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Lesson 7: Markup and Markdown Problems

Student Outcomes

* Students understand the terms original price, selling price, markup, markdown, markup rate, and markdown rate.
* Students identify the original price as the whole and use their knowledge of percent and proportional relationships to solve multi-step markup and markdown problems.
* Students understand equations for markup and markdown problems and use them to solve for unknown quantities in such scenarios.

Lesson Notes

In this lesson, students use algebraic equations to solve multi-step word problems involving markups and markdowns. This lesson extends the mathematical practices and terminology students saw in Module 1, Lesson 14.

New finance terms such as retail price, consumer, cost price, and wholesale price are introduced. Although students are not required to memorize these terms, they do provide a solid foundational knowledge for financial literacy. To make the lesson more meaningful to students, use examples from an actual newspaper circular.

Students have had significant exposure to creating tables and graphs to determine proportional relationships in Module 3. Before the lesson, the teacher may need to review past student performance data to target students who might potentially struggle with discovering proportional relationships using percent problems in Exercise 4.

Definitions:

**Markup:** A *markup* is the amount of increase in a price.

**Markdown:** A *markdown* is the amount of decrease in a price.

**Original price:** The *original price* is the starting price. It is sometimes called the cost or wholesale price.

**Selling price:** The *selling price* is the original price plus the markup or minus the markdown.

**Markup/markdown rate:** The *markup rate* is the percent increase in the price, and the *markdown rate* (discount rate) is the percent decrease in the price.

* Most markup problems can be solved by the equation: , where is the markup rate, and the whole is the original price.
* Most markdown problems can be solved by the equation: , where is the markdown rate, and the whole is the original price.

Classwork

Opening (3 minutes)

Pose the question to the class. Students, who have been placed in groups, discuss possible answers. Teacher asks a few students to share out.

* A brand of sneakers costs to manufacture in Omaha, Nebraska. The shoes are then shipped to shoe stores across the country. When you see them on the shelves, the price is . How do you think the price you pay for the sneakers is determined? Use percent to describe the markup. Explain your reasoning.
  + *The store makes up a new price so they can make money.*
  + *The store has to buy the sneakers and pay for any transportation costs to get the sneakers to the store.*
  + *The store marks up the price to earn a profit because they had to buy the shoes from the company.*
  + *Markup is the amount of increase in a price from the original price.*

Close the discussion by explaining how the price of an item sold in a store is determined. For example, in order for the manufacturer to make a profit, the store has to pay for the cost to make the item. Then, a store purchases the item at a *cost price* from the manufacturer. The store then increases the price of the item by a percent called the *markup rate* before it is sold to the store’s customers. Stores do this to earn a *profit*.

Example 1 (5 minutes): A Video Game Markup

Students construct an algebraic equation based on a word problem. They express the markup rate of on a video game that costs as to show that a markup means a percent increase. Students identify the quantity that corresponds with (the whole).

*Scaffolding:*

* Use sentence strips to create a word wall for student reference throughout the lesson to avoid confusion over financial terms.
* Some words can be written on the same sentence strip to show they are synonyms, such as discount price and sales price and cost price and wholesale price.

**MP.6**

Example 1: A Video Game Markup

Games Galore Super Store buys the latest video game at a wholesale price of . The markup rate at Game’s Galore Super Store is . You use your allowance to purchase the game at the store. How much will you pay, not including tax?

* 1. Write an equation to find the price of the game at Games Galore Super Store. Explain your equation.

***Let represent the price of the video game.***

***The equation shows that the price of the game at the store is equal to the wholesale cost, which is and the increase. This makes the new price of the wholesale price.***

* 1. Solve the equation from part (a).

***I would pay if I bought it from Games Galore Super Store.***

* 1. What was the total markup of the video game? Explain.

***The markup was because .***

* 1. You and a friend are discussing markup rate. He says that an easier way to find the total markup is by multiplying the wholesale price of by . Do you agree with him? Why or why not?

