

PERCENTS, FORMULAS, AND THE CULINARY ARTS

Florida Community College at Jacksonville

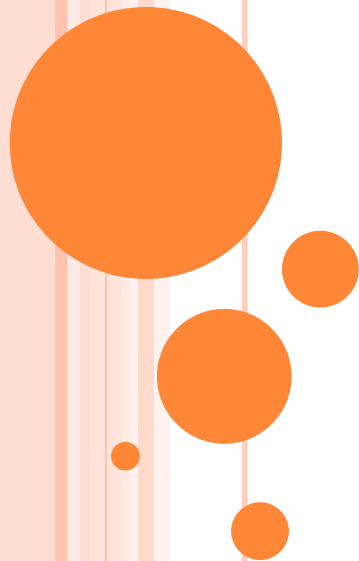
Jerrett Dumouchel Mathematics

Scott Flax Mathematics

Bob Mark Culinary/Hospitality Management

Reta Roberts Criminal Justice

Jerry Shawver Mathematics



OBJECTIVES

- To show the algebraic and mental approach to solving percent related questions in applied situations for culinary students.
- To show the techniques for solving ‘on the job’ formulas for culinary students.



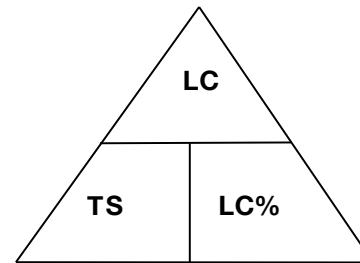
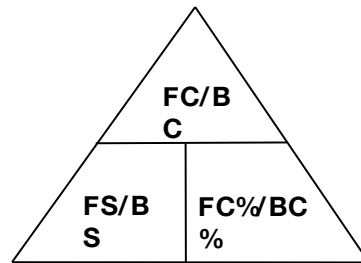
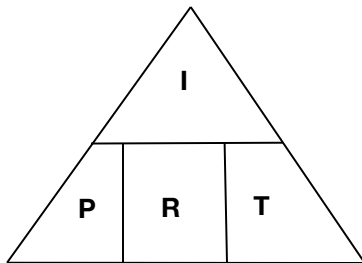
PERCENTS

- Introduce mental percents by using a tipping situation from a restaurant scenario.
- This will lead into the algebraic way of calculating percents for tougher values (i.e. 130%, 39%, 1.35%).
- We will then apply the skills above to calculate food, beverage, and labor cost percents.
- The lesson will culminate with a group activity involving a profit/loss statement.



FORMULAS

- Introduce the students to basic formulas using the interest equation as it relates to investing in a restaurant.
 - $I = PRT$
 - Using the “pyramid”, we show students how to use formulas that they will use on the job
 - Food Cost = Food Sales x Food Cost %
 - Beverage Cost = Beverage Sales x Beverage Cost %
 - Labor Cost = Total Sales x Labor Cost %



TIME SERIES GRAPHS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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OBJECTIVES

- To interpret and analyze statistics using a time-series graph.
- To construct a time-series graph from real world data.
- To compare different data sets using two different time-series graphs.



TIME-SERIES GRAPHS

- Introduction of crime and crime trends using various graphs and tables.
- Construct a time-series graph from a table of real world data.
- Analyze the data that was just graphed.
- Construct a second time-series graph from the same table and then analyze the data again.
- Compare the two graphs for trends, correlations, and anomalies.
- Discuss the 'Why's' behind the data.

