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.

The Three Basic Types of Percent Problems

Percent Change

Calculating Insurance Premiums

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.

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

The three basic types of percent problems are:

(1) finding the part (finding a percent of a number)(2) finding percent(3) finding the base

There are several ways to solve these three types of problems; however, we will focus on the "ratio-proportion" method.

When finding the part or the base, use the ratio $\frac{is}{of}$ to set up a proportion. The **part** is near the word "is" and the **base** will follow the word "of". The **percent** is identified by the word percent or the percent symbol (%).

Finding Part

To find what part a percent is of the base, use the following proportion.

%	is		%	part
100 -	$\overline{\text{of}}$	\rightarrow	$\overline{100}$ -	base

Example 1: What is 32% of 350?

What is 32% of 350?

%	_ is	、	32	n
100	$-\overline{\text{of}}$	\rightarrow	$\overline{100}$ -	350

The percent (32%) is placed over 100. The base follows "of" and is 350. The part is near "is" and is unknown (*n*).

Now solve:

 $\frac{32}{100} = \frac{n}{350}$ 100n = 32(350)

100n = 11200

n=112

Cross Multiply Simplify Divide

32% of 350 = 112

Other ways this problem may be stated are:

Thirty-two percent of 350 is what number? Find 32% of 350.

A Second Method: Since this type of percent problem is used often, we will discuss another method which is quicker. To find part, the **percent of a number**, first write the percent as a decimal by moving the decimal point two places to the left, and then multiply the given numbers.

To find 32% of 350, simply change 32% to a decimal, interpret the "of" as multiplication, and then multiply.

32% of 350 ==0.32×350 =112.00 =112

32% of 350 is **112**

Finding Percent

To find **what percent a number is of another number**, let's go back to the percent proportion.

%	is		%	part
$\overline{100}$	$= \overline{\text{of}}$	\rightarrow	$\overline{100}$ =	base

Example 2: Twenty-six is what percent of 50?

Twenty-six is what percent of 50?

 $\frac{\%}{100} = \frac{\text{is}}{\text{of}} \quad \rightarrow \qquad \frac{n}{100} = \frac{26}{50}$

The unknown percent (n) is placed over 100. The base follows "of" and is 50. The part is near "is" and is 26. Now solve:

$$\frac{n}{100} = \frac{26}{50}$$

50n = 26(100)

50n = 2600

n = 52

Cross Multiply Simplify Divide

$$\frac{52}{100} = 52\%$$

Fifty-two percent of 50 is 26.

Other ways this problem may be stated are:

What percent of 50 is 26? Twenty-six out of 50 is what percent?

A Second Method: To find **percent**, make a fraction, divide to find the decimal, and then move the decimal point two places to the right for percent.

To solve "26 is what percent of 50, make a fraction:

 $\frac{26}{50}$ The number that follows "of" is the base of the fraction.

Change the fraction to a decimal:

$$\underbrace{\begin{array}{r} .52 \\ 50 \end{array}}_{26.00} \\
 \underbrace{\begin{array}{r} 250 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{array}}_{100}$$

Change the decimal to a percent by moving the decimal point two places to the right.

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.

%	is	、 % _	_ part
100 -	of	\rightarrow $\overline{100}$ -	base

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

Seventy-five is 15% of what number?

$$\frac{\%}{100} = \frac{\text{is}}{\text{of}} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{15}{100} = \frac{75}{n}$$

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)	Cross Multiply
15n = 7500	Simplify
n = 500	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 $75 = 0.15 \times n$ is(=) of(×) 75%(0.75)

Divide to solve.

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

$$\frac{500}{0.15}$$

$$\frac{500}{75.00}$$

$$\frac{75}{000}$$

$$\frac{000}{000}$$

75 is 15% of **500**

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.

$$562 - 525 = 37$$

Step 2: Write a proportion to solve, "37 (change) is what percent of 525 (original enrollment)".

$$\frac{\text{Amount of Change}}{\text{Original Amount}} = \frac{37}{525} = \frac{n}{100}$$

$$\frac{37}{525} = \frac{n}{100} \qquad \text{Cross Multiply} \qquad \qquad \begin{array}{r} 7.04 \\ 525 \\ 3700.00 \\ 7.04 \approx 7\% \\ \hline 3675 \\ 2500 \\ \hline 2500 \\ \hline 2100 \\ 400 \\ \end{array}$$

 $n \approx 7\%$ *Round to the nearest whole percent. There is a 7% increase in students at Union High School this year.

Percent of Decrease

Example 2: The town population decreased from 4000 to 3350 in the last census year. Find the percent of decrease.

Step 1: Subtract to find the amount of change.

4000 - 3350 = 650

Step 2: Write a proportion to solve, "650 (change) is what percent of 4000 (original population)".

Amount of Change _	650	_	<u>n</u>	
Original Amount	4000	_	100	
650 _ <i>n</i>				
$\frac{1}{4000} - \frac{1}{100}$			16.25	\square
4000n - 65000			4)65.00	16.25%
4000 <i>n</i> – 05000			4	
4000 <i>n</i> 65000			25	
$\frac{10000}{4000} = \frac{10000}{4000}$			24	
			10	
65,000			10	
$n = \frac{4000}{4000}$			8	
			20	
<i>n</i> =16.25%			20	

There is a 16.25% decrease in the town population.

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									
	Т	erm	Studiakt 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		
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									
	Т	erm	Straight	Limited Payment		Endowment			
Age	5-Year	10-Year	Life	20-Year	30-Year	20-Year	30-Year		
20	7.80	8 <mark>.1</mark> 5	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	IQ.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:
$$13.05 \times 10 = 130.50$$

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