordinate in words. Plot it on a Cartesian plane. Note that you have to draw your own Cartesian plane on a piece of paper.

**Example:** (5,2) is 5 units along, and 2 units up.  
Both x and y are positive, so the point is in "Quadrant I".

- a. (9,3)
- b. (1,-7)
- c. (-8,5)
- d. (-6,-9)
- e. (1,0)
- f. (4,-8)

**Problem solving**  
Plot co-ordinates in the first, second, third and fourth quadrant. Connect the co-ordinates. What polygon did you draw?

## 3. Give an example of a co-ordinate for each of these: Plot each co-ordinate.

**Example:** : x and y are negative  
(-11,-9)

a. x and y are positive.

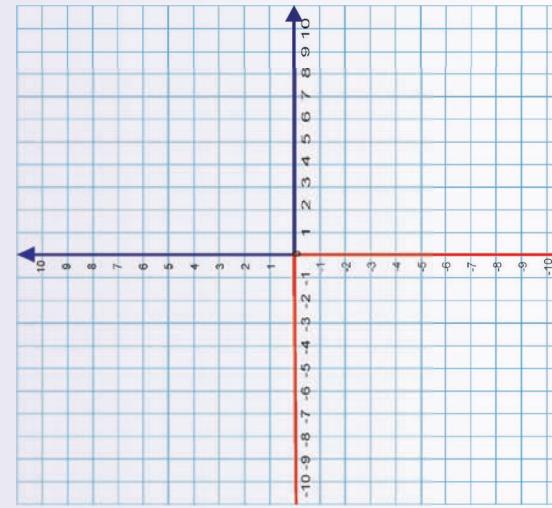
b. Only x is positive.

c. Only y is positive.

d. Quadrant iv.

e. Quadrant iv.

f. Quadrant i.



## 120 Drawing graphs by plotting points

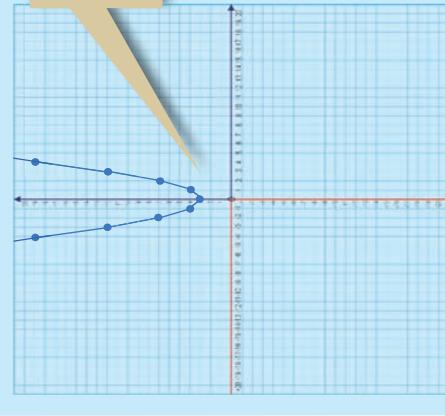


**Look and describe.**

x	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
y	19	12	7	4	3	4	7	12	19

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= (-4)^2 + 3 \\
 &= 16 + 3 \\
 &= 19
 \end{aligned}
 \quad
 \begin{aligned}
 y &= (-3)^2 + 3 \\
 &= 9 + 3 \\
 &= 12
 \end{aligned}
 \quad
 \begin{aligned}
 y &= (-2)^2 + 3 \\
 &= 4 + 3 \\
 &= 7
 \end{aligned}
 \quad
 \begin{aligned}
 y &= (-1)^2 + 3 \\
 &= 1 + 3 \\
 &= 4
 \end{aligned}
 \quad
 \begin{aligned}
 y &= 0^2 + 3 \\
 &= 0 + 3 \\
 &= 3
 \end{aligned}
 \quad
 \begin{aligned}
 y &= 1^2 + 3 \\
 &= 1 + 3 \\
 &= 4
 \end{aligned}
 \quad
 \begin{aligned}
 y &= 2^2 + 3 \\
 &= 4 + 3 \\
 &= 7
 \end{aligned}
 \quad
 \begin{aligned}
 y &= 3^2 + 3 \\
 &= 9 + 3 \\
 &= 12
 \end{aligned}
 \quad
 \begin{aligned}
 y &= 4^2 + 3 \\
 &= 16 + 3 \\
 &= 19
 \end{aligned}$$

The parabola has a minimum value of 3 at  $x = 0$ . It opens upwards (u-shaped).



Term 4

C.  $y = x^2 + 1$

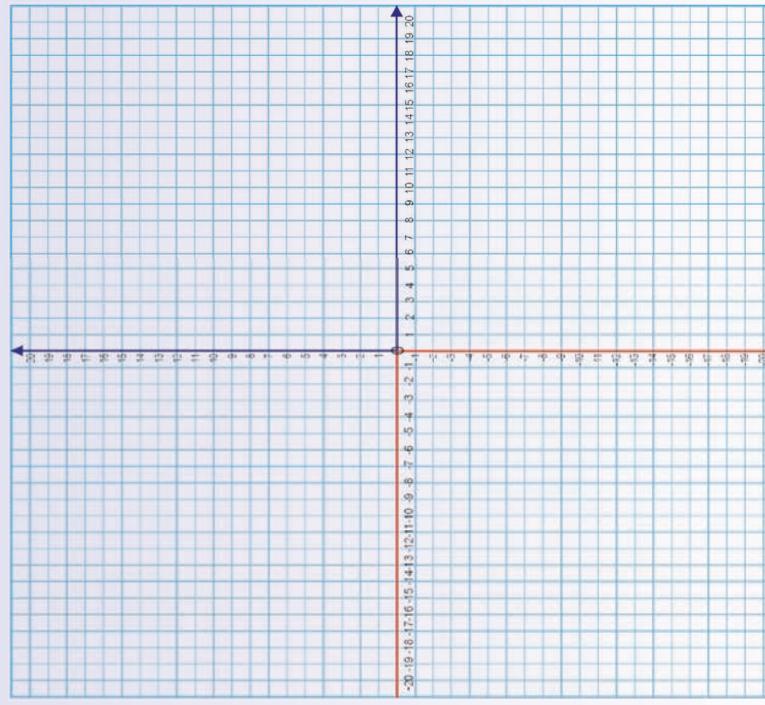
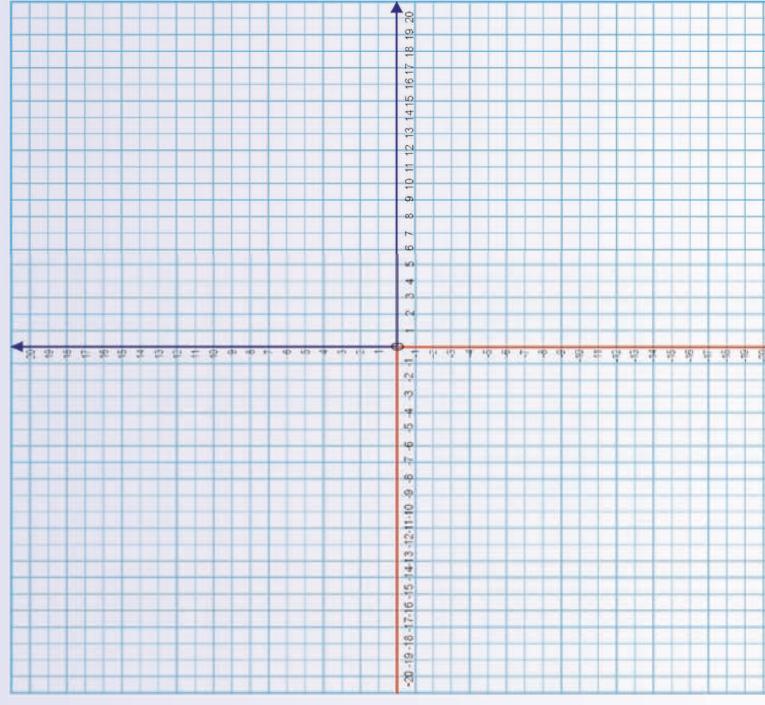
x	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
y									

**Give the:** Minimum value \_\_\_\_\_

d.  $y = x^2 + 3$

x	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
y									

**Give the:** Maximum point \_\_\_\_\_



**Give the:** Minimum value \_\_\_\_\_

b.  $y = x^2 + 2$

x	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
y									

**Describe the graph**  $y = x^2 + 10$

**Problem solving**

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

150

151

Base:

Sign:

## Transformation (revision)

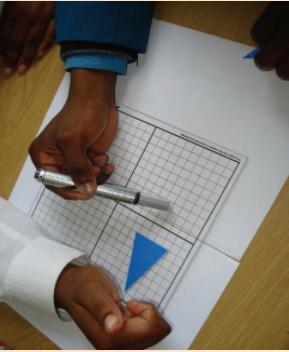
121



**Transformation** is changing the form of something according to specific rules.

A transformation is what brings about the change. There are many kinds of geometric transformations that change the position, shape or size of objects. Common transformations are **translations**, **rotations**, **reflections**, and **enlargements**.

In this worksheet you are going to revise the definitions of **reflection**, **rotation** and **translation**. On the next page you will find various diagrams, words and pictures representing reflection, rotation and translation.



**DEFINITION**

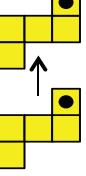
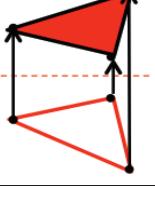
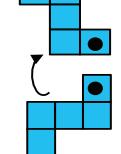
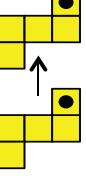
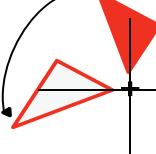
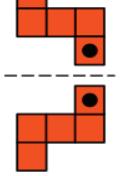
A **translation** is the movement of an object to a new position without changing its shape, size or orientation.

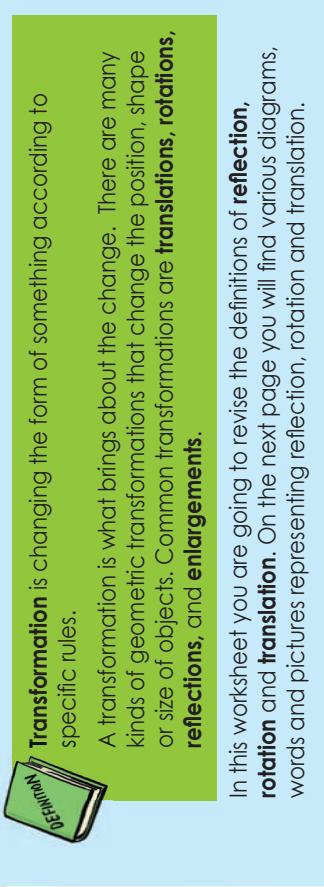


When a shape is transformed by sliding it to a new position, without turning, it is said to have been translated.

