

Continue

Exact answers in math

Retorting student at the beginning of trigonometry. The solution of the hypotension of a rectangular triangle, but with the sinus, not Pythagoras. The student passed to get the sinue, and gave me the correct answer to 3 digits by decimal. (Note that both legs of the triangle were both 7) My problem – she had 0.7071 as a sine of 45°, but she lost her radical when she got the decimal solution. Her answer of \$7,071 was correct, but I felt that \$5 {2}\$ was a missed opportunity. I accept and understand that it's time for calculators and 3 digits, but felt that soon, one should keep radicals, both understand and be able to show the numbers for sirens 0° 30°, 45°, 60 ° and 90 °. Question – given that the U.S. is going to take a common basic approach, and given that students are allowed calculators early, is there a value of the pedagogical process to insist on keeping irrational numbers through solutions? I suggest there will be a greater understanding by holding it, not indefinitely, but for understanding until the next level of mathematics is introduced. As used in physics, the term precision generally refers to a solution that captures the entire physics and mathematica » #1 tool for creating demonstrations and anything technical. Wolfram. Alpha » Explore anything with the first computational knowledge engine. Wolfram Demonstration Project » Explore thousands of free applications across science, mathematics, engineering, technology, business, art, finance, social sciences, and more. Computerbasedmath.org » Join the initiative to modernise mathematical education. Online Integral Calculator » Solve Integrals with Wolfram Alpha. Step by Step Solution » Walk through problems with homework step-by-step from start to finish. Advice will help you try the next step on your own. Wolfram Problem Generator » Unlimited random practice problems and answers with built-in step-by-step solutions. Practice online or create a printable study sheet. Wolfram Education Portal » A collection of learning and learning and learning tools built by Wolfram Education experts: dynamic textbook, curricors, widgets, interactive demos and more. Wolfram Language » Knowledge-based programming for everyone. +113343 CPhill moderator +111722 Melody moderator +31411 Alan moderator +25610 heureka +12486 Omi67 moderator +9160 hektictar +8354 MaxWong +6202 Rom +5268 rarinstraw1195 Algebra -> SOLUTION: what exactly does it mean? Subscribe Hey guys just found this site and looks amazing. Unfortunately my math teacher doesn't explain many things in much detail. I'm working on our exam practice test, and that's one of the questions... Solution for x in each equation. exact response and approximate response. (a) log base 4 (3x+7)=2. I did b ^ x = y and solved for x. So x = 3. Is that correct and is it an approximate or exact answer? I also put that into the equation so you get log base 4 (16) = 2. So I'm confused about which is the exact and it looks amazing. Unfortunately my math teacher doesn't explain many things in much detail. I'm working on our exam practice test, and that's one of the questions... Solution for x in each equation. It shall provide an exact answer and an approximate or exact answer? I also put that into the equation so you get log base 4 (16) = 2. So I'm confused at which there is an accurate and approximate answer.! yes, that's right. When it comes to accurate or approximate, it depends on who asks. If $(\bx + c) = d$, then if $(\bx + c) = d$. (2x+1)=.5), then $(\be x=\be x=\b$ solution. On the other hand, if we have \(\displaystyle \log {10}(2x+1)=.5\), then \(\displaystyle x=\dfrac{\sqrt{10}-1}{2}\) is accurate, but not in the way some instructors mean the term. Sorry but that confused me haha... according to my teacher the approximate solution would be x = 3.. but how do I write an accurate solution to this problem? Is log base 4 (16) = 2 not correct? (\displaystyle \) I don't understand why your instructor puts it. x = 3 is the exact answer. but how do I write an exact solution to this problem? Is log base 4 (16) = 2 not correct? (\displaystyle \ \) Yes, \(\displaystyle \ \log 4{(16)} = 2.) . Hey guys just found this site and it looks amazing. Unfortunately my math teacher doesn't explain many things in much detail. I'm working on our exam practice test, and that's one of the guestions... Solution for x in each equation. It shall provide an exact answer and an approximate answer. (a) log base 4 (3x+7)=2. I did b ^ x = y and solved for x. So x = 3. Is that correct and is it an approximate or exact answer? I also put that into the equation so you get the solution is the exact and approximate