REPORT RESIMFE

ED 020 886

SE 004 503

PER CENT FRACTIONS.
BY- FOLEY, JACK L.

PUB DATE NOV 67

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.25 HC-\$1.60 38P.

DESCRIPTORS- *ARITHMETIC, *ELEMENTARY SCHOOL MATHEMATICS, *INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS, *MATHEMATICS, FRACTIONS, LOW ABILITY STUDENTS, STUDENT ACTIVITIES, ESEA TITLE 3,

THIS BOOKLET, ONE OF A SERIES, HAS BEEN DEVELOPED FOR THE PROJECT, A PROGRAM FOR MATHEMATICALLY UNDERDEVELOPED PUPILS. A PROJECT TEAM, INCLUDING INSERVICE TEACHERS, IS BEING USED TO WRITE AND DEVELOP THE MATERIALS FOR THIS PROGRAM. THE MATERIALS DEVELOPED IN THIS BOOKLET INCLUDE (1) BASIC IDEAS ABOUT THE VALUE OF MONEY, (2) REVIEW OF FRACTIONS, (3) BUDGETS, (4) EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS WITH DENOMINATORS OF 100, AND (5) PER CENT. ACCOMPANYING THESE BOOKLETS WILL BE A "TEACHING STRATEGY BOOKLET" WHICH WILL INCLUDE A DESCRIPTION OF TEACHER TECHNIQUES, METHODS, SUGGESTED SEQUENCES, ACADEMIC GAMES, AND SUGGESTED VISUAL MATERIALS. (RP)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE OFFICE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

FRACTIONS

PART

PER CENT WHOLE

05 400 7° ERIC

ESEA TITLE III

PROJECT MATHEMATICS

Project Team

Dr. Jack L. Foley, Director
Elizabeth Basten, Administrative Assistant
Ruth Bower, Assistant Coordinator
Wayne Jacobs, Assistant Coordinator
Gerald Burke, Assistant Coordinator
Leroy B. Smith, Mathematics Coordinator for Palm Beach County

Graduate and Student Assistants

Jean Cruise
Scotty Mullinix
Jeanne Hullihan
Barbara Miller
Larry Hood
Pat Dunkle

Connie Speaker Pat Bates Dale McClung Donnie Anderson

Secretaries

Novis Kay Smith Dianah Hills Juanita Wyne

TEACHERS

Mrs. Deloris Brown Mr. Clarence Bruce Mr. Clinton Butler, Jr. Mrs. Gertrude Dixon Mr. Wayne Enyeart Mrs. Grace R. Floyd Mrs. Marilyn J. Floyd Sister Cecilia Therese Fogarty Sister Thomas Marie Ford, S.S.J. Sister Mary Luke Gilder, S.S.J. Mrs. Marjorie Hamilton Mr. Henry Hohnadel Mr. Roy Howell Miss Jane Howley Sister Allen Patrice Kuzma Mrs. Virginia Larizza Mrs. Edna Levine

Mr. Norbert Matteson Mrs. Hazel McGregor Mr. Charles G. Owen Mr. Carl Parsons Sister Anne Richard Sister M. P. Ryan Mr. Hugh Sadler Miss Patricia Silver Mrs. Elizabeth Staley Mr. James Stone Sister Margaret Arthur Mr. James Wadlington Mr. James Williams Miss Joyce Williams Mr. Lloyd Williams Mrs. Mattie Whitfield Mr. Kelly Williams

November 1967

For information write: Dr. Jack L. Foley, Director

Building S-503 Sixth Street North

West Palm Beach, Florida 33401



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Common, Decimal, and Percent Fractions

	Page
Introduction	1
Mister Money Man	2
Fraction Review	5
Budgets	6
100 Denominators	9
Mister Percent	14
Supplementary Exercises	28



Which of these coins would you take if I offered you only one?





Which here?





Or here?





Did you choose the one that was largest in size?

Why not?

How did you decide?

What would a very young child choose?



Mister Money Man

May I present to you Mr. Money Man? Mr. Money Man is the idol of every teenager (plus a few of the older generation) for he has many different clothes to wear. And who doesn't like to wear something new and different?

Mr. Money Man is really Mr. Dollar Bill in disguise. However, no matter how he dresses, he can't fool anybody. He is very famous. Sometimes his friends call him "Mr. 100."

We can be Mr. Money Man's tailor and dress him as we wish.

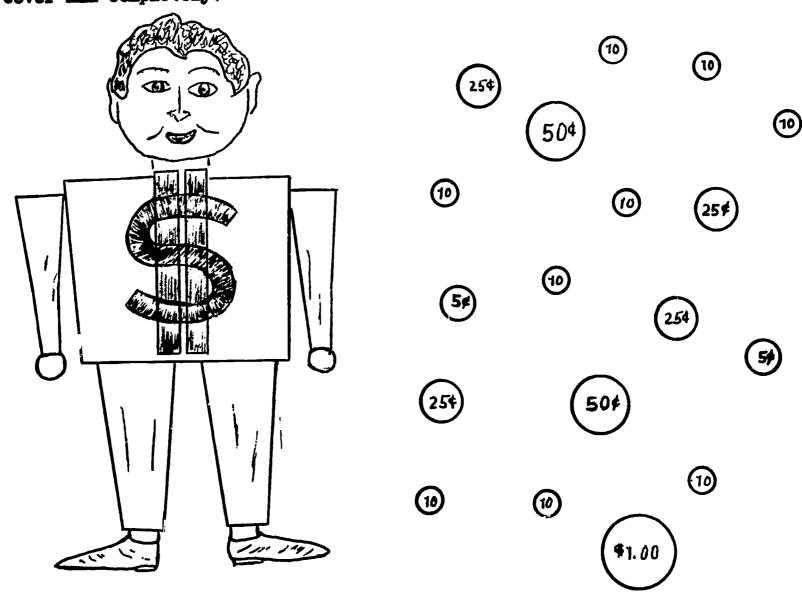
When Mr. Money Man dresses up, he wears a suit with 2 large silver buttons! Can you discover which coins he wears then? (Remember to keep his value always at 100.)

