# **Modelling of hand warmer**

**Key Stage:** 3

**Strand:** Number and Algebra, Data Handling

**Learning Units:** (i) Formulae

(ii) Organisation of data(iii) Presentation of data

**Objectives:** (i) state the factors to determine the *best* product

(ii) set up a mathematical formula to compare different products

(iii) learn the process of mathematical modelling

Pre-requisite Knowledge: Using charts and statistics to present the measured data

**Resources Requires:** hand warmers, thermometers and worksheet

## **Background information:**

There are different brands of hand warmers. How would people choose when they purchase hand warmers? Students have to construct a model that can be used to determine the *best* hand warmer. The worksheet of the tasks can be found in the Appendix of this example.

# **Description of the task:**

# **Task 1: Data collection**

- 1. The teacher may pose the following questions to provoke students' interest in the tasks.
  - How do you choose to buy a pack of hand warmers?

Students are gr	rouped into 3	or 4. They have	to discuss	the factors t	hat may
their choices. S	Students may	write down the	factors bel	ow.	
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price, size, wei affect their cho	oices. In order	to find out the	best hand	warmer, the	factors
affect their cho be quantified. A The discussion	oices. In order A score formu I on a score fo	to find out the la needs to be s rmula would b	best hand et to compa	warmer, the are different l d in the next	factors : hand wa task.
affect their cho be quantified. A The discussion The teacher ma	oices. In order A score formu a on a score for ay discuss with	to find out the la needs to be s rmula would b	best hand et to compare conducted actor "dura	warmer, the are different had in the next tion" of a ha	factors shand wat task.
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5. Students work in group. They have to determine at most four important factors to be included in the score formula.

Important factors are:		
①	@	
③	, ④	<u>_</u> .

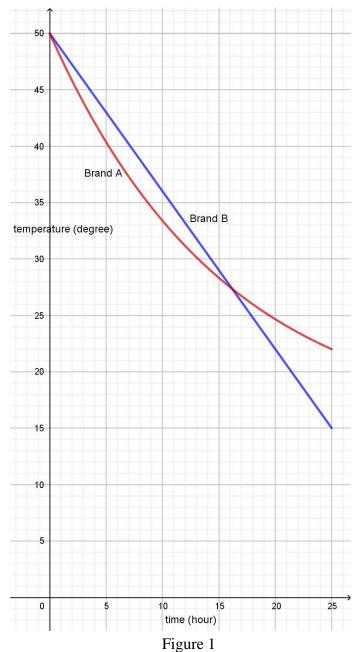
6. Afterwards, students collect data of different brands of hand warmers regarding to the factors they have chosen at home before the next task.

Measurement		Fac	tors	
Brand	①	2	3	4
A				
В				
С				

#### **Notes for teachers:**

- 1. Suggested factors to be considered in the task:
  - Price
  - Function / Quality
  - Duration
  - Temperature (Maximum temperature, Average temperature)
  - Size
  - Weight
  - Advertising Design
  - Effective period
  - Others
- 2. It is expected that students may count the time for the drop of certain temperature as the duration of a hand warmer. In such case, the teacher may use the following graphs to discuss with students that other factors may be taken into consideration when measuring the duration of the hand warmer. For example, Figure 1 shows the temperature-time graphs of Brand A and Brand B hand warmers. Brand A takes 25 hours to drop the temperature from 50°C to 22°C whereas Brand B takes 25 hours to drop the temperature from 50°C to 15°C. Students have to quantitatively compare the two brands. Students may use the average temperature over certain time

intervals as a representation of duration to discriminate the two brands. One way is to calculate the mean temperature from 0 hour to 25 hours with 5 hours as the time interval.



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- 3. The teacher may pose the following questions to enhance the discussion on duration among students.
  - How will you define the duration of a hand warmer?
  - Are the duration of Brand A and Brand B the same?
  - Can you describe the difference of these two brands of hand warmers?
  - How can you determine the average temperature of a hand warmer?

- 4. As students may collect the temperature data over a certain period of time. The teacher may use these real data as a starting point to introduce the concept of average temperature.
- 5. In case of sufficient time, students may plot the graph of temperature of a hand warmer against time. They may discuss on the features of different graphs and set appropriate criteria to determine the duration of a hand warmer.

#### **Task 2: Mathematical modelling**

- 1. The teacher introduces some basic concepts of mathematical modelling and let students discuss how to devise a score formula for hand warmer. The following points may be included.
  - Define some variables, measure them and make charts to represent them if necessary.
  - Formulate a score formula for comparison.
  - Communicate with other team members for discussion.
  - Review and revise the score formula if necessary.
  - Do calculations.
  - Make a final conclusion and share in the lesson.
- 2. The teacher may use the following formula as a starting point to let students discuss if the following score formula can be a good one.

Score formula 1: (Duration) 
$$\div$$
 (Price)

Suggested questions to be discussed:

- What is the advantage of this formula?
- What is the disadvantage of this formula?
- What factors are missing?
- 3. The teacher may discuss with students another formula.

Score formula 2: 
$$0.8 \times (Duration) \div 24 + 0.2 \times (Price) \div 5$$

Suggested questions to be discussed:

- Why is there "(Duration)  $\div$  24" in the formula?
- Why is there " $0.8 \times ... + 0.2 \times ...$ " in the formula?

