

Convert CWT to price per M =	Write functions or sequences that model relationships between two quantities		
<b>Program Task:</b> Convert CWT to price per M.	PA Core Standard: CC.2.2.HS.C.3		
	<b>Description:</b> Write functions or sequences that model relationships between two quantities.		
<b>Program Associated Vocabulary:</b> CWT, M	Math Associated Vocabulary: RATIO, PROPORTION, CROSS MULTIPLY, SCALE, COEFFICIENT		
<b>Program Formulas and Procedures:</b> When working in the printing industry it is often necessary to estimating a printing job. Paper companies provide paper pricing either by M sheets or by CWT. Students should be comfortable	Formulas and Procedures: A proportion states that two ratios are equal. <sup>a</sup> _ <sup>c</sup>		
determining the cost of the paper by either method.	-=- b d		
$CWT = \cos t of 100 lbs, of paper$	Example:		
M = Weight of 1000 sheets of paper of a specific size CPM = cost of 1000 sheets of paper	Girls outnumber boys 5 to 3. If there were 21 boys in the class, how many girls would one expect to find?		
	Steps:		
$\frac{CPM \times 100}{M} = CWT$	1. Identify the proportional relationship and label the units:		
Example:	5 girls to 3 boys: $\frac{5 \text{ girls}}{3 \text{ boys}}$		
Two types of paper have the same CWT, but Type A paper has a CPM of \$51.00 and an M of 102 lbs. and Type B has a M of 98 lbs. What is the CPM for Type B?	2. Set up the proportional relationship, using a variable for the missing value.		
	5 girls _ x girls		
	$\frac{1}{3 \text{ boys}} = \frac{1}{21 \text{ boys}}$		
$\frac{\text{CPM x 100}}{\text{M}} = \text{CWT}$	3. Cross multiply.		
	$(5)(21) = 3x \rightarrow 105 = 3x$		
TYPE A TYPE B	4. Divide by the coefficient.		
$\frac{51 \times 100}{102} = \text{CWT} \qquad \qquad \frac{\text{CPM} \times 100}{98} = \text{CWT}$	$\frac{105}{3} = x \qquad x = 35$		
51×100 CPM×100	One would expect to find 35 girls.		
$\frac{102}{102} = \frac{98}{98}$			
5100 CPM×100			
$\frac{102}{102} = \frac{102}{98}$ cross multiply			
10200CPM = 499800			
10200CPM 499800			
CPM= \$49			

### Graphic Communication (10.0399) T-Chart



#### Instructor's Script - Comparing and Contrasting

The acronym CWT is derived from two words, centum and weight. The C, centum, is the roman numeral for 100. The WT is an abbreviation for weight. Therefore the cost per CWT refers to the cost per 100 pounds of paper.

The M wt comes from the roman numeral, M, which means 1,000. The M weight refers to the weight of 1,000 sheets of paper. This example requires students to recognize the proportional relationship between Cost per M and M weight when the cost per CWT is constant. As the M weight increases, so does the cost. This is a direct proportion.

#### Common Mistakes Made By Students

Students get confused between CWT and the use of M.

Students do not write each ratio consistently. For example, students may write hours/minutes = minutes/hours.

**Conversions of units:** In many cases, the student must convert between units before setting up the proportion. For example, if one ratio is money per hour and the student must use that ratio to set up a proportion to solve for money in a given number of days, the student must convert the number of days to hours before proceeding.

#### **CTE Instructor's Extended Discussion**

When working in the printing industry it is often necessary when estimating a printing job. Paper companies provide paper pricing either by M sheets or by CWT. Students should be comfortable determining the cost of the paper by either method.

