# Percentage Calculations

Solutions



ACMNA: 157, 158, 187, 189





## Page 3 questions

Fractions and percentages



## **Page 4 questions**

Fractions and percentages





## Page 5 questions

Fractions and percentages





## Page 7 questions

Decimals and percentages





## Page 8 questions

Decimals and percentages

**5 o** Simplified fraction = 
$$\frac{1}{4}$$

Decimal = 0.25

- Mixed numeral form =  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ Improper fraction form =  $\frac{11}{2}\%$ Simplified fraction =  $\frac{11}{200}$ Decimal = 0.055
- Improper fraction form  $=\frac{19}{4}\%$ Decimal form =4.75%Simplified fraction  $=\frac{19}{400}$ Decimal =0.0475
- Mixed numeral form =  $112\frac{1}{2}\%$ Improper fraction form =  $\frac{225}{2}\%$ Simplified mixed numeral =  $1\frac{1}{8}$ Decimal = 1.125
- B Mixed numeral form =  $17\frac{1}{4}\%$ Improper fraction form =  $\frac{69}{4}\%$ Simplified fraction =  $\frac{69}{400}$ Decimal = 0.1725
- Mixed numeral form =  $2\frac{3}{8}\%$ Improper fraction form =  $\frac{19}{8}\%$ Simplified fraction =  $\frac{19}{800}$ Decimal = 0.02375

- Improper fraction form =  $\frac{17}{8}$ % Decimal form = 2.125% Simplified fraction =  $\frac{17}{800}$ Decimal = 0.02125
- Mixed numeral form =  $237\frac{1}{5}\%$ Improper fraction form =  $\frac{1186}{5}\%$ Simplified mixed numeral =  $2\frac{93}{250}$ Decimal = 2.372
- Decimal form = 7.1875%Improper fraction form =  $\frac{115}{16}\%$ Simplified fraction =  $\frac{23}{320}$ Decimal = 0.071875
- Decimal form = 100.625%Improper fraction form =  $\frac{805}{8}\%$ Simplified mixed numeral =  $1\frac{1}{160}$ Decimal = 1.00625



1

15

%

.%

13

%

## Page 10 questions



## Page 11 questions

Recurring decimals and percentages



![](_page_8_Picture_7.jpeg)

## Page 12 questions

#### Recurring decimals and percentages

![](_page_9_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_6.jpeg)

## Page 14 questions

#### Complementary percentages

![](_page_10_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_6.jpeg)

## Page 16 questions

#### Percentages of an amount

![](_page_11_Figure_5.jpeg)

2	a) $\frac{20}{100} \times 65 = 0.2 \times 65$	<b>b</b> $\frac{60}{100} \times 35 = 0.6 \times 35$	<b>c</b> $\frac{22}{100} \times 25 = 0.22 \times 25$
	= 13	= 21	= 5.5

<b>d</b> $\frac{15}{100} \times 30 = 0.15 \times 30$	$ \frac{67.5}{100} \times 48 = 0.675 \times 48 $	$34.5 \times 14 = 0.345 \times 14$
= 4.5	= 32.4	= 4.83

(b) 
$$\frac{125}{100} \times 12 = 1.25 \times 12$$
  
= 15 (c)  $\frac{220}{100} \times 40 = 2.20 \times 40$   
= 88

() 
$$\frac{150}{100} \times 15 = 1.5 \times 315$$
  
= 22.5 ()  $\frac{175}{100} \times 79 = 1.75 \times 79$   
= 138.25

## Page 17 questions

Percentages of an amount

![](_page_12_Figure_5.jpeg)

SERIES

TOPIC

## Page 18 questions

#### Percentages of an amount

- 6 a 40% chose vegetarian course.  $\therefore \frac{40}{100} \times 95 = 38$  $\therefore 38$  of the diners chose the vegetarian course.
  - **b** 30% of the time was in meetings.  $\therefore \frac{30}{100} \times 8 = 2.4$  hours  $\therefore$  Mitch spent 2 hours and 24 minutes in meetings.
  - 15.5% of the tickets still available.  $\therefore \frac{15.5}{100} \times 12800 = 1984$  tickets  $\therefore$  There are 1984 tickets available after 1 hour.

