Estimation and Rounding

| Term | Definition |
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| Approximate Approximation | To give a "rough" answer that is slightly more or slightly less than the actual answer. |
| Degree of accuracy | The level of accuracy that a number is rounded to, for example <br> - to the nearest $10,100,1000$ <br> - to 1 decimal place <br> - to 3 significant figures |
| Estimation | A reasonable guess. <br> Estimation can be used to predict solutions and check the accuracy of calculations. For example, estimating $317+498$ as approximately $300+500=800$ and then comparing the estimate to the actual solution. |
| Rounding | The process of giving an approximation of an actual answer to a suitable degree of accuracy. |
| Significant figures | Digits that carry meaning expressing the size of a number. The digit in the largest place value position is a number's most significant digit and gives the greatest indication of the number's overall size. |
| Tolerance | Tolerance describes the margin for error acceptable in measurement. <br> For example, $3 \pm 0 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~cm}$ ( 3 plus or minus $0 \cdot 2$ centimetres) describes an ideal length of 3 cm but any lengths that are between a minimum of 2.8 cm and a maximum of 3.2 cm would be within tolerance. Lengths shorter than 2.8 cm or longer than 3.2 cm would be outside of tolerance and would be rejected. <br> The tolerance that is set depends very much on the context - in precision engineering the tolerance will be very small, but when making handmade goods it is likely to be larger. |

1 | Numeracy and mathematics glossary

| Skill | Illustration |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rounding to the nearest whole number | Any decimal fraction can be rounded to the nearest whole number. <br> $3 \cdot 42$ would round down to 3 as it is nearer to 3 than 4 . <br> $15 \cdot 682$ would round up to 16 as it is nearer to 16 than 15 . <br> $24 \cdot 5$ would round up to 25 , this approach should be used whenever a value is exactly halfway between two whole numbers. |
| Rounding to the nearest 10, 100, 1000 ... | Rounding to the nearest 10,100 or 1000 (for example) is often used to give a helpful approximation of large whole numbers. <br> 78 rounded to the nearest 10 would be 80 as it is nearer to 80 than 70 . <br> 1432 rounded to the nearest 100 would be 1400 as it is nearer to 1400 than 1500 . <br> 23500 rounded to the nearest 1000 would be 24000 as it is exactly halfway between 23000 and 24000 . |
| Rounding to a given number of decimal places | Rounding to a given number of decimal places is often used to shorten lengthy decimal fractions to an appropriate degree of accuracy. <br> $1 \cdot 67392$ rounded to 1 decimal place would be $1 \cdot 7$ as it is nearer to $1 \cdot 7$ than $1 \cdot 6$. <br> $135 \cdot 89125$ rounded to 2 decimal places would be $135 \cdot 89$ as it is nearer to $135 \cdot 89$ than $135 \cdot 90$ <br> $23 \cdot 845$ rounded to 2 decimal places would be $23 \cdot 85$ as it exactly halfway between $23 \cdot 84$ and $23 \cdot 85$. |
| Rounding to a given number of significant figures | Rounding to a given number of significant figures is often used to give lengthy whole numbers and decimal fractions to an appropriate degree of accuracy. <br> 35124 rounded to 2 significant figures is 35000 as it is nearer to 35000 than 36000 . <br> 0.021289 rounded to 3 significant figures is 0.0213 as it is nearer to 0.0213 than 0.0212 . <br> 2500 rounded to 1 significant figure is 3000 as it is exactly halfway between 2000 and 3000 . |

2 | Numeracy and mathematics glossary

