**Lesson: Orders of Operations**

**BEDMAS**

**B** – Brackets

**E** – Exponents

**D** – Division

**M** – Multiplication \*

**A** – Addition

**S** – Subtraction \*\*

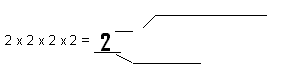
\*division & multiplication in the order they appear from left to right

\*\*addition & subtraction in the order they appear from left to right

**BEDMAS** is an acronym we can use to remember the order

in which mathematical operations are to be performed.

|  |
| --- |
| **Example 1**: 4 –(5 – 6) = |
| **Example 2**: (3 – 6) ÷ (9 – 10) + (24 – 4) ÷ (–5) |
| **Example 3**: 12 – [18 – (–1) 2 + 3] | **Example 4**: 32 ÷ [16 x (–2)] + 20 – (42 + 3) |



**Let’s Recap a Little About Exponents…**

Complete the following chart:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Power** | **Expanded (meaning)** | **Base** | **Exponent** | **Value** |
| 23 | 2 x 2 x 2 |  |  |  |
| (–3)5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 |  | 27 |
|  | 0.6 x 0.6 x 0.6 |  |  |  |
|  |  | (–9) | 2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| (–1)2 |  |  |  |  |
| –12 |  |  |  |  |

**Practice: Order of Operations**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. (3 – 4) + 5 | b. (–4 + 7) – (22 + 2) ÷ (+3) |
| c. 3 – 2(32 – 7) x 4 ÷ 2 | d. –8 ÷ (–2) – (–3) |
| e. 2(4 – 7)2 + 5 x 2 | f. |
| g. 6 – 12 ÷ (-3) +2 | h. |
| **Answers: a. 4, b. 1, c. -5, d. 7, e. 28, f. 5, g. 12, h. 2** | |