Discount and increase — €30 reduced by 20%

MODULE 3 · FRACTIONS, DECIMALS AND PERCENTAGES NUMBER

A **discount** is the amount taken off the original price. The **sale price** is what you actually pay: original − discount.

→ €80 with 10% off: discount = €8, sale price = **€72**.

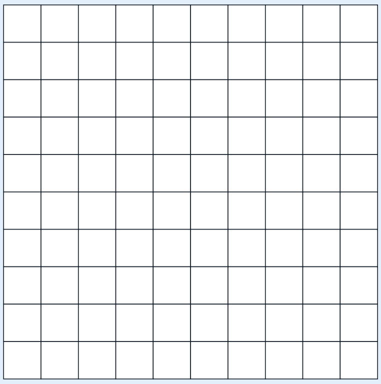
→ €50 with 25% off: discount = €12.50, sale price = **€37.50**.

HOW TO ANSWER TODAY

- **Percent of a quantity.** Find 10% first (÷ 10) and build up, or find 1% (÷ 100) and multiply.
  20% of 50 → 10% of 50 = 5, × 2 = 10
- **Sale price.** Find the discount (percent of price). Subtract from the original price.
  €60, 20% off → 20% of €60 = €12 → €60 − €12 = €48
- **Discount / increase.** Work out the percent of the price, then take it off (discount) or add it on (increase).
  €80 with 15% off → 15% of €80 = €12 → €80 − €12 = €68

TRY IT ON THE LINE

Use the 100-grid to model the price. Shade the discount percent; the unshaded part is what you pay.



1. Original price €30, 20% discount: shade 20 cells. Discount = _____ Sale price = _____
2. Original price €50, 25% discount: shade 25 cells. Discount = _____ Sale price = _____
3. Increase: original €40, 10% INCREASE → shade 10 cells (the added bit). New price = _____

PRACTICE

1. Cian and his sister Saoirse get **€960** between them for minding their grandad's garden over the summer. They agree to split the money fairly, so Saoirse takes **50%** of the **€960**. How much does Saoirse get?

   What is 50% of 960?

2. Niamh spots a jacket priced at **€188.00** in the Dunnes Stores winter sale, with **15%** off at the till. What is the sale price after the discount?

   A jacket costs €188.00 before a 15% discount. What is the sale price?