# Graphic Communication (10.0399) T-Chart



	Problems C	areer and Tech	nical Math Concepts	Solutions	
1.	The 144M paper has a CPM of \$85.00; the 220 same CWT. What is the CPM for the 220M we	M has the eight paper?			
2.	The 119M paper has a CPM of 67.00; the other M of 140. What is the CPM for the 140 M wei	r one has an ight paper?			
3.	The 85M paper has a CPM of \$73.00; the other M of 100. What is the CPM for the 220M weig	r one has an ght paper?			
	Problems	Related, Generi	c Math Concepts	Solutions	
4.	One oil change takes <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> hr. How many changes in one hour?	s can be done			
5.	Luke can print five posters in 15 minutes. How he print in one hour?	v many can			
6.	Mark works 35 hours and makes \$420. How n make if he works 25 hours at the same rate?	nuch does he			
	Problems	PA Core N	Math Look	Solutions	
7.	Vincent buys four burgers for \$20. What is the burgers?	e cost of 10			
8.	There are 27 pairs of shoes in a case. How man there in 12 cases?	ny pairs are			
9.	Margie can buy seven shirts for \$94.50. What if she only bought four?	would it cost			

## Graphic Communication (10.0399) T-Chart



	Problems Career and Technical Math Concepts		Solutions	
1.	The 144M paper has a CPM of \$85.00; the 220M has the same CWT. What is the CPM for the 220M weight paper?	$\frac{85 \times 100}{144} = \frac{\text{CPM} \times 100}{220}$ $\frac{8500}{144} = \frac{\text{CPM} \times 100}{220}$ $\frac{14400 \text{CPM}}{14400} = \frac{1870000}{14400}$	Cross multiply 14400CPM = 1870000 Divide both sides CPM= \$129.86	
2.	The 119M paper has a CPM of 67.00; the other one has an M of 140. What is the CPM for the 140 M weight paper?	$\frac{67 \times 100}{119} = \frac{\text{CPM} \times 100}{140}$ $\frac{6700}{119} = \frac{\text{CPM} \times 100}{140}$ $\frac{11900\text{CPM}}{11900} = \frac{938000}{11900}$	Cross multiply 11900CPM = 938000 Divide both sides CPM= \$78.82	
3.	The 85M paper has a CPM of \$73.00; the other one has an M of 100. What is the CPM for the 220M weight paper?	$\frac{73 \times 100}{85} = \frac{\text{CPM} \times 100}{220}$ $\frac{7300}{85} = \frac{\text{CPM} \times 100}{220}$ $\frac{8500 \text{CPM}}{8500} = \frac{1606000}{8500}$	Cross multiply 8500CPM = 1606000 Divide both sides CPM= \$188.94	
	Problems Related, Ger	neric Math Concepts	Solutions	
4.	One oil change takes <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> hr. How many changes can be done in one hour?	$\frac{\frac{1}{4} \text{ hr.}}{1 \text{ oil change}} = \frac{1 \text{ hr.}}{x \text{ oil changes}}  \frac{1}{4} x = 1  (4) \frac{1}{4} x = 1(4) \qquad x = 4$		
5.	Luke can print five posters in 15 minutes. How many can he print in one hour?	$\frac{5 \text{ posters}}{15 \text{ min.}} = \frac{x \text{ posters}}{60 \text{ min.}} 15$	5x = 5(60) 15x= 300 x = 20 posters	
6.	Mark works 35 hours and makes \$420. How much does he make if he works 25 hours at the same rate?	$\frac{35 \text{ hrs.}}{\$420} = \frac{25 \text{ hrs.}}{\$ x} \qquad 35x = 425(25) \ 35x = 10,500 \ x = \$300.00$		
	Problems PA Co	ore Math Look	Solutions	
7.	Vincent buys four burgers for \$20. What is the cost of 10 burgers?	$\frac{4}{\$20} = \frac{10}{\$x}$ 20	0(10) = 4x $200 = 4x$ $x = $50$	
8.	There are 27 pairs of shoes in a case. How many pairs are there in 12 cases?	$\frac{27 \text{ pairs}}{1 \text{ case}} = \frac{x \text{ pairs}}{12 \text{ cases}}$	1x = 27(12) x = 324 pairs	
9.	Margie can buy seven shirts for \$94.50. What would it cost if she only bought four?	$\frac{7 \text{ shirts}}{\$94.50} = \frac{4 \text{ shirts}}{\$ \text{ x}} \qquad 7 \text{ x}$	x = 94.50(4) 7x = 378.00 x = \$54	