Name:_____



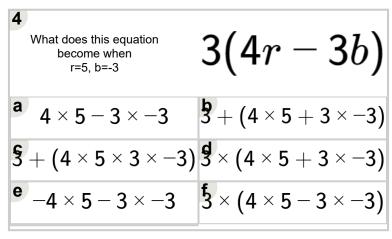
Math worksheet on 'Algebraic Functions - Variable Substitution to Equation - Bracketed Terms (Negatives) (Level 2)'. Part of a broader unit on 'Negative Integers - Practice'

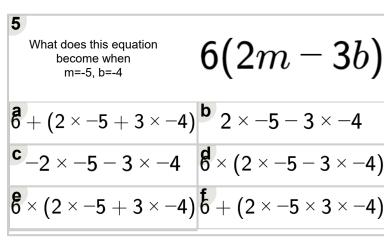
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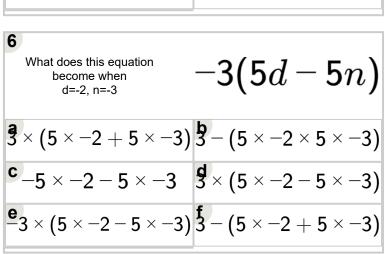
What does this equation become when c=-2, y=-4	5(5c-2y)
$5 + (5 \times -2 \times 2 \times 2)$	$-4)$ b $-5 \times -2 - 2 \times -4$
$5 \times (5 \times -2 - 2 \times -2)$	$-4)$ d $5 \times -2 - 2 \times -4$
§ + (5 × -2 + 2 ×	$-4)$ $\times (5 \times -2 + 2 \times -4)$

What does this equation become when x=-3, r=2	-4(5x - 6r)
\mathbf{a} $-5 \times -3 - 6 \times 2$	$4 - (5 \times -3 + 6 \times 2)$
$4 \times (5 \times -3 + 6 \times 2)$	$\cancel{2}\times(5\times-3-6\times2)$
$e^{4} \times (5 \times -3 - 6 \times 2)$	$4 - (5 \times -3 \times 6 \times 2)$

What does this equation become when p=-4, z=-3
$$\begin{array}{l} \textbf{-6(3}p-6z) \\ \textbf{-(3}\times -4\times 6\times -3) \\ \textbf{-(3}\times -4+6\times -3) \\ \textbf{-(3}\times -4+6\times -3) \\ \textbf{-(3}\times -4-6\times -$$







0 (2 3 + 3 1) 0 + (2 3 3 1)		
What does this equation become when c=-5, d=5	4(2 <i>c</i> – 5 <i>d</i>)	
\mathbf{a} $-2 \times -5 - 5 \times 5$	4+(2×-5+5×5)	
$2 \times -5 - 5 \times 5$	$4 \times (2 \times -5 + 5 \times 5)$	
$4 + (2 \times -5 \times 5 \times 5)$) $4 \times (2 \times -5 - 5 \times 5)$	