**Yes, I agree with him because . The markup rate is a percent of the wholesale price. Therefore, it makes sense to multiply them together because .**

* Which quantity is the *whole* quantity in this problem?
  + *The wholesale price is the whole quantity.*
* How do and correspond in this situation?
  + *The markup price of the video game is times the wholesale price. and are equivalent forms of the same number. In order to find the markup price, convert the percent to a decimal or fraction, and multiply it by the whole.*
* What does a *markup* mean?
  + *A markup is the amount of increase in a price.*

Example 2 (7 minutes): Black Friday

*Scaffolding:*

* Provide newspaper circulars from Black Friday sales, or print one from the Internet to access prior knowledge of discounts for all learners.
* Choose an item from the circular in lieu of the one provided in Example 1.

Students discuss the busiest American shopping day of the year, Black Friday—the day after Thanksgiving. The teacher could share the history of Black Friday to engage students in the lesson by reading the article at <http://www.marketplace.org/topics/life/commentary/history-black-friday>. Students make the connection that markdown is a percent decrease.

Students realize that the distributive property allows them to arrive at an answer in one step. They learn that in order to apply an additional discount, a new whole must be found first and, therefore, requires multiple steps to solve.

**MP.7**

* Does it matter in what order we take the discount? Why or why not?

Allow students time to conjecture in small groups or with elbow partners before problem solving. Monitor student conversations, providing clarification as needed.

* + *I think the order does matter because applying the first discount will lower the price. Then, you would multiply the second discount to the new lower price.*
  + *I do not think order matters because both discounts will be multiplied to the original price anyway, and multiplication is commutative. For example, is the same as .*

Example 2: Black Friday

A mountain bike is discounted by and then discounted an additional for shoppers who arrive before   
5:00 a.m.

* 1. Find the sales price of the bicycle.

Find the price with the discount:

Let represent the discount price of the bicycle with the discount rate.

**is the discount price of the bicycle with the discount rate.**

* Which quantity is the new whole?
  + *The discounted price of off, which is .*

***Find the price with the additional discount:***

***Let represent the discount price of the bicycle with the additional discount.***

***is the discount price of the bicycle with the additional discount.***

* 1. In all, by how much has the bicycle been discounted in dollars? Explain.

. The bicycle has been discounted because the original price was. With both discounts applied, the new price is .

* 1. After both discounts were taken, what was the total percent discount?

A final discount of means that you would add and apply it to the same whole. This is not the case because the additional discount is taken after the discount has been applied, so you are only receiving that discount onof the original price. A discount would make the final price because .

However, the actual final discount as a percent is .

Let be the percent the sales price is of the original price. Let represent the actual final discount as a percent.

Teacher could also show students that a discount means to multiply by , and an extra means to multiply by . , so it is the same as discount. This can help students perform the mathematics more efficiently.

* 1. Instead of purchasing the bike for , how much would you save if you bought it before 5:00 a.m.?

You would save if you bought the bike before a.m. because is .

Exercises 1–3 (6 minutes)

Students complete the following exercises independently or in groups of two using . Review the correct answers before moving to Example 3. The use of a calculator is recommended for these exercises.

Exercises 1–3

1. Sasha went shopping and decided to purchase a set of bracelets for off of the regular price. If Sasha buys the bracelets today, she will save an additional . Find the sales price of the set of bracelets with both discounts. How much money will Sasha save if she buys the bracelets today?



Let be the sales price with both discounts in dollars.

***The sales price of the set of bracelets with both discounts is . Sasha will save .***

1. A golf store purchases a set of clubs at a wholesale price of . Mr. Edmond learned that the clubs were marked up . Is it possible to have a percent increase greater than ? What is the retail price of the clubs?

Yes, it is possible. Let represent the retail price of the clubs, in dollars.

The retail price of the clubs is .

1. Is a percent increase of a set of golf clubs from to the same as a markup rate of ? Explain.

Yes, it is the same. In both cases, the percent increase and markup rate show by how much (in terms of percent) the new price is over the original price. The whole is and corresponds to . . is of . . From Exercise 2, the markup is . So, percent increase is the same as markup.

Example 3 (5 minutes): Working Backward

Refer to an item in the newspaper circular displayed to the class. Students find the markdown rate (discount rate) given an original price (regular price) and a sales price (discount price). Students find the total or final price, including sales tax.

Example 3: Working Backward

A car that normally sells for is on sale for . The sales tax is .

