## LESSON 22 <br> Mixture Problems The Seesaw Method

## LEARNING OBJECTIVES

> Today I am: watching a TED-Ed video about how a seesaw works when you have a large monster on one side and a small boy on the other side.

So that I can: connect the physics of seesaws to mixture problems in math.
> I'll know I have it when I can: determine the cost of a cinnamon mixture that contains Indonesian cinnamon at $\$ 19$ per pound and Thai cinnamon at $\$ 11$ per pound.

## Opening Discussion

1. Where should the 10 kg dumbbell
be moved so that the lever is balanced?

## LEVER (simple machines)

Fulcrum
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The science behind the lever is fairly simple as you'll see in the YouTube video, The mighty mathematics of the lever on TED-Ed at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YIYEiOPgG1g

| Weight of the <br> suitcase |
| :---: |
| Distance to <br> the fulcrum | | Weight of the |
| :---: |
| dumbbell |$. \times$| Distance to |
| :---: |
| the fulcrum |

## Mixture Problems

This same idea works in mixture problems such as the one below.
In mixture problems, you are trying to determine how much of some substance to add to another to get a specified mixture or percentage. Sometimes a picture can help you write the equations.

Example: How much of a $10 \%$ alcohol solution must be mixed with 60 liters of a $70 \%$ alcohol solution to create $50 \%$ alcohol solution? $\rightarrow$ mixture

2. Would you expect the added liters of $10 \%$ solution to be greater or less than the 60 liter of the 70\% solution? Explain your reasoning.

$$
\text { Less than the } 60 \text { liter of } 70 \%
$$

3. How far off is the $70 \%$ solution from the $50 \%$ needed? How far off is the $10 \%$ solution from the $50 \%$ needed? Write those amounts on the diagram as the distance from the liters to the fulcrum.


4. Now you are ready to write the equation using the physics idea of the balance beam. Write your equation and solve. Does your answer make sense?

5. A store sells Brazilian coffee for $\$ 10$ per lb. and Columbian coffee for $\$ 14$ per lb. If the store decides to make a $150-\mathrm{lb}$. blend of the two and sell it for $\$ 11$ per lb., how much of each type of coffee should be used? The information for the seesaw has been set up for you.

$$
x=\text { \# of pounds (columbian }
$$

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6. Two cubic meters of soil containing $35 \%$ sand was mixed into six cubic meters of soil containing $15 \%$ sand. What is the sand content of the mixture?


$$
\begin{aligned}
& 70=8 x-900 \\
& +90 \\
& 160=8 x
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
70-2 x=\underset{+2 x}{6 x}=90 \\
+2 x
\end{gathered}
$$

7. Nine pounds of mixed nuts containing $55 \%$ peanuts were mixed with six pounds of another kind of mixed nuts that contain $40 \%$ peanuts. What percent of the new mixture is peanuts?


The Seesaw Method is one way to solve mixture problems.
Example: Five fluid ounces of a $2 \%$ alcohol solution was mixed with 11 fluid ounces of a $66 \%$ alcohol solution. Find the concentration of the new mixture.


$$
\begin{aligned}
11(66-x) & =5(x-2) \\
726-11 x & =5 x-10 \\
736 & =16 x \\
46 & =x
\end{aligned}
$$

The new mixture will have a $46 \%$ concentration.

NAME: $\qquad$ PERIOD: $\qquad$ DATE: $\qquad$

## Homework Problem Set

1. A chemist has two solutions: a $50 \%$ methane solution and an $80 \%$ methane solution. He wants 100 mL of a $70 \%$ methane solution. How many mL of each solution does he need to mix?

2. 16 pounds of cinnamon was made by combining 12 pounds of Indonesian cinnamon with costs $\$ 19 /$ pound with 4 pounds of Thai cinnamon which costs $\$ 11 /$ pound. Find the cost per pound of the new cinnamon mixture.

3. Emily mixed together 9 gallons of Brand A fruit drink and 8 gallons of Brand $B$ fruit drink which contains $48 \%$ fruit juice. Find the percent of fruit juice in Brand A if the mixture contained $30 \%$ fruit juice.

4. How many mg of a metal containing $45 \%$ nickel must be combined with a 6 mg of pure nickel $(100 \%)$ to form an alloy containing $78 \%$ nickel?

5. Seven kg of soybean oil which costs $\$ 4 / \mathrm{kg}$ were combined with 14 kg of canola oil which costs $\$ 1 / \mathrm{kg}$. Find the cost per kg of the mixture.

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6. A sugar solution was made by mixing 8 quarts of a $2 \%$ sugar solution and 6 quarts of a $51 \%$ sugar solution. Find the concentration of the new mixture.
7. How many gallons of a $65 \%$ saline solution must be mixed with 8 gallons of pure water ( $0 \%$ ) to make a $25 \%$ solution?
8. One ounce of walnuts was mixed with 4 ounces of peanuts which cost $\$ 4$ per ounce to make mixed nuts which cost $\$ 5$ per ounce. What is the price per ounce of walnuts?

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9. To build the garden of your dreams, you need $10 \mathrm{ft}^{3}$ of soil containing $17 \%$ clay. You have two types of soil you can combine to achieve this: soil with $35 \%$ clay and soil with $10 \%$ clay. How much of each soil should you use?

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10. Bronze which costs $\$ 9.10 / \mathrm{kg}$ is made by combining copper which costs $\$ 8.90 / \mathrm{kg}$ with tin which costs $\$ 9.50 / \mathrm{kg}$. Find the number of kg of copper and tin required to make 15.3 kg of bronze.

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11. Steven added 25 mL of pure water to 125 mL of a $20 \%$ salt solution. What is the salt concentration of the new solution?

7 Questions
(2) on graphing systems $\rightarrow$ intersection $(y=m x+b)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
-2 x-y & =4 \\
\frac{-y}{-1} & =\frac{2 x}{-1}+\frac{4}{-1} \\
y & =-2 x-4
\end{aligned}
$$

1) Substitution
(1) Elimination
(3) word problems $\leftrightarrow$ tide sales

$$
\Leftrightarrow \text { Mixture }
$$