Sometimes he prefers to wear a sport jacket with 4 buttons. Do you have some coins that will serve his purpose?

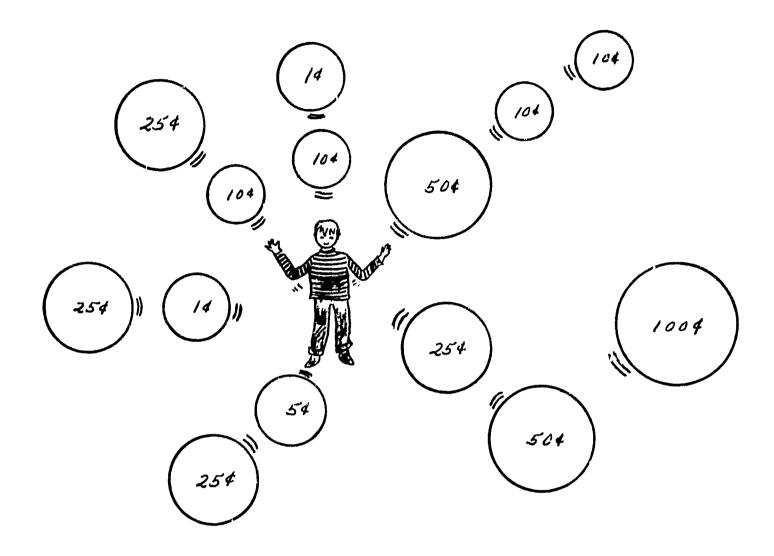
Mr. Money Man also has a double-breasted suit. This suit has 10 buttons arranged in 2 rows. Will you help dress him? What coin will you use knowing that he likes silver?

When Mr. Money Kan pretends he's Liberace, he wears a complete silver jacket. How many and which coin will be used now?

At Halloween he goes to a costume ball. Now he is completely covered in coins! Can you come to his rescue and be his valet? How many coins do you think it will take to cover him completely?







From early childhood a sharp interest in money is developed in each person.

As a tiny tot you gripped a penny or a nickel tightly in your fat little hand. You did not understand the value of your coin, but from your parents you quickly caught on that this shiny round thing was great! As you "grew up" you discovered that money was as necessary as food, water, clothing, and housing. For where could you exist without our basic needs if money was not around?

Do you like to have money?

Money is as interesting as eating, watching T.V. or surfing. Let us consider Mr. Money Man (alias Mr. One Dollar Bill) further. Think of a one dollar bill and all the different ways we could have it or its value in our pocket.

Would you really care what form the dollar was in so long as you had that amount?



COMBINATIONS OF ONE DOLLAR USING ONLY ONE TYPE OF COIN

One dollar bill		=	\$ 1.00
One silver dollar		#	
Two half dollars (50 cent pieces)	2 X .50	=	
Four quarters (25 cent pieces)		***	\$ 1.00
Ten dimes (cent pieces)	10 X	•	\$ 1.00
Twenty nickels	.05	71	
One hundred pennies (1)		*	

Besides this list there are many, many combinations of coins that will make a dollar. We will not consider these groupings at this stage of our game.

Let's pretend that on weekends you walk your neighbor's poodle FiFi for one dollar. Each Saturday you receive your pay in one of the different forms from the preceding chart.

With this dollar you do many different things: go to a show, buy a soda or school supplies and even manage to save a bit. Let's see what you did last week.

RECEIVE	D: \$ 1.00		(in form of 4 quarters)
SPENT:	1 Bic pen	•25	(1 quarter)
	l movie	•50	(2 quarters)
	Saved	.25	(1 quarter)
TOTAL:	11	\$1.00	(4 quarters)



Fraction Review

You had 4 quarters which equal one dollar. The dollar in quarters means a total of 4 quarters. Then one quarter would be one quarter out of four and we can write it as a rational number $\frac{1}{4}$.

But a quarter is also 25 pennies and a dollar is 100 pennies, so we could also say $\frac{25}{100}$.

This means that $\frac{1}{4}$ is the same as $\frac{25}{100}$.

In fact $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{25}{25} = \frac{25}{100}$.

Remember $\frac{25}{25}$ = 1, so we just multiplied $\frac{1}{4}$ by 1 in a special form.

Can we now say that $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{25}{100}$?

Have we renamed $\frac{1}{4}$ as $\frac{25}{100}$?

How can we check?

Let's review quickly before we proceed.

Remember from our Unit on "Action With Fractions" (page 4) these two definitions:

DENOMINATOM: The number below the horizontal line which tells the total number of objects or the total number of equal parts of an object.

In the above case the 4 equals 4 quarters and the 100 is the one dollar.

NUMERATOR: The number above the horizontal line tells how many of the total that are of special interest (or how many of the total we are discussing).

We are interested in 1 quarter or 25 cents.

On page 10 of the "Action With Fractions" Unit we discovered how to tell equivalent fractions by a cross multiplication.

Now shall we back up and recheck?

