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## Reteaching Page <br> 8.10 - Using Percents

This is the lesson that the whole chapter is about! People really do need to use percent in problems every day. Here are 3 extremely common uses for percents and one interesting use.

| Common Uses of Percents |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sales Tax | Sales Tax varies from state to state and city to city. Sales tax is a special tax that is applied to almost everything you buy. <br> To figure sales tax - multiply the cost of your purchase and the tax rate. Price * Tax Rate = Tax <br> To figure the total cost - multiply the cost of your purchase and (the tax rate +1 ). $\text { Price * }(1+\text { Tax Rate })=\text { Total Cost. }$ <br> (the 1 that is added is $100 \%$ of the cost so you don't have to add the price later) |
| Tips | Tips stands for To Insure Prompt Service and are an extra amount that you voluntarily add to your bill to insure that the waiter serves you well. <br> Satisfactory Service is $\mathbf{1 0 \%}$; Good Service is $\mathbf{1 5 \%}$ and Excellent Service is $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ <br> To figure a tip - multiply the cost of your purchase * the tip rate you choose. Price * Tip Rate = Tip <br> To figure the total cost - multiply the cost of your purchase and (the tip rate +1 ). Price * ( $1+$ Tip Rate ) Total Cost. <br> (the 1 that is added is $100 \%$ of the cost so you don't have to add the price later) |
| Discounts | A discount is an amount that is subtracted from the regular price. Often called a sale price. <br> To figure the amount of a discount - multiply the original cost * the percent of discount <br> Price * Percent of Discount $=$ Discount <br> To figure the new price - multiply original cost * ( $100 \%$ - discount). <br> Price * $(100 \%$ - Percent of Discount) $=$ Reduced Cost. <br> ( $100 \%-20 \%$ discount is $80 \%$ of the original cost) |
| Mark Ups | Businesses mark up the price of their products based on their needs to cover expenses and profits. (Usually a mark up is $100 \%$ ) so an item purchased for 3 dollars is sold for $\$ 6$. <br> Did you know that $\mathbf{1 0 \%}$ of every purchase is a mark up to pay for stealing? <br> Mark ups are very easy to figure - Just multiply the cost * ( $100 \%$ + mark up) <br> A $60 \%$ mark up would be Price * $160 \%$ or Price * 1.6 |

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## Reteaching Page

### 8.10 - Using Percents

Practice computing sales tax. (North Carolina is 6.75\%)

## Amount of Tax

A bicycle costs $\$ 85$
Price * Tax Rate $=$ Tax
$85 * 0.0675=5.7375$ which is $\$ 5.74$
(the state always rounds up!)

A video game costs $\$ 49.95$
Price $*$ Tax Rate $=$ Tax
$\qquad$

* 0.0675 =
.


## Total Cost

A bicycle costs $\$ 85$
Price * (1 + Tax Rate) $=$ Total Cost
85 * 1.0675 = 90.7375 which is $\$ 90.74$
(the state always rounds up!)

A bicycle costs $\$ 85$
Price * $(1+$ Tax Rate $)=$ Total Cost
$\qquad$ * 1.0675 = $\qquad$

Practice computing tips. (Let's say we get good service 15\%)

## Amount of Tip

The meal costs $\$ 48$
Price * Tip Rate $=$ Tip
48 * $0.15=7.2$ which is $\$ 7.20$

The meal costs $\$ 72$
Price * Tip Rate $=$ Tip
$\qquad$ * $\qquad$ $=$ $\qquad$

## Practice computing discounts.

## Amount of Discount

35\% off of \$115
Price * Percent of Discount = Discount $115 * 0.35=40.25$ which is $\$ 40.25$ off!
$25 \%$ off of $\$ 80$
Price * Percent of Discount $=$ Discount
$\qquad$ * $\qquad$ $=$ $\qquad$

## Total Cost

The meal costs $\$ 48$
Price * $(1+$ Tip Rate $)=$ Total Cost
$48 * 1.15=55.20$ which is $\$ 55.20$

The meal costs $\$ 72$
Price * $(1+$ Tip Rate $)=$ Total Cost
$\qquad$ * $\qquad$ $=$ $\qquad$

Total Cost
35\% off of \$115
Price * (100\% - Percent of Discount) = Total
115 * $0.65=74.75$ which is $\$ 74.75$
$25 \%$ off of $\$ 80$
Price * (100\% - Percent of Discount) = Total
$\qquad$ * $\qquad$ $=$ $\qquad$

