

A Store Sells Four 118-pound Ears Of Corn In A Package For \$3. 59. The Expression 3. 59p Represents The

A Store Sells Four 118-pound Ears Of Corn In A Package For \$3. 59. The Expression 3. 59p Represents The cost per pound of the corn in the package, providing an excellent example to explore concepts related to pricing, unit costs, and how to interpret such expressions in a retail context. This article aims to clarify what the expression 3.59p signifies, discuss the importance of understanding unit pricing, and offer insights into how consumers and retailers use these figures to make informed decisions.

Understanding the Basic Offer: The Package of Corn

The Details of the Package

The store sells a package containing four ears of corn, each weighing 118 pounds, at a total price of \$3.59. It's important to analyze what this means:

- **Total weight:** Since each ear weighs 118 pounds, the total weight of the package is $4 \times 118 = 472$ pounds.
- **Total price:** The entire package costs \$3.59.

Why Is This Package Price Significant?

This pricing scenario might seem unusual because the total weight appears extremely high relative to the price. Typically, ears of corn weigh much less than 118 pounds each—more commonly, an ear of corn weighs around 0.25 to 0.5 pounds. This suggests that the figures might be part of an example or a fictional scenario to explain pricing per unit, rather than a real-world offer.

Deciphering the Expression 3.59p

What Does 3.59p Represent?

In the context of pricing, the expression "3.59p" likely indicates the cost per pound (or other unit) of the product. The "p" here is a common abbreviation for "per," so:

- 3.59p = \$3.59 per pound

Alternatively, in some contexts, "p" can refer to pence in British currency, but given the dollar sign, it's more probable that "p" stands for "per."

Calculating the Unit Price

To understand the cost per pound, we divide the total price by the total weight:

$$\text{Cost per pound} = \frac{\text{Total price}}{\text{Total weight}} = \frac{3.59}{472} \approx 0.0076$$

This results in approximately \$0.0076 per pound, or about 0.76 cents per pound, which is extremely cheap and unlikely for actual corn, reinforcing that this is likely an illustrative example.

The Importance of Unit Pricing in Retail

What Is Unit Pricing?

Unit pricing involves displaying the cost per unit of measure—such as per pound, per kilogram, or per item—to help consumers compare prices across different products and package sizes effectively.

Why Is Unit Pricing Useful?

- Informed Decision-Making: Consumers can determine which product offers the best value.
- Cost Comparison: Helps compare different sizes or brands.
- Budget Management: Facilitates planning and budgeting for grocery shopping.

Examples of Common Unit Price Formats

- "\$2.50 per pound"
- "\$1.20 per kilogram"
- "\$0.50 each"

Interpreting the Expression in Context

Real-World Examples

Suppose a store sells:

- A 1-pound bag of rice for \$2.00, which is \$2.00 per pound.
- A 5-pound bag of rice for \$8.00, which is \$1.60 per pound.

In this case, the second option is more economical despite the higher total price because the unit price is lower.

Applying the Concept to the Corn Package

If the hypothetical package contains 472 pounds of corn at \$3.59 total, then:

$$\text{Price per pound} = \frac{\$3.59}{472} \approx \$0.0076$$

which is less than a penny per pound, an implausible figure for actual produce, indicating that the example is more theoretical than practical.

Calculating and Using Unit Price in Real Life

Steps to Calculate Unit Price

1. Determine total cost: Find the total price of the product.
2. Determine total quantity: Find the total weight or count.
3. Perform division: Divide total cost by total quantity to get the unit price.

Sample Calculation

Suppose a package of apples costs \$4.50 and contains 3 pounds of apples:

$$\text{Unit price} = \frac{\$4.50}{3 \text{ pounds}} = \$1.50 \text{ per pound}$$

This figure allows consumers to compare with other apple packages or brands.

Implications for Consumers and Retailers

For Consumers

- Understand what the "per unit" costs mean.
- Use unit prices to compare different products effectively.
- Make cost-effective purchasing decisions.

For Retailers

- Transparency in pricing builds consumer trust.
- Competitive pricing strategies can be based on unit costs.
- Clear labeling of unit prices encourages informed buying.

Conclusion: The Significance of the Expression 3.59p

The expression "3.59p" in this context most likely symbolizes the cost per pound of the corn package. Understanding how to interpret such expressions is crucial for both consumers and retailers. It allows for transparent pricing, better comparison shopping, and informed decision-making. While the specific figures in the example might seem exaggerated or hypothetical, the principles of unit pricing remain fundamental in everyday retail and purchasing scenarios.

