## Rearranging Equations

(harder questions on next page)
Rearrange to make each of the required variables the subject

| $V=I R$ | $R=$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $C=2 \pi r$ | $r=$ |  |
| $A=\pi r^{2}$ | $r=$ |  |
| $v=u+a t$ | $u=$ | $a=$ |
| $e=m c^{2}$ | $m=$ | $c=$ |
| $v^{2}=u^{2}+2 a s$ | $u=$ | $a=$ |
| $A=\frac{b h}{2}$ | $b=$ |  |
| $A=\frac{h(a+b)}{2}$ | $h=$ | $a=$ |
| $\frac{1}{R_{T}}=\frac{1}{R_{1}}+\frac{1}{R_{2}}$ | $R_{1}=$ |  |
| $x=\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^{2}-4 a c}}{2 a}$ | $c=$ | $a=$ |

## Harder Rearranging Equations

(where the term to become the subject features twice in the original equation)

| $y=\frac{p t}{p-t}$ | $t=$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $a=\frac{2-7 b}{b-5}$ | $b=$ |  |
| $\frac{x}{x+c}=\frac{p}{q}$ | $x=$ |  |
| $p=\frac{n^{2}+a}{n+a}$ | $a=$ |  |
| $x=\frac{p-q}{p q}$ | $p=$ | $q=$ |
| $5(x-3)=y(4-3 x)$ | $x=$ |  |
| $p=\frac{3-2 t}{4+t}$ | $t=$ |  |
| $R=\frac{a b}{a+b}$ | $a=$ | $b=$ |
| $y=\frac{x+1}{x+2}$ | $x=$ |  |
| $p=\frac{3 a+5}{4-a}$ | $a=$ |  |