answers. Thanks! For me, accurate is what you get by dealing algebraically, and........... approximate is what you get the solution is the exact and approximate answers. numerically or using the calculator. For example, if the root of the polynomy factoring, it's accurate, but if you find the root using the Newton method on your computer, it's approximate. If the result contains an irrational number, such as square root 10, then \(\displaystyle \sqrt{10}\) is accurate, and \(\displaystyle 3.1627766016\) is approximate. Your solutions and b are accurate. Since you have an exact answer, it seems strange to try to find an approximate answer! Maybe if you converted to natural logarithms, then you would need to use the calculator to get a result so it would be approximate. Hey guys just found this site and it looks amazing. Unfortunately my math teacher doesn't explain many things in much detail. I'm working on our exam practice test, and that's one of the guestions... Solution for x in each equation. It shall provide an exact answer and an approximate or exact answer? I also put that into the equation so you get log base 4 (16) = 2. So I'm confused about which is the exact and approximate answers. Thanks! Was it a single equation, or was there a list of them with the same instructions? If you have (displaystyle | 0, 4(3x+7) = b), then $(displaystyle | 3x+7 = 4^b)$. If b is an integer, we can resolve the exact display style x =\frac{4^b-7}{3}\). If b is not an integer, then x cannot be written in an exact form, except for a given formula, and you can only type it as a decimal number. For example, if b =3, we could write the exact solution as \(\displaystyle x = \frac{3}{0}, or approximately -1.80420. However, the problem, as mentioned, has an exact solution x = 3 and there is no need to write an approximate solution. If b is an integer, ... If b = -1/2 or 1/2, then this fraction will have a rational value. then x can not be written in the exact form, ... Best practices state that only estimates and final answers should be rounded and the accuracy to which the solution has been rounded should be rounded response. When calculating that requires a large number of steps, it is important that the exact response to one calculation is used in the next calculation. If rounded responses are used, then 'rounding errors' can connect leads to a final response with rounding errors could be the difference between life and death. Best practices state that rounding should only round estimates and final responses indicate to what extent the solution has been rounded. We will consider three different ways of expressing solutions as accurate answers, starting with factions, then in the next steps surds and pi. You'll need a calculator for this activity. We'll examine what happens when we're around to answer and then use these rounded in the following calculations. This will show how rounding errors can accumulate, leading to unacceptable degrees of inaccuracies. We will consider strategies to avoid accumulating such mistakes. Enter the calculator \(100 \div 13 \times 13\) and your answer gives a value of 100.Now type \(100 \div 13\) and press equals. Some calculators give the answer \(\frac{100}{13}\). If so, work out how to display it as a decimal number. Most calculators will give 7.692307692. Rounding to 2 decimal places, as is common in many situations gives 7.69. Clear calculator and enter 7.69 x 13. This should give an answer of 100, but your calculator gives 99.97. What could be the problems with this? Enter 7.69 and divide it by 13, and then round the answer to 2 decimal places. You got 0.59? So we took 100 and divide 13 twice, so multiply us 0.59 to 13 then 13 again should return us to 100. Try. What do you get? 99.71? We can continue this process: 0.59 divided by 13 gives 0.05 to 2 decimal places. (0.05 \times 13 \times 13) should give 100, but using the method with our calculator above, gives the answer 5: this is the exact answer 10 divided by 4 gives the answer 2.5 : this is the exact answer 10 divided by the number 7 gives the answer 1.428571429 : this is not an exact answer because this number that continues to anything. Calculator rounds the answer to fit the screen. The way to express this response as an exact answer is as a fraction of \(\frac{10}{7}\). We look more at fractions and repetitive decimal places in our accompanying math course subject knowledge: Fractions, Decimals, and Percentages. This error activity uses examples in shape and space contexts to help students understand how big errors can be and how errors accumulate in calculations. Calculations.

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