• 42% of the time was right paddle.  $\therefore \frac{42}{100} \times 3650 = 1533$  $\therefore$  The right paddle entered the water 1533 times.

2 40% of 75 
$$\longrightarrow \frac{40}{100} \times 75 = 30$$
  
75% of 40  $\longrightarrow \frac{75}{100} \times 40 = 30$ 

This is true for all percentage calculations because both are the same calculation and are examples of the commutative law  $(a \times b = b \times a)$ .

40% of 75 = 
$$\frac{40}{100} \times 75 = \frac{40}{100} \times \frac{75}{1} = \frac{40 \times 75}{100} = \frac{75 \times 40}{100} = \frac{75}{100} \times \frac{40}{1} = \frac{75}{100} \times 40 = 75\%$$
 of 40

## Page 19 questions

#### Percentages of an amount

- 8 25% of the 64GB left.  $\therefore \frac{25}{100} \times 64 = 16$ .:. There are 16GB left on the music device.
- 87.5% of the listed items in the shopping trolley. ∴  $\frac{87.5}{100} \times 96 = 84$  ∴ There 84 of the listed items are in the shopping trolley.
- 0.57 of the pieces are left to complete the puzzle.  $\therefore 0.57 \times 900 = 513$   $\therefore 513$  pieces still need to be placed to complete the jigsaw puzzle.
- (i) The sled has  $1 0.1\dot{5} = 0.8\dot{4}$  of the way down left to go. (ii)  $0.8\dot{4}$  of the way down the hill left.  $\therefore 0.8\dot{4} \times 450 = 380$

## Page 20 questions

#### Percentages of an amount

- (i)  $1 \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = 66.6\%$  $\therefore 66.6\%$  of the lightning strikes did not occur on the golf course.
  - (ii)  $\frac{2}{3} \times 78 = 52$

 $\therefore$  52 of the lightning strikes did not occur on the golf course.

 $100\% - 83\frac{1}{3}\% = 16\frac{2}{3}\%$ 

... Number of surveys not returned =  $\frac{16.6}{100} \times 252 = 42$ ... 42 of the surveys posted out were not returned.

**1** Total number of dots = 6 + 5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 21

 $100\% - 14\frac{2}{7}\% = 85\frac{5}{7}\%$ 

... Number of other non-centred dots =  $\frac{85\frac{5}{7}}{100} \times 21 = 18$ 

 $\therefore$  18 of the dots on a normal dice are not located at the centre of a side.

(i) 
$$0.795\dot{3} \times 18 = 14.316$$

 $\therefore$  The water level is 14.3m from the top of the well accurate to 1 decimal place.

(ii) Water level = 
$$18 - 14.316 = 3.684 \,\mathrm{m}$$

- : The water level is  $\frac{3.684}{18} \times 100 = 20 \frac{7}{15} \%$  of the well is full.
- $\therefore \, <\! 25\%$  , so the water level indicates drought conditions.

![](_page_14_Picture_20.jpeg)

## Page 22 questions

## One amount as a percentage of another

**1** a 
$$\frac{35}{50} \times 100\% = 70\%$$
  
**b**  $(3.2 \div 5) \times 100\% = 64\%$   
**2** a  $(17 \div 22.5) \times 100\% = 75.5\%$   
**b**  $(\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{4}{5}) \times 100\% = 41.6\%$ 

$$= 75\frac{5}{9}\%$$

**b** 
$$\left(\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{4}{5}\right) \times 100\% = 41.6\%$$
  
=  $41\frac{2}{3}\%$ 

3 (10.5 ÷ 83.4)×100% = 12.58992806...%  
$$\approx 12.59\%$$
 (to 2 d.p.)

