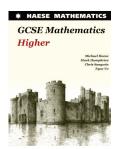
ERRATA



GCSE Mathematics Higher

First edition - 2023 initial print

The following errata were made on 05/Oct/2023

page 498 SECTION 28B second dot point, should read:

Notice that:

- The *y*-intercept of the function is 1.
- The graph lies entirely above the x-axis.

page 606 SECTION 34B modal class definition, should read:

GROUPED DISCRETE DATA

If there are a large number of different data values, it may be appropriate to group the data into class intervals.

The **modal class** is the class interval with the highest frequency.

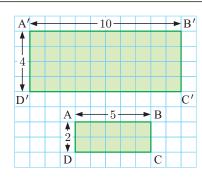
The following errata were made on 02/Aug/2023

page 372 SECTION 21D first diagram, top rectangle should match dimensions specified:

In the figure alongside, A'B'C'D' is an enlargement of ABCD with scale factor 2. The two figures are therefore similar.

Notice that
$$\frac{A'B'}{AB} = \frac{B'C'}{BC} = \frac{C'D'}{CD} = \frac{D'A'}{DA} = 2$$
,

so the corresponding sides are in the same ratio.



page 504 SECTION 29A first bullet point, should read:

• A **term-to-term rule** or **recurrence relation** describes how to obtain each term from one or more of the preceding terms.

To use a term-to-term rule, we always need to state at least one initial term.

For the pattern of balls, the first term is 1, and each subsequent term is 2 more than the preceding term. So, the term-to-term rule is $u_1 = 1$, $u_{n+1} = u_n + 2$.

page 505 EXERCISE 29A question 6, should read:

6 The *n*th terms of two sequences are given by the position-to-term rules $u_n = 4n + 1$ and $x_n = 45 - 3n$. Write down the numbers between 10 and 30 which are terms of *both* sequences.