* What is the *whole* quantity in this problem?
  + *The whole quantity is the original price of the car, .*
  1. What percent of the original price of the car is the final price?

The final price is of the original price.

* 1. Find the discount rate.

***The discount rate is because***

* 1. By law, sales tax has to be applied to the discount price. However, would it be better for the consumer if the sales tax was calculated before the discount was applied? Why or why not?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Apply Sales Tax First | Apply the Discount First |
| Apply the sales tax to the whole. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | is the final price, including the discount and tax. |
| is the price of the car, including tax, before the discount. |
| Apply the discount to the new whole. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| is the final price, including the discount and tax. |  |

Because both final prices are the same, it does not matter which is applied first. This is because multiplication is commutative. The discount rate and sales tax rate are both being applied to the whole, .

* 1. Write an equation applying the commutative property to support your answer to part (c).

Exercises 4–5 (9 minutes)

Students write a markup or markdown equation based on the context of the problem. They use algebraic equations in the form: for markups, or for markdowns. Students will use their equations to make a table and graph in order to interpret the unit rate (**7.RP.A.2**). Students may use a calculator for calculations, but their equations and steps should be shown for these exercises.

*Scaffolding:*

* Have visual learners refer to an anchor poster of proportional relationships to access prior knowledge. The poster should include items such as the following:
* Word sentence
* Equation
* Graph of equation
* Table of possible pairs of solutions
* Meaning of and in context

Exercise 4

* 1. Write an equation to determine the selling price in dollars, , on an item that is originally priced dollars after a markup of .

or

* 1. Create and label a table showing five possible pairs of solutions to the equation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Price of Item Before Markup, (in dollars) | Price of Item After Markup, (in dollars) |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

* 1. Create and label a graph of the equation.
  2. Interpret the points and .

The point means that a (free) item will cost because the markup is also . The point is . It means that a item will cost after it is marked up by ; is the unit rate.

Exercise 5

Use the following table to calculate the markup or markdown rate. Show your work. Is the relationship between the original price and selling price proportional or not? Explain.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Original Price,  (in dollars) | Selling Price,  (in dollars) |
|  |  |
|  |  |
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*Because the selling price is less than the original price, use the equation: .*

The markdown rate is . The relationship between the original price and selling price is proportional because the table shows the ratio for all possible pairs of solutions.

Closing (3 minutes)

* How do you find the markup and markdown of an item?
  + *To find the markup of an item, you multiply the whole by , where is the markup rate.*
  + *To find the markdown of an item, you multiply the whole by , where is the markdown rate.*
* Discuss two ways to apply two discount rates to the price of an item when one discount follows the other.
  + *In order to apply two discounts, you must first multiply the original price (whole) by minus the first discount rate to get the discount price (new whole). Then, you must multiply by minus the second discount rate to the new whole to get the final price. For example, to find the final price of an item discounted by and then discounted by another , you would first have to multiply by to get a new whole. Then, you multiply the new whole by to find the final price.*
  + *Another way to apply two discounts would be to subtract each discount from and then find the product of these numbers and the original price. If we look at the same example as above, we would multiply .*

Lesson Summary

* **To find the markup or markdown of an item, multiply the whole by , where is the markup/markdown rate.**
* **To apply multiple discount rates to the price of an item, you must find the first discount price and then use this answer to get the second discount price.**

Exit Ticket (7 minutes)

Name Date

Lesson 7: Markup and Markdown Problems

Exit Ticket

A store that sells skis buys them from a manufacturer at a wholesale price of . The store’s markup rate is .

* 1. What price does the store charge its customers for the skis?
  2. What percent of the original price is the final price? Show your work.
  3. What is the percent increase from the original price to the final price?

Exit Ticket Sample Solutions

A store that sells skis buys them from a manufacturer at a wholesale price of . The store’s markup rate is .

* 1. What price does the store charge its customers for the skis?

. The store charges for the skis.

* 1. What percent of the original price is the final price? Show your work.

*Let represent the unknown percent.*

. The final price is of the original price.

* 1. What is the percent increase from the original price to the final price?

The percent increase is because .

