

A.CED.A.4: Transforming Formulas 1a

1 Boyle's Law involves the pressure and volume of gas in a container. It can be represented by the formula $P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$. When the formula is solved for P_2 , the result is

- 1) $P_1 V_1 V_2$
- 2) $\frac{V_2}{P_1 V_1}$
- 3) $\frac{P_1 V_1}{V_2}$
- 4) $\frac{P_1 V_2}{V_1}$

2 Michael borrows money from his uncle, who is charging him simple interest using the formula $I = Prt$. To figure out what the interest rate, r , is, Michael rearranges the formula to find r . His new formula is r equals

- 1) $\frac{I - P}{t}$
- 2) $\frac{P - I}{t}$
- 3) $\frac{I}{Pt}$
- 4) $\frac{Pt}{I}$

3 The equation for the volume of a cylinder is $V = \pi r^2 h$. The positive value of r , in terms of h and V , is

- 1) $r = \sqrt{\frac{V}{\pi h}}$
- 2) $r = \sqrt{V\pi h}$
- 3) $r = 2V\pi h$
- 4) $r = \frac{V}{2\pi}$

4 The formula for the volume of a cone is

$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$. The radius, r , of the cone may be expressed as

- 1) $\sqrt{\frac{3V}{\pi h}}$
- 2) $\sqrt{\frac{V}{3\pi h}}$
- 3) $3\sqrt{\frac{V}{\pi h}}$
- 4) $\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{V}{\pi h}}$

5 The distance a free falling object has traveled can be modeled by the equation $d = \frac{1}{2} at^2$, where a is acceleration due to gravity and t is the amount of time the object has fallen. What is t in terms of a and d ?

- 1) $t = \sqrt{\frac{da}{2}}$
- 2) $t = \sqrt{\frac{2d}{a}}$
- 3) $t = \left(\frac{da}{d}\right)^2$
- 4) $t = \left(\frac{2d}{a}\right)^2$

- 6 The formula for blood flow rate is given by

$F = \frac{p_1 - p_2}{r}$, where F is the flow rate, p_1 the initial pressure, p_2 the final pressure, and r the resistance created by blood vessel size. Which formula can *not* be derived from the given formula?

- 1) $p_1 = Fr + p_2$
- 2) $p_2 = p_1 - Fr$
- 3) $r = F(p_2 - p_1)$
- 4) $r = \frac{p_1 - p_2}{F}$

- 7 The formula for the sum of the degree measures of the interior angles of a polygon is $S = 180(n - 2)$. Solve for n , the number of sides of the polygon, in terms of S .

- 8 Solve the equation below for x in terms of a .
- $$4(ax + 3) - 3ax = 25 + 3a$$

- 9 The formula for the area of a trapezoid is

$A = \frac{1}{2}h(b_1 + b_2)$. Express b_1 in terms of A , h , and b_2 . The area of a trapezoid is 60 square feet, its height is 6 ft, and one base is 12 ft. Find the number of feet in the other base.

- 10 The formula $F_g = \frac{GM_1M_2}{r^2}$ calculates the gravitational force between two objects where G is the gravitational constant, M_1 is the mass of one object, M_2 is the mass of the other object, and r is the distance between them. Solve for the positive value of r in terms of F_g , G , M_1 , and M_2 .

- 11 The volume of a large can of tuna fish can be calculated using the formula $V = \pi r^2 h$. Write an equation to find the radius, r , in terms of V and h . Determine the diameter, to the *nearest inch*, of a large can of tuna fish that has a volume of 66 cubic inches and a height of 3.3 inches.

- 12 Using the formula for the volume of a cone, express r in terms of V , h , and π .

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Answer Section

1 ANS: 3 REF: 011704ai

2 ANS: 3 REF: 011606ai

3 ANS: 1 REF: 011516ai

4 ANS: 1

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$$

$$3V = \pi r^2 h$$

$$\frac{3V}{\pi h} = r^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{3V}{\pi h}} = r$$

REF: 061423ai

5 ANS: 2

$$d = \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$2d = at^2$$

$$\frac{2d}{a} = t^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2d}{a}} = t$$

REF: 061519ai

6 ANS: 3 REF: 061723ai

7 ANS:

$$\frac{S}{180} = n - 2$$

$$\frac{S}{180} + 2 = n$$

REF: 061631ai

8 ANS:

$$4ax + 12 - 3ax = 25 + 3a$$

$$ax = 13 + 3a$$

$$x = \frac{13 + 3a}{a}$$

REF: 081632ai

9 ANS:

$$A = \frac{1}{2}h(b_1 + b_2) \quad b_1 = \frac{2(60)}{6} - 12 = 20 - 12 = 8$$

$$\frac{2A}{h} = b_1 + b_2$$

$$\frac{2A}{h} - b_2 = b_1$$

REF: 081434ai

10 ANS:

$$F_g = \frac{GM_1M_2}{r^2}$$

$$r^2 = \frac{GM_1M_2}{F_g}$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{GM_1M_2}{F_g}}$$

REF: 011830ai

11 ANS:

$$\frac{V}{\pi h} = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{\pi h} \quad d = 2\sqrt{\frac{66}{3.3\pi}} \approx 5$$

$$\frac{V}{\pi h} = r^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{V}{\pi h}} = r$$

REF: 081535ai

12 ANS:

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$

$$3V = \pi r^2 h$$

$$\frac{3V}{\pi h} = r^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{3V}{\pi h}} = r$$

REF: 081727ai