1.Given $x = 0, y = -1, z = 3.$ Find

a.$3xyz - 2y$

b. $yz^2 - 3x$

c. $3xyz^2 - 3y^2$

d. $\frac{5xz-2y^2}{2yz}$

e. $\frac{7x+8y+2z}{3z-2y-4x}$

f. $(xy + x)(z - x) - (2z - 3)$

2. Given $x = 4, y = -2, z = 3$, find value of $L = 2z + 15(x + y) + \frac{(x-y)^2}{4z}$.

3. The equation in finding perimeter of a rectangle is $P = 2(a + b)$. A and B represent height and width of the rectangle. Find the perimeter of the rectangle if given

a. $a = 3cm, b = 4cm$

b.$a = 1.2cm, b = 0.9cm$

c.$a = 4\frac{1}{2}cm, b = 3\frac{1}{4}cm$

4. Calculate

I. $(10m - 9n) + (-8m - n)$

II. $(7a - 2b) - (-3a - 7b)$

III. $(9y - 2z) - (3y - 4z)$

IV. $5x + 4(5x + 3)$

V. $4u - 3(2u - 5v)$

VI. $3a - 2(5a - 3b) - 2a$

VII. $4(x - 1) + 5(2x + 3)$

VIII. $-3(2\hbar - k) + 4(k - 3\hbar)$

IX. $-4(a - 3b) - 5(a - 3b)$

X. $3(p - 2q) - 4(2p - 3q - 5)$

XI. $2(4b - 3) + 3(b - 1)$

XII. $3(2b - 4a) - 2(3b - 7a)$

XIII. $\frac{t-1}{3} + \frac{t+1}{2}$

XIV. $\frac{p-2}{3} - \frac{p+1}{4}$

XV. $1 - \frac{a-b}{a}$

5. Solve the equations

I. $t - 8 = 3$

II. $m - 31 = 31$ 3m-2

III. $x + 17 = 9$

IV. $5x - 7 = 4x$

V. $7x - 16 = 6x + 2$

VI. $10x + 18 = 9x + 9$

VII. $2x + 1 = 3x - 5$

VIII. $2x = 10$ $-$

IX. $6x = 54$

X. $8t = -56$

XI. $-x = 8$

XII. $-9a = -45$

XIII. $-4x = \frac{8}{5}$

XIV. $-\frac{w}{6} = 6$

XV. $\frac{x}{3} = -7$

XVI. $\frac{m}{4} + 6 = m$

XVII. $1 + \frac{7z}{2} = z + 6$

XVIII. $\frac{x}{3} - \frac{2x}{7} = 4$

XIX. $\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}x = x - 9$

XX. $-\frac{3}{4}x - 6 = \frac{x}{4} + 2$

XXI. $\frac{m}{2} - \frac{m}{3} - \frac{m}{4} = 1$

XXII. $\frac{2m-3}{4} = \frac{3m-2}{5}$

XXIII. $\frac{3x+1}{5} = \frac{2(x+1)}{3}$

XXIV. $6 - \frac{3(n-1)}{4} = \frac{n}{2}$

XXV. $\frac{1}{5}(2x - 1) + \frac{1}{4}(3x - 1) = 3$

XXVI. $\frac{x+1}{3} + \frac{x+3}{4} - \frac{x+4}{5} = 16$

XXVII. $6x = 2x - (x - 4)$

XXVIII. $2(3x - 4) + 7(4 - x) = 4x$

XXIX. $\frac{x}{6} - \frac{x}{9} = 1$

XXX. $x - \frac{14-x}{3} = 8$

XXXI. $\frac{x}{3} - 2\left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3}x\right) = \frac{3}{5}x - \frac{2}{3}$

XXXII. $\frac{2x+3}{2} - \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{x+1}{6}$