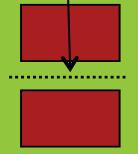


### Diagrams, word and pictures representing reflection, rotation and translations

<p>Every point makes a circle around the centre.</p> 	<p>Every point of the shape must move the same distance and the same direction.</p> 	<p><b>Flip</b> (Mirror)</p> 	<p>The distance from the centre to <b>any point</b> on the shape stays the same.</p> 
<p>Every point makes a circle around the centre.</p> 	<p>Every point is the same distance from the <b>centre line</b>.</p> 	<p>Turning around a centre.</p> 	<p>It means <b>moving</b> without rotating, flipping or resizing.</p> 

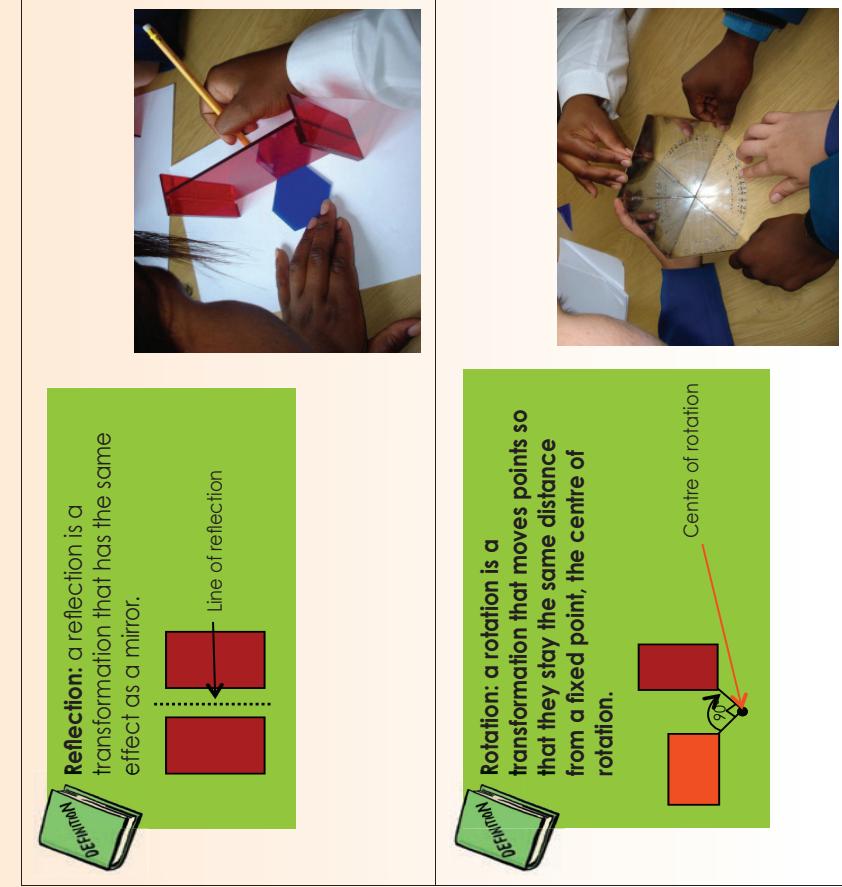


**Reflection:** a reflection is a transformation that has the same effect as a mirror.



Line of reflection

Term 4



**Rotation:** a rotation is a transformation that moves points so that they stay the **same distance** from a **fixed point**, the **centre of rotation**.



Centre of rotation

152

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

Sign:  
Base:

## Reflection

122

### Revision

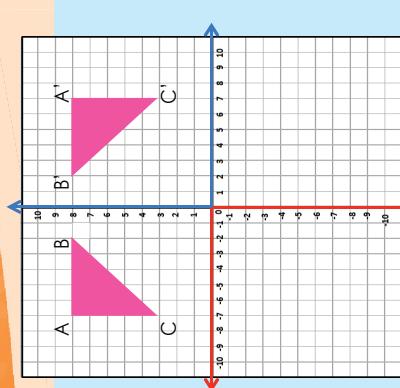
**Plot the co-ordinates of the following:**

$\Delta ABC$ : (-8,8); (-4,8); (-4,4); (-4,-4)

$\Delta EFG$ : (3,8); (8,8); (3,3)

$\Delta HJK$ : (-9,-3); (-3,-3); (-3,-7); (-9,-7)

$\Delta LMN$ : (5,-2); (8,-7); (2,-7)



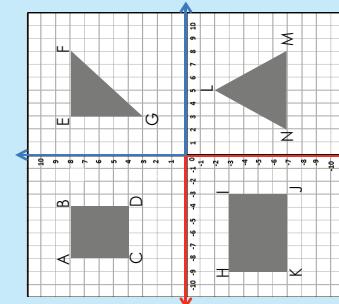
Look at  $\Delta ABC$ . What happened?  
Describe it using co-ordinates.

The co-ordinates of  
 $\Delta ABC$  are: (-6, -2)  
and (-3, -7).

$\Delta ABC$  is reflected over  
the x-axis making the  
co-ordinates of  
 $\Delta A'B'C'$ : (6, 2); (2, 7) and  
(3, 7)

This is always the  
case with reflections  
over the y-axis. In  
which quadrant is the  
reflected image?

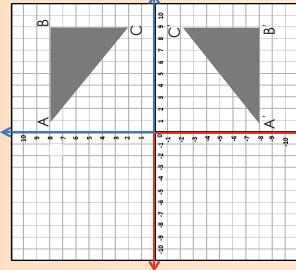
Note how y co-ordinates  
remain the same, but the  
x co-ordinates change to  
their opposite integer (the  
signs change).



1. Look at the architectural design and describe it using the words symmetry or transformations.



### 2. Describe each reflection.

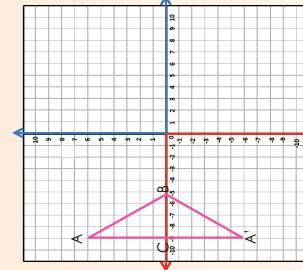


The co-ordinates of  $\Delta ABC$  are

The co-ordinates of  $\Delta A'B'C'$  are

$\Delta ABC$  is reflected over the y-axis.  
Which co-ordinates remain the same?

Which co-ordinates change?

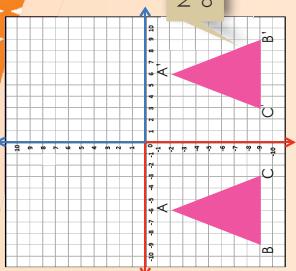


The co-ordinates of  $\Delta ABC$  are

The co-ordinates of  $\Delta A'B'C'$  are

$\Delta ABC$  is reflected over the x-axis.  
Which co-ordinates remain the same?

Which co-ordinates change?

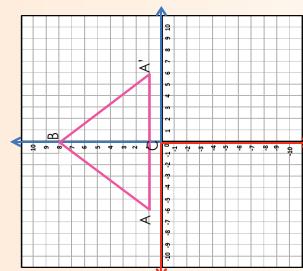


The co-ordinates of  $\Delta ABC$  are

The co-ordinates of  $\Delta A'B'C'$  are

$\Delta ABC$  is reflected over the y-axis.  
Which co-ordinates remain the same?

Which co-ordinates change?



The co-ordinates of  $\Delta ABC$  are

The co-ordinates of  $\Delta A'B'C'$  are

$\Delta ABC$  is reflected over the y-axis.  
Which co-ordinates remain the same?

Which co-ordinates change?

### Problem solving

Draw the following triangles on the Cartesian plane and then reflect each one over the given axis.  
• (-2, -3); (-2, -7); (-6, -3) over the x-axis.  
• (-2, -3); (-2, -7); (-6, -3) over the y-axis.

## Rotation

123

Look at the diagram and the table. What do you notice? Why is there a dotted square in the middle?

The co-ordinates are:

Triangle A	(-2,2)	(-10,2)	(-6,8)
Triangle B	(2,2)	(2,10)	(8,6)
Triangle C	(2,-2)	(10,-2)	(6,-8)
Triangle D	(-2,-2)	(-2,10)	(-8,-6)

Note the pattern in the co-ordinates for corresponding vertices of the triangles.

Triangle B: 90° rotation of triangle A about the origin.

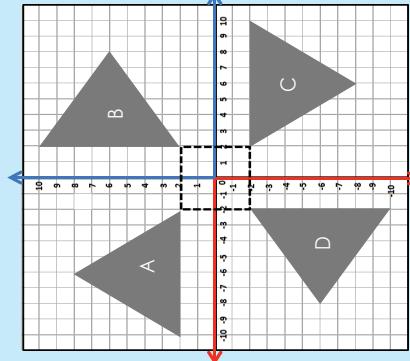
Triangle C: 90° rotation of triangle B about the origin.

180° rotation of triangle A about the origin.

Triangle D: 90° rotation of triangle C about the origin.

180° rotation of triangle B about the origin.

270° rotation of triangle A about the origin.



1. Look at the following architectural designs and describe each one using symmetry or transformations.

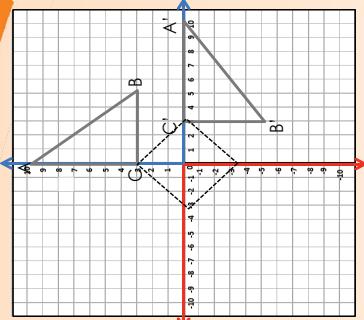


a.

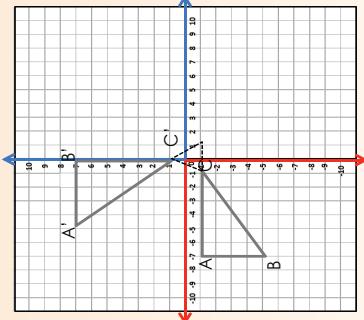


b.

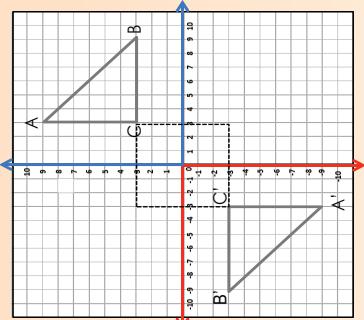
2. Complete the following.



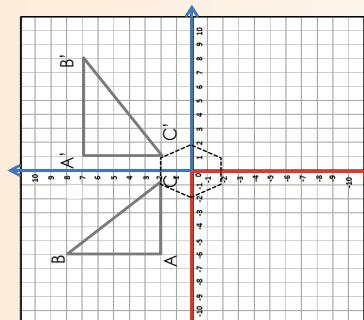
- a. The co-ordinates of ABC are \_\_\_\_\_.  
The co-ordinates of A'B'C' are \_\_\_\_\_.  
Compare the corresponding vertices.



- b. The co-ordinates of ABC are \_\_\_\_\_.  
The co-ordinates of A'B'C' are \_\_\_\_\_.  
Compare the corresponding vertices.



- c. The co-ordinates of ABC are \_\_\_\_\_.  
The co-ordinates of A'B'C' are \_\_\_\_\_.  
Compare the corresponding vertices.



