

Math Domain

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number/Quantity | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shape/Space | <input type="checkbox"/> Function/Pattern |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chance/Data | <input type="checkbox"/> Arrangement | |

Math Actions (possible weights: 0 through 4)

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|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Modeling/Formulating | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Manipulating/Transforming |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Inferring/Drawing Conclusions | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Communicating |

Math Big Ideas

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scale | <input type="checkbox"/> Reference Frame | <input type="checkbox"/> Representation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Continuity | <input type="checkbox"/> Boundedness | <input type="checkbox"/> Invariance/Symmetry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Equivalence | <input type="checkbox"/> General/Particular | <input type="checkbox"/> Contradiction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Use of Limits | <input type="checkbox"/> Approximation | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

1. a. At *Gourmet Grocery*, one can of corn costs $\frac{3}{7}$ of a dollar, or about \$0.43. At *Shop and Run*, one can costs $\frac{2}{5}$ of a dollar, or about \$0.40. Thus, *Shop and Run* has the lower price.

b. Any fraction between $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{7}$ can be used to produce an answer. One good choice is $\frac{5}{12}$, which gives the answer “12 for \$5.”

Here is one way to explain why this price is in between: if you were to buy 7 cans for \$3 at one store and then 5 cans for \$2 at the other store, in total you would be buying 12 cans for \$5, and the average price per can would have to be in between two stores’ prices.

Another way to think about this is to choose a number of cans halfway between 5 and 7, namely 6, and a price halfway between \$2 and \$3, or \$2.50. But 6 cans for \$2.50 does not satisfy the whole number requirements. However, doubling this ratio leads to 12 cans for \$5.00.

Still another possibility is to simply multiply .41 or .42, the “inbetween” unit prices, by 100, resulting in 100 cans for \$41 or \$42.

2. The area of the pan in the recipe is $(6 \text{ in.}) \cdot (9 \text{ in.}) = 54 \text{ sq. in.}$, while the area of the commercial-size pan is $(18 \text{ in.}) \cdot (24 \text{ in.}) = 432 \text{ sq. in.}$ Thus the area of the commercial-size pan is 8 times the area of the recipe pan.

This ratio of areas can also be seen without actually computing the areas. Note that $18 \text{ in.} = 2 \cdot (9 \text{ in.})$, while $24 \text{ in.} = 4 \cdot (6 \text{ in.})$. An enlargement by a factor of 2 in one dimension and a factor of 4 in the other dimension would change the area by a factor of 8.

Now, all the quantities in the recipe must be multiplied by 8:

- 4 cups** butter
- 12 ounces** unsweetened chocolate
- 8 cups** sugar
- 16 eggs**
- 8 teaspoons** vanilla
- 6 cups** all-purpose flour
- $\frac{8}{3}$ cups** chopped nuts

| | partial level (1 or 2) | full level (3) |
|--|---|---|
| Modeling/ Formulating (weight: 1) | | Student is able to formulate a way to determine the ratio of areas without actually computing each one. |
| Transforming/ Manipulating (weight: 2) | There are some computational errors in questions 1 or 2 . | All calculations are consistent and correct. |
| Inferring/ Drawing Conclusions (weight: 2) | Solutions display a fragile sense of proportional reasoning. | All solutions are reasonable, and make use of appropriate ratios. |
| Communicating (weight: 2) | The explanation for questions 1 a and/or 1 b are vague or incomplete. | Explanations are clear, complete, and utilize appropriate vocabulary. |

