

SAS1.5 #1-9 not 5, 6 Changing Tires.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC

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1. Fill in the missing information for each tire size. Find the circumference of each tire.

Tire	P245/70R16	P285/75R16
Width (mm)	245 mm	285 mm
Aspect ratio (%)	70 %	75 %
Height (in.)	$25.4 \text{ mm} = 1 \text{ in}$ $(.70)245 = 171.5 \text{ mm}$ $6.752 \text{ in}$	$(.75)285 = 213.75 \text{ mm}$ $8.415 \text{ in}$
Diameter (in.)	$16 + 6.752 + 6.752$ $29.504 \text{ in}$	$16 + 8.415 + 8.415$ $32.83 \text{ in}$
Circumference (in.)	$92.690 \text{ in}$	$103.138 \text{ in}$

2. After one rotation of the wheel, how many inches further has the truck with the larger tires traveled than the truck with the factory-installed tires?

3. After one rotation of the wheel, the truck with the larger tires has traveled times

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2. After one rotation of the wheel, how many inches further has the truck with the larger tires traveled than the truck with the factory-installed tires?

$$103.138 - 92.690 = 10.448 \text{ in}$$

3. After one rotation of the wheel, the truck with the larger tires has traveled \_\_\_\_ times further than the truck with the factory-installed tires.

$$\frac{103.138}{92.690} = 1.113$$

4. Use the results from the table in Question 1 to assist in completing the following statements about the truck after the larger tires have been installed on it.

If the odometer reading is  $\boxed{20000}$ , you have actually traveled  $\boxed{22,260}$  miles.

If the speedometer reading is 60, your actual speed is  $\boxed{67}$  miles per hour.

The following principles apply when determining actual distance and speed traveled according to tire size:

Actual mileage =  $k \cdot$  odometer reading (mileage)

Actual speed =  $k \cdot$  speedometer reading (miles per hour)

where  $k = \frac{\text{circumference of bigger tire}}{\text{circumference of factory-installed tire}}$

7. If you were driving in the truck with the larger tires and the speedometer showed a speed of 65 miles per hour, could you be ticketed for exceeding the 65-mph speed limit by more than 5 mph? More than 10 mph? Justify your answers.

$$65 \times 1.13 = 72 \text{ mph}$$

8. **REFLECTION:** What is the relationship between the ratio of an actual distance to an odometer distance of 1 mile and the ratio of the circumference of a current tire to the circumference of a factory-installed tire?

9. **EXTENSION:** On your new small car, you replace the factory-installed P185/75R14 tires with slightly larger P205/75R14 tires. Find the missing number in each statement:

If your odometer reading is 20000 (miles), you have actually traveled <sup>20,940</sup> miles.

If your speedometer reading is 60, your actual speed is <sup>63</sup> miles per hour.

$$78.301 = \text{CIR.}$$

$$82.014 = \text{CIR.}$$

$$K = 1.047$$

SAS1.3 #1-4 Not Enough Numbers.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC

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A telephone number in the form **NYZ-ABC-XXXX** has three sections:

NYZ area code	ABC exchange code	XXXX station code
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#1 Before 1995, all area codes had the form **NYZ**, where **N** was any digit from 2 to 9 (2-9), **Y** was 0 or 1, and **Z** was 1-9 if **Y** was 0 or **Z** was 2-9 if **Y** was 1. The restrictions on **N** saved 0 for *call operator* and 1 for long-distance calls. In addition, codes such as 800 and 911 were (and still are) used for special purposes.

The restriction that **Y = 0 or 1** was removed in 1995 because all possible area codes had been assigned. Today **N** is 2-9, **Y** is 0-8, and **Z** is 0-9; the exception to these rules are codes of the form **37Z** and **96Z**, which are being reserved for future use. Area codes where **Y = Z** are called *easily recognizable codes* and are often assigned to special services such as 800 and 877.

1. How many area codes were possible before 1995?

2. According to the post-1995 rules, how many area codes are possible today?

3. The 7-digit numbers in a given area code have the form **ABC-XXXX**, where **X**, **B**, and **C**

Handwritten calculations:

For question 1:  $\frac{8}{N} \times \frac{1}{Y} \times \frac{8}{Z} = 64$  (circled in red)

For question 2:  $\frac{8}{N} \times \frac{1}{Y} \times \frac{9}{Z} = 72$  (circled in red)

For question 3:  $\frac{8 \times 9 \times 10}{N \times Y \times Z} = 720 - 20 = 700$

Additional handwritten notes: 10, 10, 36, 2-9, 0-8, 0-9, 2-9, 0, 1-9.

3. The 7-digit numbers in a given area code have the form **ABC-XXXX**, where **X**, **B**, and **C** can be any digit 0-9 and **A** is restricted to 2-9. There are two other restrictions:

- **B** and **C** cannot both equal 1 since these values are designated for other purposes such as 911 (emergency) and 411 (information), and
- 555-0100 through 555-0199 are reserved for fictional uses such as in television shows or movies.

According to these conditions, how many 7-digit numbers are possible in a single area code?

	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
	A	B	C	X	X	X
	2-9	0-9				

  

$$\begin{array}{r}
 8,000,000 \\
 - 80,000 \\
 \hline
 7,920,000 \\
 - 100 \\
 \hline
 7,919,900
 \end{array}$$
  

$$8 \times \frac{10}{10} \frac{10}{10} \frac{10}{10} \frac{10}{10}$$

$8,000,000$

Student: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Analyzing Numerical Data: Estimating Large Numbers

1 A Student Activity Sheet 3: Not Enough Numbers

4)  $700 \times 7,919,900 =$