Additional Tips for Consumers

- Always check the unit price label when shopping for bulk or varying package sizes.
- Be cautious of misleading packaging that makes products seem cheaper without considering the unit price.
- Use calculators or smartphone apps to quickly determine unit costs if not clearly displayed.

Final Thoughts

Pricing expressions like "3.59p" serve as valuable tools in understanding the true cost of products. Whether analyzing a simple grocery item or complex bulk packages, grasping the concept of unit pricing empowers consumers to make smarter, more economical choices. Retailers benefit from transparent pricing strategies that build customer trust and foster loyalty. Ultimately, mastering the interpretation of such expressions

enhances financial literacy and promotes more effective shopping habits.

Frequently Asked Questions

What does the expression 3.59p represent in the context of the corn package?

It represents the price per pound of the corn, calculated by dividing the total price by the total weight.

How do you calculate the price per pound for the corn package?

Divide the total price (\$3.59) by the total weight (4.118 pounds) to find the price per pound.

Why is the notation 3.59p used in pricing the corn?

The 'p' indicates the price per pound, allowing customers to understand the cost relative to weight.

What is the approximate cost per pound of the corn in the package?

Approximately \$0.872 per pound, calculated by dividing \$3.59 by 4.118 pounds.

How can understanding the expression 3.59p help customers compare prices of different corn packages?

It allows customers to compare the cost per pound directly, regardless of total package size or total price.

If the store sells a different package weighing 6 pounds at the same price per pound, what would be the total cost?

The total cost would be approximately $6 \text{ pounds} \times \$0.872 \text{ per pound} = \5.23 .

Additional Resources

A Store Sells Four 118-Pound Ears Of Corn In A Package For \$3.59. The Expression 3.59p Represents The

When examining the intriguing pricing model of a store that offers four 118-pound ears of corn for just \$3.59, one is immediately struck by the unusual combination of weight, quantity, and cost. This specific example not only highlights interesting aspects of retail pricing strategies but also opens the door to discussions about the economics of produce, the significance of unit pricing, and the way consumers

interpret value. The phrase “3.59p” further emphasizes the importance of understanding how pricing expressions work, especially when they involve large quantities and unconventional units. This article aims to dissect this scenario thoroughly, providing insights into its features, implications, and broader context.

Understanding the Pricing Structure

Breaking Down the Offer

The store sells four ears of corn, each weighing 118 pounds, for a total of 472 pounds of corn at a price of \$3.59. At first glance, this seems to be a remarkably low price for such a large quantity, prompting questions about the quality, freshness, and practicality of such an offering.

Key points to consider:

- Quantity and Weight:
 - Total weight: $4 \text{ ears} \times 118 \text{ pounds} = 472 \text{ pounds}$.
 - Each ear's weight is unusually high for corn, as typical ears of corn tend to weigh around 0.5 to 1 pound.
 - The figure of 118 pounds per ear appears intentionally exaggerated to demonstrate a concept or a hypothetical scenario.
- Pricing per Pound and Per Ear:
 - Total price: \$3.59.
 - Price per pound: $\$3.59 / 472 \approx \0.0076 (~0.76 cents).
 - Price per ear: $\$3.59 / 4 \approx \0.8975 (~89.75 cents).
- Implications of the Price:
 - The extremely low cost per pound suggests a sale or promotion, or perhaps a hypothetical example to discuss unit pricing.
 - In real-world terms, produce priced this low may raise questions about quality or source.

Interpreting the Expression "3.59p"

The phrase “3.59p” is a common notation in British currency, where “p” stands for pence, the subunit of the pound sterling. In the context of the example, it suggests:

- Unit Pricing in Pence:
 - The expression “3.59p” indicates that each unit (possibly per ear or per pound) costs 3.59 pence.
 - This would be an extremely inexpensive price, equivalent to approximately 0.0359 British pounds or about \$0.045 USD, depending on exchange rates.
- Understanding the Significance:
 - If “3.59p” represents the cost per unit, then the store’s pricing could be aimed at demonstrating how unit costs reveal the true value of bulk or large-quantity sales.
- Comparison to Other Pricing Models:
 - Retailers often use per-unit or per-pound pricing to help consumers compare costs across different products or packages.
 - The “p” notation emphasizes the importance of understanding these smaller units, especially when dealing with large quantities or unusual weights.

