| Topic | Equations and units | Level | GCSE (or any course for students aged <br> $11-16$ ) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Outcomes | $1 . \quad$ To determine the units from an equation <br> $2 . \quad$ To determine the equation from units |  |  |
| Information for <br> teachers | This exercise helps students to see how equations can be useful in helping <br> to understand where units come from. Make sure students are confident in <br> rearranging simple equations before you do this activity. Avoid triangles but rather <br> teach students how to rearrange equations using inverse (the opposite) operations. |  |  |

Equations help us with units and units help us with equations!

| Equation | Unit for a | Unit for $\mathbf{b}$ | Unit for c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{a}=\mathrm{bc}$ | $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$ | N | m |
| $\mathrm{a}=\frac{b}{c}$ | $\mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$ | m |  |
| $\mathrm{a}=\frac{b}{c}$ | $\mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$ |  |  |
| $\mathrm{a}=\frac{b}{c}$ |  | N | N |
| $\mathrm{a}=\frac{c^{2}}{b}$ |  | $\mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ | $\mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ |
| $\mathrm{a}=\frac{b}{c^{2}}$ |  | $\mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ |  |

Answers

| Equation | Unit for a | Unit for $\mathbf{b}$ | Unit for c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{a}=\mathrm{bc}$ | Nm | N | m |
| $\mathrm{a}=\frac{b}{c}$ | $\mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ | m | s |
| $\mathrm{a}=\frac{b}{c}$ | $\mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$ | m | s |
| $\mathrm{a}=\frac{b}{c}$ | $\mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$ | mol | $\mathrm{dm}^{3}$ |
| $\mathrm{a}=\frac{b}{c}$ | no units | N | N |
| $\mathrm{a}=\frac{c^{2}}{b}$ | $\mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ | $\mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ | $\mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ |
| $\mathrm{a}=\frac{b}{c^{2}}$ | $\mathrm{~cm}^{-3}$ | $\mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ | $\mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ |

