Evaluate for x =2, y=3, z = 1

1. $2x - 3y$
2. $35 - 4(x^2 - 3z)$
3. $5\,[xyz - \frac{5}{4}(2x \cdot z) + 9 + y^3]$

Simplify:

1. $5\,[8 - 3(2x)] + 4(3a)$
2. $5[8 - 3(2x) + 4(3a)]$
3. $\frac{2}{5}(15x + 25y)$

Solve:

1. $n - 20 = 32$
2. $3n + 5 = 12$
3. $\frac{2}{3}x + 2 = 8$
4. $6n - 10 = 30$
5. $3(2x - 4) - 5(3x + 2) = \frac{3}{4}(8x + 12)$
6. $\frac{a}{10} \leq 4$; graph over the whole numbers
7. $\frac{2}{3}x > 4$; graph over the integers
8. $x + 2 = 10$; $x \in$ whole numbers
9. $x + 2 = 10$; $x \in$ negative whole numbers
10. $2x - 1 < 5$; $x \in \{1,2,3\}$
11. $5 \geq y$; $y \in$ whole numbers
12. $3 < x \leq 8$, $x \in$ whole numbers
13. Find the whole number solution set for $3x + 2 > 9$

Put in parenthesis to make the following true:
$x + y \cdot z - y + x = 16$; $x = 2$, $y = 4$, $z = 3$

Replace the blanks with $\cdot + + -$ to make $x = 5$
3 __ 2 __ x __ 8 = 5

X __ 6 __ 3 = 3