

Student Outcomes

- Students find the percent of a quantity.
- Given a part and the percent, students solve problems involving finding the whole.

Classwork

Exploratory Challenges (25 minutes): Group/Partner

Students explore what it means to have 10%. Students recognize the equivalence between 10%, $\frac{10}{100}$, and $\frac{1}{10}$ and use this relationship to quickly calculate 10% of different quantities. Being able to calculate 10% of a quantity can be an efficient tool or strategy when calculating other percents.

Exploratory Challenge 1			
Claim: To find ${f 10\%}$ of a number, all you need to do is move the decimal to the left once.			
Use at least one model to solve each problem (e.g., tape diagram, table, double number line diagram, $10 imes10$ grid).			
a. Make a prediction. Do you think the claim is true or false? Explain why.			
Answers will vary. One could think the claim is true because 10% as a fraction is $\frac{1}{10}$. The same thing happens			
when one divides by 10 or multiplies by $\frac{1}{10}$. A student may think the claim is false because it depends on what whole amount represents the number from which the percentage is taken.			
b. Determine 10% of 300. <u>30</u> c. Find 10% of 80. <u>8</u>			
$300 \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{300}{10} = 30$ $80 \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{80}{10} = 8$			
d. Determine 10% of 64. <u>6.4</u> $64 \times \frac{1}{10} = 6.4$ e. Find 10% of 5. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$			
f. 10% of <u>480</u> is 48. g. 10% of <u>60</u> is 6.			
6 × 10 = 60			
$48\times10=480$			





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- Using the solutions to the problems above, what conclusions can you make about the claim?
 - Answers will vary. However, students are required to share what is mathematically happening when the decimal is moved over once to help make connections to why it works. Students may relate back to using place value and regrouping with the concept of decimals.

Students will read a claim that two separate discounts will give the same results as the sum of the two discounts taken off the original price at the same time. Students need to come to the conclusion that they are not the same because the second discount is being taken off a new amount not the original price.





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d.	Do you agree with the claim? <u>NO</u> E support your claim.	xplain why or why not. Create a new example to help
	When two discounts are taken off, the shopper po	ays more than if both were added together and taken off.
	Example:	
	\$100 original price	
	20%:	<i>Two</i> 10 % <i>off discounts:</i>
	$100 imes rac{2}{10} = rac{200}{10} = \20 saved	$100 \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{100}{10} = \10
	\$100 - \$20 = \$80 sale price	$90 \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{90}{10} = \9
		100 - 10 - 9 = 81 sale price

Closing (15 minutes)

Give time for students to share samples of how they solved the problem. Take time to point out similarities in the different models. Ask students to reflect on which models they like to use most and why.

Lesson Summary
Percent problems have three parts: whole, part, percent.
Percentage problems can be solved using models such as ratio tables, tape diagrams, double number line diagrams, and $10 imes10$ grids.

Exit Ticket (5 minutes)



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Data

Lesson 29: Solving Percent Problems

Exit Ticket

Angelina received two discounts on a \$50 pair of shoes. The discounts were taken off one after the other. If she paid \$30 for the shoes, what was the percent discount for each coupon? Is there only one answer to this question?



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Exit Ticket Sample Solutions



Problem Set Sample Solutions

1.	Henry has 15 lawns mowed out of a total of 60 lawns. What percent of the lawns does Henry still have to mow?
	75% of the lawns still need to be mowed.
2.	Marissa got an 85% on her math quiz. She had 34 questions correct. How many questions were on the quiz? <i>There were</i> 40 <i>questions on the quiz.</i>
3.	Lucas read 30% of his book containing 480 pages. What page is he going to read next? 30% is 144 pages, so he will read page 145 next.



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