## Oxford Revise | AQA GCSE Maths Higher | Answers

Chapter 17 Compound measures and multiplicative reasoning

| Question | Answer | Extra information | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17.1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rate }=\frac{\text { Volume }}{\text { time }} \\ & 20=\frac{2400}{t} \\ & t=\frac{2400}{20} \\ & t=120 \end{aligned}$ <br> Time $=120$ seconds | $2400 \div 20$ <br> Correct answer, including units | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| 17.2 | $\text { Density }=\frac{\text { mass }}{\text { volume }}=\frac{38700}{5}=7740 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | Convert g to kg <br> Use of the formula for density <br> Correct answer | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| 17.3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Speed }=\frac{\text { distance }}{\text { time }} \\ & 47=\frac{5.64}{t} \\ & t=\frac{5.64}{47}=0.12 \text { hours } \end{aligned}$ <br> 0.12 hours $=7.2$ minutes <br> 0.2 minutes $=12$ seconds <br> Therefore, time is 7 minutes and 12 seconds | Convert to consistent units <br> Attempt to use formula to find the time <br> 0.12 hours <br> Correct answer | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |


| Question | Answer | Extra information | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17.4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { France: } 58800 \times 1.15=£ 67620 \\ £ 67620 \div 12=£ 5635 \text { per acre } \\ \text { Argentina: } 4520000 \div 70.12=£ 64460.92 \\ \quad £ 64460.92 \div 15=£ 4297.39 \text { per acre } \end{gathered}$ <br> Lower cost per acre in Argentina | Convert to pounds per acre Correct conclusion | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| 17.5 (a) | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \times 6=72 \text { painter days' } \\ & 72 \div 18=4 \text { days } \end{aligned}$ | $12 \times 6 \div 18$, or equivalent Correct answer | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| 17.5 (b) | $72 \div 3=24$ painters | $12 \times 6 \div 3$, or equivalent Correct answer | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| 17.5 (c) |  | Correct shape <br> Graph approaches (but does not touch) both sets of axes. | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| 17.6 (a) | $\begin{aligned} & T=\frac{k}{W} \\ & 5=\frac{k}{4} \\ & \Rightarrow k=20 \\ & T=\frac{20}{W} \end{aligned}$ | Setting up a formula to represent the inverse relationship <br> Correct constant $k$ <br> Correct answer |  |


| Question | Answer | Extra information | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17.6 (b) | $T=\frac{20}{8}=2.5$ |  | 2 |
| 17.7 (a) | $\begin{aligned} & M=k H^{2} \\ & 500=k \times 0.6^{2} \\ & \Rightarrow k=\frac{12500}{9} \\ & M=\frac{12500 H^{2}}{9} \end{aligned}$ | Setting up a formula to represent the inverse relationship <br> Correct constant $k$ <br> Correct answer | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| 17.7 (b) | $M=\frac{12500 \times 1.5^{2}}{9}=3125 \mathrm{~kg}$ |  | 2 |
| 17.8 | $f$ must be inversely proportional to $h^{2}$ : $\begin{aligned} & f=\frac{k}{h^{2}} \Rightarrow 6=\frac{k}{0.5^{2}} \Rightarrow k=\frac{3}{2} \\ & \Rightarrow f=\frac{3}{2 h^{2}} \end{aligned}$ | 1 mark for describing the proportionality of $f$ and $h$. <br> 1 mark for $f=\frac{k}{h^{2}}$ or equivalent <br> 1 mark for correct value of $k$ <br> 1 mark for correct final answer | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| 17.9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Original density }=\frac{30}{100}=0.3 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{cm}^{3} \\ & \text { New density }=\frac{70}{140}=0.5 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{cm}^{3} \\ & \% \text { increase }=\frac{0.5-0.3}{0.3} \times 100 \%=66.6 \% \end{aligned}$ Pat is correct | Finding original and new density Obtaining a \% increase | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |

## OXFORD REVISE

| Question | Answer | Extra information | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17.10 | $\begin{aligned} & f=k \sqrt{g} \\ & 2=k \sqrt{324} \\ & k=\frac{1}{9} \\ & \Rightarrow f=\frac{\sqrt{g}}{9} \end{aligned}$ <br> Now, $\begin{aligned} & g=\frac{K}{h^{2}} \\ & 225=\frac{K}{0.2^{2}} \\ & K=9 \\ & \Rightarrow g=\frac{9}{h^{2}} \\ & f^{2}=\frac{g}{81}=\frac{1}{81}\left(\frac{9}{h^{2}}\right)=\frac{1}{9 h^{2}} \\ & f=\sqrt{\frac{1}{9 h^{2}}}=\frac{1}{3 h} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & f=k \sqrt{g} \\ & g=\frac{K}{h^{2}} \end{aligned}$ <br> Substitutes values of $f$ and $g$ to find $k$, or values of $g$ and $h$ to find $K$. <br> $k$ or $K$ correct <br> Correct answer | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |


| Question | Answer | Extra information | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17.11 | $\begin{aligned} & v=\frac{k}{w^{2}} \\ & 2=\frac{k}{9 x^{2}} \\ & k=18 x^{2} \\ & \Rightarrow v=\frac{18 x^{2}}{w^{2}} \end{aligned}$ <br> When $w=5 x$ : $v=\frac{18 x^{2}}{25 x^{2}}=\frac{18}{25}=0.72$ | $v=\frac{k}{w^{2}}$ <br> Substituting $v=2$ and $w=3 \mathrm{x}$ correctly <br> Complete method leading to correct answer |  |
| 17.12 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.98 \mathrm{~km}=1980 \mathrm{~m} \\ & \text { Lower Bound for distance }=1975 \mathrm{~m} \\ & \text { Upper Bound for distance }=1985 \mathrm{~m} \\ & \text { Lower Bound for time }=57.5 \mathrm{~s} \\ & \text { Upper Bound for time }=62.5 \mathrm{~s} \\ & \text { Upper Bound for speed }=\frac{1985}{57.5}=34.521 \ldots \\ & \text { Lower Bound for speed }=\frac{1975}{62.5}=31.6 \end{aligned}$ $\text { Both round to } 30 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} \text { to } 1 \mathrm{sf}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1975 \text { or } 57.5 \\ & 1985 \text { or } 62.5 \end{aligned}$ <br> Correct method for UB of speed of LB of speed $34.5217 \ldots$ and 31.6 correct Correct answer with explanation | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |


| Question | Answer | Extra information | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17.13 | Egg without shell $=44.5 \mathrm{~g}$ <br> $11 \%$ decrease means a multiplier of 0.89 <br> Egg with shell $\times 0.89=44.5$ <br> Therefore, egg with shell $=\frac{44.5}{0.89}=50 \mathrm{~g}$ | Correct multiplier for 11\% decrease Sets up correct relationship between shell on and off Correct answer | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| 17.14 | The ratio of their money is originally $2: 1$ <br> So, the actual amount of money that each person has can be represented as $2 x$ and $1 x$, respectively. <br> They each pay $£ 9$ for lunch, so they now have $2 x-9$ and $x-9$ pounds, respectively, and this is in the ratio of $5: 2$. <br> Hence: $\frac{2 x-9}{x-9}=\frac{5}{2}$ $\begin{aligned} 5 x-45 & =4 x-18 \\ x & =27 \end{aligned}$ <br> That means Ted started with $£ 27$, and Fred started with $£ 54$ | Letting $x$ and $2 x$ represent the original amounts Writing $x-9$ and $2 x-9$ as the current amounts Setting up the ratio equation $\frac{2 x-9}{x-9}=\frac{5}{2}$ <br> Fully correct |  |