- d. The co-ordinates of ABC are \_\_\_\_\_.  
The co-ordinates of A'B'C' are \_\_\_\_\_.  
Compare the corresponding vertices.

- e. How did the shape in the middle help you?

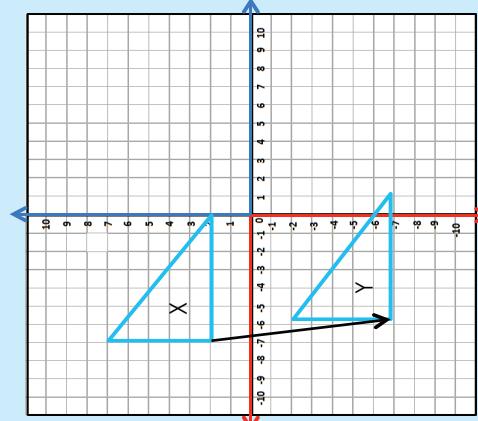
More graphs

Rotate the following figure: (-2,-5); (-6,-5); (-2,-2) with each of 90°; 180°; 120°

## Translations

124a

Look at example 1 and 2. Discuss.



### Example 1:

**Figure X** is the pre-image. **Figure Y** is translated. What does this mean?

A figure is a translation if it is moved without rotation.

Underline the key words.

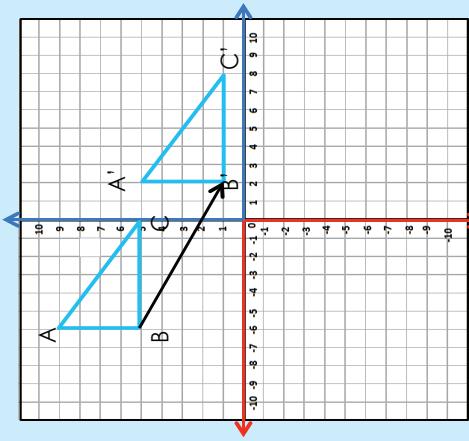
This figure was translated **nine down and one to the right**. The **translation vector** is a vector that gives the length and direction of a particular translation (nine down and one to the right).

### Example 2:

The co-ordinates of the triangle ABC are  $(-6, 9)$ ;  $(-6, 5)$ ;  $(0, 5)$ .

What are the co-ordinate pairs under a translation vector of  $(8, -4)$ ?

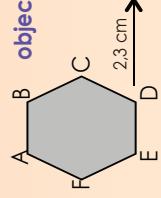
The new co-ordinates of  $A'$ ;  $B'$ ;  $C'$ :  $(2, 5)$ ;  $(2, 1)$ ;  $(8, 1)$   
Explain each translation vector  
 $(2, 4)$  two to the right and four up  
 $(-2, 4)$  two to the left and four up  
 $(2, -4)$  two to the right and four down  
 $(-2, -4)$  two to the left and four down



Term 4

1. In mathematics the translation of an object is called its **image**.

- a. Describe the translation below.



**object**

$\xrightarrow{2.3 \text{ cm}}$

$\xrightarrow{1.4 \text{ cm}}$

**image**

- b. Draw your own translation and describe it in centimetres.

continued

159

158

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

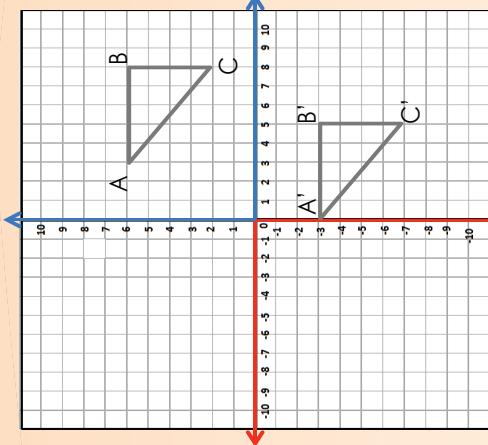
## Translations Continued



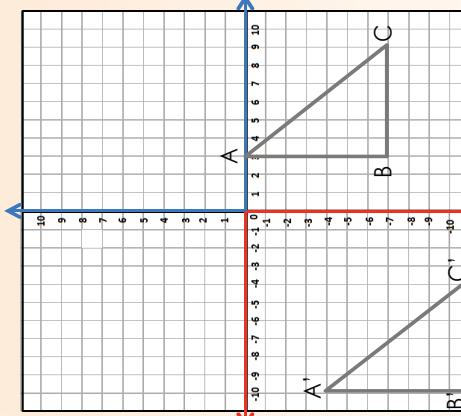
2. Look at this architectural design and describe it using the words symmetry or transformations.



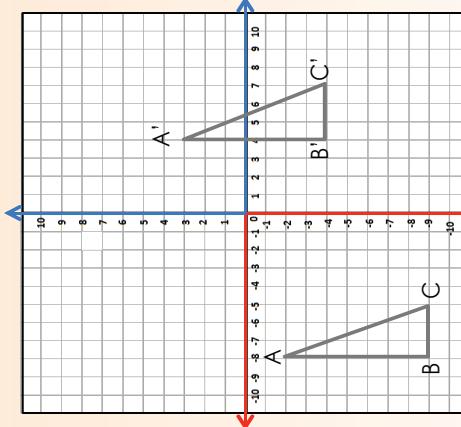
3. Complete the following:



- b. ABC co-ordinates: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 $A' B' C'$  co-ordinates: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Translation vector: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Explain translation vector in words \_\_\_\_\_.

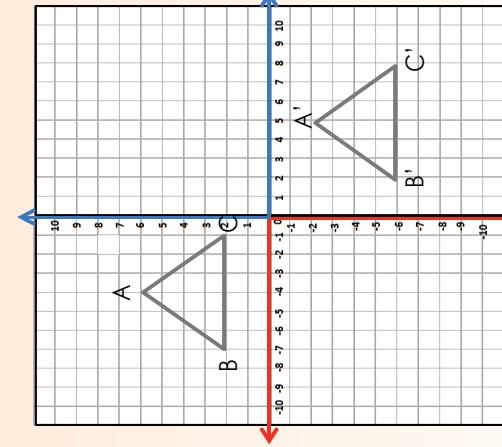


- c. ABC co-ordinates: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 $A' B' C'$  co-ordinates: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Translation vector: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Explain translation vector in words \_\_\_\_\_.



- d. ABC co-ordinates: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 $A' B' C'$  co-ordinates: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Translation vector: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Explain translation vector in words \_\_\_\_\_.

Term 4



- a. ABC co-ordinates: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 $A' B' C'$  co-ordinates: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Translation vector: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Explain translation vector in words \_\_\_\_\_.

### Problem solving

Plot ABC on any plane. Translate ABC with a vector translation of  $(7, -3)$ .

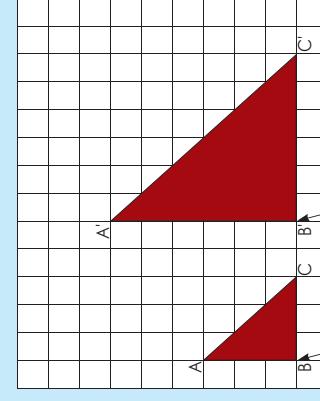
Sign:	Date:
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## Enlargement and reduction

125a

In this activity, you will consider how to use the scale factor and centre of enlargement to work out the measure of enlargement.

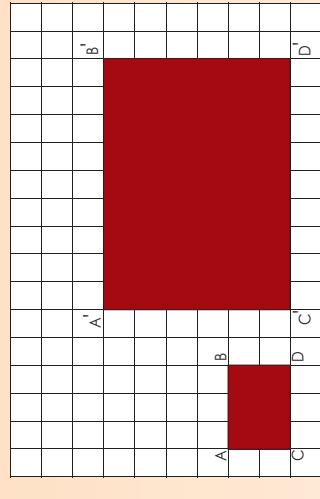
Discuss the following.



We can also draw an enlargement like this as in question 3 c.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \Delta ABC & AB = 3m, BC = 3, CA = 6 \\ A'B'C' & A'B' = 6, B'C' = 6, C'A' = 6 \end{array}$$

b.



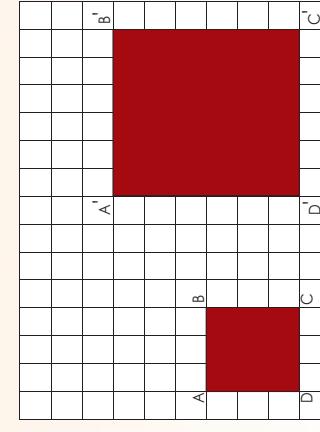
$$\begin{array}{ll} A'B' = (3) \times AB & \text{_____} = \text{_____} \\ B'C' = (3) \times BC & \text{_____} = \text{_____} \\ C'D' = (3) \times CD & \text{_____} = \text{_____} \\ A'D' = (3) \times AD & \text{_____} = \text{_____} \end{array}$$

Therefore we say that the transformation is an **enlargement** with **scale factor (3)**.

Term 4

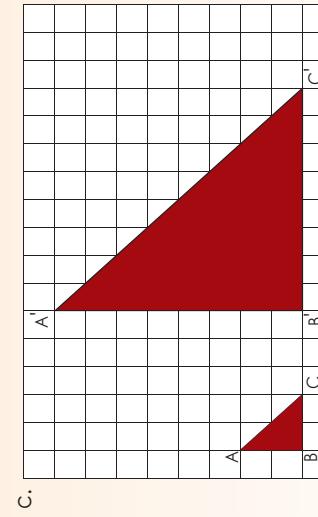
Therefore, we say that the transformation is an enlargement with scale factor 2.

1. By what scale factor is the figure enlarged?  
a.



$$\begin{array}{ll} A'B' = (2) \times AB & 2 \times 3 = 6 \\ B'C' = (2) \times BC & \text{_____} = \text{_____} \\ C'D' = (2) \times CD & \text{_____} = \text{_____} \\ A'D' = (2) \times AD & \text{_____} = \text{_____} \end{array}$$

Therefore we say that the transformation is an **enlargement** with **scale factor (2)**.

