General Mathematics | Units 3–4 | Outcome 3

Distinguish exact from approximate numerical output and understand appropriate precision.

Key knowledge | Free preview

Learning target: Distinguish exact from approximate numerical output and understand appropriate precision.

A displayed regression coefficient can be a rounded view of a more precise stored value. Predictions made with the rounded display may differ from predictions using the fitted model’s full precision, especially for large inputs. State the requested reporting precision, keep the unrounded coefficient for subsequent calculations and distinguish a rounding discrepancy from a change in the model.

Try the mathematics

Task 1. Enter points (0,1),(3,3),(6,5) into a linear-regression tool. Give its exact line, a slope reported to two decimal places and predictions at x=90 using exact and reported slopes.

Continue with the full worksheet

The complete resource has 2 focused task sets and substantive worked solutions. Use an exercise book or print the A4 worksheet. This preview shows the first task without its full solution.

Find this resource: https://resources.aspiretopowerlearning.com.au/vce/skills/aspire-internal-gm-u34-o3-cross-kk-02/

Study-design reference

VCE Mathematics Study Design 2023-2027, version 1.1 (November 2022). General Mathematics; Units 3–4; Outcome 3; Key knowledge; bullet 2; p. 93.

The learning target is a concise paraphrase. Aspire reference: aspire-internal-gm-u34-o3-cross-kk-02. This is an internal identifier, not an official VCAA code.

Free preview: share intact with attribution, without charging. Full resource rights are not included.

Original independent practice. Not published or endorsed by VCAA. The activity is not an official SAC, examination or complete treatment of every clause of a broad curriculum requirement.