## Measurement (Part 1)

## Objectives

- Adding/Subtracting with Measurements
- Multiplying/Dividing with Measurements
- Converting Decimals to Fractional Inches

This material is based on work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No.
Northeast DUE-1406857. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.


## Measurement Definitions

- Measurement: a value composed of a standard unit and how many of the unit
, Examples:
$3 \mathrm{in} .=3$ of $1 \mathrm{in} .=3 \times 1 \mathrm{in}$.
$1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. $=$ one quarter of one pound $=1 / 4 \times 1 \mathrm{lb}$.


## Discussion

- What are the different ways we can measure things? What are the most common units used?


## Adding/Subtracting Measurements

- Be sure you are combining like units. Ex: You can not add 2 ft to 3 in .
- Example: $3.2 \mathrm{~cm}+5.298 \mathrm{~cm}+0.18 \mathrm{~cm}$
- Example: $51 / 2 \mathrm{ft}+23 / 4 \mathrm{ft}-2.65 \mathrm{ft}+24 \mathrm{in}$


## Adding/Subtracting Measurements

- Example: $6^{\prime \prime} 9^{\prime \prime}+2^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$
- Example: $4^{\prime \prime} 2^{\prime \prime}-1^{\prime \prime} 7^{\prime \prime}$


## Adding/Subtracting Measurements

- Example: 1 ' $9 \frac{3}{8}$ " $+4 \frac{9}{16}$ "
, Example: $8{ }^{\prime} 4 \frac{1}{8}{ }^{\prime \prime}-3 \prime 8_{4}^{3}{ }^{\prime \prime}$


## Multiplying/Dividing Measurements

- The operation of the problem needs to be done to the unit as well as the numbers attached to the units.
- Example: $2 \mathrm{ft} \times 3 \mathrm{ft}$


## Linear Measurement

- For length measurements, there are three types based on the dimensions in the context of the situation. Inches is used below, but this can be applied to any length units.

| Linear Length | Area | Volume |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One Dimensional | Two Dimensional | Three Dimensional |
| $\frac{\text { in }}{}$ | in | in |
| in | $\mathrm{in}^{2}$ or sq in | $\mathrm{in}^{3}$ or cu in |

## Try Yourself

-1) $3 \mathrm{ft}-9 \mathrm{in}$
-2) $10^{\prime} 83 / 4^{\prime \prime}+26^{\prime} \frac{1}{8}$
-3) $5,7 \frac{1}{2} "-2 \prime 8 \frac{5}{8}$ "

## Multiplying/Dividing Measurements

, Example: 4 in $\times 8$ in $\times 3$ in

## Multiplying/Dividing Measurements

- Example: $130 \mathrm{mi} \div 2 \mathrm{hr}$
- Example: $15 \mathrm{sq} \mathrm{ft} \div 3 \mathrm{ft}$
- Example: $75 \mathrm{lb} \div 6.55$ sq in.


## Try Yourself

, 1) $7 \mathrm{mph} \times 4 \mathrm{hr}$
-2) $200 \mathrm{mi} \div 55 \mathrm{mph}$

## Converting Decimals to Fractional Inches

- There is an efficient way to determine what fractional $16^{\text {th }}, 32^{\text {nd }}$, or $64^{\text {th }}$ a decimal is closest to, especially when you cannot look at the decimal and know right away:

1. Multiply the numerator by the desired denominator and round to the nearest whole number.
2. Put the rounded number over the desired denominator.
3. If possible, reduce.

## Try Yourself

, Examples: What are the following decimals to the nearest 32 nds?

1) 0.287
2) 3.065
3) 0.738


| Converting Decimals to Fractional |
| :--- |
| Inches - Error |
| , By using a fractional measurement, we are creating a certain |
| amount of error by not using the exact decimal dimension, the |
| difference between the decimal given and fraction determined. |
| , Example: Express $0.76^{\prime \prime}$ in fraction form to the nearest $16^{\text {th }}$ of an |
| inch. Find the error to the nearest ten-thousandth. |

## Try Yourself

, Example: Express each of the dimensions in fraction form to the nearest $16^{\text {th }}$ of an inch. Find the error to the nearest thousandth for each side.


| Blueprint Measurement | Nearest $16^{\text {th }}$ of an inch | Error |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $2.381^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |
| $5.460^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |
| $0.245^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |