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{25}{100}$$

Cross multiplying 1 X 100 = 4 X 25

If you said "yes" before, you were correct.

Let's chart what happened to your money.



Budgets BUDGET FOR FIRST WEEK

Items	Coins	Fractional Part of Total Coins	Value	Fractional Part of a Dollar	How Many Pennies?
l Bic pen	l quarter	<u>1</u> .	•25	25 100	25
l movie	2 quarters	2 4	•50	50 100	5 0
Saved	1 quarter	1/4	.25	2 <u>5</u> 100	25
TOTAL	4 quarters	4 4	1.00	100	100

What does 4 equal?	
How about $\frac{100}{100}$?	
How much is 100 pennies in bills?	Quarters?
We have accounted for all our money	and have expressed it in several ways.

Activities

Fill in the missing parts of these charts.

BUDGET FOR SECOND WEEK

One dol	lar received	from walking F	iFi, in form	of 2 half do	llars.
Spent:	1 Hamburger 1 Notebook	and shake .5			
Items	Çoins	Fractional Par of Total Coins		Fractional Part of a Dollar	How Many Pennies?
1 Hamburge	er l half ke dollar	1/2	and the state of t	Annual desired Control	50
1 Notebook	K		•50		
TOTAL	2 half dollars			100 100	

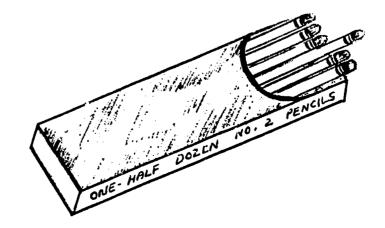
BUDGET FOR THIRD WEEK

Items	Coins	Fractional Part of Total Coins	Value	Fractional Part of a Dollar	How Many Pennies?
l Hot Rod Magazine	3 dimes		.30	-	
1 School lunch		410		enderge continues y describe	
1 Ice Cream bar				100	
Savings		- Anna Carlotte Control Control			20

BUDGET FOR FOURTH WEEK

One dollar received in form of 20 nickels.							
Items	Coins	Fractional Part of Total Coins	Value	Fractional Part of a Dollar	How Many Pennies?		
l Birthday card	5 nickles						
6 Pencils			•15	and the section of th			
Savings		12 20					
TOTAL					100		









A school lunch costs 40° , or: $\frac{40}{100}$

In terms of one dollar:

Pennies	<u>Nickel</u>	<u> </u>		Dime	<u> </u>	
$40 \text{ of } 100 = \frac{40}{100}$	8 of 20	=	<u>8</u> 20	4 of 10	m	4 10
Written as equivalent fractions:	<u>40</u> 100	55	<u>8</u> 20	40 100	=	4 10
Check:	8 X 100	=	40 X 20	4 X 100	=	40 X 10
	800	=	800	400	=	400

Activities

Suppose we only knew some part of a fraction. Maybe a denominator or even a numerator was missing. Could we find the missing parts?

EXAMPLE:

ERIC

1 Roller Skating Ticket .75 =
$$\frac{75}{100}$$
 = $\frac{4}{4}$

Is our missing part a 3?
Does 3 X 100 = 300?

Check yourself again: Is .75 made up of 3 quarters?

TRY THESE:

1 Chocolate Soda

.35 =
$$\frac{35}{100}$$
 = $\frac{7}{100}$ whole

1 Slicker Lipstick

.89 = $\frac{89}{100}$ = $\frac{89}{100}$

3 Transistor Batteries .60 =
$$\frac{60}{100}$$
 = $\frac{5}{5}$ < Part (.20 each)

1 Movie Ticket .50 =
$$\frac{50}{2}$$
 = $\frac{1}{2}$



What types of coins do jou suppose were used to pay for the soda? the lipstick? batteries? and movie ticket? 100 Denominators

Let's chat! Have you noticed in renaming our fractions that one of the denominators was always Mr. Money Man? Can you rename these fractions so they will have a denominator of 100? Hint: Use cross multiplication.

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{100}{100}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{100}{100}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{100}{100}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} = \frac{100}{100}$$

This symbol is used to denote part of the fraction (numerator): This symbol is used to denote the whole amount of the fraction (denominator):

Do you suppose you could ever fill in a numeration box with a mixed number? A fraction?

Try this one! $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{100}$

Cross multiplying

Hint: Divide
$$3)\overline{100}^{\frac{33}{3}}$$
Check: $3 \times 33 \frac{1}{3} = 100$

Check:
$$3 \times 33 \frac{1}{3} = 100$$

How about these?

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{100}{100}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} = \frac{100}{100}$$

$$\frac{3}{3} = \frac{100}{100}$$

$$\frac{2}{8}$$
 = $\frac{100}{100}$ Our friend, the quarter?

$$\frac{1}{6} = \frac{100}{100}$$

$$\frac{2}{6} = \frac{100}{100}$$

 $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{100}{100}$ Have you seen this one before?

This one has many disguises!

$$\frac{3}{6} = \frac{100}{100}$$
 A new one?

$$\frac{4}{6} = \frac{100}{100}$$
 Look familiar?

Where have you met this one before?

EXTRA

Start with a quarter. Now, double that amount: $\frac{1}{4}$, or one quarter

double:
$$2 I \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2 I 1}{4} = \frac{2}{4}$$

= 2 quarters

Start with a quarter and triple that amount: $\frac{1}{4}$, or one quarter

triple:
$$3 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3 \times 1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

= 3 quarters

Notice: To double a fraction, multiply the numerator by 2.

To triple a fraction, multiply the numerator by 3.

What if you wanted 4 times the value of the fraction?

Start with a quarter. Now, half that amount:
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 of $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{6}$

or:
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 of $25 \neq 12 \frac{1}{2} \neq$

$$= \frac{12 \frac{1}{2}}{100}$$

Then:
$$\frac{1}{8} = \frac{12\frac{1}{2}}{100}$$

Double
$$\frac{1}{8}$$
: $2 \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{2}{8}$

$$= \frac{2 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}}{100} = \frac{25}{100}$$

Does
$$\frac{2}{8} = \frac{25}{100}$$
?

Now, complete these problems:

$$\frac{1}{8} = \frac{12\frac{1}{2}}{100}$$

ERIC Full Text Provided by ERIC

$$\frac{2}{8} = \frac{2 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}}{100} = \frac{25}{100}$$

$$\frac{3}{8} = \frac{3 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}}{100} = \frac{37 \frac{1}{2}}{100}$$

Given the first answer, complete for $\frac{1}{6}$:

$$\frac{1}{6} = \frac{16\frac{2}{3}}{100}$$

Activities

Work all problems as in the example below:

EXAMPLE:
$$\frac{3}{4}$$
 $\rightarrow \frac{100}{100}$

1.
$$\frac{62 \frac{1}{2}}{8} = \frac{62 \frac{1}{2}}{100}$$

8.
$$\frac{600}{800} = \frac{100}{100}$$

2.
$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{25}{100}$$

9.
$$\frac{10}{22} = \frac{100}{100}$$

3.
$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{100}{100}$$

10.
$$\frac{300}{360} = \frac{100}{100}$$

4.
$$\frac{19}{20} = \frac{100}{100}$$

11.
$$\frac{24}{72} = \frac{100}{100}$$

$$5.\frac{10}{10} = \frac{70}{100}$$

12.
$$\frac{21}{63} = \frac{100}{100}$$

6.
$$\frac{1}{8} = \frac{37 \cdot 1/2}{100}$$

13.
$$\frac{5}{100} = \frac{20}{100}$$

7.
$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{100}{100}$$

14.
$$\frac{10}{70} = \frac{100}{100}$$

14

15.
$$\frac{35}{50} = \frac{100}{100}$$

17.
$$\frac{6}{350} = \frac{6}{100}$$

16.
$$\frac{32}{42} = \frac{100}{100}$$

18.
$$\frac{26}{78} = 100$$

Mr. Per Cent

We have discovered how to give Mr. Money Man's name of 100 to any common fraction. Now, may I present to you Mr. Money Man's twin (bet you didn't think he had one)—Mr. Per Cent! Mr. Per Cent comes as finely dressed as his noble brother. Iatin ancestry dominates Mr. Per Cent. It is believed that the Romans were taxed part of the value of their property, just as it is done to our people today. Later in history, probably during the Middle Ages, the explanation of profit and loss was a "certain number in a hundred." Then Latin words were formed to "fit the expression"—such as "per cento," "p cento," "p ceto," and "per centum."

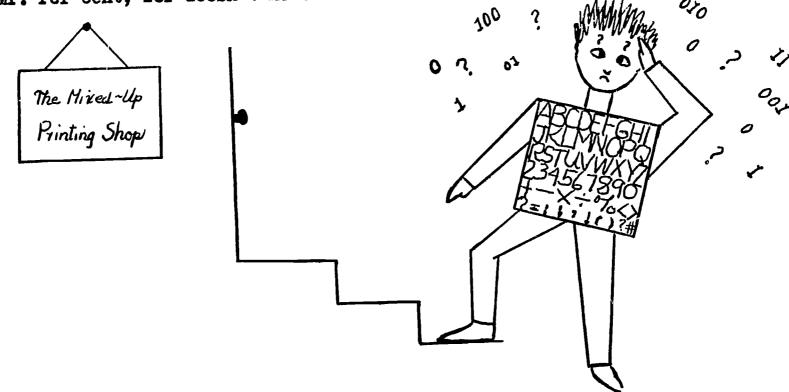
Can you see how Mr. Per Cent gets his name?

Percent may be expressed with this symbol % . Our symbol is a form of those used during the seventeenth century:

per
$$\frac{0}{c}$$
, $\frac{0}{c}$, or $\frac{0}{c}$.

FUN NOTE!

There is the story told that our percent symbol came into use because some printer got these three symbols, 100, mixed up, and it came out 010. Can you see how our percent symbol could be connected with this mistake? It is a good way to remember Mr. Per Cent, for doesn't he stand for 100?





Activities

How do you read the fraction $\frac{75}{100}$? If you answered seventy-five hundredths, you are correct. For 75 percent, we think "seventy-five hundredths," for Mr. Per Cent has a denominator of 100. Written, it looks like this:

$$75\% = \frac{75}{100}$$

TRY THESE:

$$50 \% = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$35 \frac{1}{3} \% = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$70 \% = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$80 \% = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$18 \% = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$12 \frac{1}{2} \% = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$10 \% = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$10 \% = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$10 \% = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$90 \% = \frac{1}{100}$$

Can you fill in the correct percent?

Example:
$$\frac{75}{100} = \frac{75 \%}{100}$$

$$\frac{50}{100} = -\frac{1}{100} = -\frac{$$

$$\frac{66 \ 2/3}{100} = 4$$

$$\frac{90}{100} = -$$

$$\frac{33 \ 1/3}{100} =$$

$$\frac{80}{100} = -$$

$$\frac{60}{100} = -\frac{9}{100}$$

Fill in the missing parts.

EXAMPLE:
$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{50}{100} = \frac{50}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{100}{100} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{9}{100}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{3}{100}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} = \frac{100}{100} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{9}{100}$$

More Activities

Can you fill in the correct percent?

EXAMPLE: We know that $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{40}{100}$; therefore, $\frac{2}{5}$ must be equal to 40 %.

$$\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

CAN YOU FILL IN THE MISSING PARTS OF THIS CHART?

COIN	VALUE OR DECIMAL	HUNDREDTHS	RENAMING PART OF DOLLAR	PERCENT
l half dollar	.50	100	1/2	50 %
1 quarter	•25	<u>25</u> 100	1 4	%
2 quarters	and the second second	50 100	$\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$	50 %
3 quarters	•75	<u>75</u> 100	4	75 %
4 quarters	1.00	100	$\frac{1}{1} = 1$	100 %
1 dime	.10	100		10 %
2 dimes		100	$\frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$	20 %
3 dimes	•30	100	3 10	%
4 dimes	.40	100	= 2/5	40 %
5 dimes	•50		$\frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$	50 %
6 dimes	englikusiji ilikilisi kana	100	$\frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$	60 %
7 dimes	.70	100	7 10	%
8 dimes	.80		8 10	80 %
9 dimes	•90	100	9 10	90 %
10 dimes		100	$\frac{1}{1} = 1$	_%
l nickel	•05	100	20	5 %
2 nickels	.10	100	10	10 %
3 nickels		15	<u>3</u> 20	15 %
4 nickels	.20	100	20 =	%

COIN VALUE OR DECIMAL HUNDREDTHS RENAMING PART OF DOLLAR PERCENT 5 nickels .30 25 100 = 1/4 25 % 25 % 6 mickels .40 35 7 20 = 35 % 35 % 35 % 8 nickels .40 43 100 40 % 40				
7 nickels 7 nickels 8 nickels 8 nickels 10 nickels 10 nickels 11 nickels 12 nickels 13 nickels 15 nickels 16 nickels 17 nickels 18 nickels 19 nickels 19 nickels 10 n	COIN	VALUE OR DECIMAL	HUNDREDTHS	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
7 nickels 8 nickels -40 -35 8 nickels -40 -45 100 -50 -70 -70 -70 -70 -70 -70 -	5 nickels		2 <u>5</u> 100	= 1/4 25 %
8 nickels 9 nickels 10 nickels 10 nickels 11 nickels 12 nickels 13 nickels 14 nickels 15 nickels 16 nickels 17 nickels 18 nickels 19 nickels 19 nickels 10	6 mickels	•30		5 - 4
9 mickels 10 mickels .50 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50 .5	7 nickels		35 100	
10 nickels 11 nickels 12 nickels .60 .60 .65 .70 .70 .70 .70 .70 .70 .70 .7	8 nickels	.40		8 20 40 %
11 nickels .60 .60 .60 .20 .20 .20 .20 .60 % 13 nickels .65 .65 .65 .65 .65 %	9 nickels	erangeneral de state	1	
12 nickels .60 60 12 = 3/5 60 % 13 nickels .65 100 100 65 % 14 nickels .70 100 14 = 7/10 4 15 nickels .75 15 = 3/4 75 % 16 nickels .85 16 nickels 16 nickels 80 % 17 nickels .85 150 16 nickels 85 % 18 nickels .90 100 100 100 90 % 19 nickels .95 100 100 100 95 % 20 nickels 1.00 100 20 100 % 1 penny .01 100 100 100 100 2 pennies .03 100 100 100 100 100	10 nickels	.50		1
13 nickels 14 nickels .70 .70 .70 .70 .70 .70 .70 .7	ll nickels	enganeranara		1
14 nickels .70 $\frac{70}{100}$ $\frac{14}{20} = \frac{7}{10}$	12 nickels	•60		$\frac{12}{20} = \frac{3}{5}$ 60 %
15 nickels .75	13 nickels	•65	•	
16 nickels	14 nickels	.70	70 100	
17 nickels .85 \frac{85}{100} \frac{85}{100} 85 % 18 nickels .90 \frac{90}{100} \frac{18}{20} = \frac{9}{10} 90 % 19 nickels .95 \frac{95}{100} \frac{100}{20} 95 % 20 nickels 1.00 \frac{100}{100} \frac{20}{20} 100 % 1 penny .01 \frac{2}{100} \frac{2}{50} 2 % 2 pennies \frac{2}{100} \frac{2}{50} 2 % 3 pennies .03 \frac{3}{100} \frac{3}{100} \frac{4}{5}	15 nickels	.75		. I
18 nickels .90 \frac{30}{100} \frac{18}{20} = \frac{9}{10} 90 \frac{\pi}{20} 19 nickels .95 \frac{95}{100} \frac{19}{20} 95 \frac{\pi}{20} 20 nickels 1.00 \frac{100}{100} \frac{20}{20} 100 \frac{\pi}{8} 1 penny .01 \frac{1}{100} \frac{2}{100} \frac{2}{50} 2 \frac{\pi}{8} 3 pennies .03 \frac{3}{100} \frac{3}{100} \frac{3}{100} \frac{3}{8}	16 mickels		<u>80</u> 1.00	$\frac{16}{20} = \frac{4}{5} \qquad 80 \%$
19 nickels •95 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	17 nickels	.85	<u>85</u> 100	
20 nickels 1.00 $\frac{100}{100}$ $\frac{20}{20}$ 100 % 1 penny .01 $\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{3}{50}$ 2 % 2 pennies .03 $\frac{3}{100}$ $\frac{3}{100}$ $\frac{3}{100}$	18 nickels	•90	90 100	1
1 penny 2 pennies -01 2 pennies -03 -100 -100 -100 -100 -100 -2 -2 -50 -2 -8	19 nickels	•95	95 100	
2 pennies	20 nickels	1.00	100 100	
3 pennies - 100 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 50 - 5	1 penny	.01	100	1 1
	2 pennies		100	2 50 2 %
	3 pennies	•03		100
	4 pennies	•04	100	
5 pennies	5 pennies		5 100	5 20 _5

con	N	VALUE OR DECIMAL	HUNDREDTHS	REMAMING PART OF DOLLAR	PERCENT
18 pennie	5	.18		18 =	18 %
33 pennie	8	•33		100	_*
42 pennie	s		42 100	100 = 21	42 %
50 pennie	8	•50		$=\frac{1}{2}$	_\$
66 pennie	8	. 66		66	66 %
75 pennie	8		75		75 %
84 pennie	8	.84	100	84 21	_%
100 pennie	88	1.00		100	100 %

Afte	er completing your charts, answer these questions:
	How many sets of equivalent fractions are there? For example: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{5}{10}$, $\frac{10}{20}$, $\frac{50}{100}$ is one set of equivalent fractions.
2.	How many decimal values from the chart named a half-dollar?
	a quarter? a dime? a nickel?
	75 cents?
3.	Name all the coin combinations that equal $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and 1.
4.	Did you find any patterns when you did the nickel combinations?
5.	Look at the percent column for the nickels. What does that list of numbers suggest?
6.	Do any patterns exist in the dimes combinations?
7.	How about the quarters? the half-dollars?
<i>(</i> •	
8.	What do you suppose would happen if all the pennies from 1 to 100 were listed
	Would a definite pattern be formed?
9.	Do you think you could orally tell any combination of pennies?
10.	Try these: 25 pennies, 31 pennies, 48 pennies, 57 pennies, 63 pennies.

LET'S CHAT!

We know how to rename a fraction in terms of a hundred and we are able to give it a percent name. We consider our Mr. 100 as a whole complete amount. Remember our picture of what a fraction is? Let's do it in terms of hundredths, percent.

We can cross multiply and find any missing part of our picture. Let's try some problems and see if we can use all of the things we've just learned.

EXAMPLE I

There are 124 students in chorus. 75% of them are girls. How many are girls? Express 75% as a fraction with a denominator of 100.

The "whole amount" of students in chorus is 124.

We want to find "part of the students."

We can now set up our problem.

Cross multiplying

EXAMPLE II

The school football team won 4 games. They played 8. What percent of the games played did they win?



Activities

1. In a school of 500 pupils, 50 were absent on Monday. What percent was absent?

2. Jack worked 10 problems and said he had 60 percent more to complete. How many problems were there?

3. If 40,000 families in Sun Cove, or 80 percent of the residents, own their own homes, how many families live there?

$$\frac{40,000}{100} = \frac{80}{100}$$

4. Batman pays 25 percent of his \$5,000 salary for his costume. What does he pay for each outfit?

$$\frac{}{5,000} = \frac{25}{100}$$

5. Robin looked at a hotrod marked \$1,500. The car dealer offered to sell the "heap" for 80 percent of the price. How much would Robin have to pay for the car?

$$\frac{\boxed{1,500}}{1,500} = \frac{80}{100}$$

6. Four days is what percent of a week?

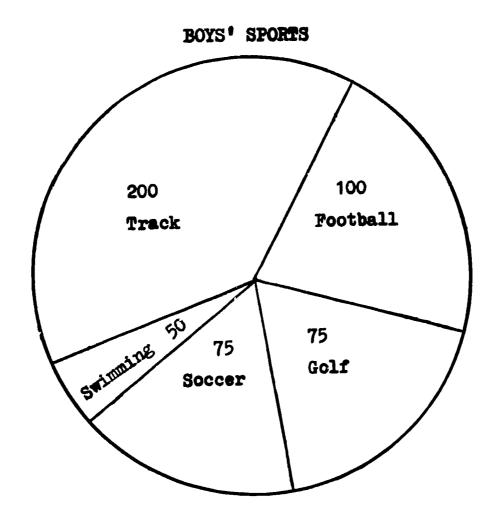
7. I watch T.V. 3 hours every night. What percent of my time do I spend each day doing this? (Hint: Remember how many hours in a day.)

Additional Activities

Solve the following problems.

- 1. I had 100 pennies. I spent 34 of them. What percent did I have left?
- 2. On a test of 25 math problems, John missed one. What percent of the problems were missed?
- 3. The human body is $\frac{2}{3}$ water. What percent is this?
- 4. Bread is about 36% water. How many ounces of water are in an 18 ounce loaf?
- 5. Mary spent 25% of her money. She spent \$10 on a school sweater. How much money did Mary have?
- 6. A furniture store was advertising chairs for "25% off." If a red leather chair was priced at \$75, how much will be taken off of this price?
- 7. David had 5 dollars. He spent 3 dollars on a new shirt jac. What percent of his money did he spend? What percent of his money is left?
- 8. Jack's new car is 10% faster than his old car which cruised at 55 mph. At what speed does his new car cruise?
- 9. Did you know that some candy is 40% sugar? I have a 5 pound box of chocolates. How many pounds of my candy could be sugar?
- 10. A quarterback completed 3 out of 4 passes. What percent of the attempted passes did he complete?





This graph is called a circle graph and shows the number of boys in Joi	222						
Smith Junior High School who take part in sports.							
How many boys at John Smith Junior High School take part in sports?							

How many boys at John Smith Junior High School take part in sports?

This would be called ______ % of the boys taking part in sports?

In the spaces below fill in the number of boys in each sport and the portion of the whole that this number is.

	NUMBER OF BOYS	FRACTIONAL PART OF TOTAL NUMBER OF BOYS	DECIMAL PART	PERCEN
Soccer				
Golf				
Track				الاستوالية
Pootball				
Swimming				
Totals				



ERIC ENIT OF THE PROVIDED OF T

Here are two budgets showing how people spent their money.

This family has an income of \$3,600 a year. They have found they can best use the money by spending the following percents for each item. How many dollars do they spend for each item?

TOTALS	100%	\$3600
Savings	5%	
Personal Expenses	15%	
Household Bills	12%	
Clothing	15%	
Rent	18%	
Food	35%	

The Abbot family has \$6,600 a year to spend after they have paid income tax.

Mr. Abbot decided to budget the following percents for the necessary expenses.

How many dollars would the Abbots spend for each thing?

TOTALS		
Savings	10%	
Personal expenses	18%	
Operating expenses	14%	
Clothing	16%	
Shelter	17%	
Food	25%	

We have discovered that the whole of anything is 100 percent of it. Therefore, if we take something and break it into parts, these parts must add up to 100 percent.

Let's pretend that we have \$30.00 to spend for Christmas presents and have decided to spend the following percent for each gift:

Christmas List 20% Father 20% Mother 15% _____ Grandmother 12% Sister Jane 10% _____ Brother John 8% _____ Brother Bob 13% Friends 2% Cards, ribbon, paper, etc.

TOTAL

What	18	the	total	of	the	column	of	percents?		
What	is	the	total	of	the	dollars	, t	column?		
6 1	L	-1 -	<i>e</i>	tha	nam	te is 10	Ю	percenttl	e whole.	





Now that we know how to solve percent problems, let's see if we can discover some short cuts to make our work simpler.

Solve the following problems and place the answers in the space provided.

Do you see anything interesting about the answers to the pairs of problems? What do you notice about the parts of the problems?

Yes, the answers are the same, and the numbers in the problem have been reversed.

Have you learned anything in math this year that might explain why we can reverse the numbers and still get the same answer?

Is it one of the properties that we have studied? What does the commutative property tell us? Does this explain what we have just discovered?

Does knowing the commutative property make it easier for you to do some percentage problems? Why?

We know the fractions that 25%, 50%, 75% equal and can multiply by them more easily than by the decimals. If you have learned the fraction equivalents, it will be simpler for you to change the problem and multiply by the simple fraction.

Now, let's use this new discovery to work the following problems:

36%	of	50	=	 33%	of	50	=	
16%	of	25	=	 72%	of	75	=	
42%	of	75	=	80%	of	50	=	
·				 67%	of	100	3	
		10		 25%	of	50	=	



Now that we have looked at the way that money can be budgeted, let's make a budget for your allowance.

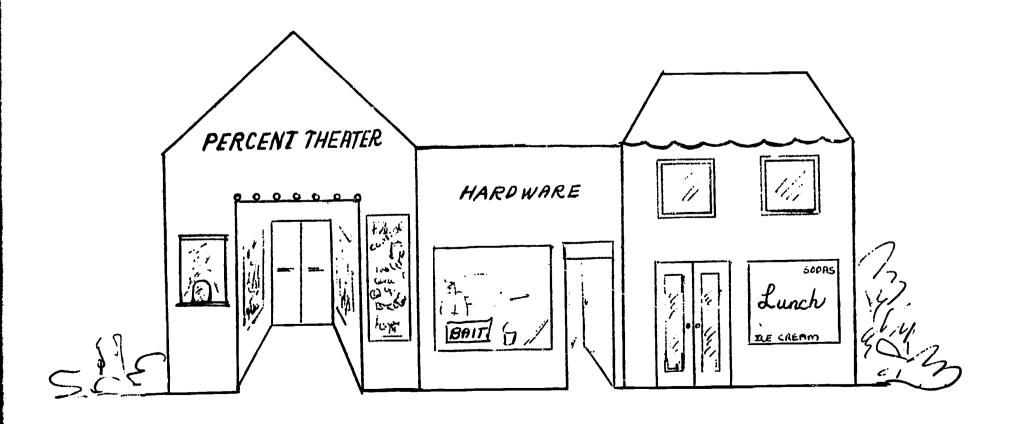
How much allowance do you receive each week? What items do you spend it on? How much do you spend for each item? What percent of your total allowance is each item? What percent is the total amount of money you receive?

In the space below make a table showing your budget for your allowance. Use the budget of my allowance, shown below, as an example to follow.

Total weekly allowance: \$ 5.00

Movies	\$ 1.50	<u>150</u> 500	30%
Cokes, etc.	\$ 2.50	<u>250</u> 500	50%
Lunch	\$.50	<u>50</u> 500	10%
Fishing bait	\$.25	<u>25</u> 500	5%
Miscellaneous	\$.25	<u>25</u> <u>500</u>	5%
TOTALS	\$ 5.00	<u>500</u> 500	

Your Total weekly allowance:





SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES

Find the solutions to the following problems.

31.
$$12\frac{1}{2}\%$$
 of 40 =

4. 52% of 92 = 19. 77% of 96 = 34. 33
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
% of 90 =

5.
$$66\frac{2}{3}\%$$
 of 30 = 20. 34% of 26 = 35. 20% of 50 =

6.
$$87\frac{1}{2}\%$$
 of 56 = 21. 32% of 24 = 36. 10% of 40 =

9.
$$37\frac{1}{2}\%$$
 of 160 = 24. 25% of 12 = 39. 40% of 60 =

Find the answers to the following problems.

Write the fraction (common) for each of the following:

6.
$$37\frac{1}{2}\% =$$

7.
$$87\frac{1}{2}\% =$$

3. 33
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 % = ____

4.
$$66\frac{2}{3}\% =$$

Percent means _____

The percent sign is

One hundred percent of anything is _____ of it.

Fifty percent means of anything.

Write the following as fractions then percents:

1.	Five hundredths	100	5%
2.	Four hundredths		
3.	Twenty hundredths		
4.	45 hundredths		
5.	37 hundredths		
6.	Nine hundredths		
7.	Eight hundredths		
8.	Thirty hundredths		
9.	94 hundredths		
10.	24 hundredths		
11.	Ten hundredths		
12.	Forty hundredths		
13.	25 hundredths		
14.	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ hundredths		
15.	Thirty-five hundredths		
16.	$37\frac{1}{2}$ hundredths		
17.	Sixteen hundredths		
18.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ hundredths		
19.	. Sixty hundredths		
20	. 100 hundredths		
21	. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ hundredths		

Fill in the missing answers.

New try these:

1.
$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{100}{100} = \frac{1}{2}$$

2.
$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{9}{100}$$

3.
$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{100}{100} = \frac{9}{100}$$

4.
$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{100}{100} = \frac{9}{5}$$

$$5. \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{\pi}{100}$$

6.
$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{100}{100} = \frac{3}{5}$$

7.
$$\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{9}{100}$$

8.
$$\frac{7}{10} = \frac{100}{100} = \frac{9}{100}$$

11.
$$\frac{25}{100} =$$

12.
$$\frac{3}{100} = -\frac{9}{100}$$

13.
$$\frac{1}{100} = -\frac{\%}{}$$

14.
$$\frac{18}{100} = -\frac{9}{100}$$

15.
$$\frac{30}{100} =$$

16.
$$\frac{40}{100} = -\frac{\%}{100}$$

17.
$$\frac{15}{100} = -\frac{9}{100}$$

18.
$$\frac{10}{100} = -\frac{9}{100}$$

19.
$$\frac{20}{100} = -\frac{9}{100}$$

20.
$$\frac{75}{100} = \frac{\%}{100}$$

11. $20\% = \frac{100}{100} = \frac{1}{100}$ (fraction)

12. 40% = 100 =

13. 10% = 100 =

14. 50% = 100 =

15. 25% = 100 =

16. 80% = 100 =

17. 5% = 100 =

18. 75% = 100 = ____

Change these percents to fractions. Reduce them to lowest terms.

Change these fractions to percents.

1.
$$\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{9}{2}$$

2.
$$\frac{1}{4} = -\frac{9}{8}$$

$$3. \frac{3}{10} = -\frac{9}{6}$$

4.
$$\frac{1}{5} = -\frac{9}{6}$$

5.
$$\frac{6}{8} = -\frac{9}{8}$$

6.
$$\frac{5}{10} = -\frac{\%}{10}$$

7.
$$\frac{1}{8} = -\frac{\%}{8}$$

8.
$$\frac{4}{5} = -\frac{\%}{2}$$

9.
$$\frac{1}{3} = -\frac{\%}{3}$$

10.
$$\frac{2}{5} =$$
____%

Express these percents as fractions with denominators of 100.

5.
$$16\frac{2}{3}\%$$
 =

7.
$$12\frac{1}{2}\% =$$

12.
$$37\frac{1}{2}\% =$$

13.
$$66\frac{2}{3}\% =$$

15.
$$62\frac{1}{2}\% =$$

Give the correct percent for each fraction.

1.
$$\frac{1}{2} =$$

2.
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 = ____

3.
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 = ____

4.
$$\frac{1}{5} =$$

6.
$$\frac{2}{3}$$
 = ____

7.
$$\frac{3}{4} =$$

8.
$$\frac{2}{5}$$
 = ____

9.
$$\frac{3}{5} =$$

10.
$$\frac{4}{5} =$$

11.
$$\frac{1}{6} =$$

12.
$$\frac{5}{6} =$$

13.
$$\frac{1}{8} =$$

14.
$$\frac{3}{8} =$$

15.
$$\frac{5}{8} =$$

16.
$$\frac{7}{8} =$$

17.
$$\frac{3}{10} =$$

18.
$$\frac{7}{10}$$
 = ____

19.
$$\frac{9}{10} =$$

$$20.\frac{1}{20} =$$

Give the fractional equivalents of the following percents.

5.
$$16\frac{2}{3}\% =$$

7.
$$12\frac{1}{2}\% =$$

9. 87
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 % = ____

10. 33
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 % = ____

13.
$$62\frac{1}{2}\% =$$

14. 83
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 % = ____

16.
$$66\frac{2}{3}\% =$$

Can you solve these?

2.
$$\frac{\%}{100}$$
 of 90 = 60

6.
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 of 40 = 24

7.
$$37\frac{1}{2}\% \text{ of } 160 =$$

8.
$$\%$$
 of 20 = 18

Find the correct answers to the following:

2.
$$66\frac{2}{3}\%$$
 of

6.
$$12\frac{1}{2}\%$$
 of

7.
$$87\frac{1}{2}\%$$
 of $832 =$

8. 83
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 % of 906 =

9.
$$16\frac{2}{3}\%$$
 of

Can you do these involving money?