

Number Problems

Example 1 John buys a motor cycle. He pays £1850 deposit and 36 monthly payments of £93.25.

How much does he pay for motor cycle?

$$\underline{\underline{£1850 + 36 \times £93.25 = £5207}}$$

John could bought it for £4500 cash. What percentage extra did he pay through buying it in instalments?

$$\text{Paid extra } £5207 - £4500 = £707$$

$$\frac{707}{4500} \times 100 = 15.7\%$$

$$\text{Alternatively } \frac{5207}{4500} = 1.157$$

showing 15.7% extra paid

- Q1.** Greg goes shopping with £20.
He spends £5.60 on his lunch.
He needs £1.30 for his bus fare.
He sees this advert for shoes.

Shoes

Normal Price £15

Sale price 10% off normal price

Does he have enough money to buy them?

You **must** show your working

$$10\% \text{ of } £15 = £1.50$$

$$£15 - £1.50 = £13.50$$

No he is 40p short of being able to buy shoes.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5.60 \\
 1.30 \\
 \hline
 £ 6.90 \\
 \\
 £ 20.00 \\
 £ 6.90 \\
 \hline
 £ 13.10 \text{ left}
 \end{array}$$

12:41 Tue 26 Mar

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40%

- Q2.** Salima sees an advert for a summer holiday.

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Summer Sun

Fantastic deals with Sunbreaks Holidays

Dates	7 nights	14 nights
1 April – 30 April	£315	£575
1 May – 6 July	£220	£400

Notes

- Prices are for one adult (16 years and over)
- Children (less than 16 years) 75% of adult price
- 10% discount if booked online (www.sunbreaks.co.uk)

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Salima books a 7-night holiday in April for two adults.

The travel agent adds a percentage surcharge to the cost of the holiday for booking fees.

Salima's final bill is £642.60.

What was the percentage surcharge?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 315 \\
 2 \times \\
 \hline
 £ 630 \\
 \\
 \text{Extra } £12.60 \\
 \\
 \frac{12.60}{630} \times 100 \\
 \hline
 = 2\%
 \end{array}$$

OPEN IN...

Q4. Barbara uses her car to work as a volunteer driver at her local hospital.

She is paid 40 p for every mile she drives.

On average she drives 2000 miles each month.

Here is some information about the running costs of Barbara's car.

Fuel consumption	50 miles per gallon
Other running costs	10 pence per mile

(a) Petrol costs £5 per gallon

Calculate Barbara's annual fuel bill.

$$\begin{aligned} 2000 \times 12 &= 24000 \text{ miles} \\ \frac{24000}{50} &= 480 \text{ gallons @ } £5 = 480 \times 5 \\ \text{Answer } £ & \dots\dots\dots 2400 \end{aligned}$$

(b) After paying for fuel and other running costs, Barbara saves the money left over.

Barbara is planning to use this money for a holiday that will cost £3000.

Will Barbara have enough money after saving for one year?

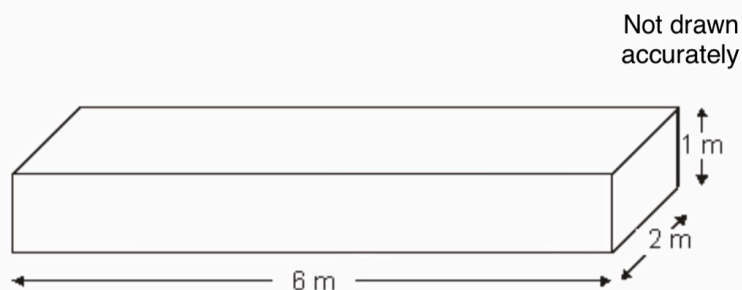
$$\text{Income } 24000 \times 0.40 = £9600$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Running costs} & 24000 \times 0.10 & = £2400 \\ \text{Fuel} & & £2400 \\ \text{Outgoings} & & \underline{£4800} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Left over} &= £9600 - £4800 \\ &= £4800 \end{aligned}$$

So yes can afford £3000 holiday

Q5. The shape of a flower bed is a cuboid as shown.



1 m³ of soil weighs 1.25 tonnes

A gardener wants to fill the flower bed with soil as cheaply as possible.

$$\text{Vol} = 6 \times 2 \times 1 = 12 \text{ m}^3 \quad \text{Require } 12 \times 1.25 = 15 \text{ tonnes}$$

The table shows the costs for Company A and Company B.

Company A	£ 49.50 per tonne	Delivery £ 30
Company B	10 tonnes for £ 430 then £ 67.50 per extra tonne	Delivery free

Which company should she use and how much will it cost?

A) $15 \times £49.50 + £30 = £772.50$

B) $£430 + 5 \times £67.50 = £767.50$

B is £5 cheaper

Q3. Three shops advertise the same luxury chair. Each shop has a special offer.

Shop A
Chair – normal price £600
Special Offer – 30% off normal price



Shop B
Chair – normal price £550
Special Offer – $\frac{1}{5}$ off normal price

Shop C
Chair – normal price £820
Special Offer – buy one get one free

(a) Mutasem wants to buy **two** of these luxury chairs.

At which shop is the price of the two chairs the cheapest? You **must** show your working.

Buy C

600×0.7

$£420 \times 2$

$£840$

$550 \times \frac{4}{5}$

$£440 \times 2$

$£880$

$£820$

Q4.

(a) Travelling 10 000 kilometres costs £800 for petrol.

$£800 \times \frac{12500}{10000}$

How much does it cost to travel 12 500 kilometres?

Answer £ 1000

(1)

(b) Last year Mr Taylor travelled 15 000 km in his car and spent £1200 on petrol. This year he expects to travel 20 000 km. He estimates that the price of petrol has increased by 10% on what it was last year.

How much should Mr Taylor expect to pay for petrol this year?

$$£1200 \times \frac{20000}{15000} = £1600$$

Add on 10%

$$£1600 \times 1.1$$

$$= \underline{£1760}$$