**b** 
$$(12.2\dot{5} \div 50) \times 100\% = 24.51\%$$
  
 $\approx 24.51\%$  (to 2 d.p.)

		Pencil type
4	(15.3 $\div$ 22.5)×100% = 68%	НВ
	<b>b</b> $(13.05 \div 22.5) \times 100\% = 58\%$	Pencil type 3H
	<b>c</b> $(18.225 \div 22.5) \times 100\% = 81\%$	Pencil type 5B
	<b>d</b> $(16.825 \div 22.5) \times 100\% = 75\%$	Pencil type 3B

**5** 40 - 25 = 15 vegetables do not get a nutritional report.

 $\therefore (15 \div 40) \times 100\% = 37.5\%$ 

 $\therefore$  37.5% of the vegetables do not get a nutritional report written about them.

![](_page_15_Picture_14.jpeg)

## Page 23 questions

#### One amount as a percentage of another

**6** 582 - 368 = 214 birds wait for the first flock to leave.

 $\therefore (214 \div 582) \times 100\% = 36.76975945...\%$ 

 $\therefore \approx 37\%$  of the migrating birds leave as part of the second flock.

(361130976  $\div$  510072000)  $\times$  100% = 70.8%

 $\therefore~70.8\%$  of the Earth's surface is covered in salt water.

70.8% of 196 935 000 square miles = (70.8 ÷ 100) × 196 935 000
 = 139 429 980 square miles

:. 139 429 980 square miles of the Earth's surface is covered in salt water.

8 First five minutes =  $(980.24 \times 60 \times 5) = 294072$  hits.

 $\therefore (294072 \div 1225300) \times 100\% = 24\%$ 

 $\therefore~24\%$  of the hits occurred in the first five minutes.

Gallons left = (125.75 - 70.8) = 54.95 gallons remaining.

 $\therefore (54.95 \div 125.75) \times 100\% = 43.67981312...\%$  $\approx 43.70\% \text{ (to 2 d.p.)}$ 

 $\therefore$  approximately 43.7% of the water remains in the tank.

![](_page_16_Picture_18.jpeg)

## Page 25 questions

#### Percentage change

■ 40% decrease = 
$$100\%$$
 - 40%  
= 60 % of initial amount  
.:. Decrease of  $40\%$  = 0.6 × 65 = 39  
Decimal form

Other method:

Find 10% of 25 and add to 25

Other method:

Find 40% of 65 and subtract from 65

![](_page_17_Figure_12.jpeg)

A decrease of 30% = 100% - 30%
 = 70% of original amount

:. 70% of 
$$50 = 0.70 \times 50$$
  
= 35

**b** An increase of 25% = 100% + 25%

= 125% of original amount

:. 125% of 76 = 
$$1.25 \times 76$$
  
= 95

• An increase of 5% = 100% + 5%

=105% of original amount

:. 105% of 
$$6.2 = 1.05 \times 6.2$$
  
= 6.51

![](_page_17_Picture_21.jpeg)

#### Page 25 questions

#### Percentage change

**2 d** A reduction of 
$$1.5\% = 100\% - 1.5\%$$

= 98.5% of original amount

 $:: 98.5\% \text{ of } 8 = 0.985 \times 8$ 

= 7.88

e An increase of  $33.\dot{3}\% = 100\% + 33.\dot{3}\%$ 

= 133.3% of original amount

```
\therefore 133.3\% of 258 = 1.3 \times 258
= 344
```

f An increase of 92% = 100% + 92%

= 192% of original amount

 $\therefore 192\%$  of  $12.8 = 1.92 \times 12.8$ = 24.576

A decrease of 100% = 100% - 100%
 = 0% of original amount
 ∴ 0% of 50 = 0.00 × 50
 = 0 cars

No, because a decrease of more than 100% gives you a negative number of cars. Negative amounts of a physical quantity means you finish with less than zero cars, which is not possible.

