

Tool

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Pa 2 9-22-00

$$\begin{aligned} \$60.00/\text{rms} \cdot 80\text{rms} - (\$4.80) &= \$4,480.00 \\ \$61.00/\text{rms} \cdot 79\text{rms} - (\$4.79) &= \$4,503.00 \\ \$62.00/\text{rms} \cdot 78\text{rms} - (\$4.78) &= \$4,524.00 \\ \$63.00/\text{rms} \cdot 77\text{rms} - (\$4.77) &= \$4,543.00 \\ \$64.00/\text{rms} \cdot 76\text{rms} - (\$4.76) &= \$4,540.00 \\ \$65.00/\text{rms} \cdot 75\text{rms} - (\$4.75) &= \$4,515.00 \\ \$66.00/\text{rms} \cdot 74\text{rms} - (\$4.74) &= \$4,588.00 \\ \$67.00/\text{rms} \cdot 73\text{rms} - (\$4.73) &= \$4,159.00 \\ \$68.00/\text{rms} \cdot 72\text{rms} - (\$4.72) &= \$4,672.00 \\ \$69.00/\text{rms} \cdot 71\text{rms} - (\$4.71) &= \$4,684.00 \\ \$70.00/\text{rms} \cdot 70\text{rms} - (\$4.70) &= \$4,619.00 \\ \$71.00/\text{rms} \cdot 69\text{rms} - (\$4.69) &= \$4,633.00 \\ \$72.00/\text{rms} \cdot 68\text{rms} - (\$4.68) &= \$4,624.00 \\ \$73.00/\text{rms} \cdot 67\text{rms} - (\$4.67) &= \$4,623.00 \\ \$74.00/\text{rms} \cdot 66\text{rms} - (\$4.66) &= \$4,620.00 \\ \$75.00/\text{rms} \cdot 65\text{rms} - (\$4.65) &= \$5,135.00 \\ \$76.00/\text{rms} \cdot 64\text{rms} - (\$4.64) &= \$8,128.00 \\ \$77.00/\text{rms} \cdot 63\text{rms} - (\$4.63) &= \$8,021.00 \\ \$78.00/\text{rms} \cdot 62\text{rms} - (\$4.62) &= \$ \\ \$79.00/\text{rms} \cdot 61\text{rms} - (\$4.61) &= \$ \\ \$80.00/\text{rms} \cdot 60\text{rms} - (\$4.60) &= \$7,600.00 \end{aligned}$$

We did this by taking \$60.00 + going up until we got to 80. We went down from 80 to 60 until we got the answer. We multiplied \$60.00 by 80rms then multiplied \$4.00 by 80 + added both of the answers + got \$4,480.00

Appendix D

Matt Cook
Corey Fillingef

	7	6	5	4	3	2
Vacant room	80	59	58	57	56	55
#	80	81	82	83	84	85
	00	59	116	171	224	275
	4800	4720	4640	4560	4480	4400
	4800	4779	4756	4731	4704	4675
	52	51	50	49	777	
	88	89	90	65	777	
	416	459	375		777	
	460	4080	4500		777	
	4376	4539	4875		777	
	4620	4899		6871		6872
	4896	6871		6872		6872
	4624	6871		6872		6872
Room/Cost	68172	gross amount		total amount	Total service cost	
		4896		4624	4272	
	Room multiplied by price is the gross amount.					
	Room multiplied by service charge to get					
	total Service charge subtracted from gross amount.					
	That would equal the most amount of money you could get in a day.					

Matt Cook
Corey Fillingner

The problem

Mr. Frank Graham, from Elkhart District in Indiana, has just inherited a historic hotel. He would like to keep the hotel, but has little experience in hotel management. The whole district community is willing to help him out, because this hotel represents a major attraction for visitors, and thus, monetary sources for everyone.

Elkhart Middle School has been assigned to help determine how much should be charged per day for each of the 80 rooms in the hotel to maximize Mr. Graham's profits. From previous experience, they've been told that all rooms are occupied when the daily rate is \$60 per room. Each occupied room has a \$4 cost for service and maintenance per day. They also have been told that for every dollar increase in the daily \$60 rate, there is a vacant room.

Mr. Graham would like to know how much he should charge per room in order to maximize his profit, and what his profit would be. Also, he would like to have a tool developed that will allow him to have this information even if hotel prices and costs rise, for example, 10 years from now.

Develop a tool to students in Elkhart Middle School that can help Mr. Graham solve his problem, giving complete instructions on how they can use this tool.

<u>Room/Cost</u>	<u>Gross Amount</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>
68/172	\$4,896	\$4,624

He could charge \$70 for the rate per room, which would make 70 rooms in the hotel occupied. This would give him the most profit.