What are the	assumptions when you de	vise you own score formula?	
Assumption	-	•	
Assumption	Assumption 2:		
Assumption	3:		
Assumption	4:		
	e League table of differen		
League : Brand	score Score	Priority	
A	Score	Filolity	
B			
C			
D			

Students discuss in groups to devise their own score formula and input the data

Our own score formula

4.

necessary.

they collected for comparison.

7. Students review the formula and their calculations and make modifications if

#### **Note for Teachers:**

1. Some suggested formulae for discussion on the features and shortcomings:

 $\Diamond$  (Price)+(Weight)+(Duration)

 $\Rightarrow$  (Price)÷10+(Duration)÷12

 $\diamond$  0.7×(Duration)÷24+0.3×(Price)÷10

 $\Leftrightarrow$  (Average Temp.-36.6)÷[(80-36.6)÷2] ④

#### Comments on the formulae:

Formula ①: The three factors could not be added together as they come from different measurements.

Formula ②: The formula considers the factor of normalisation as it assumes the maximum price is \$10 and the maximum duration is 12 hours.

Formula ③: The formula considers the factor of normalisation as it assumes the maximum price is \$10 and the maximum duration is 24 hours. The weighted factor 0.7 and 0.3 are also included in the formula.

Formula ④: The formula assumes the minimum temperature of a hand warmer (36.6°C) as the body temperature and the maximum temperature of a hand warmer is 80°C.

- 2. The teacher may introduce the concept of weighted mean to students for them to set the score formulae.
- 3. Apart from formulating the score formula, it is important that students should be aware of the assumptions and limitations of their formulae during the process of mathematical modelling.

# Worksheet

### Introduction

You are going to buy a pack of hand warmers. How can you compare different brands of hand warmers? You may consider the following questions as a starting point of discussion.

- How do you choose to buy a pack of hand warmers?
- What factors will you consider when you buy a pack of hand warmers?
- What is the meaning of the *best* hand warmer?

## **Task 1: Data collection**

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	·	,		,		,		
In order to	o find out	the <i>best</i> h	and warn	ner, the fa	ctors sho	ould be	quantified.	. <b>A</b> :
							•	
formula i	s needed t	to compar	e differe	nt hand w	armers.	The dis	cussion on	a
		-					e going to	
	vould be c	-						
formula v	vould be c e factors.	conducted	in the ne	xt task. In	this task	x, we are		qua
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4. Figure 1 shows the temperature-time graph of two brands of hand warmers. Brand A takes 25 hours to drop the temperature from 50°C to 22°C whereas Brand B takes 25 hours to drop the temperature from 50°C to 15°C. You have to quantitatively compare the two brands.

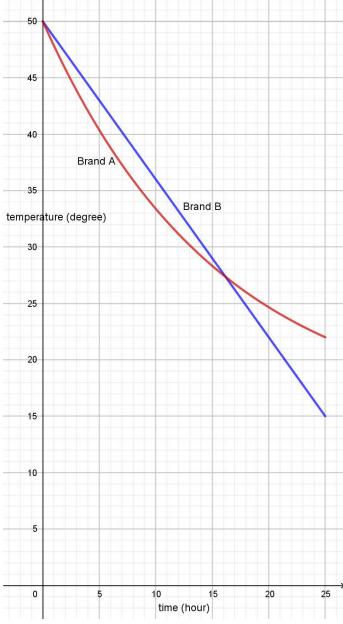


Figure 1

How will you quantitatively compare the two brands? Write down your suggestions below.

Important factors ar	e:		
0	, ②	,	
3			
How to quantify the	above factors?		
Factor ①			
Factor ②			
Factor ③			
Factor ④			

5. Work in group. Before devising a score formula to compare different brands of

Measurement		Fac	tors	
Brand	①	2	3	4
A				
В				
С				

6.

chosen at home before the next task.

# **Task 2: Mathematical modelling**

1.	Discuss in groups to devise your own score formula and input the data you
	collected in Task 1 for comparison.

	Our own score formula
What are the assum	aptions when you devise you own score formula
What are the assum Assumption 1:	aptions when you devise you own score formula
	aptions when you devise you own score formula
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Assumption 1:	nptions when you devise you own score formula
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Assumption 1:  Assumption 2:	options when you devise you own score formula
Assumption 1:  Assumption 2:  Assumption 3:	aptions when you devise you own score formula

2. List out the League table of different brands of hand warmer.

League table of different brands of hand warmer

Brand	Score	Priority
A		
В		
С		
D		

3. Present your findings to the whole class. Explain your assumptions in devising your own score formula.

4. Review the formula and your calculations and make modifications if necessary.

## **Suggested solution to the Worksheet**

Task 1

- 1. Suggested factors to be considered:
  - Price
  - Function / Quality
  - Duration
  - Temperature (Maximum temperature, Average temperature)
  - Size
  - Weight
  - Advertising Design
  - Effective period
  - Others
- 2. (a) Duration of a hand warmer = the time for the drop of certain temperature
  - (b) Assumptions
    - ♦ There are no heat loss to the surroundings
    - ♦ The experiment is conducted as a fair test.
- 3. Taking 5 hours as the time interval,

Average temperature of Brand A = 
$$\frac{50+40.4+33.4+28.3+24.7+22}{6}$$
 = 33.1 (°C)

Average temperature of Brand B = 
$$\frac{50+43+36+29+22+15}{6}$$
 = 32.5 (°C)

Therefore, the performance of Brand A is better than that of Brand B.