![](_page_18_Picture_17.jpeg)

#### Page 26 questions

#### Percentage change

4 a An increase of 
$$100\% = 100\% + 100\%$$

= 200% of original amount

 $\therefore 200\%$  of  $70 = 2.00 \times 70$ 

= 140

**b** An increase of 100% is the same as doubling. So an equivalent mathematical calculation is  $2 \times 70$ .

• An increase of 200% = 100% + 200%

= 300% of original amount

 $\therefore 300\% \text{ of } 70 = 3.00 \times 70$ = 210

**d** An increase of 200% is the same as tripling. So an equivalent mathematical calculation is  $3 \times 70$ .

• Let *n* be any positive counting number. An increase of  $n \times 100\% = (n + 1) \times$  the original amount.

**5 a** An increase of 50% = 100% + 50%

= 150% of original amount

:. 150% of  $20 = 1.50 \times 20$ 

**b** A decrease of 50% = 100% - 50%

= 50% of amount in part (a)

 $\therefore 50\%$  of  $$30 = 0.50 \times $30$ 

= \$15

C The increased amount is 30 and the original amount is 20, 50% of both values is different, so when decreasing the larger amount by a similar percentage, the actual amount it is reduced by is also larger.

![](_page_19_Picture_24.jpeg)

## Page 26 questions

#### Percentage change

**6 a** An increase of 20% = 100% + 20%

= 120% of original amount

 $\therefore 120\%$  of  $80m = 1.20 \times 80 m$ 

 $= 96 \, {\rm m}$ 

A further increase of 25% = 100% + 25%

= 125% of new amount

 $\therefore 125\%$  of 96m =  $1.25 \times 96$  m

 $= 120 \, m$ 

**b** No, because the whole 45% is calculated on the smaller initial value (increasing 80m by 45% = 116 m). When split into two increases, the remaining 25% is calculated using a larger value, so therefore a larger increase.

## Page 27 questions

#### Percentage change

 An increase of 33.3% = 100% + 33.3% = 133.3% of original amount
 ∴ 133.3% of 60 = 1.3 × 60 = 80
 A further decrease of 20% = 100% - 20%

= 80% of new amount

$$\therefore 80\% \text{ of } 80 = 0.80 \times 80$$
  
= 64

![](_page_20_Picture_19.jpeg)

#### Page 27 questions

#### Percentage change

**(**) A reduction of 
$$25\% = 100\% - 25\%$$

=75% of original amount

:.75% of  $200 = 0.75 \times 200$ 

= 150

A further reduction of 70.5% = 100% - 70.5%

= 29.5% of new amount

 $\therefore 29.5\%$  of  $150 = 0.295 \times 150$ 

• A decrease of 12% = 100% - 12%

= 88% of original amount

 $\therefore 88\% \text{ of } \$55 = 0.88 \times \$55$ = \\$48.40

A further increase of 16% = 100% + 16%

= 116% of new amount

$$\therefore 116\%$$
 of  $$48.40 = 1.16 \times $48.40$   
=  $$56.14$ 

**d** An inflation of 5.25% = 100% + 5.25%

= 105.25% of original amount

 $\therefore 105.25\%$  of  $\$90 = 1.0525 \times \$90$ = \$94.725

A further reduction of 0.6% = 100% - 0.6%

= 99.4% of new amount

 $\therefore 99.4\%$  of  $\$94.725 = 0.994 \times \$94.725$ 

= \$94.16

![](_page_21_Picture_26.jpeg)

## Page 27 questions

Percentage change

![](_page_22_Figure_5.jpeg)

An increase of 45% = 100% + 45%

= 145% of original amount

 $\therefore 145\%$  of  $20 = 1.45 \times 20$ 

= 29 triangles

 $\therefore$  need to add 9 same-sized triangles to the diagram.

A reduction of  $66.\dot{6}\% = 100\% - 66.\dot{6}\%$ =  $33.\dot{3}\%$  of original amount

 $\therefore 33.\dot{3}\%$  of  $27 = 0.\dot{3} \times 27$ 

= 9 bananas

 $\therefore$  need cross off 18 bananas to leave only 9.