Problem Set Sample Solutions

In the following problems, students solve markup problems by multiplying the whole by , where is the markup rate, and work backward to find the whole by dividing the markup price by . They also solve markdown problems by multiplying the whole by , where is the markdown rate, and work backward to find the whole by dividing the markdown price by . Students also solve percent problems learned so far in the module.

1. You have a coupon for an additional off the price of any sale item at a store. The store has put a robotics kit on sale for off the original price of . What is the price of the robotics kit after both discounts?

. The price of the robotics kit after both discounts is .

1. A sign says that the price marked on all music equipment is off the original price. You buy an electric guitar for the sale price of .
   1. What is the original price?

. The original price is .

* 1. How much money did you save off the original price of the guitar?

. I saved off the original price of the guitar.

* 1. What percent of the original price is the sale price?

. The sale price is of the original price.

1. The cost of a New York Yankee baseball cap is . The local sporting goods store sells it for . Find the markup rate.

Let represent the unknown percent.

. The markup rate is .

1. Write an equation to determine the selling price in dollars, , on an item that is originally priced dollars after a markdown of .

or

* 1. Create and label a table showing five possible pairs of solutions to the equation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Price of Item Before Markdown, (in dollars) | Price of Item After Markdown, (in dollars) |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
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|  |  |

* 1. Create and label a graph of the equation.
  2. Interpret the points and .

The point means that a (free) item will cost because the markdown is also . The point is , which represents the unit rate. It means that a item will cost after it is marked down by .

1. At the amusement park, Laura paid for a small cotton candy. Her older brother works at the park, and he told her they mark up the cotton candy by . Laura does not think that is mathematically possible. Is it possible, and if so, what is the price of the cotton candy before the markup?

Yes, it is possible. . The price of the cotton candy before the markup is .

1. A store advertises that customers can take off the original price and then take an extra off. Is this the same as a off discount? Explain.

***No, because the is taken first off the original price to get a new whole. Then, the extra off is multiplied to the new whole. For example, or. This is multiplied to the whole, which is the original price of the item. This is not the same as adding and to get and then multiplying by , or .***

1. An item that costs is marked off. Sales tax for the item is. What is the final price, including tax?
   1. Solve the problem with the discount applied before the sales tax.

. The final price is .

* 1. Solve the problem with the discount applied after the sales tax.

. The final price is .

* 1. Compare your answers in parts (a) and (b). Explain.

My answers are the same. The final price is . This is because multiplication is commutative.

1. The sale price for a bicycle is . The original price was first discounted by and then discounted an additional . Find the original price of the bicycle.

. The original price was .

1. A ski shop has a markup rate of . Find the selling price of skis that cost the storeowner .

Solution 1: Use the original price of as the whole. The markup rate is of .

The selling price is .

Solution 2: Multiply by plus the markup rate (i.e., the selling price is ).

1. A tennis supply store pays a wholesaler for a tennis racquet and sells it for . What is the markup rate?

*Solution 1: Let the original price of be the whole. .*

*. This is a increase. The markup rate is .*

*Solution 2:*

1. A shoe store is selling a pair of shoes for that has been discounted by . What was the original selling price?

Solution 1: represents of the original price. If I divide both the percent and the amount by , I find that represents of the cost. Next, I will multiply both the percent and amount by to determine that represents .

The original price was .

Solution 2: Let be the original cost in dollars.

The original price was .

1. A shoe store has a markup rate of and is selling a pair of shoes for . Find the price the store paid for the shoes.

Solution 1: represents of the original price. If I divide both the percent and the amount by , I get , which represents of the cost. Next, I can multiply each number by to determine that is of the cost.

The store paid .

Solution 2: Divide the selling price by .

The store paid .

1. Write as a simple fraction.
2. Write as a percent.
3. If of the faculty members at John F. Kennedy Middle School are male, what is the number of male faculty members?

. Therefore, faculty members are male.

1. If a bag contains coins, and are nickels, how many nickels are there? What percent of the coins are not nickels?

. Therefore, of the coins are nickels. The percent of coins that are not nickels is .

1. The temperature outside is degrees Fahrenheit. What would be the temperature if it is increased by ?

. Therefore, the temperature would be degrees Fahrenheit.