2011 P.1 Q.5 March 30, 2013

The Gold Rings Question



Project Maths 2011 Paper 1 Q. 5



SEC Set A Stock: 147g of 9-earst gold

2011 P.1 85g of 18-caret gold

Q.5 Value = Value of gold content @ £36 per gran.

c = Carat Roting

Mg = Mass of gold in naterial

Mt = total mass of material

$$\frac{CME}{24} = m_g$$

a) What	is the value	e of the Stock	?
	due of gold.		
⇒ Mase q	gold is:		
9 (147) f	$-18(85) = \frac{24}{}$	118.875 g	
Value of	gold		
= 118	.875 (36)	= €4279.	50

To make a 21 gran 15-carat pendent. c = Carat Rating HOW much of the 9-caret ones 18 cerest Stock Should be used? mg = mass of gold in material ME = total mass of material let My = mass of q-carat used C= 24 M2 M18 = mass of 18 - cord used Mq + M18 = 21 1 $\frac{CM_E}{24} = m_g$ 39 mg + 618 mg 24 => 3 mg + 6 mg = 105 -30 -3 mg - 3 mg = -63 3 m 18 = 42 m 18 = 14 g

Ma= 21-14 = 7g

gold alloy = gold + copper + silver. In old Stock Ratio copper to silver = 1:1. The jeweller has pure silver to add to any mixture. He wants an item that:

• 15 48 g • 15 - carat gold • twice as much silver as copper -

Lon (i)	HOW many grams of copper will this
Q6	Item confain?
%1 ¢)	Mass of gold?
tock: 147g of 9-capat gold	
85g of 18-canot gold	$m_g = 15(48) = 30g$
C= 24 M2	24
M _k	Mass alloys? = 48-30 = 18 g
$\frac{CM_E}{24} = m_g$	Ratio 2:1 = 12:6
	⇒ bg of copper
	0 1

gold alloy = gold + copper + silver. In old Stock Ratio copper to silver = 1:1.

The jeweller has pure silver to add to any mixture. He wants an item that:

15 48 g. • 15 - carat gold • twice as much silver as copper.

ii) How many grams of each type of stock should be used? 2011 Q6 P. 1 (c) In part (i) => 6g of silver added. Stock: 147g of 9-caret gold => wass of old stock = 48-6 = 42 g 85g of 18-capat gold ⇒ Mg + M18 = 42 (1) 139 Mg + 418 (m18) = \$15 (48)16 $\frac{CM_E}{24} = m_g$ mg + 2 m18 = 80 **-**0 M18 = -42 M18 = 36 g Ma = 42-36 = 4g = ma

5 g 14-caret gold rings - Cost = €135 + gold cost.

Sales +> 20 rings per mouth @ €200

every €20 more ⇒ 1 less sale

| Profit = Value Soles | Value of Sales = $p_{Rice} \times m_0 \times sales$ | Value of Sales = $p_{Rice} \times m_0 \times sales$ | $p_{Rice} \times m_0$

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(ii) Find Selling price for which Prifit ≥ €1600 20 (20-x)(x-2) 21600 PRICE = 200 + 20x (20-x)(x-2) 280 20x - 40 - x2 + 2x 280 No. Sales = 20-X -X2 + 22x -120 20 Profit = 20(20-x)(x-2)x2 - 22x + 120 € 0 X2 - 22x + 120 =0 (X-12)(X-10)=0X = 12 OR 10 check is x instde/outside? X=0 =) 02-22(6) +120 = 120 \$ 0 > not outside! => 10 EX =12 X = 10 => Price = 200 + 20 (10) = 400 Price X = 12 => PRICE = 200 + 20(12) = 440 Price between &400 and £440

X	Price	No. Sales	Value of Sales	Cost of Sales	Profit
0	200	20	4000	4800	-800
1	220	19	4180	4560	-380
2	240	18	4320	4320	0
3	260	17	4420	4080	340
4	280	16	4480	3840	640
5	300	15	4500	3600	900
6	320	14	4480	3360	1120
7	340	13	4420	3120	1300
8	360	12	4320	2880	1440
9	380	11	4180	2640	1540
10	400	10	4000	2400	1600
11	420	9	3780	2160	1620
12	440	8	3520	1920	1600
13	460	7	3220	1680	1540
14	480	6	2880	1440	1440
15	500	5	2500	1200	1300
16	520	4	2080	960	1120
17	540	3	1620	720	900
18	560	2	1120	480	640
19	580	1	580	240	340