BASIC PERCENT APPLICATIONS

There are three basic types of percent problems: finding part, finding base, and finding percent. There are several ways to solve these types of problems; but, in this unit, we will focus on the "is/of" method to set up proportions based on percents. There are many uses of percent and in this unit we will extend our knowledge of percent problems to learn how to calculate "percent change". In addition, we will examine how insurance premiums are calculated using tables to save time in figuring premium costs.

Intervention Math

Lesson 23: Basic Percent Applications



The Three Basic Types of Percent Problems

Percent means per hundred; thus, when we say 27% we mean 27 out of 100. Percents can be written as equivalent decimals and fractions.

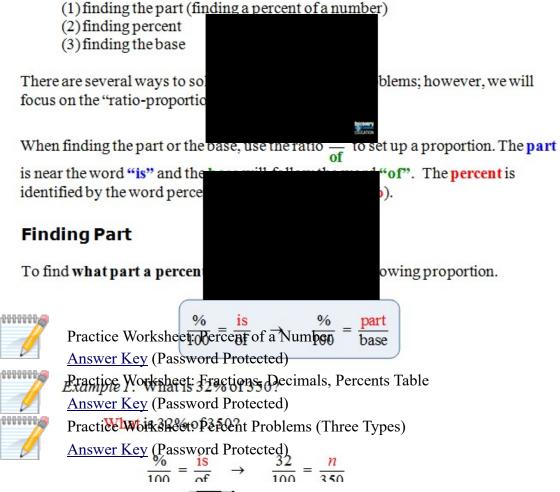
27% = 0.27 Move the decimal point two (2) places to the left.

$$27\% = \frac{27}{100}$$
 Put 27 over 100 since percent means per hundred.

Percents greater than 100% represent whole numbers or mixed numbers.

$$200\% = 2$$
 $350\% = 3.5 = 3\frac{5}{10} = 3\frac{1}{2}$

The three basic types of percent problems are:



Percent Change



In our daily living, we see many changes transpire through the years. In the financial world, changes can be charted through percent. We will now look at how to represent changes of increase and changes of decrease in percent.

Percent of change is the ratio of the amount of change to the original amount.

Percent Change =
$$\frac{\text{Amount of Change}}{\text{Original Amount}}$$

Percent of Increase

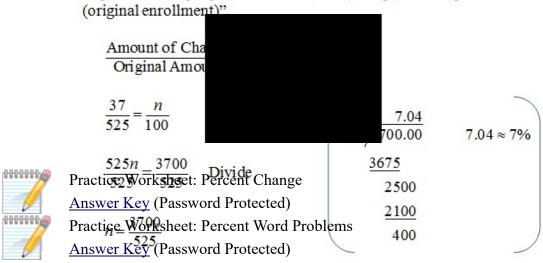
Example 1: Union High School's enrollment increased from 525 students last year to 562 students this year. What is the percent of increase in the number of students this year?

Step 1: Subtract to find the amount of change.

$$562 - 525 = 37$$

Ctan 2. White a managerian to salve (27 (about a) is what manager of 524

step 2: write a proportion to solve, "5 / (change) is what percent of 525



 $n \sim 70\%$ *Pound to the negrest whole nercent

Calculating Insurance Premiums

Life insurance protects against financial loss due to death. There are four types of life insurance listed in the table below.

Insurance rates vary by age. The younger an insured person is at the beginning of coverage, the lower the premium.

Example: Joe is 35 years old. Use the table to find his annual premium for a \$10,000, 10-year term policy.

	Annual Premiums Per \$1,000 of Insurance									
	Term		C4il.4	Limited Payment		Endowment				
Age	5-Year	10-Year	Straight Life	20-Year	30-Year	20-Year	30-Year			
20	7.80	8.15	17.65	30.00	24.00	51.40	33.80			
25	8.55	9.15	20.05	33.05	26.45	52.25	34.85			
30	9.80	10.70	22.90	36.20	28.60	50.80	34.10			
35	11.75	13.05	26.65	40.35	32.35	52.50	36.40			
40	14.50	16.50	31.20	44.70	36.45	54.35	39.20			

Let's look at the table again and focus on the *column* for a 10-year "term" policy and the *row f*or a 35-year old person.

Annual Premiums Per \$1,000 of Insurance									
	T	Term Straight Lim		Limited	Payment	Endowment			
Age	5-Year	10-Year	Life	20-Year	30-Year	20-Year	30-Year		
20	7.80	8.15	17.65	30.00	24.00	51.40	33.80		
20	7.00	9.10	17.03	50.00	24.00	51.40	33.		

	25	8.55	9.15	20.05	33.05	26.45	52.25	34.85
10	30	9.80	10.70	22.90	36.20	28.60	50.80	34.10
	35	11.75	13.05	26.65	40.35	32.35	52.50	36.40
	40	14.50	16.50	31.20	44.70	36.45	54.35	39.20

Also, consider that the chart shows **cost per \$1000** of insurance coverage; so, divide 10,000 by 1000 to find what number to multiply times the cost per 1000.

$$10,000 \div 1000 = \frac{10,000}{1,000} = 10$$

Cost per 1,000 = 13.05 (from the chart)

Therefore, the cost for \$10,000 is:

$$\frac{10}{130.50}$$

$$13.05 \times 10 = 130.50$$

The annual premium to insure Joe, age 35, with a 10-year term policy and coverage of \$10,000 life insurance is \$130.50.

to the right.

$$.52 = 52\%$$

26 is 52% of 50

Finding Base

The third type of basic percent problems is **finding the base** when given the percent and part.

To find the base, we'll revisit the percent proportion one more time.

$$\left(\frac{\%}{100} = \frac{is}{of}\right) \rightarrow \frac{\%}{100} = \frac{part}{base}$$

Example 3: Seventy-five is 15% of what number?

Seventy-five is 15% of what number?

$$\frac{\%}{100} = \frac{is}{200} \rightarrow \frac{15}{100} = \frac{75}{200}$$

The percent (15%) is placed over 100. The base follows "of" and is unknown (n). The part is near "is" and is 75.

Now solve:

$$\frac{15}{100} = \frac{75}{n}$$

$$15n = 75(100)$$

$$15n = 7500$$

$$n = 500$$
Cross Multiply
Simplify
Divide

Seventy-five is 15% of 500.

Other ways this problem may be stated are:

Fifteen percent of what number is 75?

A Second Method: To find base, write an equation and divide using the decimal for the percent.

To solve "Seventy-five is 15% of what number", write an equation:

Seventy-five is 15% of what number
$$75 = 0.15 \times n \qquad \text{is}(=) \quad \text{of}(\times) \quad 75\%(0.75)$$

Divide to solve.

$$\frac{75}{0.15} = \frac{0.15 \times n}{0.15}$$

75 is 15% of 500