

BEDMAS or PEDMAS

**Bracket or Parentheses, Exponents, Division and Multiplication,
Addition and Subtraction**

BEDMAS is the order you solve a problem that has many operations in it.

Videos to watch:

1. Intro to Order of Operation

<https://www.khanacademy.org/math/pre-algebra/pre-algebra-arith-prop/pre-algebra-order-of-operations/v/introduction-to-order-of-operations>

2. Order of Operation Example

<https://www.khanacademy.org/math/pre-algebra/pre-algebra-arith-prop/pre-algebra-order-of-operations/v/order-of-operations>

3. Worked Example: Order of Operation (PEDMAS) or (BEDMAS)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dAgfnK528RA&authuser=0>

<https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra-basics/basic-alg-foundations/v/more-complicated-order-of-operations-example>

4. https://www.abcya.com/games/order_of_operations

5. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dAgfnK528RA&authuser=0>

How do you solve an equation like this one?

$$5 \times 2^2 - 6 + 35 \div (2 + 3) = ?$$

What do you think the answer would be?

1. You have to solve every equation in brackets first: ()
2. Next you solve all exponent equations: 2^2 (Which is 2×2)
3. Then you solve the division AND multiplication, from left to right. In other words, solve them in the order they appear in the equation. $\div \times$
4. Last thing is to solve the addition AND subtraction, from left to right in the order they appear in the equation.

Like this:

1. Brackets: $(2 + 3) = 5$
2. Exponents: $2^2 = 2 \times 2 = 4$
3. Division and multiplication: $5 \times 2^2 = 5 \times 4 = 20$ AND $35 \div (2 + 3) = 35 \div 5 = 7$
4. Addition and multiplication: $5 \times 2^2 - 6 + 35 \div (2 + 3) =$
 $20 - 6 + 7 =$ In
this case we would solve the subtraction first: $20 -$
 $6 = 14$ followed by the addition $14 + 7 = 21$