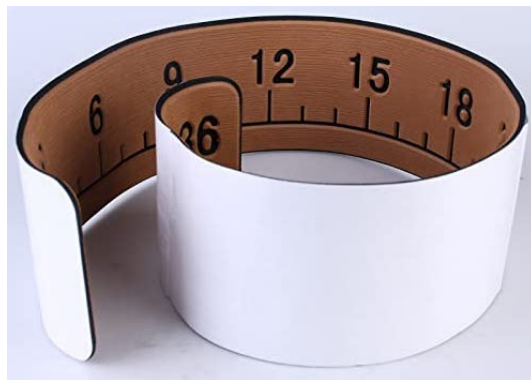
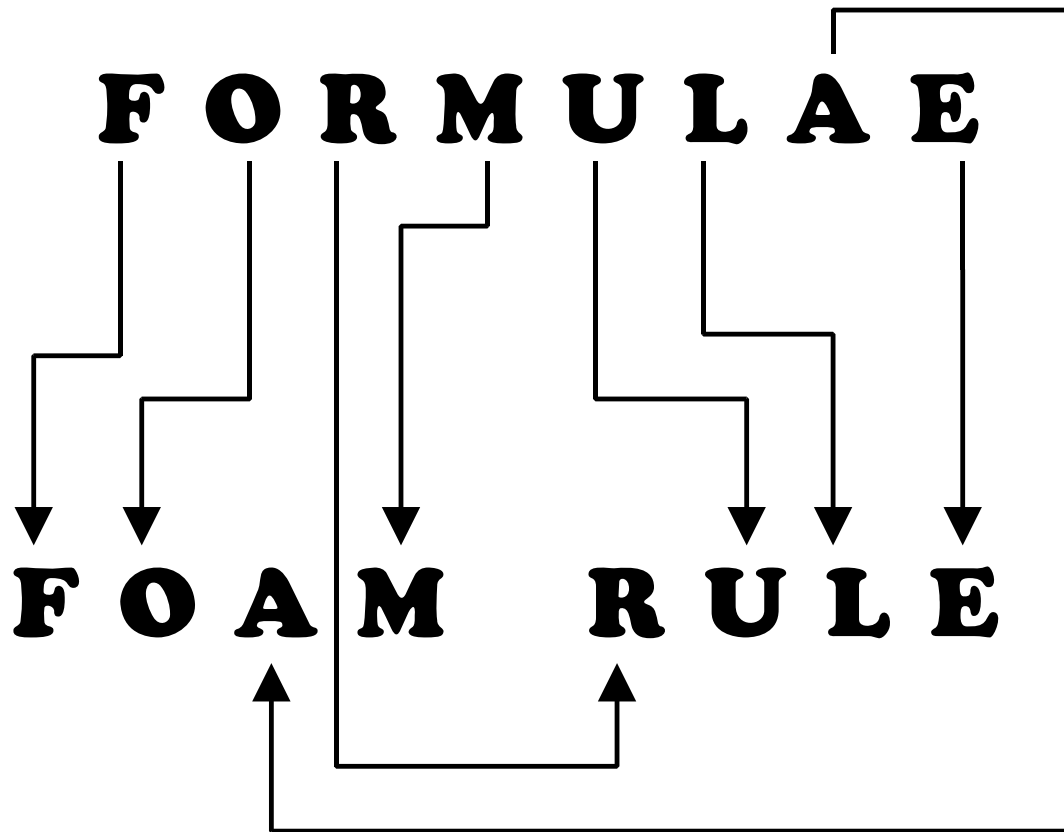


REARRANGING



*In algebra, the golden rule
for manipulating equations*

“DO THE SAME TO THE WHOLE OF BOTH SIDES”

Lesson 1

GCSE Mathematics Algebra, Rearranging Formulae

1.1 Introduction

From London, William is talking over a phone to his friend Dwain in New York. Dwain tells William that the temperature in New York is 59°F (Fahrenheit). William is only familiar with temperatures being expressed in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Centigrade). Fortunately, he knows a formula to convert from Fahrenheit to Centigrade.

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

In this formula we say that C is the subject.

William proceeds by substitution in the number 59 in place of F .

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{5(59 - 32)}{9} \\ &= \frac{5 \times 27}{9} \\ &= 15^{\circ}\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

In continuing the conversation, William tells Dwain that it is much colder in London, "The temperature in London is a cold -5°C ". Dwain immediately wants to know what this is in $^{\circ}\text{F}$.

William does not know the formula with F as the subject.

But he can work it out.

He can **change the subject** of the formula.

<i>multiply both sides by 9</i>	$C = \frac{5(F - 32)}{9}$	<i>multiply both sides by 9</i>
<i>divide both sides by 5</i>	$9C = 5(F - 32)$	<i>divide both sides by 5</i>
<i>add 32 to both sides</i>	$\frac{9C}{5} = F - 32$	<i>add 32 to both sides</i>
	$\frac{9C}{5} + 32 = F$	
	$F = \frac{9C}{5} + 32$	

William now inserts London's 5°C into this rearranged formula.

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \frac{9C}{5} + 32 \\ &= \frac{9 \times (-5)}{5} + 32 \\ &= -9 + 32 \\ &= 21^{\circ}\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

New York	-5°C	15°C
London	21°F	59°F

1.2 The Golden Rule

In algebra, there is one golden rule for manipulating all equations
“DO THE SAME TO THE WHOLE OF BOTH SIDES”

1.3 Example

Question:

Showing full working, make x the subject of the equation,

$$3dx - 5m = 4$$

Solution:

<i>add 5m to both sides</i>	$3dx - 5m = 4$	<i>add 5m to both sides</i>
<i>divide both sides by 3d</i>	$3dx = 4 + 5m$	<i>divide both sides by 3d</i>
	$x = \frac{4 + 5m}{3d}$	

More succinctly:

$+ 5m$	$3dx - 5m = 4$	$+ 5m$
$/ 3d$	$3dx = 4 + 5m$	$/ 3d$
	$x = \frac{4 + 5m}{3d}$	

Note the use of “/” for “divide”

This is because when projected onto a white board $\div$ is easily mistaken for $+$

1.4 Example

Question:

Showing full working, make x the subject of the equation,

$$7xw + 8 = 3k$$

Solution:

1.5 Exercise

Take care over how you set out your solutions, as demonstrated by the examples.

Question 1

Showing full working, make x the subject of the equation,

$$ax - b = 7$$

Question 2

Showing full working, make x the subject of the equation,

$$3c + wx = pqr$$

Question 3

Showing full working, make x the subject of the equation,

$$4x - vw = 9$$

Question 4

Showing full working, make x the subject of the equation,

$$5 + 4bx + z = a$$

Question 5

Showing full working, by first adding y^2 to both sides, make x the subject of,

$$7x - y^2 = 4z + 1$$

Question 6

Showing full working, by first expanding the brackets, make x the subject of,

$$4(2x + y) = 7$$

Question 7

Showing full working, by first expanding the brackets, make x the subject of,

$$a(3x + b) = c$$

Question 8

Showing full working, by first subtracting y from both sides, make x the subject of,

$$\frac{x}{7} + y = 3z$$

Write your answer without any brackets.

Question 9

Showing full working, by first subtracting 11 from both sides, make x the subject of,

$$11 + \frac{4x}{5} = z$$

Write your answer without any brackets.

Question 10

Showing full working, by first adding 7 to both sides, make x the subject of,

$$\frac{x + p^2}{q} - 7 = R$$