M9

Substitution

3.3

Recall:

$$\boldsymbol{2a = 2 \times a = (2)(a)}$$

- This means that the operation between the coefficient (the number) and the variable is always **multiplication.**

1. **Evaluate each expression:**

L1	$x + 5$ when $x = 10$
L2	$2a + 6$ when $a = -5$
L3	$-x + 15 + 3x$ when $x = -4$
L4	$(y^2 + 12) \div 7 + 5y$ when $y = -3$

2. Evaluate each expression:

L1	$x + 5y$ when $x = 4$ and $y = 2$
L2	$2a - 6b + 1$ when $a = -1$ and $b = 7$
L3	$3x + 15 + 3xy$ when $x = 4$ and $y = -2$

L4	$\frac{(y^3+20)\div 7+5z}{4y}$ when $y=-3$ and $z=11$