

## Substitution

$$a = 2 \quad b = 3 \quad c = 4$$

$$abc$$

$$b^2 + c$$

$$\frac{bc}{a}$$

$$\left(\frac{c}{a}\right)^b$$

$$\frac{a+c}{b}$$

$$5(a+b+c)$$

$$a(b+c)$$

$$\sqrt{a+b+c}$$

$$ab+c$$

$$5a+bc$$

$$a^2+b^2$$

$$5a+b+c$$

$$(a+b)^2$$

## Substitution - Answers

$$a = 2 \quad b = 3 \quad c = 4$$

$$abc \quad \mathbf{24}$$

$$b^2 + c \quad \mathbf{13}$$

$$\frac{bc}{a} \quad \mathbf{6}$$

$$\left(\frac{c}{a}\right)^b \quad \mathbf{8}$$

$$\frac{a+c}{b} \quad \mathbf{2}$$

$$5(a+b+c) \quad \mathbf{45}$$

$$a(b+c) \quad \mathbf{14}$$

$$\sqrt{a+b+c} \quad \mathbf{3}$$

$$ab + c \quad \mathbf{10}$$

$$5a + bc \quad \mathbf{22}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 \quad \mathbf{13}$$

$$5a + b + c \quad \mathbf{17}$$

$$(a+b)^2 \quad \mathbf{25}$$

## Substitution Involving Negatives

$$a = -2 \quad b = 3 \quad c = -4$$

$$abc$$

$$b^2 + c$$

$$\frac{bc}{a}$$

$$\left(\frac{c}{a}\right)^b$$

$$\frac{a+c}{b}$$

$$5(a+b+c)$$

$$a(b+c)$$

$$\sqrt{b+c-a}$$

$$ab+c$$

$$5a+bc$$

$$a^2+b^2$$

$$5a+b+c$$

$$(a+b)^2$$

## Substitution - Answers

$$a = -2 \quad b = 3 \quad c = -4$$

$$abc \quad \mathbf{24}$$

$$b^2 + c \quad \mathbf{5}$$

$$\frac{bc}{a} \quad \mathbf{6}$$

$$\left(\frac{c}{a}\right)^b \quad \mathbf{8}$$

$$\frac{a+c}{b} \quad \mathbf{-2}$$

$$5(a+b+c) \quad \mathbf{-15}$$

$$a(b+c) \quad \mathbf{2}$$

$$\sqrt{b+c-a} \quad \mathbf{1}$$

$$ab+c \quad \mathbf{-10}$$

$$5a+bc \quad \mathbf{-22}$$

$$a^2+b^2 \quad \mathbf{13}$$

$$5a+b+c \quad \mathbf{-11}$$

$$(a+b)^2 \quad \mathbf{1}$$

$$V = IR$$

$$F = ma$$

$$2\pi r$$

$$\pi r^2$$

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$v = u + at$$

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

$$\frac{bh}{2}$$

$$2$$

$$\frac{h(a+b)}{2}$$

$$2$$

$$\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \dots$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$2a$$

$$e = mc^2$$