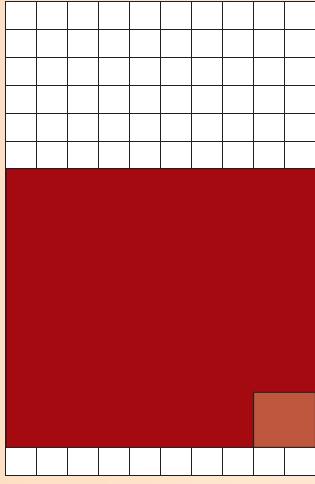


$$\begin{array}{ll} A'B' = (4) \times AB & \text{_____} = \text{_____} \\ B'C' = (4) \times BC & \text{_____} = \text{_____} \\ A'C' = (4) \times AC & \text{_____} = \text{_____} \end{array}$$

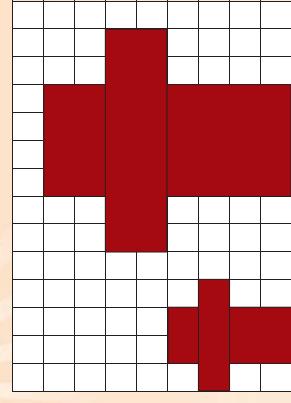
Therefore we say that the transformation is an **enlargement** with **scale factor (4)**.

## Enlargement and reduction continued

c. We can also draw an enlargement like this.



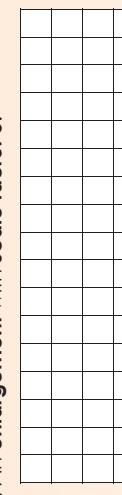
2. By what scale factor is the figure enlarged?



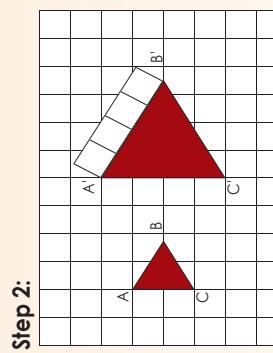
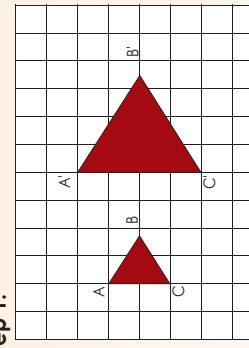
(An enlargement with scale factor 2).

3. Draw the enlargements.

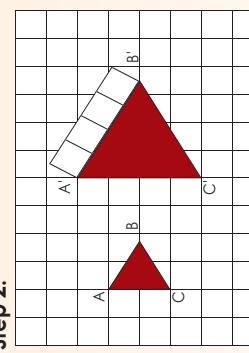
a. An enlargement with scale factor 5.



**Step 1:**



**Step 2:**



A'B'' and B'C'' should be the same length as A'C'. How would I measure this without using a ruler? (You can use a protractor, or you can cut four squares and measure A'B'' and B'C'.)

### Problem solving

If I enlarge a triangle with sides that equal three units each by scale factor 4, what will the length of the sides be?

125b

Term 4

165

164

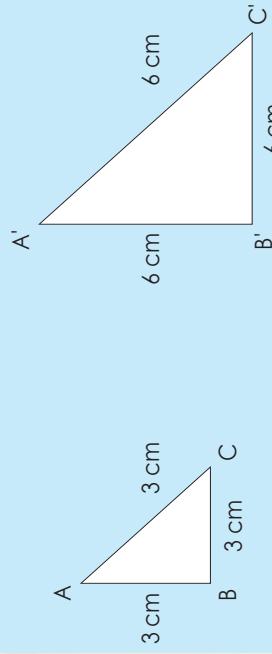
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

## Enlargement and reduction problems

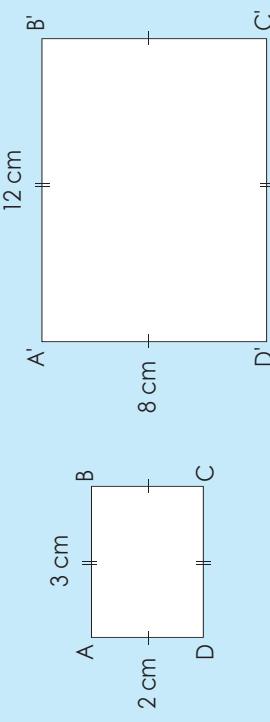


2. Draw the same house ( $6 \text{ m} \times 6 \text{ m}$ ) again, but change it to a rectangular shape. After drawing this, enlarge the house by a scale factor of 3.

By what scale factor is each figure enlarged by?



By what scale factor is the figure enlarged?



Term 4

1. Draw the outside perimeter of a small house. The floor plan must be  $6 \text{ m} \times 6 \text{ m}$ .  
After drawing this, enlarge the house by a scale factor of 2.

2. Draw the same house ( $6 \text{ m} \times 6 \text{ m}$ ) again, but change it to a rectangular shape. After drawing this, enlarge the house by a scale factor of 3.

a. i. What is the perimeter and area of the first house?

ii. What is the perimeter and area after the enlargement?

b. i. What is the perimeter and area of the second house?

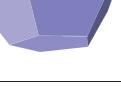
### Problem solving

Enlarge the figure in your answer to Question 2 by a scale factor of 3.  
Reduce the figure in your answer to Question 2 by a scale factor of 3.  
What do you notice?

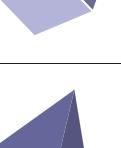
## Platonic Solids

127

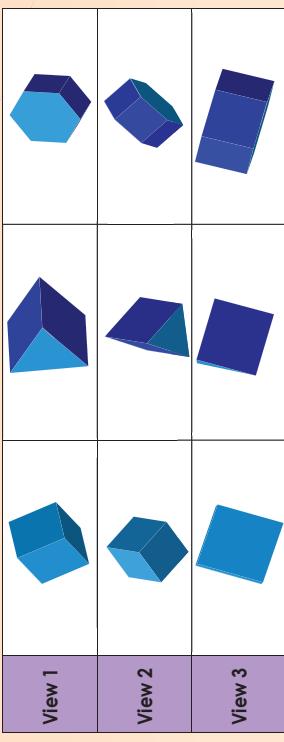
Use the Cut-out 2 and 3 to make the Platonic solids.

Tetrahedron	Cube	Octahedron	Dodecahedron	Icosahedron
Geometric solid				
				

Tetrahedron	Cube	Octahedron	Dodecahedron	Icosahedron
Net	Net	Net	Net	Net
				

3. Identify the cube. Compare the cube with the other solids.



4. Take a square pyramid. Imagine you have a second square pyramid. Put them together so that their bases are touching. What solid do you get? Is the solid regular?

5. Look at these geometric solids and answer the questions.



a. Identify all the solids with eight faces.

- b. Look at the faces of the dodecahedron; which word describes what kind of polyhedron this is?
- c. Identify the icosahedron. How many faces does it have? Can you get a pyramid with 20 faces? A prism? Is it regular or irregular?
- d. Identify the dodecahedron. How many faces does it have? Are they regular or irregular?
- e. Write down everything you know about platonic solids. Try to write it down in a logical order.

### Problem solving

Make a geometric solid with more than 16 faces.

Term 4

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

168

169

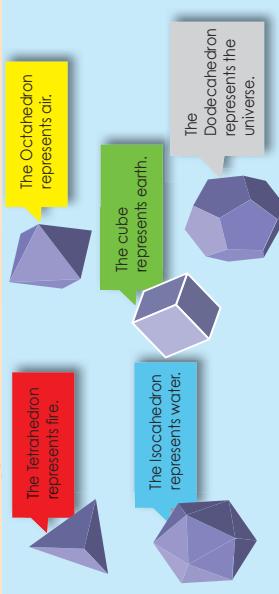
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## Platonic solids again

128

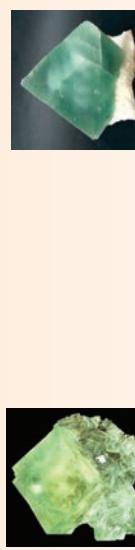
The five regular polyhedral were discovered by the ancient Greeks. The Pythagoreans knew of the tetrahedron, the cube, and the dodecahedron; the mathematician Theaetetus added the octahedron and the icosahedron. These shapes are also called the Platonic solids, after the ancient Greek philosopher Plato, who greatly respected the work of Theaetetus, speculated that these five solids were shapes of the fundamental components of the physical universe.



### 1. Match the Platonic solid with the life form.



### 2. Name the Platonic solid that looks like this crystal.

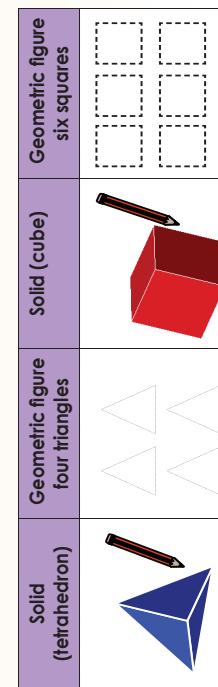


### 3. Identify and name the Platonic solid you see in

- a. the radiolarian, a microscopic sea creature
- b. a common cold virus.



### 4. Take each Platonic solid made previously and trace around each face, e.g.



Term 4

Solid	Geometric figure	Solid	Geometric figure	Solid	Geometric figure	Geometric figure

### 5. What is the difference between a geometric figure and solid object?

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### 6. Give an answer to the statement.

- a. This solid is made of eight equilateral triangles.
- b. This solid is made of four equilateral triangles.
- c. This solid is made of 12 pentagons.
- d. This solid is made of six squares.
- e. This solid is made of 20 equilateral triangles.

7. What can you tell about the platonic solids. Make use of words such as:  
geometric solid, geometric figures, face, etc.

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### Problem solving

Take 10 triangles and build a solid. We call this a pentagonal dipyramid. Make a drawing of the net before building it.  
Why do you think we call it a pentagonal dipyramid if there are no pentagons making up the shape?

170

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

171

# Presenting Platonic solids

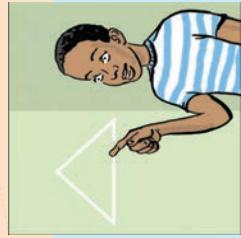
129

## Presentation tips

Go through these presentation tips.

When presenting you should:

- look at the people you are presenting to throughout the presentation
- start by explaining what the content of the presentation is about
- use natural hand gestures to demonstrate
- stand up straight with both feet firmly on the ground
- demonstrate a strong, positive feeling about the topic during the entire presentation
- stay within the required time frame
- use visual aids to enhance the presentation
- explain all points thoroughly
- organise your presentation well and maintain the interest level of the audience



## Part 2

Write how you created each **Platonic solid**, focusing on the shapes of faces and how you have joined them together. You may include drawings.

1

## In this activity you are going to plan for a presentation on Platonic solids.

### Part 1

Make various Platonic solids: hexahedron, tetrahedron, dodecahedron, icosahehedron and octahedron. Make use of waste products. Use your Platonic solids to create "buildings of the future". You must use all the Platonic solids given in the list above.

What waste products are you going to use? Why?

Make a rough drawing of what you think the building will look like.

