



The Magic Manual

Section 11

Estimation

**A guide for fabricators
and users to stations from the
Magic Mathworks Travelling Circus**

11. ESTIMATION

Each station springs a surprise designed to spark an enquiry into the mathematics responsible.

In 11.1 to 11.3 the volume is invariant.

11.1 THE MAGIC BOX

- c What the caption asserts is of course false: the gap does not disappear but, because the volume of the air space = area x height, and height and area therefore stand in inverse proportion, the small area and big height in the first case correspond to a big area and small height in the second.

11.2 THE MAGIC BOTTLE

- c The cross-sectional area this time is that of a circle.

Looking from the side, one compares diameters whereas, to make a good estimate, one needs to view the bottle in plan and thus compare their squares.

11.3 THE MAGIC CONE

- c On inverting the cone, the mark barely changes. This is because the powder volume P

$$= (5^3 - 4^3)k = 61k$$

and the air volume A

$$= 4^3k = 64k \approx P.$$

11.4

- c Here one substitutes mass for volume but the investigator is to assume the density constant and the 2 quantities therefore proportional.

The source of the deception is again viewing the wrong dimensions.

Any view presents an area, \propto (the scale factor)², whereas one should compare volumes, \propto (the scale factor)³.

Though only roughly true in 11.4.2, the objects in both cases are taken to be geometrically similar.

11.4.1 THE TWO BEARS

- p Here a quantitative prediction is tested by making an actual measurement.

11.4.2 WEIGHT-LIFTING

- p Here, via an aesthetico-dynamic mental act, the experimenter performs a virtual weighing which s/he follows with an experiment which is still qualitative but now physical.

[illegible]

[illegible]

	NUMBER	TITLE
GROUP	11	ESTIMATION
STATION	11.1	THE MAGIC BOX
TOPIC	Cuboid volume = area x height	

THE MAGIC BOX

- ▶ You've been cheated!
This cereal packet is not full.
- Look at the gap at the top:



- ▶ But don't worry: it's a MAGIC box.
- Lay it flat. Give it a good shake and, ABRACADABRA,



... it's full again!

[illegible]

	NUMBER	TITLE
GROUP	11	ESTIMATION
STATION	11.2	THE MAGIC BOTTLE
TOPIC	Area factor = scale factor ²	

THE MAGIC BOTTLE

- ▶ This sherry bottle is almost empty.
The sherry only comes to the '1' mark.



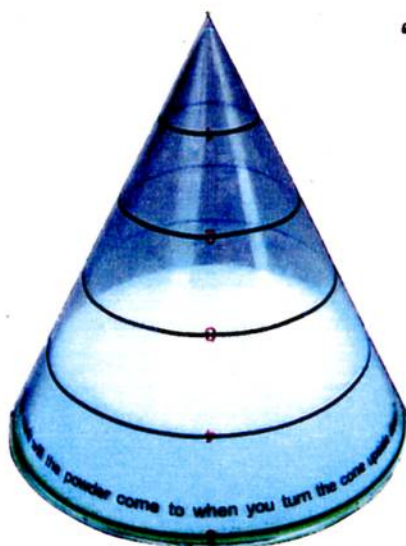
- Which mark will the sherry come to when you turn the bottle upside down?

PICTURE KEY	DESCRIPTION	TRADE NAME	U. K. SOURCE
	<p>as caption:</p> <p>'sherry bottle':</p> <p>any bottle with a long, thin neck</p> <p>Mark neck at 10 mm intervals with rings of 1 mm-wide rubber tape of the sort used by road surveyors to mark routes on maps</p> <p>- try a supplier of drawing office equipment and stationery, numbering the rings from the neck.</p> <p>When the bottle is inverted, the 'sherry' should reach the final ring.</p> <p>'sherry':</p> <p>any dark liquid which does not smear the glass surface as it drains, e.g. fountain pen ink</p> <p>Fill bottle base to depth of 10 mm and mark with single ring as above.</p>		<p>local</p> <p>local</p> <p>local</p>

	NUMBER	TITLE
GROUP	11	ESTIMATION
STATION	11.3	THE MAGIC CONE
TOPIC	Volume factor = scale factor ³	

