# Reteaching Page 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. <b>Sales tax</b> is a special tax that is applied to almost everything you buy. To figure sales tax – multiply the cost of your purchase and the tax rate. Price * Tax Rate = Tax To figure the total cost – multiply the cost of your purchase and (the tax rate + 1). Price * (1 + Tax Rate) = Total Cost.
	(the 1 that is added is 100% of the cost so you don't have to add the price later)
Tips	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Satisfactory Service is 10%; Good Service is 15% and Excellent Service is 20%</li> <li>To figure a tip – multiply the cost of your purchase * the tip rate you choose.</li> <li>Price * Tip Rate = Tip</li> <li>To figure the total cost – multiply the cost of your purchase and (the tip rate + 1).</li> <li>Price * (1 + Tip Rate) = Total Cost.</li> <li>(the 1 that is added is 100% of the cost so you don't have to add the price later)</li> </ul>
Discounts	<ul> <li>A discount is an amount that is subtracted from the regular price. Often called a sale price.</li> <li>To figure the amount of a discount – multiply the original cost * the percent of discount Price * Percent of Discount = Discount</li> <li>To figure the new price – multiply original cost * (100% - discount).</li> <li>Price * (100% - Percent of Discount) = Reduced Cost.</li> <li>(100% - 20% discount is 80% of the original cost)</li> </ul>
Mark Ups	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Did you know that 10% of every purchase is a mark up to pay for stealing? Mark ups are very easy to figure – Just multiply the cost * (100% + mark up) A 60% mark up would be Price * 160% or Price * 1.6</li> </ul>

Name\_\_\_\_\_

## 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

### \_\_\_\_

**Total Cost** 

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

A bicycle costs \$85

A bicycle costs \$85

Price \*(1 + Tax Rate) = Total Cost

\* 1.0675 = \_\_\_\_\_

\* 0.0675 = \_\_\_\_\_

Price \* Tax Rate = Tax

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

\_\_\_\_\_\* \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_\* \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

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

The meal costs \$72

The meal costs \$48

Price \*(1 + Tip Rate) = Total Cost

\_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

Price \* (100% - Percent of Discount) = Total 115 \* 0.65 = 74.75 which is \$74.75

**Total Cost** 

25% off of \$80

35% off of \$115

Price \* (100% - Percent of Discount) = Total

\_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

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### Total Cost