Term 4

Now write a description of how you built the "buildings of the future". Give reasons why you have used certain solids for certain buildings.

1

## Part 3

Present your work in the class.

### Presentations

Make notes on how you will improve your presentation next time.

1

173

172

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

# Faces, vertices and edges

130

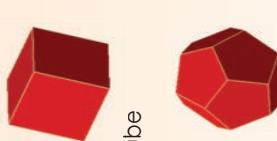
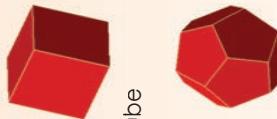
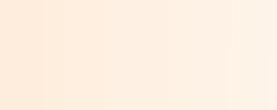
**Revise:**  
Face: a plane surface enclosed by an edge or edges

A Platonic solid is a convex regular polyhedron made up of faces that are all the same regular polygon, and with the same number of faces meeting at all its vertices.

**Vertex** (plural: vertices): a point where three edges meet (corner).

**Edge**: where two surfaces are joined.

1. Label the following using objects using these words: face, edge and vertex.

- |    |  |                            |
|----|--|----------------------------|
| a. |   | tetrahedron                |
| b. |   | octahedron                 |
| c. |  | triangular cupola          |
| d. |  | pentagonal hexecontahedron |
| e. |  | pentagonal dodecahedron    |
| f. |  | augmented hexagonal prism  |
| g. |  | tetrahedron                |

2. What do all these objects have in common?

cube	icosahedron	dodecahedron	octahedron	tetrahedron
				

3. Label the following objects using these words: face, edge and vertex. Also write down which geometric object each one will form and how many edges, vertices and faces it has.

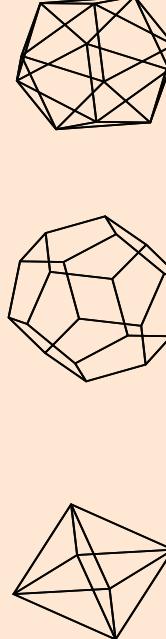
- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| a. |  | • ____ edges<br>• ____ vertices<br>• ____ faces |
| b. |   | • ____ edges<br>• ____ vertices<br>• ____ faces |
| c. |   | • ____ edges<br>• ____ vertices<br>• ____ faces |
| d. |   | • ____ edges<br>• ____ vertices<br>• ____ faces |

4. Identify the vertices of the following Platonic solids and compare them in terms of their vertices.

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| a. |  | • ____ edges<br>• ____ vertices<br>• ____ faces |
| b. |   | • ____ edges<br>• ____ vertices<br>• ____ faces |
| c. |   | • ____ edges<br>• ____ vertices<br>• ____ faces |
| d. |   | • ____ edges<br>• ____ vertices<br>• ____ faces |
| e. |   | • ____ edges<br>• ____ vertices<br>• ____ faces |

## Problem solving

A friend has made these frame (skeleton) structures. He needs to change them to shell (surface) structures. Help him to first work out how many geometric faces he needs for each.



We call these skeletons in Mathematics.

## Regular and irregular

131

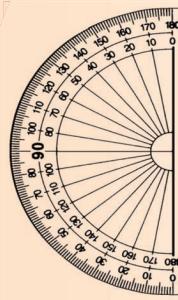
**Compare the Platonic solids. Show the different features on the Platonic solids.**

They all have a different number of edges.

They all have a different number of vertices.

b. Measure all the sides of each shape and write them down in a table. (Make sure that all the sides of each shape are equal.) Use a protractor to measure the angles of each shape.

Shapes	Length of sides	Angle
Triangle		
Square		
Pentagon		
Hexagon		
Octagon		



c. All the angles in each shape are equal. What does this mean?

d. What do we say when all the sides of a geometric figure are not equal?

e. Why/how are Platonic solids different from the pyramids and prisms? Give examples.

1a. Draw the following regular geometric figures: triangle, hexagon, octagon, square and pentagon. Label them.



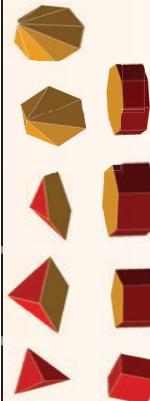
Each of the faces of a Platonic solid is the same.

The **sides of the faces** (geometric figures) are equal. This means they are **regular**.

A geometric figure is regular if the sides are equal.

What do you notice if you look at a Platonic solid's faces?

f. Circle the regular Platonic solids.  
g. Name three more regular solids.



What should you do to the square pyramid to change it to an octahedron?

Problem solving



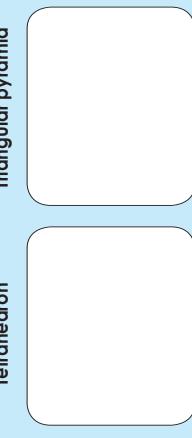
# Constructing a net: tetrahedron, triangular pyramid, triangular and rectangular prism



132a

Revise the following. Write everything you remember on these geometric solids down.

Tetrahedron



Triangular pyramid



Triangular prism



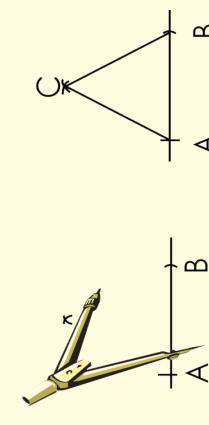
Rectangular prism



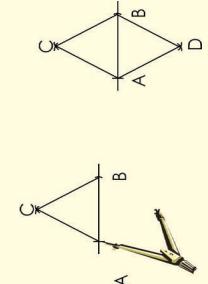
Words to guide: Faces; Edges; Vertices; Regular; Irregular; 2-D; 3-D

## 1. Construct a tetrahedron net

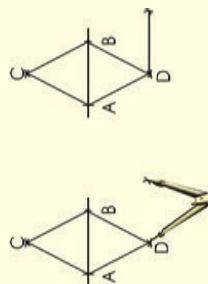
**Step 1:** Construct an equilateral triangle. Label it ABC.



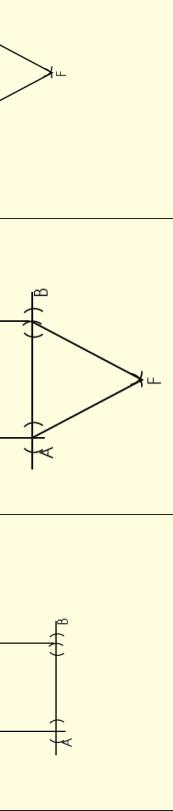
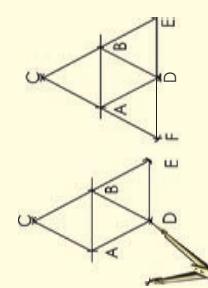
**Step 2:** Construct another equilateral triangle with one base joined to base AB of the first triangle.



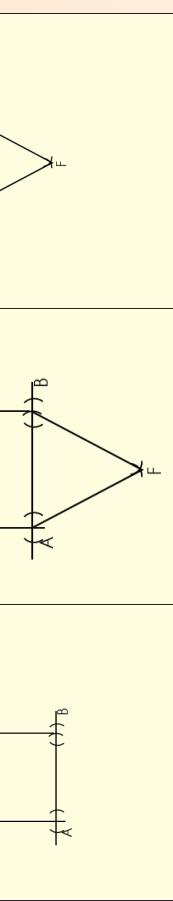
**Step 3:** Construct another triangle using BD as a base.



**Step 4:** Construct another triangle using AD as a base.

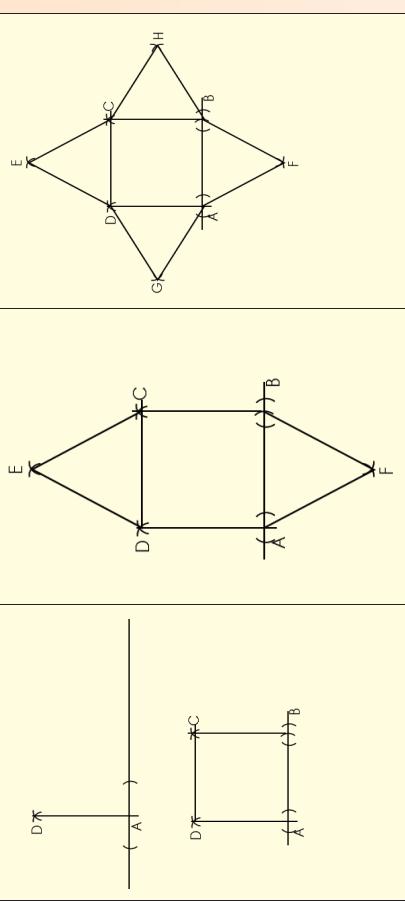


- Step 1:** Construct two perpendicular lines. The lengths of AD and AB should be the same. Use your pair of compasses to measure them. From there, construct rectangle ABCD.
- Step 2:**
- Using AB as a base, construct a triangle.
  - Using DC as a base, construct a triangle.
- Step 3:**
- Using DA as a base, construct a triangle.
  - Using BC as a base, construct a triangle.
- i) After you have constructed the square-based pyramid, answer the following questions:
- what difficulties did you have?
  - what would you do differently next time?
- ii) Now do the construction on cardboard, cut it out and make the square pyramid.



## 2. Construct a square pyramid net.

- Step 1:** Construct two perpendicular lines. The lengths of AD and AB should be the same. Use your pair of compasses to measure them. From there, construct rectangle ABCD.
- Step 2:**
- Using AB as a base, construct a triangle.
  - Using DC as a base, construct a triangle.

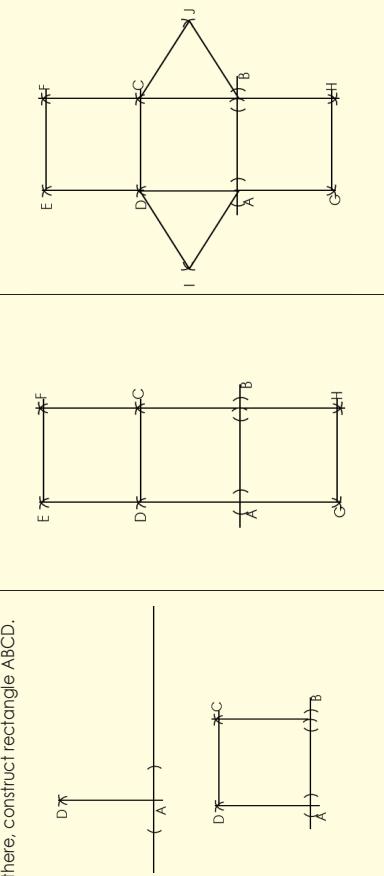


# Constructing a net: tetrahedron, triangular pyramid, triangular and rectangular prism Continued

132b

## 3. Construct a triangular prism construction net.

**Step 1:**  
Construct two perpendicular lines. The lengths of AD and AB could be the same or one longer to form a rectangle. Use your pair of compasses to measure them). From there, construct rectangle ABCD.



**Step 2:**  
• Using AB as a base, construct another square (or rectangle).  
• Using DC as a base, construct a square (or rectangle),

**Step 3:**  
• Using DA as a base, construct a triangle.  
• Using BC as a base, construct a triangle.

- i) After you have constructed the triangular prism, answer the following questions:

- what difficulties did you have?
  - what would you do differently next time?
- ii) Now do the construction on cardboard, cut it out and make the triangular prism.

## 4. Construct a rectangular prism construction net.

<p><b>Step 1:</b> Construct two perpendicular lines. The length between A and B should be longer than that between D and A. Use your compass to measure them. From there, construct rectangle ABCD.</p>	<p><b>Step 2:</b> • Use DC as base to construct another rectangle above. • Use AB as base to construct another rectangle below. Label the new points G and H. Use GH as base to construct another rectangle.</p>	<p><b>Step 3:</b> • Use DA as base to construct a square. • Use CB as base to construct a square.</p>

Term 4

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Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Use the nets to make the geometric solids.

Making

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

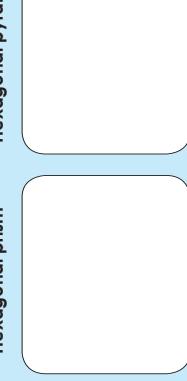
# Constructing a net: hexagonal prism and pyramid, octahedron



133a

Revise the following. Write everything you remember on these geometric solids down.

**Hexagonal prism**



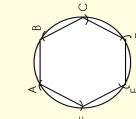
Words to guide: Surfaces; Edges; Vertices; Regular; Irregular; 2-D; 3-D

## 1. Construct a hexagonal prism.

**Step 1:**  
Construct hexagon ABCDEF.

- Use AB as a base to construct a rectangle.
- Use BC as a base to construct a rectangle.
- Use CD as a base to construct a rectangle.
- Use DE as a base to construct a rectangle.
- Use EF as a base to construct a rectangle.
- Use FA as a base to construct a rectangle.

**Note:** The rectangles can also be squares.



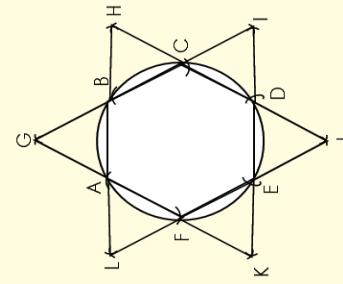
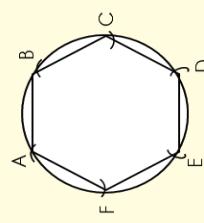
Now do the construction on cardboard, cut it out and make the hexagonal prism.



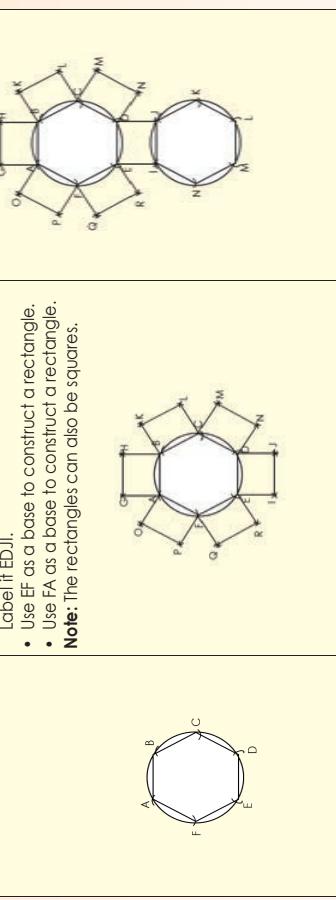
## 2. Construct a hexagonal pyramid.

**Step 1:**  
Construct hexagon ABCDEF.

- Use AB as a base to construct a triangle.
- Use BC as a base to construct a triangle.
- Use CD as a base to construct a triangle.
- Use DE as a base to construct a triangle.
- Use EF as a base to construct a triangle.
- Use FA as a base to construct a triangle.



Now do the construction on cardboard, cut it out and make the hexagonal pyramid.



## 3. Can you still remember the names of the Platonic solids? Write them down.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

continued

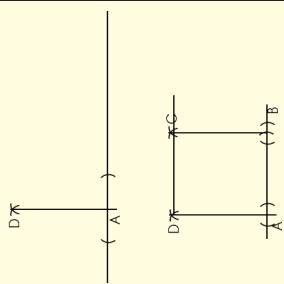
183

182

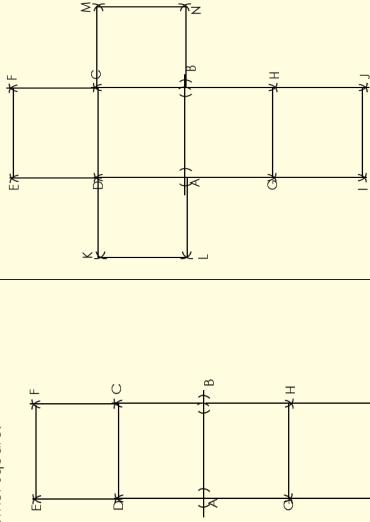
## 133b Constructing a net: hexagonal prism and pyramid, octahedron continued

### 4. Construct a net of a cube.

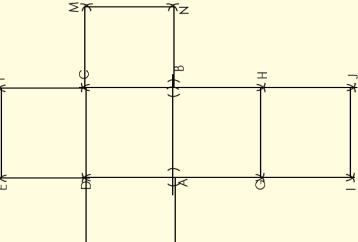
**Step 1:**  
Construct two perpendicular lines. The length between A and B should be the same as D and A. Use your compass to measure them. From there, construct square ABCD.



- Step 2:**
- Use DC as base to construct another square.
  - Use AB as base to construct another square. Label the new points G and H.
  - Use GH as base to construct another square.

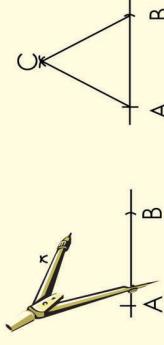


- Step 3:**
- Use DA as base to construct a square.
  - Use CB as base to construct a square.

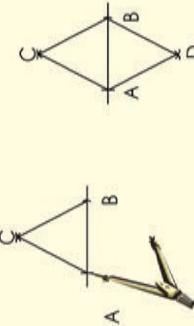


### 5. Construct an octahedron.

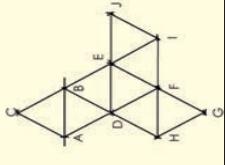
**Step 1:**  
Construct an equilateral triangle. Label it ABC.



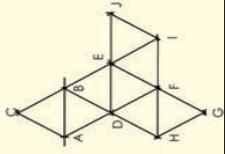
- Step 2:**  
Construct another equilateral triangle with one base joined to base AB of the first triangle.



- Step 3:**
- Use AB as base to construct another triangle using BD as a base.



- Step 4:**  
Carry on constructing triangles until you complete the net.



Base:

Sign:

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continued

## Constructing a net: hexagonal prism and pyramid, octahedron continued



### 6. Construct an octahedron net.

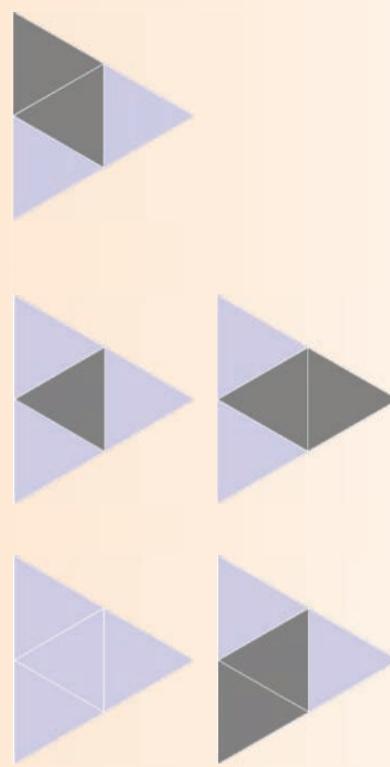
Do the same for the icosahedron as with the octahedron. You just carry on constructing more triangles.

### 7. Project

- You have had various opportunities to work through constructions step-by-step. In this activity, you are going to choose your own geometric solid and design a net for it. Do not to choose solids that are too difficult or very easy to construct. You should:
- design and construct the net
  - trace it on cardboard and cut it out
  - fold it to make a solid.

### 8. Quick activity

Look at the net of the tetrahedron. In this activity, you will use transformation to describe how a tetrahedron's net looks.



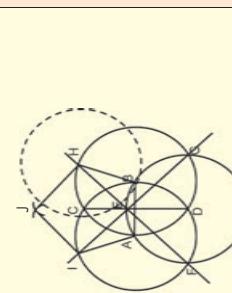
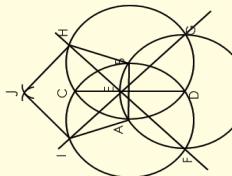
Term 4

### Problem solving

Construct the net of a dodecahedron. Here are the two steps.

**Step 1:**  
Construct a pentagon.

**Step 2:**  
Let H be the middle of the next circle, for constructing the next pentagon.



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continued 187

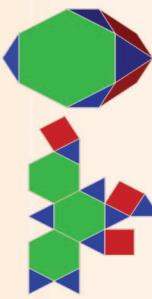
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

## 133d Constructing a net: hexagonal prism and pyramid, octahedron continued

- b. Describe the net you made in Question 8 in the same way you described the tetrahedron's net. Support what you say with some drawings of your net.

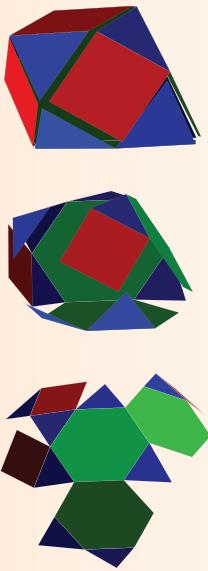
d. Describe the shapes that make up your net in Question 8 in the same way as the example above.

- c. **Quick activity:** Look at this net of a Johnson solid.  
Describe the faces in your own words.



Term 4

- Quick activity:** Look what happens with the angles when the net is folded to form a geometric solid. Describe the vertices.