![](_page_22_Figure_16.jpeg)

60% of 20 squares =  $0.6 \times 20$ = 12 shaded

A decrease of 75% = 100% - 75%

= 25% of 12 squares

:. 25% of  $12 = 0.25 \times 12$ = 3 squares

... only 3 squares remain shaded.

![](_page_22_Picture_22.jpeg)

## Page 28 questions

#### Percentage change

![](_page_23_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Picture_6.jpeg)

## **Page 30 questions**

#### Unitary method

![](_page_24_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Figure_6.jpeg)

2 a 
$$55\% = 220$$
  
 $\therefore 1\% = 220 \div 55$ 

$$\therefore 100\% = 4 \times 100$$
  
= 400

$$325\% = 487.5$$
  
 $\therefore 1\% = 487.5 \div 325$   
 $= 1.5$ 

$$\therefore 100\% = 1.5 \times 100$$
  
= 150

**c** 
$$34.2\% = 282.15$$
  
 $\therefore 1\% = 282.15 \div 34.2$   
 $= 8.25$ 
**d**  $115\frac{3}{8}\% = 1269\frac{1}{8}$   
 $\therefore 1\% = 1269\frac{1}{8} \div 115\frac{3}{8}$   
 $= 11$ 

$$\therefore 100\% = 8.25 \times 100$$
  
= 825

• 
$$286\% = 16\,094$$
  
 $\therefore 1\% = 16\,094 \div 286$   
 $= 56.2\dot{7}$ 

$$\therefore 100\% = 56.27 \times 100$$
  
= 5627.27

■ 
$$115\frac{3}{8}\% = 1269\frac{1}{8}$$
  
 $\therefore 1\% = 1269\frac{1}{8} \div 115\frac{3}{8}$   
 $= 11$ 

 $\therefore 100\% = 11 \times 100$ = 1100

(1) 
$$14\frac{2}{3}\% = 7.1\dot{6}$$
  
 $\therefore 1\% = 7.1\dot{6} \div 14\frac{2}{3}$   
 $= 0.488636363$   
 $= 0.488\dot{6}3...$ 

$$\therefore 100\% = 0.48863 \times 100$$
  
= 48.863

![](_page_24_Picture_21.jpeg)

What else can you do?	Solutions	Percentage Calculat
Page 31 questions		
Unitary method		
<b>3 a</b> 65% = 390	<b>b</b> 12%	o = 46g
$\therefore 1\% = 390 \div 65$	:.1%	$a = 46 \div 12$
= 6		= 3.83g
$\therefore 32\% = 6 \times 32$	.:. 30	$\% = 3.8 \dot{3} \times 30$
= 192 units		= 115g
<b>G</b> $110\% = 5$ kg	<b>d</b> 2909	% = 4096
$\therefore 1\% = 5 \div 110$	.:.19	$\% = 4096 \div 290$
$= 0.0\dot{4}\dot{5}kg$		= 14.12413793
$\therefore 44\% = 0.0\dot{4}\dot{5} \times 44$	.:.72	$.5\% = 14.12413793 \times 72.5$
= 2kg		= 1024 amoeba
<b>4 a</b> $35\% = 56$ kg	<b>b</b> 87.59	% = 8575 termites
$\therefore 1\% = 56 \div 35$	.:.19	$\% = 8575 \div 87.5$
= 1.6		= 98 termites

- $..100\% = 1.6 \times 100$  $\therefore 11.5\% = 11.5 \times 98$ = 160 kg= 1127 soldier termites
- **c**  $\frac{2}{5} \times 41250 = 16500$  people 60% = 16500 people  $\therefore 1\% = 16500 \div 60$  $= 275 \, \text{people}$

$$\therefore 100\% = 275 \times 100$$
  
= 27500 people

Page 32 questions

Unitary method

- **5** a)  $\frac{100}{35} \times 16 = 45.71428571...$ = 45.71 (to 2 d.p.) **b**  $\frac{100}{450} \times 96 = 21.3$ = 21.33 (to 2 d.p.)
  - **c**  $\frac{45}{71} \times 121 = 76.69014085...$ = 76.69 (to 2 d.p.) **d**  $\frac{50}{128} \times 245.8 = 96.015625...$ = 96.02 (to 2 d.p.)