How we got this.

$$(\text{rate per room} \cdot \text{amount of occupied room}) - \left(\frac{\text{maintenance}}{\text{per room} \cdot \text{occupied rooms}} \right)$$

4620

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$$(rate\ per\ room \cdot amount\ of\ occupied\ rooms) - (maintenance\ per\ room \cdot occupied\ rooms)$$

Handwritten calculations and notes:

- $$70 \times 80 = 5600$$

$$4 \times 80 = 320$$

$$5600 - 320 = 5280$$
- $$72 \times 79 = 5688$$

$$4 \times 79 = 316$$

$$5688 - 316 = 5372$$
- $$74 \times 78 = 5772$$

$$4 \times 78 = 312$$

$$5772 - 312 = 5460$$
- $$76 \times 77 = 5852$$

$$4 \times 77 = 308$$

$$5852 - 308 = 5544$$
- $$78 \times 76 = 5928$$

$$4 \times 76 = 304$$

$$5928 - 304 = 5624$$
- $$80 \times 75 = 6000$$

$$4 \times 75 = 300$$

$$6000 - 300 = 5700$$

Profit calculation:

$$Gross\ Profit = 5624 - 300 = 5324$$

Formula:

$$(r+1) \cdot (o-1) = \$ Profit$$

~~70 rooms @ 70~~

The problem

Mr. Frank Graham, from Elkhart District in Indiana, has just inherited a historic hotel. He would like to keep the hotel, but has little experience in hotel management. The whole district community is willing to help him out, but he needs a tool to help him manage the hotel. He has 80 rooms in the hotel. He has been told that all rooms are occupied. Each occupied room has a \$4 cost for service and maintenance per day. They also have been told that for every dollar increase in the daily rate, there is a vacant room.

He could charge \$70 for the rate per room, which would make 70 occupied rooms. This would give him the most profit.

Mr. Graham would like to know how much he should charge per room in order to maximize his profit and what his profit would be. Also, he would like to have a tool developed that will allow him to have this information even if hotel prices and costs rise, for example, 10 years from now.

Develop a tool to student in Elkhart Middle School that can help Mr. Graham solve his problem, giving complete instructions on how they can use this tool.

Handwritten calculations and notes on a piece of paper. The calculations include:

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ 68 \\ \hline 626 \\ 432 \\ \hline 4596 \\ 272 \\ \hline 4570 \\ 4 \\ \hline 276 \\ 432 \\ \hline 4596 \\ 272 \\ \hline 4324 \end{array}$$

Other numbers and scribbles are visible, including 3, 68, 4, 272, 72, 68, 276, 432, 4596, 272, 4324.

Appendix E

Kaylee, Ben, Alex, Robert

Total

~~Mr. Frank Graham will have to have seventy rooms and charge seventy dollars and he will get four thousand, six hundred twenty cleaning clean expenses.~~

If Mr. Graham charges seventy one dollars per sixty nine rooms and cleaning he will have four thousand, six hundred twenty three.

Mr. Graham will multiply Seventy one dollars with Sixty nine rooms and he should get four thousand, eight hundred ninety nine. Then multiply four dollars by sixty nine you should get two hundred seventy six. Then subtract four thousand eight hundred ninety nine and two hundred seventy six you should get four thousand six hundred twenty three.

eight hundred

This is if they took his taxes out of his pay check

Appendix F

$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 300 \end{array}$$

Rooms • Cost =

Room	Cost	Revenue	Profit
50 • 60	4800	4480	\$140
* 70 • 70	4900	4620	
69 x 71	4899	4623	
65 75	4875	4615	
79 • 61	4819		
* 68 • 72	4896	4624	\$144
67 • 73	4891	4623	
66 • 74	4884	4620	
72 x 68	4896	4608	
58 x 82	5104	4872	4382
60 x 80	4800	4560	
57 x 89	5073	4945	
59 • 81	5133	4997	4417

clearing

$$* 68 \cdot 72 = 4896 - 272 = 4624$$

\$144
profit

Appendix H

Chart

Cost of room	number of occupied room	lost money for maintenance	total income
\$60	80	\$320	\$4,480
\$61	79	\$316	\$4,503
\$62	78	\$312	\$4,524
\$63	77	\$308	\$4,543
\$64	76	\$304	\$4,560
\$65	75	\$300	\$4,575
\$66	74	\$296	\$4,588
\$67	73	\$292	\$4,599
\$67	72	\$288	\$4,608
\$68	71	\$284	\$4,615
\$69	70	\$280	\$4,620
\$70	69	\$276	\$4,623
\$71	68	\$272	\$4,624
\$72	67	\$268	\$4,623

$$C \cdot N - MN = T$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Step 1 - } 80 \text{ rooms} = 4800 \\ \times \\ \$60 \\ \hline 4800 \\ - \$320 \quad 80 \\ \hline 4480 \quad \times 4 \text{ cleaning} \\ \quad \quad \quad \$320 \end{array}$$

step 2 - 4 for cleaning multiplied by the 80 rooms.

step 3 - Step 3 -

step 3 -