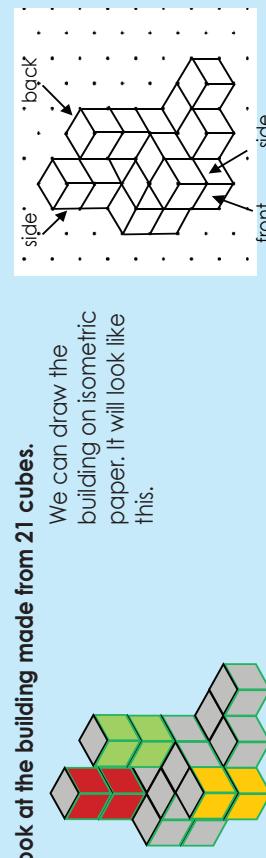
- e. Describe the vertices of your created net.

## Views

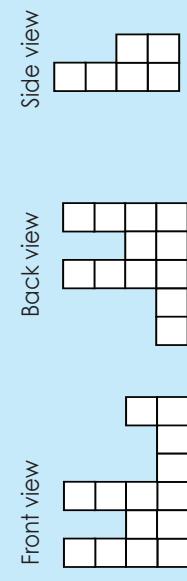
134

### Look at the building made from 21 cubes.

We can draw the building on isometric paper. It will look like this.



This is how the front, back and side views will look like.



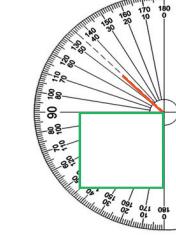
Let us learn about different ways of drawing 3-D object views.

b. Draw a cube using 45° oblique drawing.

**Step 1**  
Draw a square.



**Step 1**  
Draw a square.

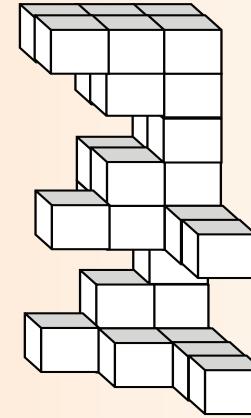


**Step 2**  
Draw a 45° line from the bottom-right vertex.

Remember that the lines that are **parallel** in the real three-dimensional object remain parallel in the drawing.

c. What will happen if the angles are smaller than 30°?

- 2. Take 30 cubes and create this building** (you may want to use a separate piece of paper.)

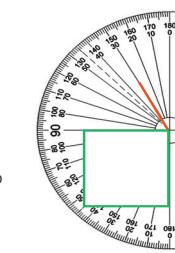


1a. Draw a cube using a 30° oblique drawing. The steps below will guide you.

**Step 1**  
Draw a square.



**Step 2**  
Draw a 30° line from the bottom-right vertex.



Remember that the lines that are **parallel** in the real three-dimensional object remain parallel in the drawing.

- a. Make an oblique drawing of the building. Note that you are not using isometric paper, but should use a protractor for your drawings.  
b. Remove some of the lines so that it looks more like a building, and not as if it is made out of blocks.  
c. What view of the building is this?

### Problem solving

Use the nets to make the geometric solids.

# 135 Possible outcomes

Revision:

What are the possible outcomes for this die.

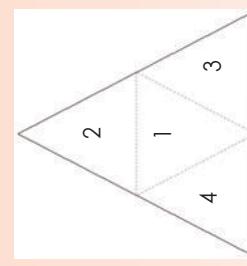


The possible outcomes are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

What are the possible outcomes if I have two dice?

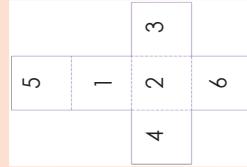
1. These are all the nets for the platonic solids. Determine the possible outcome of each if you use the net to make a dice.

a. Tetrahedron net



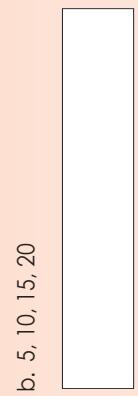
What is the probability to land on 3?  
Write it as a common fraction.

b. Cube net



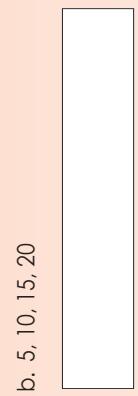
What is the probability to land on 6?  
Write it as a common fraction.

c. Octahedron net



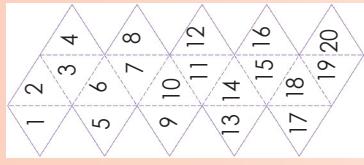
What is the probability to land on 7?  
Write it as a common fraction.

d. Dodecahedron net



What is the probability to land on 7?  
Write it as a common fraction.

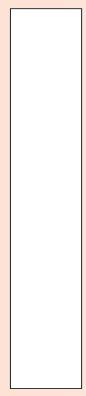
e. Icosahedron net



What is the probability to land on 6?  
Write it as a common fraction.

2. How many faces will your dice have if your possible outcomes are the following?

a. 2, 4, 6, 8 10, 12, 14, 16



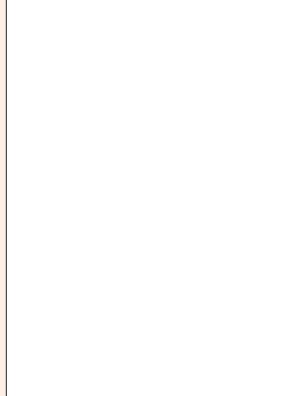
c. The probability  $\frac{1}{15}$  to land on 5.



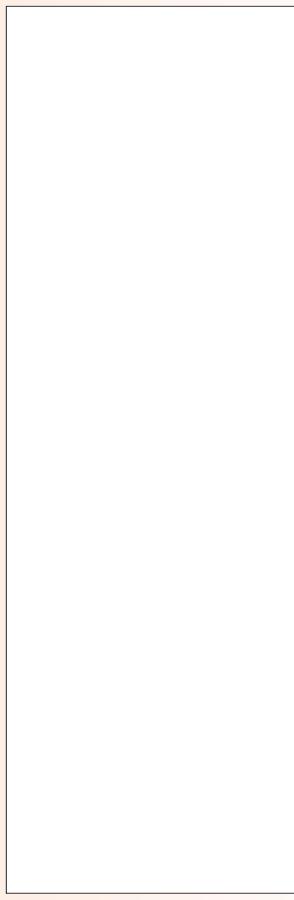
b. 5, 10, 15, 20



d. The probability  $\frac{1}{29}$  to land on 6.



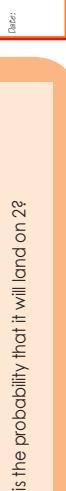
3. Make your own dice that will have more than six possible outcomes.



What is the probability to land on 6?  
Write it as a common fraction.

## Problem solving

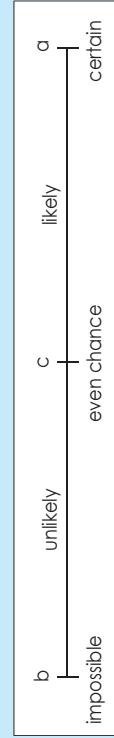
If a die with six faces is numbered 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, what is the probability that it will land on 3?



# Probability

136

**Revision: The probability scale can look like this.**



Where will you put these on the scale?

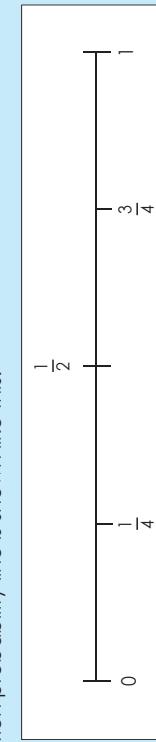
- It will rain tomorrow.
- I don't have to study much for my exams.
- When I flip a coin it will land on heads.

Look at a-c. Where will it fit on the fraction probability line below?

When I flip a coin the probability is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 0.5 or 50% to land on heads or tails. What does this mean?

We can use words, fractions and/or decimals to show the probability of something happening.

A fraction probability line is shown like this.



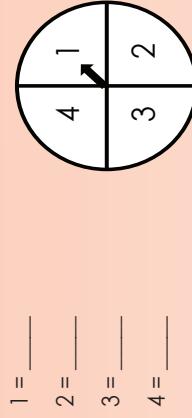
- Put these words in the correct place on top of the probability line:  
**certain, impossible, likely, unlikely, even chance.**



- Put these numbers in the correct place on the probability line:  
**50%, 75%, 25%, 100% and 0%**

Remember that the probability is always expressed as a fraction, percentage or decimal between 0 and 1, e.g.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , 25% or 0.25.

3. What is the probability of landing on each number on the spinner?



$$1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

- What number has the smallest chance to land on? \_\_\_\_\_
- What are the chances of landing on an odd number? \_\_\_\_\_

4. On a single dice, what are the chances of rolling...

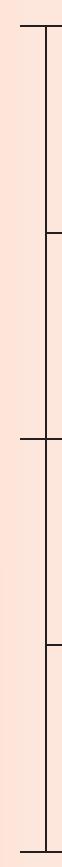
- 6? \_\_\_\_\_ an even number? \_\_\_\_\_
- What are the chances of scoring the following on a pair of dice?

$$1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$12 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

- Show the following on the probability scale. Give your answers in fractions, decimals and percentages.

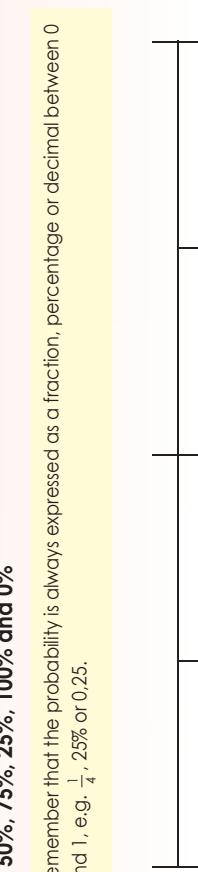


- The probability of landing on 5 on a die. \_\_\_\_\_

- The probability of drawing one block from a bag of ten blocks. \_\_\_\_\_

- The probability of spinning 2 on a spinner with five equal sections. \_\_\_\_\_

- The probability of drawing two sweets from a packet of 12 sweets. \_\_\_\_\_



## Problem solving

What is the probability of drawing three sweets of your choice from a bag of 15 different sweets. Write your answers in words and rational numbers.

## Relative frequency

137

### Read and discuss the following:

The **relative frequency** of an event happening is the number of times the event happens divided by the number of trials made.

Some probabilities cannot be calculated by just looking at the situation.

For example, you cannot work out the probability of winning a soccer match by assuming that win, lose and draw are equally likely, but we can look at previous results in similar matches and use these results to estimate the probability of winning are carried out.

Write this as a percentage.

### 2. Answer the following questions.

Lerato tosses a coin 100 times. She gets 65 heads and 35 tails. Using her results, estimate the probability of obtaining

- head when the coin is tossed.
- tail when the coin is tossed.

