Order of Operation – BEDMAS

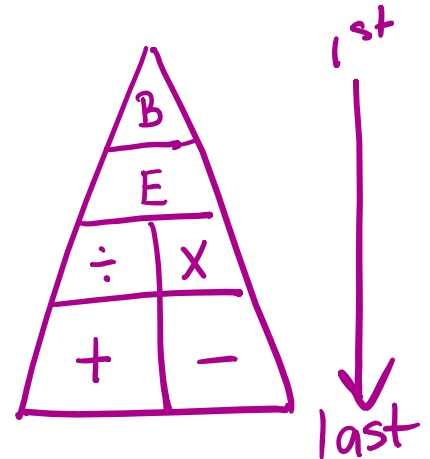| B	E	D	M	A	S
Brackets	Exponents	Division	Multiplication	Addition	Subtraction

1.) If **MULTIPLICATION**, **DIVISION**, **ADDITION**, and/or **SUBTRACTION** occur together, first perform the *multiplication* and *division* in the other they occur and then perform the addition and subtraction last.

EXAMPLE: $8 \times 5 \div 8 + 9$

$40 \div 8 + 9$

$5 + 9 = \boxed{14}$

2.) If **BRACKETS** occur in a number expression, perform whatever operation is enclosed in brackets first, then follow the rules of BEDMAS.

EXAMPLE: $18 \div (7 - 4) \times 5 - 10$

$18 \div 3 \times 5 - 10$

$6 \times 5 - 10$

$30 - 10 = \boxed{20}$

3.) If **LINES** such as we use in division or fractions occurs in a number expression, evaluate the **numerator** (top part) and **denominator** (bottom part) before dividing.

EXAMPLE: $\dfrac{8 \times 4 + 3}{1 + 3 \times 2}$

$\dfrac{1 \leftarrow \text{numerator}}{2 \leftarrow \text{denominator}}$

$$\frac{32 + 3}{1 + 3 \times 2}$$

$$\frac{35}{1 + 3 \times 2}$$

$$\frac{35}{1 + 6}$$

$$\frac{35}{7} = \boxed{5}$$