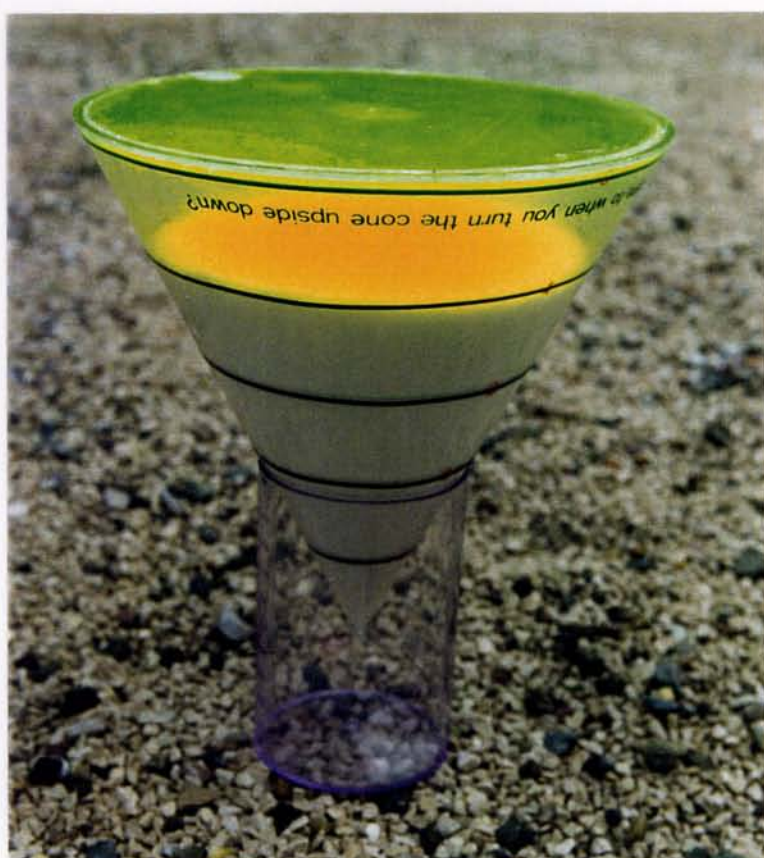
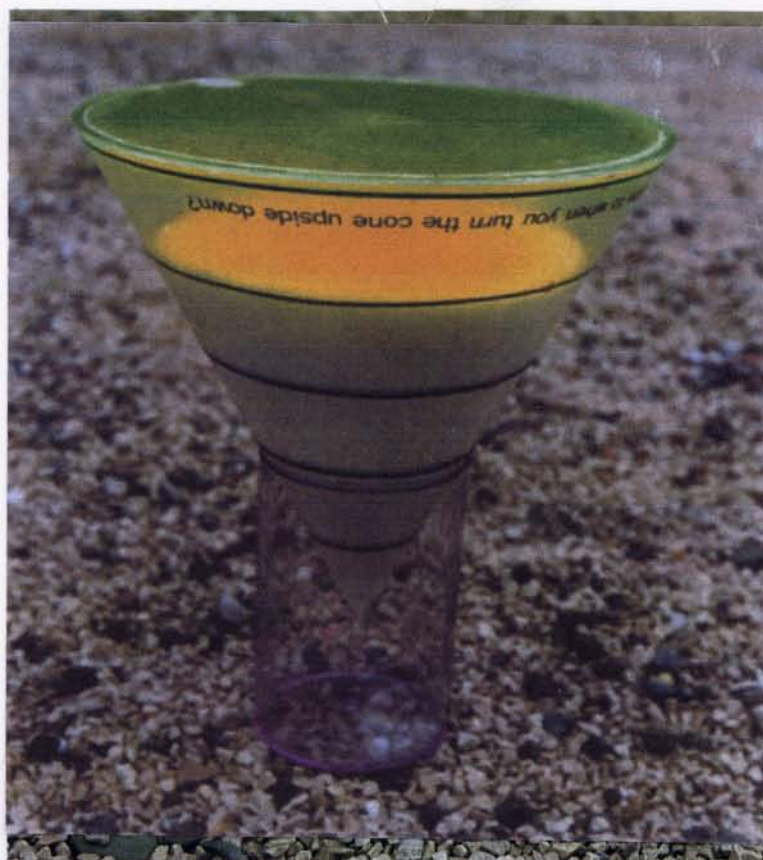
THE MAGIC CONE

■ If you turn
this cone



upside down

which mark will
the powder
come to?



PICTURE KEY	DESCRIPTION	TRADE NAME	U.K. SOURCE
	as caption: perspex cone, height: 205 mm, diameter: 205 mm This has 2 holes in the base, which must be blocked with perspex disks after the cone is filled. The cone is graduated with 5 equally-spaced circles, one of which is the base circumference, numbered from the apex.	Hope catalogue: PL 580/096	Hope Education Ltd (address above)
	polystyrene beads: no longer available: A new supply is being sought. In the meantime, these beads, though rather large, are satisfactory: 3 packs x 500 g (code given) are needed.	XGB-560-P Styrocell Harris catalogue: P 235009	Griffin Education (address above) Philip Harris Education Lynn Lane Shenstone Lichfield Staffordshire WS14 OEE T +44 1543 480077 F +44 1543 483056

	NUMBER	TITLE
GROUP	11	ESTIMATION
STATION	11.4.1	THE TWO BEARS
TOPIC	Mass factor \propto scale factor ³	

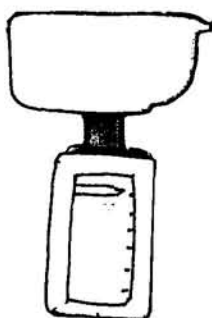
THE TWO BEARS

- Here are 2 bears, a big and a small.
The big one is

2 x as long,
2 x as wide,
2 x as tall

as the small one.

- Place the small bear on the balance.
Look where the needle comes to.
- Which mark will it come to
when you weigh the big bear?
- Test your guess.



PICTURE KEY	DESCRIPTION	TRADE NAME	U.K. SOURCE
	<p>as caption:</p> <p>2 'bears':</p> <p>model animals in a homogeneous material, similar, scaled as stated</p> <p>Those shown are made from:</p> <p>- 12 and 96 respectively. (See last note to 7.9.)</p> <p>spring balance, graduated 0 - 250 g x 2 g or more finely</p> <p>The type shown is sold as 'diet scales' by dispensing chemists and 'health' shops,</p>	<p>Centicube: 08200</p>	<p>Economatics Ltd (address above)</p> <p>local</p>

	NUMBER	TITLE
GROUP	11	ESTIMATION
STATION	11.4.2	WEIGHT-LIFTING
TOPIC	As 11.4.1	

WEIGHT-LIFTING

- Lift the smallest bar-bell:



Lower it again.

- Now shut your eyes.
In your imagination
lift the middle-sized, then the biggest bar-bell.
- Keep in mind how heavy each feels.
- Open your eyes.
Try the real bar-bells:



PICTURE KEY	DESCRIPTION	TRADE NAME	U.K. SOURCE
	<p>as caption:</p> <p>3 bar-bells, approximately similar</p> <p>If the masses are stated, they should be painted over.</p>		local