

## Algebraic Substitution Sheet 1 – Calculators NOT allowed.

- A function machine has the rule:  $\text{OUTPUT} = \text{INPUT} \times 3 + 9$ . Find the **OUTPUT** if the **INPUT** is  
a. 5 b. 2 c. 7 d. 6 e. 8 f. 9 g. 4 h. 11 i. 23 j. 231
- A function machine has the rule  $\text{OUTPUT} = \text{INPUT} \times 8 - 5$ . Find the **OUTPUT** if the **INPUT** is:  
a. 5 b. 2 c. 7 d. 6 e. 8 f. 9 g. 4 h. 11 i. 23 j. 231
- A function machine has the rule  $\text{OUTPUT} = \text{INPUT} + 6$ . Find the **INPUT** if the **OUTPUT** is:  
a. 5 b. 12 c. 7 d. 6 e. 8 f. 9 g. 14 h. 11 i. 23 j. 231
- A function machine has the rule  $\text{OUTPUT} = \text{INPUT} \times 2 + 3$ . Find the **INPUT** if the **OUTPUT** is  
a. 15 b. 11 c. 27 d. 19 e. 7 f. 9 g. 16 h. 28 i. 47 j. 52
- In algebra we use letters to stand for numbers. We have the rule:  $B = A \times 6 - 2$ . Find B if A equals:  
a. 5 b. 2 c. 7 d. 6 e. 8 f. 9 g. 4 h. 11 i. 23 j. 231
- We have the rule:  $B = A \times 2 + 4$ . Find A if B equals:  
a. 14 b. 12 c. 22 d. 16 e. 8 f. 28 g. 9 h. 11 i. 53 j. 231
- In algebra, we often write, for example,  $A \times 2$  as  $2A$ . This avoids confusion between the multiply sign and the letter x. We have the rule:  $B = 4A + 1$ . Find B if A equals:  
a. 6 b. 2 c. 7 d. 1 e. 8 f. 23 g. 19 h. 11 i. 53 j. 231
- Copy and complete the following tables.

A	$3A - 1$
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	

A	$12 - A$
0	
2	
4	
6	
8	

A	$A^2 + 3$
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

A	$50 - 5A$
3	
6	
2	
9	
7	

- Copy and complete the following tables.

A	$\frac{1}{2}A - 1$
0	
2	
4	
9	
13	

A	$3A^2 + 1$
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	

A	$\frac{1}{2}A^2$
0	
2	
10	
11	
7	

A	$100 - A^2$
3	
6	
2	
9	
7	

### Challenge

- Copy and complete the following tables.

A	$4A - 7$
	5
	13
	11
	6

A	$A^2 + 2$
	27
	38
	3
	83

A	$2A^2 + 3$
	21
	5
	11
	101

## Algebraic Substitution Sheet II – Calculators NOT allowed.

- A function machine has the rule:  $\text{OUTPUT} = \text{INPUT} \times 5 - 2$ . Find the OUTPUT if the INPUT is  
a. 5 b. 2 c. 7 d. 6 e. 8 f. 9 g. 4 h. 11 i. 23 j. 123
- In algebra, we often write, for example,  $A \times 2$  as  $2A$ . This avoids confusion between the multiply sign and the letter  $x$ . We have the rule:  $B = 3A - 4$ . Find B if A equals:  
a. 6 b. 2 c. 7 d. 1 e. 8 f. 23 g. 19 h. 11 i. 53 j. 123
- We have the rule:  $B = A^2 + 1$ . Find B if A equals:  
a. 6 b. 2 c. 7 d. 1 e. 8 f. 3 g. 9 h. 4 i. 10 j. 100
- We have the rule:  $B = 2A^2 - 2$ . Find B if A equals:  
a. 6 b. 2 c. 7 d. 1 e. 8 f. 3 g. 9 h. 4 i. 10 j. 100
- We have the rule:  $B = 2(A^2 - 2)$ . Find B if A equals:  
a. 6 b. 2 c. 7 d. 1 e. 8 f. 3 g. 9 h. 4 i. 10 j. 100
- Copy and complete the following tables.

A	$6A - 1$
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	

A	$23 - A$
0	
2	
4	
6	
8	

A	$A^2 + 5$
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

A	$60 - 7A$
3	
6	
2	
9	
7	

- Copy and complete the following tables.

A	$\frac{1}{2}A + 1$
0	
2	
4	
9	
13	

A	$3A^2 + 1$
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	

A	$\frac{1}{2}A^2$
2	
4	
6	
7	
9	

A	$100 - A^2$
4	
5	
3	
10	
11	

## Working Backwards

- We have the rule:  $T = N + 9$ . Find the value of N if T equals:  
a. 15 b. 16 c. 14 d. 11 e. 18 f. 32 g. 92 h. 24 i. 10 j. 101
- We have the rule:  $T = 2N + 3$ . Find the value of N if T equals:  
a. 15 b. 13 c. 19 d. 21 e. 33 f. 8 g. 24 h. 57 i. 101 j. 100
- Copy and complete the following tables.

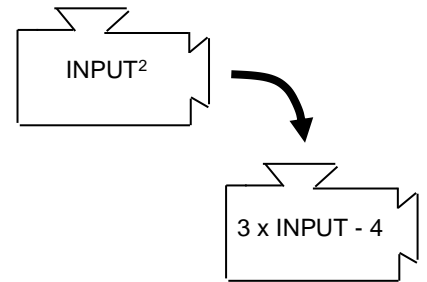
A	$3A - 6$
	3
	11
	14
	62

A	$A^2 + 5$
	14
	30
	6
	69

A	$2A^2 - 2$
	16
	48
	0
	160

## Algebraic Substitution III – Calculators NOT allowed.

1. It is possible to link function machines. In the diagram alongside, the output from the first function machine becomes the input for the second. What is the final output from the second machine if the input is
- a. 2                      b. 5                      c. -1                      d. 0



2. Copy and complete the following tables.

A	$2A - 1$
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	

A	$18 - A$
0	
2	
4	
6	
8	

A	$A^2 + 1$
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

A	$45 - 6A$
3	
6	
2	
9	
7	

3. Copy and complete the following tables.

A	$\frac{1}{2}A + 1$
0	
2	
4	
9	
13	

A	$2A^2 - 3$
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	

A	$\frac{1}{2}A^2$
0	
1	
5	
9	
7	

A	$100 - 2A^2$
3	
6	
2	
0	
7	

## Working Backwards

4. We have the rule:  $T = N + 6$ . Find the value of N if T equals:  
a. 15   b. 16   c. 14   d. 11   e. 18   f. 32   g. 92   h. 24   i. 10   j. 101
5. We have the rule:  $T = 2N - 5$ . Find the value of N if T equals:  
a. 15   b. 13   c. 19   d. 21   e. 33   f. 8   g. 24   h. 57   i. 101   j. 100
6. Copy and complete the following tables.

A	$2A - 6$
	4
	8
	18
	40

A	$A^2 + 5$
	14
	30
	6
	86

A	$2A^2 - 2$
	16
	30
	0
	160

## Challenge!

7. For the linked function machines in question 1, what is the initial input if the final output is  
a. 23                      b. -1                      c. 44
8. What number must  $y$  be if the following algebraic equation is true:  
a.  $2y - 1 = y + 6$   
b.  $2(y + 1) = 8 - 2y$