

### Unit 4 Summary

Prior Learning	Grade 7, Unit 4	Later in Grade 7	Grade 8 & HS
Grades 3–5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fraction operations</li> </ul> Grade 6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equivalent ratios</li> <li>Unit rates</li> </ul> Grade 7, Unit 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportional relationships</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentages as proportional relationships</li> <li>Applying percentages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operations with negative numbers</li> <li>Solving equations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exponential functions</li> </ul>

### Percentages as Proportional Relationships

This unit continues the study of proportional relationships, now incorporating fractional quantities and percentages.

A 4-by-6 photograph can be scaled and printed to be many different sizes.

In this example, each value in the second column is  $\frac{3}{2}$  times the length of the value in the first column.

Height (in.)	Width (in.)
4	6
$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
5	$7\frac{1}{2}$

Increasing or decreasing an original amount by a percentage is another example of a proportional relationship. The original amount is always represented by 100% or 1.

Three runners training for a race agree that they will each run 10% further next week than they ran this week.

Each value in the second column is 10% greater than the value in the first column. The constant of proportionality is 1.10.

This is an example of a **percentage increase**.

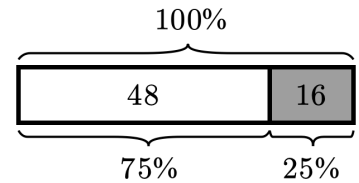
Miles Ran This Week	Miles to Run Next Week
5	5.5
11	12.1
6.5	7.15

## Unit 7.4, Family Resource

Here is an example of a **percentage decrease**.

The computer club had 64 students. Then, they lost 16 students.

This is a 25% decrease because  $\frac{16}{64} = 0.25$ .



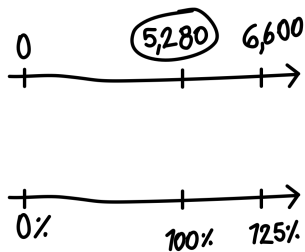
The club now has 48 students, which is 75% of the starting amount:

$$0.75 \cdot 64 = 48.$$

Sometimes problems require us to work backwards. The population of Boom Town has increased by 25% since last year. The population is now 6 600. What was the population last year?

We can use a variety of representations to solve the problem:

### Double Number Line



### Table

OLD	NEW
100%	125%
5,280 (circled)	6,600

Arrows indicate a multiplier of  $\times 1.25$  from OLD to NEW in both rows.

### Equation

$$6,600 = 1.25 \cdot b$$

$$\frac{6,600}{1.25} = \frac{1.25 \cdot b}{1.25}$$

$$5,280 = b$$

## Applying Percentages to Solve Problems

Percentages are useful in a variety of real-world situations.

A customer buys an item that costs \$20. The customer has an 18% off coupon, and then pays a sales tax of 7.5%.

82% of the bill remains after the 18% off coupon, and 82% of \$20 is  $20 \cdot 0.82 = 16.40$ .

For the total after tax, you can calculate  $16.40 \cdot 1.075 = 17.63$ .

The customer will pay a total of \$17.63.

Original Cost	\$20.00
18% Off Coupon	\$ 0.00
Subtotal	\$ 16.40
7.5% Tax	\$ 1.23
<hr/>	
Total	\$17.63

We can also use **percent change** to analyze statistics about the larger society in which we live.

## Try This at Home

### Percentages as Proportional Relationships

A supermarket offers some food by the pound. A customer orders  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of potato salad for \$9 and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  pounds of coleslaw for \$11.20.

- 1.1 How much would 5 pounds of potato salad cost?
- 1.2 Which food is more expensive per pound?
2. A car dealership pays \$8350 for a car. They sell it for 17% more than they paid. How much does the dealership sell the car for?
3. On Tuesday, the high temperature was  $54^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit. This was 10% lower than the high temperature on Monday. What was the high temperature on Monday?

### Applying Percentages to Solve Problems

4. A restaurant bill before tip was \$18.75. If you paid \$22, what percent tip did you leave for the server?

The price tag on a backpack is \$34.20.

- 5.1 The store has a 15% off sale. What is the new price of the backpack?
- 5.2 The sales tax in this city is 5%. How much would a customer pay after the sale and the tax?



## Unit 7.4, Family Resource

### Solutions:

1.1 \$30 . One approach is to divide the cost by the weight to find the cost per pound.

$$9 \div 1 \frac{1}{2} = 6 \text{ dollars per pound. } 5 \text{ pounds at that rate is } \$30 .$$

1.2 Coleslaw is more expensive. One approach is to divide each cost by each weight.

**Potato salad:**  $9 \div 1 \frac{1}{2} = 6$  dollars per pound

**Coleslaw:**  $11.20 \div 1 \frac{3}{4} = 6.40$  per pound

2. \$9 769.50 . One approach is to multiply  $8350 \cdot 1.17 = 9769.5$  .

3.  $60^\circ$  . One approach is to write and solve an equation, where 90% of some number is  $54^\circ$  :

$$0.9x = 54 \rightarrow x = \frac{54}{0.9} = 60 .$$

4. About 17.3% . One approach is write and solve an equation, where 18.75 multiplied by an unknown number is 22 .  $18.75x = 22 \rightarrow x = \frac{22}{18.75} 1.17333\dots$  . The 1 that comes before the decimal represents the original 100% , while the rest of the decimal number is the growth. When written as a rounded percent, .17333 is 17.3% .

5.1 \$29.07 . One approach is to calculate  $34.20 \cdot 0.85$  , which is 29.07 .

5.2 \$30.52 . One approach is to multiply the answer from the previous problem, 29.07 , by 1.05 .