

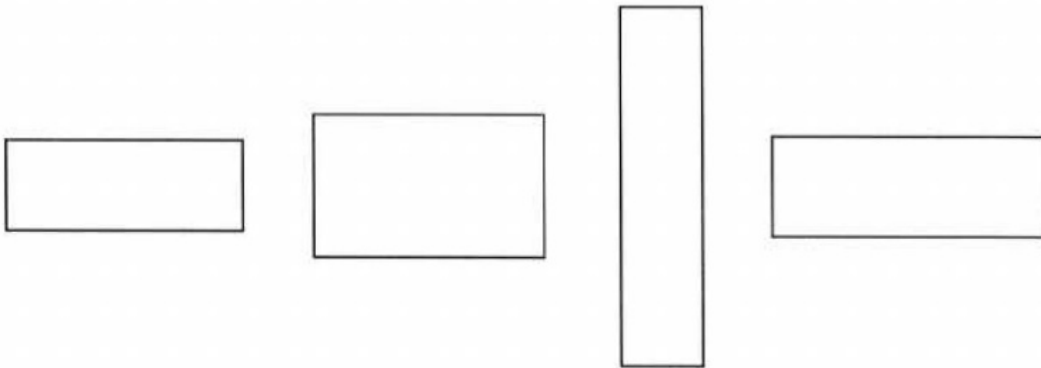
Student: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Analyzing Numerical Data: Using Ratios

#### I.B Student Activity Sheet 4: Ratios in the Media

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9. **EXTENSION:** Some figures have what is known as a *golden ratio*, which is an aspect ratio that is considered to be visually appealing. Rectangles that have a golden aspect ratio are often called *golden rectangles*. Which of the following rectangles is a golden rectangle?



The aspect ratio of the second rectangle from the left is the golden ratio. Conduct research on how the value of the golden ratio is found and why figures with this aspect ratio are considered to be visually appealing.

10. **REFLECTION:** How does learning about the various uses of aspect ratio affect your buying habits of products with a visual screen? What types of questions might you ask a sales representative or product help screen online?

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## Analyzing Numerical Data: Using Ratios

### I/B Student Activity Sheet 5: Changing Tires

You have just purchased a new vehicle equipped with factory-installed P245/70R16 tires. You think these tires look too small, so you replace them with P285/75R16 tires. How does this change in tire size affect the accuracy of speedometer and odometer readings? Specifically, your goal is to complete the following statements:

If your odometer reading is 20000, you have actually traveled \_\_\_\_ miles.

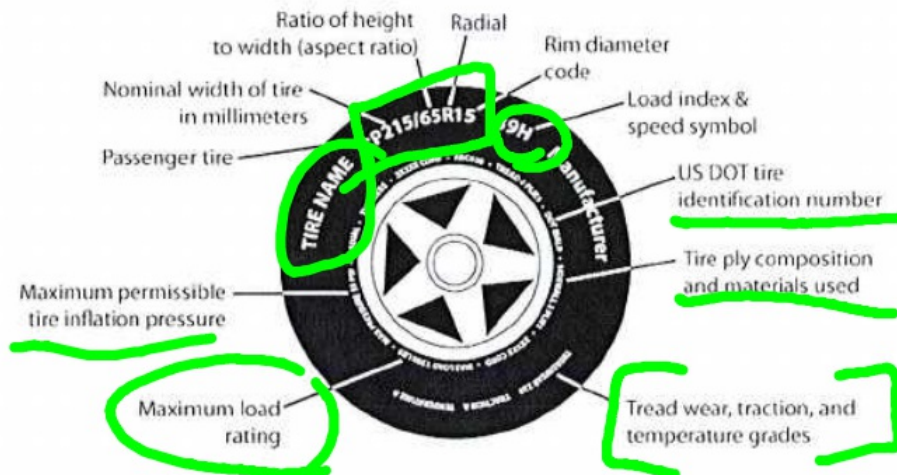
If your speedometer reading is 60, your actual speed is \_\_\_\_ miles per hour.



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## Analyzing Numerical Data: Using Ratios

### I.B Student Activity Sheet 5: Changing Tires



The calibration of a vehicle's speedometer and odometer is based on the circumference of the vehicle's factory-installed tires. For the P245/70R16 tires,

- P means passenger tire;
- 245 specifies the tire's width in millimeters;
- 70 is the tire's aspect ratio—that is, the ratio of the tire's height to its width reported as a percent; and
- 16 is the diameter of the tire's rim in inches.

$$\frac{H}{W} = \text{ASPECT RATIO}$$



$$1 \text{ INCH} = 25.4 \text{ mm}$$

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**Analyzing Numerical Data: Using Ratios**  
I.B Student Activity Sheet 5: Changing Tires

$$\left(\frac{w}{25.4}\right) + R = H$$

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

$$\left(\frac{245}{25.4}\right) \cdot 2$$

Tire	P245/70R16	P285/75R16
Width (mm)	245 mm	285
Aspect ratio (%)	70%	75
Height (in.)	6.75 in	8.42
Diameter (in.)	16 + 6.75 + 6.75 = 29.50	32.84
Circumference (in.)	92.68	103.17

$$16 + 8.42 + 8.42 = 32.84$$

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?

$$103.17 - 92.68 = 10.49$$

3. After one rotation of the wheel, the truck with the larger tires has traveled 1.11 times further than the truck with the factory-installed tires.

$$\frac{103.17}{92.68}$$

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 20000, you have actually traveled 22200 miles.

If the speedometer reading is 60, your actual speed is 66.6 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  $k = \frac{\text{circumference of bigger tire}}{\text{circumference of factory-installed tire}}$

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

## Analyzing Numerical Data: Using Ratios

### I.B Student Activity Sheet 5: Changing Tires

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5. What is the percent error in the odometer readings? In the speedometer readings? 11% 11%
6. Using the odometer readings in the truck equipped with the larger tires, you determine that the gas mileage is 18 miles per gallon. What is your actual gas mileage in miles per gallon? 19.98
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. 72.15
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      (miles), you have actually traveled \_\_\_\_ miles.

If your speedometer reading is 60, your actual speed is \_\_\_\_ miles per hour.