(e) 
$$\frac{140}{30} \times \frac{5}{8} = 2.91\dot{6}$$
  
= 2.92 (to 2 d.p.)  
(f)  $\frac{10\frac{3}{7}}{5\frac{1}{3}} \times 2130 = 4164.910714...$   
= 4164.91 seconds (to 2 d.p.)

6 a  $\frac{70}{2.5} \times 8 = 224$  b  $\frac{70}{2.5} \times 7 = 196$  c  $\frac{70}{2.5} \times 3.5 = 98$ 

## Page 34 questions

Profit and loss

![](_page_26_Figure_10.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Picture_11.jpeg)

## Page 34 questions

#### Profit and loss

![](_page_27_Figure_5.jpeg)

## Page 35 questions

#### **Profit and loss**

6

26

**5 a** \$24 marked up 
$$25\% = 1.25 \times $24$$
  
= \$30  
Marked price = \$ $30.00$   
**c** \$230 marked up  $12.5\% = 1.125 \times $230$   
= \$258.75

Marked price = 258.75

Discounted price = \$

a 40% discount on  $$157 = 0.60 \times $157$ 

= \$94.20

94.20

**32.50** marked up 
$$46\% = 1.46 \times $32.50$$

45

$$= \$47.$$
  
Marked price =  $\$$ 

**b** 40% discount on  $$78.50 = 0.60 \times $78.50$ 

$$= \$47.10$$
Discounted price = 
$$\$ \qquad 47.10$$

Page 35 questions			
Profit	t ar	nd loss	
	а	$210 \text{ marked up } 50\% = 1.50 \times 210$ = $315$	5 tables sold for $$315 = total sales of $1575.$ 5 tables cost at \$210 each = \$1050. Therefore, profit = \$1575 - \$1050 = \$525 profit.
	b	Profit as a percentage of the cost price: = $(\$525 \div \$1050) \times 100\%$ = 50% profit.	Or simply, since the markup was $50\%$ on all of them and they were sold at this price, then the profit is $50\%$ !
	С	Discount of $40\% = 0.60 \times \$315$ = \$189	
	d	Total sales of the tables:	Total cost of the tables was $10 \times \$210 = \$2100$
		$= 5 \times \$315 + 5 \times \$189$	Sale price $>$ Cost price, so in profit
		= \$2520	∴ Profit = $$2520 - $2100 = $420$
Page 36 questions			
Profit	t ar	nd loss	
8	a	Percentage discount = 30%	<b>b</b> Percentage discount = $70\%$
		Discount of $30\% = 70\%$ of original value	Discount of $70\% = 30\%$ of original value
		70% = \$3150	:: 30% = \$55.80
		$\therefore 1\% = \$3150 \div 70$	$\therefore 1\% = $55.80 \div 30$

$$= $45$$
  
∴ 100% = \$45×100  
= \$4500

 $\therefore$  Marked price = \$4500

![](_page_28_Figure_6.jpeg)

\$186

.....

= \$1.86

= \$186

 $\therefore 100\% = \$1.86 \times 100$ 

 $\therefore$  Marked price =

## Page 36 questions

#### Profit and loss

8

C Percentage discount = 50%Discount of 50% = 50% of original value  $\therefore 50\% = \$97.50$   $\therefore 1\% = \$97.50 \div 50$  = \$1.95  $\therefore 100\% = \$1.95 \times 100$  = \$195 $\therefore$  Marked price = \$195.00

Percentage discount = 20%  
Discount of 20% = 80% of original value  

$$\therefore 80\% = $455.60$$
  
 $\therefore 1\% = $455.60 \div 80$   
 $= $5.695$   
 $\therefore 100\% = $5.695 \times 100$   
 $= $569.50$   
 $\therefore$  Marked price = \$569.50

**9** Markup of 
$$20\% = 1.2 \times \$40$$

= \$48.00

A following discount of  $15\% = 0.85 \times \$48.00$ 

= \$40.80

 $\therefore$  sale price = \$40.80, so the retailer made a profit of \$0.80.

