

1.1.99 Independent transfer: Foundation then Higher

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

KEY WORDS prime factor • lower bound

<!-- Session 2 independent transfer -->

Objective

Apply this topic to unfamiliar Foundation and Higher problems; keep the two scopes distinct. Original questions and local marking guidance.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

Use common prime factors for the largest identical pack count. A rounded positive length represents a half-open interval. Products increase with each positive input; quotients increase with numerator and decrease with positive denominator. Check whether an extreme requires an excluded endpoint.

$72=2^3\times3^2$ and $90=2\times3^2\times5$. Their HCF is $2\times9=18$. Make 18 bags with 4 pencils and 5 pens each. Their LCM is $2^3\times3^2\times5=360$. A prime integer is greater than 1 and has exactly two positive factors. The number 1 is not prime; a composite positive integer greater than 1 has more than two positive factors. Every integer greater than 1 has a unique product of prime factors apart from their order. For example, $60=2^2\times3\times5$. A factor divides a number; a multiple is the result of multiplying it by an integer. HCF uses common smallest powers, while LCM uses largest powers.

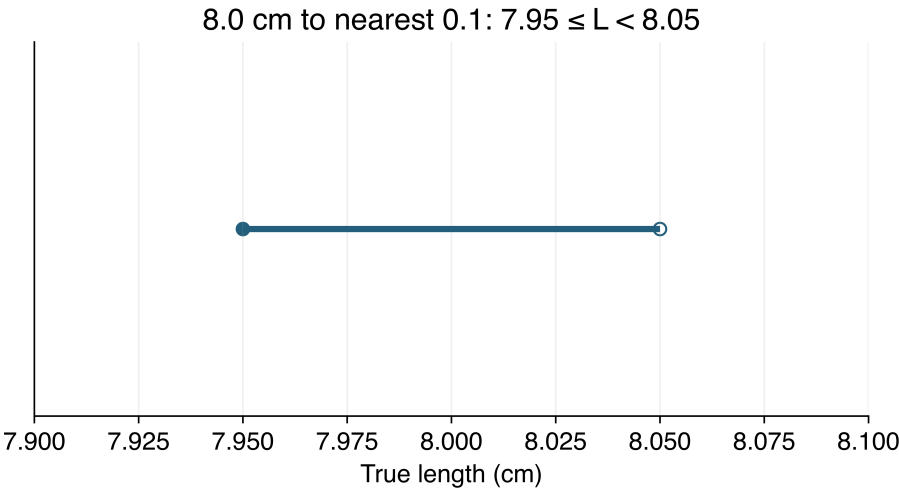
The lengths satisfy $7.95\leq L<8.05$ and $4.95\leq W<5.05$. Since $A=LW$, $39.3525\leq A<40.6525$. For speed d/t , the largest speed uses the largest distance and smallest positive time.

$72 = 2^3 \times 3^2$

$90 = 2 \times 3^2 \times 5$

Shared smallest powers: $2 \times 3^2 = 18$

Prerequisite example; use the transfer task’s own data.



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2 Practice

2.1 Foundation: A supplier has 84 pencils and 126 pens. Find the greatest number of identical packs using everything. State each pack’s contents. A delivery charge of 18.60 CNY is shared equally among six buyers; find each share without rounding intermediate values.

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Higher: A positive rectangle has recorded length 8.0 cm and width 3.0 cm, each to the nearest 0.1 cm. Give tight lower and upper bounds for area and for length divided by width. State endpoint inclusion.