Features and Analysis of the Pricing Model

Advantages (Pros)

- Cost Efficiency:
 - Offering such a large quantity at a low overall price makes the deal attractive, especially for bulk buyers or commercial entities.
- Transparency in Unit Pricing:
 - Breaking down the price into per-pound or per-ear costs helps consumers understand the true value.
- Potential for Bulk Consumption:
 - Suitable for large-scale uses, such as feeding animals, processing in food manufacturing, or community events.
- Educational Value:
 - Serves as an example for teaching about unit conversions, economics, and the importance of reading small print.

Disadvantages (Cons)

- Unrealistic or Hypothetical Figures:
 - The exaggerated weight of 118 pounds per ear is not representative of real-world produce, possibly leading to confusion.
- Potential Quality Concerns:
 - Extremely low prices may indicate lower quality, older stock, or overstock clearance, which might not meet consumer expectations.
- Storage and Handling Challenges:
 - Handling nearly 500 pounds of corn is impractical for individual consumers, limiting the appeal to large-scale buyers.
- Misinterpretation Risks:
 - Consumers unfamiliar with unit pricing might misunderstand the true value or assume the offer is too good to be true.

Broader Context and Implications

Pricing Strategies in Retail

Retailers often employ various strategies to attract customers:

- Loss Leaders:
 - Selling large quantities at very low prices to draw customers into the store, hoping they will purchase other items.
- Bulk Pricing:
 - Offering products in large quantities at a discount per unit to appeal to institutional buyers or bulk shoppers.
- Psychological Pricing:
 - Using specific price points like \$3.59 or “3.59p” to create the perception of a bargain.

Understanding Unit Pricing and Consumer Choice

- Per-Unit Cost as a Decision-Making Tool:
 - Consumers who compare per-pound or per-quantity prices can make more informed choices.
- Significance of Measurement Units:
 - The “p” notation or cents per unit helps normalize prices across different packaging sizes.
- Potential for Confusion:
 - Large or unusual weights can mislead or overwhelm consumers, emphasizing the need for clear labeling.

Real-World Examples and Applications

- Agricultural Markets:
 - Farmers and wholesale buyers often negotiate prices based on weight and volume, making understanding these expressions vital.
- Supermarkets and Grocery Stores:
 - Use per-pound or per-gram pricing to facilitate fair comparisons.
- Food Processing Industries:
 - Purchase large quantities of produce at low unit costs for manufacturing.
- Educational Contexts:
 - Such examples are valuable teaching tools for economics and mathematics.

Conclusion: The Significance of the Expression 3.59p

The phrase “3.59p” in the context of a store offering four 118-pound ears of corn for \$3.59 highlights the importance of understanding unit pricing and the way retailers communicate value. While the specific figures may be exaggerated or hypothetical, they serve as a useful illustration of how pricing strategies work, especially in bulk sales or promotional offers.

In practical terms, consumers should always pay attention to per-unit costs rather than just the total price. This approach ensures they are making cost-effective decisions and accurately comparing different products or packages. Retailers, on the other hand, can use such expressions to attract attention, convey value, and guide purchasing behavior.

Ultimately, the example underscores the broader economic principles of unit pricing, consumer behavior, and strategic marketing. Whether dealing with real-world produce or hypothetical scenarios, understanding these concepts empowers consumers and sellers alike to engage in more transparent and informed transactions.

Summary of Key Features:

- Unusual weight per ear (118 pounds) likely hypothetical.
- Extremely low total price (\$3.59) for bulk quantity.
- “3.59p” signifies price per unit in pence, emphasizing unit cost importance.
- Highlights the significance of unit pricing in retail.
- Demonstrates the benefits and challenges of bulk sales and pricing transparency.

By appreciating these elements, consumers can better navigate pricing labels, and retailers can craft effective strategies that highlight value while maintaining clarity.

A Store Sells Four 118 Pound Ears Of Corn In A Package For 3 59 The Expression 3 59p Represents The

A Store Sells Four 118 Pound Ears Of Corn In A Package For 3 59 The Expression 3 59p Represents The

Related Articles

- [A. Distinguish Between Divestiture, Greenfield And Concession Investment In Transport, Provide Relevant](#)
- [A Corporation Reported The Following Data For Its Most Recent Year: Sales, \\$500,000; Variable Expenses,](#)
- [Activity-based Costing Involves Four Steps: \(1\) Identify Activities And The Costs They Cause, \(2\) Group](#)

[Back to Home](#)