Answer on Question#38511, Physics, Electric Circuits

The power is $P = IU$, where I is the current and U is the voltage. Using Ohm's law $I = \dfrac{U}{R}$ one might rewrite this formula in two different forms:

$P = \dfrac{U^2}{R} = I R^2$. Hence, if one has resistance and power, the current is $I = \dfrac{P}{R^2}$.