

# Lesson 21 Assessment

## Calculating the Best Buy

Calculating the Best Buy			
<p>Calculates the percent of an amount of money in more than one way</p> <p>Use a percent as a fraction to determine 20% of \$150. 20% is one-fifth. So, 20% of \$150 is: <math>\\$150 \div 5 = \\$30</math></p> <p>Use a percent as a decimal to determine 20% of \$150. 20% is 0.20. So, 20% of \$150 is: <math>0.20 \times \\$150 = \\$30</math></p>	<p>Determines the better deal between a coupon and a percent discount</p> <p>In a sale, there are two choices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a \$20 off coupon</li> <li>• a 15% discount</li> </ul> <p>Which is the better deal for an item with a regular price of \$80? Sale price with the coupon: <math>\\$80 - \\$20 = \\$60</math> Sale price with the discount: 85% of \$80 <math>= 0.85 \times \\$80</math> <math>= \\$68</math> The coupon provides the better deal.</p>	<p>Calculates unit rate in more than one way</p> <p>A pack of 10 granola bars costs \$3.99.</p> <p>At this rate, the cost of 1 granola bar is: <math>\\$3.99 \div 10 = \\$0.399</math>, or about \$0.40 1 granola bar costs \$0.40.</p> <p>Salami costs \$25/kg. At this rate, the amount of salami that can be bought for \$1 is: <math>\frac{\\$25}{1} \text{ kg} = \frac{\\$25}{1000} \text{ g}</math> Divide the numerator and denominator by 25. <math>\frac{\\$25}{1000} \text{ g} = \frac{\\$1}{40} \text{ g}</math></p>	<p>Calculates the best buy</p> <p>A store has these prices for oranges: \$7.99 for 2 kg \$10.99 for 3 kg \$18.99 for 5 kg Which is the best buy?</p> <p>Unit rate for \$7.99/2 kg: <math>\\$7.99 \div 2 \text{ kg} \approx \\$4.00/\text{kg}</math></p> <p>Unit rate for \$10.99/3 kg: <math>\\$10.99 \div 3 \text{ kg} \approx \\$3.66/\text{kg}</math></p> <p>Unit rate for \$18.99/5 kg: <math>\\$18.99 \div 5 \text{ kg} \approx \\$3.80/\text{kg}</math></p> <p>The 3-kg bag has the lowest unit price, so it is the best deal.</p>
Observations/Documentation			