Review Lesson 2
Solving Literal Equations

NAME:

🖥 Start by navigating to the Online Lesson for instructions.

Objective

⊘ Solve a formula for the indicated variable.

Introduced in:

Algebra 1: Principles of Secondary Mathematics

Lesson 2A

ᨂ Solving Literal Equations

▷ *Fill in the notes as you watch the video in the Online Lesson.*

- When you solve an equation in terms of a variable, you are _____ that variable

  by _____ moving terms to the other side of the equation.

- Solving the equation _____ means isolating x in the equation.

- _____ operations are used to isolate the variable indicated. (i.e., The square of

  a term and the square root of a term are inverse operations.)

Example 1

▷ *Complete the example as you watch the video in the Online Lesson.*

Solve the equation for b.

$$\frac{m - a + b}{5} = 3c$$

Example 2

▷ *Complete the example as you watch the video in the Online Lesson.*

Solve for the indicated variable.

$$\frac{1}{3}(2R - r) = x\,;\ R$$

✎ Practice

For problems 1–2, solve for t.

1) $R = \dfrac{pt}{A}$

2) $v = v_0 + at$

For problems 3–4, use the equation $k = \dfrac{1}{2}mv^2$. Recall, the inverse of squaring a term is taking the square root.

3) Solve for m.

4) Solve for v.

Solve for the indicated variable.

5) $Ax + By = C$; y

6) $y = m\left(x - x_1\right) + y_1$; x

For problems 7–8, solve for h.

7) $S = 2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$

8) $V = \dfrac{\pi}{3}h\left(r^2 + rR + R^2\right)$

Solve for the indicated variable.

9) $F = G\left(\dfrac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}\right); \; r$

10) $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\dfrac{m}{k}} \; ; m$

11) $S = 2lw + 2lh + 2wh; \; w$

12) $y = a(x - h)^2 + k; \; x$

To continue, return to the Online Lesson.