Write it as a percentage.

### Example 1:

The Warriors and Lions teams have played against each other 50 times. The Warriors have won 10 times, the Lions have won 35 times, and the teams have drawn five times.

We want to estimate the probability that the Lions will win the next match. So far, the Lions have won 35 of the 50 matches. We can write this as a fraction, which is  $\frac{35}{50} = \frac{7}{10}$ .

This fraction is not the actual probability of Lions winning, but it is an estimate of the probability.

We say that the relative frequency of the Lions winning is  $\frac{7}{10}$ .

### Relative Frequency

We calculate the relative frequency of an outcome using this formula:

$$\text{Relative frequency} = \frac{\text{number of successful trials}}{\text{total number of trials}}$$

We can estimate the probability of a particular outcome by calculating the relative frequency.

The estimate of probability becomes more accurate if more trials are carried out.

### 1. Peter decides to try and estimate the probability that toast lands buttered side down when dropped. He drops a piece of buttered toast 50 times and observes that it lands buttered side down 20 times.

The relative frequency of the toast landing buttered side down, is  $\frac{20}{50}$ .  
He could therefore estimate that the probability of the toast landing buttered side down is  $\frac{2}{5}$ .

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### 3. A drawing pin can land "point up" or "point down" when dropped.

John drops a drawing pin 100 times and it lands "point up" 25 times. Estimate the probability of the drawing-pin landing "point up".

Write it as a percentage.

### 4. A six-sided die was rolled 150 times.

The 4 occurred 25 times.  
Estimate the probability of getting 4 on this die.

Write it as a percentage.

### 5. Joan asked 50 people whether they were left-handed or right-handed.

Four people said they were left-handed. Estimate the probability of any person chosen at random being left-handed.

Write it as a percentage.

### Problem solving

It rained on 10 days in November last year. Estimate the probability that it will rain on in November next year.  
Write it as a percentage.

What is the difference between the probability and the relative frequency?

#### Relative frequency

You and your friend rolled a dice 100 times. It landed 27 times on 2. What is the relative frequency of it landing on 2?  
 $\frac{27}{100} = 27\%$

Probability

0 25% 50% 75% 100%

What is the probability of landing on 2 on a six-sided dice?  
 $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} = 33\%$

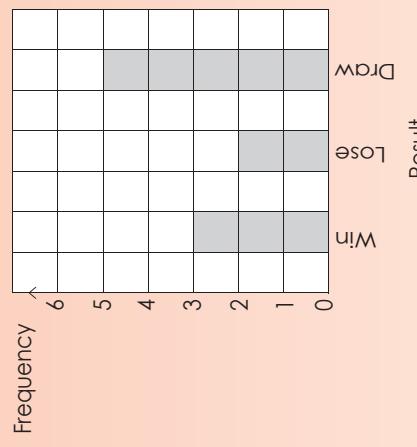
The difference between the probability and the relative frequency is  
 $33\% - 27\% = 6\%$ .

- a. You dropped a piece of buttered toast 80 times. It landed on the buttered side 39 times. What was the relative frequency?

- b. I tossed a coin 120 times. It landed on tails 52 times. Do this activity and compare your results.

- c. You rolled a six-sided die 150 times. It landed 28 times on 6. Do this activity and compare your results.

2. David draws a bar chart to show the season's results for his soccer team so far. Estimate the probability that his team will win their next match.



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#### Problem solving

What is the probability that your school's soccer/rugby team will win the next match?

198

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

# Problem Solving

139a

**Look at the pictures and say how you feel when you get a problem to solve.**



After doing this activity, say how you should feel if you want to do well in mathematics.

In worksheet 155 and 156 you will solve some problems.

**1. Write down steps on how you will solve a problem.**

- 2. Richard learns two new concepts each week of mathematics lessons. Write an equation that shows the relationship between the weeks of lessons x and the total number of new concepts learned y.**
- Tip:** Use the tips on problems solving on the previous page.

Write your answer as an equation with y first, followed by an equals sign.

- 3. Sipho played 30 consecutive games of rugby without being taken off the field.**  
Then he injured himself and missed playing one single game. He then played another 15 consecutive games. What is the percentage decrease in the number of consecutive games he played?

Go through this summary on solving problems. The questions may help you find a way to solve problems. After reading this look back at your answer in 1. Compare it with your answer.

Read and underline the question.	Circle the key words.  What are you looking for in this problem?	Circle key numbers and hidden numbers.  Here are some key words for multiplication: multiply, multiply by, multiply groups of, product, lots of, time table, times.	Circle key numbers and hidden numbers.  What information should you remember about this problem?
Circle key numbers and hidden numbers.	Circle key numbers and hidden numbers.	Circle key numbers and hidden numbers.	Circle key numbers and hidden numbers.
Circle key numbers and hidden numbers.	Does your answer make sense? Try it out.	After getting an answer, how can I check to see if it is correct?	Why did you choose this response?

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**Problem solving**

Compare your methods of solving problems with your friends. Write down the similarities and differences.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

200

## More problem solving

139b

### 2. Create two word problems when given the statement: $2x + 2b$

Revision: Summarise in your own words how you will solve a problem.

Do two friends always solve a problem in the same way? Why or why not?

Compare your answer with your friends.

1. Imagine only the answer is given to you. How will you create a word problem with the following answer  $38,25 \text{ m}^3$ ? Give two possible word problems.

a. I will create it by ...

3. Create two word problems when given the statement: An object that is  $64 \text{ cm}^3$  will displace  $64 \text{ ml}$  water or  $0,064 \text{ l}$ .

a. Possible word problem

b. Possible word problem

Tip: Change the context of the problem.

b. Possible word problem

a. Possible word problem

b. Possible word problem

### Problem solving skills

Compare your methods of creating a word problems with your friends. Write down the similarities and differences.

202

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# Revision overview: part 1

140

**Number,  
operations and  
relationships**

In this worksheet we are going to revise number operations and relationships.



Term 4

**Tick yes or no.**

Number operations and relationship concepts	Worksheet numbers	Do you need support?
		Yes No
Whole numbers	R1,45	
Exponents	R3,14,15,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28	
Integers	R4,11,12,13	
Fractions	<b>Common fractions:</b> R5,65,66,67,68,69,70 <b>Decimal fractions:</b> R6,71,72,73,74,75	
Multiples and factors	R2,3,4,5	
Properties of numbers	1,2	
Financial mathematics	R10,6,7,8,9,10	

This table will give you information on where to go and revise your work.

## My summary and notes.

1. Go through all the worksheets per topic above and make your own notes and summary.

Integers	Multiples and factors

## What do you understand now?

After doing this worksheet, share with your teacher and/or friends what you understand now that you didn't understand before.

Whole numbers	Exponents

204

205

## Revision overview: part 2

141

In this worksheet we are going to revise patterns, functions and algebra.

### Tick yes or no.

This table will give you information on where to go and revise your work.	Worksheet numbers	Do you need support?
		Yes No
Functions and relationships	R7,29,106,107,108,109,110	
Numeric and geometric patterns	27,28	
Algebraic expressions	R8,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,39,40, 41,42,43,44	
Algebraic equations	33,34,35,36,37,111,112,113	
Graphs	R9,R12,114,115,116,117,118,119,120	



This table will give you information on where to go and revise your work.

### My summary and notes.

1. Go through all the worksheets per topic above and make your own notes and summary.

### Functions and relationships

Numeric and geometric patterns	

### My summary and notes.

1. Go through all the worksheets per topic above and make your own notes and summary.

### Numeric and geometric patterns

Algebraic expressions and equations	

Graphs	

### What do you understand now?

After revising this lesson, share with your teacher and/or friends what you understand how that you didn't understand before.

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207

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

Date:  
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## Revision overview: part 3

142

### Shape and space (geometry)

In this worksheet we are going to revise shape and space (geometry)



This table will give you information on where to go and revise your work.

Shape and space (geometry)	Tick yes or no.	Shape and space (geometry)	Worksheet numbers	Do you need support?
			Yes	No
Construction of geometric figures	R11,56,57,58,59			
Geometry of 2-D shapes	60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71			
Transformation geometry	R12,121,122,123,124,125,126			
Geometry of 3-D objects	R13,127,128,129,130,131,132,133,134			
Geometry of straight lines	72,73,74,75			

### My summary and notes.

1. Go through all the worksheets per topic above and make your own notes and summary.

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Transformation geometry		Geometry of 3-D objects	
<p>Space to make some drawings.</p>		<p>Space to make some drawings.</p>	
<p>2. Add some everyday life examples for each concept.</p>		<p>2. Add some everyday life examples for each concept.</p>	

208

209

Constructions of geometric figures		Geometry of 2-D objects	
<p>Space to make some drawings.</p>		<p>Space to make some drawings.</p>	
<p>2. Add some everyday life examples for each concept.</p>		<p>2. Add some everyday life examples for each concept.</p>	

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## Revision overview: part 4

143

### Surface area and volume of 3-D objects

Measurement	Tick yes or no.	
Measurement	Worksheet numbers	Do you need support?
		Yes No
Area and perimeter of 2-D shapes	R14,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91	
Surface area and volume of 3-D objects	R15,87,88,89,90,91	

In this worksheet we are going to revise measurement



This table will give you information on where to go and revise your work.

#### My summary and notes.

1. Go through all the worksheets per topic above and make your own notes and summary.

### Area and perimeter of 2-D shapes

Space to make some drawings.

2. Add some real life examples for each concept.

### What do you understand now?

After revising this lesson, share with your teacher and/or friends what you understand now that you didn't understand before.

210

211

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## Revision overview: part 5

**144**

Data handling		Tick yes or no.		Probability	
Data handling	Worksheet numbers	Do you need support?		Probability	
		Yes	No		
Collect, organise and summarise data	R16,92,93,102,103,104				
Represent data	94,95,96,97,98,99,100,101,102,103,104				
Analyse, interpret and report data	94,95,96,97,99,100,101,103,104				
Probability	135,136,137,138,				

Space to make some drawings or more notes.

Data handling		My summary and notes.		What do you understand now?	
Data handling	Worksheet numbers			What do you understand now?	
				After revising this lesson, share with your teacher and/or friends what you understand now that you didn't understand before.	
Collect, organise and summarise data	R16,92,93,102,103,104			After revising this lesson, share with your teacher and/or friends what you understand now that you didn't understand before.	
Represent data	94,95,96,97,98,99,100,101,102,103,104				
Collect, organise and summarise data	94,95,96,97,99,100,101,103,104				
Represent data	135,136,137,138,				



In this worksheet we are going to revise data handling.

1. Go through all the worksheets per topic above and make your own notes and summary.
2. Add some everyday life examples of data handling.

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