## Page 37 questions

## Profit and loss

Markup of 38% = 1.38 × \$200
 ⇒ \$276.00
 ∴ marked price = \$276.00
 ∴ marked price = \$276.00
 Discount = \$76
 ∴ Percentage discount = (\$76 ÷ \$276) × 100%
 ≈ 27.5% (to 1 d.p.)
 Cost price = 1.125 × \$890
 Labelled price = 1.2 × \$1001.25

= \$1001.25

= \$111.25 loss on the sale

Labelled price =  $1.2 \times $1001.25$ = \$1201.50

C Discount = \$1201.50 - \$890= \$311.50 $\therefore (\$311.50 \div \$1001.25) \times 100\%$ 

= 31.1% (to 1 d.p.)

![](_page_29_Picture_21.jpeg)

## Page 37 questions

## Profit and loss

• Minimum discount = 
$$(\$98.84 - \$85)$$

Maximum percentage discount =  $(\$13.84 \div \$98.84) \times 100\% = 14.00242817 \approx 14\%$ 

#### Page 38 questions

#### More applications of percentage calculations

1	<b>a</b> Protein per $100g = 8.0 g$	<b>b</b> Protein recommended = $(70 \times 0.8)$
	∴8% protein	= 56 g

• For Protein, minimum daily requirement should account for 32%.

∴ 32% = 56g

= 56 g

**c**  $56g \div 0.4g = 140$  servings!

∴ recommended amount of Carbohydrates eaten =  $\frac{50}{32} \times 56g = 87.5g$ 

This is not a healthy option as it means the person consumes approximately 6 times the recommended daily intake of carbohydrates.

**d**  $140 \times 3.8$ g = 532 g

2 
$$24\frac{3}{4}\% = 145 \text{ days}$$
  
 $\therefore 1\% = 145 \div 24.6 \text{ days}$ 

 $= 5.894308943 \, days$ 

 $\therefore 200\% = 5.894308943 \times 200 \text{ days}$ 

= 1178.861789...days

 $\approx 1179~\text{days}$ 

![](_page_30_Picture_22.jpeg)

## Page 39 questions

More applications of percentage calculations

**a** Tree height after 1 year =  $1.2025 \times 14$  m 3  $= 16.835 \,\mathrm{m}$ **b** Tree height after 2 years =  $1.2025 \times 16.835$  m  $= 20.2440875 \,\mathrm{m}$  $\therefore 20.2440875 - 16.835 = 3.4090875 \,\mathrm{m}$  $\approx 3.41 \text{ m}$  (to 2 d.p.) • Percentage growth after 2 years =  $(3.41 \div 14) \times 100\%$ = 24.35714286= 24.4% (to 1 d.p.) **d** Total growth 3 years from now =  $1.2025 \times 20.2440875$  m  $= 24.34351522 \,\mathrm{m}$ < 25 m so no, the tree will not be cut down in 3 years time. • The tree height is increasing each year, so 20.25% of the height is also increasing, so after four years it is more than a 100% increase, even though  $4 \times 20.25\%$  only = 81%. Intially 50 m After first burst of hot air, height above ground =  $1.31 \times 50 = 65.5$  m After a further 20 minutes, height above ground = 65.5m - 17m = 48.5m

After second burst of hot air, height above ground =  $1.288\dot{3} \times 48.5 = 62.48416667...m$ 

: Overall change in height = 62.48416667 - 50 = 12.48 m (to 2 d.p.)

.:. Overall percentage change =  $(12.48 \div 50) \times 100\% = 25\%$  (nearest whole percentage)

![](_page_31_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Picture_1.jpeg)

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