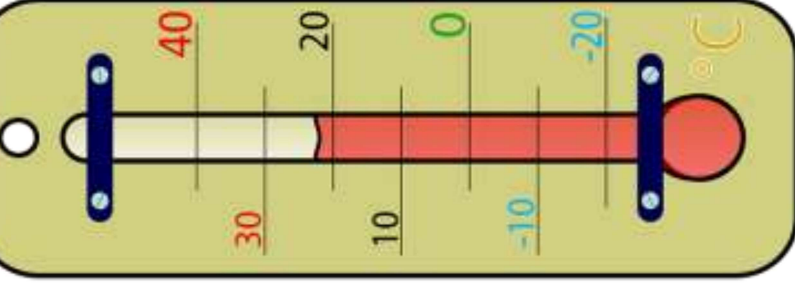


This is a well known formula that you might recognise.



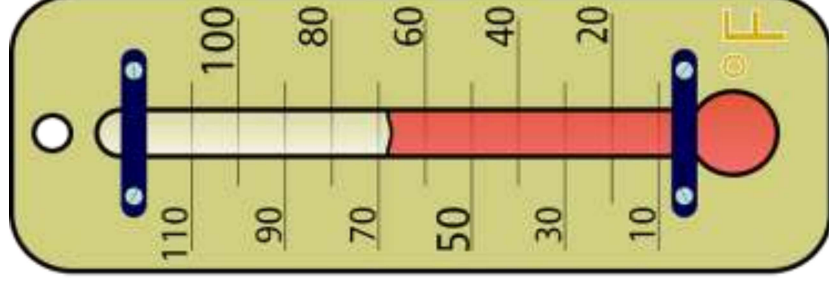
$$F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$$

It is used to change temperatures in degrees Celsius °C to degrees Fahrenheit °F



For example: If it is 20°C to find the temperature in °F you simply substitute C=20 into the formula above:

68°F



What would I need to do if I wanted to convert from Fahrenheit to Celsius??





1. Solve $3x + 25 = 60$
2. Rearrange $z = w + 3$ to make w the subject
3. Rearrange $5x - 4 = 2y$ to make x the subject
4. Rearrange $y = \frac{t}{6}$ to make t the subject
5. $y = 6p^2 + 2$ rearrange to make p the subject
6. The area of a circle is found using $A = \pi r^2$ Write the equation you would use to find the radius.
7. In a right angled triangle $\sin x = \frac{\text{Opp}}{\text{Hyp}}$ write down the equation for finding the opposite side.
8. To change temperatures in Celsius to Fahrenheit this formula is used.
$$F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$$
Rearrange to give the formula for converting Celsius to Fahrenheit

Rearranging 1



Solutions on the next slide....





1. Solve $3x + 25 = 60$
→
 $3x = 60 - 25$
 $3x = 35$
 $x = \frac{35}{3}$
2. Rearrange $z = w + 3$ to make
 w the subject
→
 $z - 3 = w$
or $w = z - 3$
3. Rearrange $5x - 4 = 2y$ to make
 x the subject
→
 $5x = 2y + 4$
 $x = \frac{2y + 4}{5}$
4. Rearrange $y = \frac{t}{6}$ to make t
the subject
→
 $6y = t$
or $t = 6y$



5. $y = 6p^2 + 2$ rearrange to make p the subject \rightarrow $y - 2 = 6p^2$ $p^2 = \frac{y - 2}{6}$

$$p = \pm \sqrt{\frac{y - 2}{6}}$$

6. The area of a circle is found using $A = \pi r^2$ Write the equation you would use to find the radius.

$$\frac{A}{\pi} = r^2 \quad r = \sqrt{\frac{A}{\pi}}$$

7. In a right angled triangle $\sin x = \frac{Opp}{Hyp}$ write down the equation for finding the opposite side.

$$Opp = Hyp \times \sin x$$

8. To change temperatures in Celsius to Fahrenheit this formula is used.

$$F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$$

Rearrange to give the formula for converting Celsius to Fahrenheit

$$F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$$

$$F - 32 = \frac{9}{5}C$$

$$5(F - 32) = 9C$$

$$\frac{5}{9}(F - 32) = C$$



1. Make x the subject of $x - f = y + b$
5. Make y the subject $b(y - b) = b^2$
2. Make y the subject $ty - x^2 = b$
6. To find velocity, v , we use the formula
$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

Rearrange to find s
3. Make c the subject $ac + d = m^2$
7. The area of a sector of a circle is
given by $A = \frac{\theta\pi r^2}{360}$ Express θ in terms
of A, π and r
4. Make a the subject $x(a - e) = d$
8. Make x the subject $m(y - x) = t$

Rearranging 2



Solutions on the next slide....





1. Make x the subject of $x - f = y + b$ \rightarrow $x = y + b + f$

2. Make y the subject $ty - x^2 = b$ \rightarrow $ty = b + x^2$
 $y = \frac{b + x^2}{t}$

3. Make c the subject $ac + d = m^2$ \rightarrow $ac = m^2 - d$
 $c = \frac{m^2 - d}{a}$

4. Make a the subject $x(a - e) = d$ \rightarrow $xa - xe = d$ \rightarrow $a - e = \frac{d}{x}$
 $xa = d + xe$ or $a = \frac{d + xe}{x} + e$

Can you see that these are equivalent?



5. Make y the subject $b(y - b) = b^2$ →

$$\begin{aligned}by - b^2 &= b^2 \\by &= 2b^2 \\y &= 2b\end{aligned}$$

Solution

6. To find velocity, v , we use the formula →
 $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$
Rearrange to find s

$$\begin{aligned}v^2 - u^2 &= 2as \\v^2 - u^2 &= 2as \\s &= \frac{v^2 - u^2}{2a}\end{aligned}$$

7. The area of a sector of a circle is →
given by $A = \frac{\theta\pi r^2}{360}$ Express θ in terms
of A , π and r

$$\begin{aligned}360A &= \theta\pi r^2 \\ \theta\pi r^2 &= 360A \\ \theta &= \frac{360A}{\pi r^2}\end{aligned}$$

8. Make x the subject $m(y - x) = t$ →

$$\begin{aligned}my - mx &= t \\ my &= t + mx \\ mx &= my - t \\ x &= \frac{my - t}{m}\end{aligned}$$