

Harder Rearranging Formulae

Make x the subject.

(a) $F = x^2 - 3$

(b) $p = 5(x - 3)$

(c) $2x + a = x + b$

(d) $y^2 = x^2 + a^2$

(e) $P = \frac{x^2}{4} + c$

(f) $y - 5 = 2 + \frac{x}{6}$

(a) $x = \sqrt{F+3}$

(b) $x = \frac{p}{5} + 3$ or $x = \frac{p+15}{5}$

(c) $x = b - a$

(d) $x = \sqrt{y^2 - a^2}$

(e) $x = \sqrt{4(p-c)}$

(f) $x = 6(y-7)$

Make x the subject.

(a) $4x - 8 = ax$

(b) $ax = b - cx$

(c) $2(x+3) = bx$

(d) $a - bx = dx - a$

(e) $4(x-2y) = 3(2x-y)$

(f) $p(x-b) = q(x+b)$

(a) $x = \frac{8}{4-a}$

(b) $x = \frac{b}{a+c}$

(c) $x = \frac{6}{b-2}$

(d) $x = \frac{2a}{d+b}$

(e) $x = -\frac{5y}{2}$

(f) $x = \frac{pb+pq}{p-q}$

Make x the subject.

(a) $A = 2xb^2 + cx$

(b) $x(c-d) = c(d-x)$

(c) $y = \frac{x+2}{x-2}$

(d) $2a = \frac{x-3}{4x}$

(e) $b = \frac{ax}{a+x}$

(f) $a = \frac{2+3x}{x-2}$

(a) $x = \frac{A}{2b^2+c}$

(b) $x = \frac{cd}{2c-d}$

(c) $x = \frac{2+2y}{y-1}$

(d) $x = \frac{3}{1-8a}$

(e) $x = \frac{ab}{a-b}$

(f) $x = \frac{2+2a}{a-3}$