

Name:

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Order of operations tells us the correct sequence to solve parts of a mathematics problem.

1. Always calculate the part inside the brackets first, before adding or subtracting.

For example: $(6 \times 3) + (5 \times 5)$

Step 1: $6 \times 3 = 18$

Step 2: $5 \times 5 = 25$

Step 3: $18 + 25 = 43$

Solve: a) $(6 \times 2) + (3 \times 4) =$

d) $(3 \times 8) - (2 \times 5) =$

b) $(5 \times 6) + (4 \times 10) =$

(e) $7 \times 4 - (3 \times 5) =$

c) $(8 \times 8) + (9 \times 3) =$

f) $(9 \times 6) - (5 \times 5) =$

2. Always calculate the multiplication part first, before adding or subtracting.

For example: $40 + 3 \times 7$

Step 1: Multiply $3 \times 7 = 21$

Step 2: Add $40 + 21 = 61$

Solve: a) $12 + 4 \times 5 =$

d) $80 - 6 \times 5 =$

b) $30 + 7 \times 3 =$

e) $150 - 10 \times 10 =$

c) $65 + 5 \times 5 =$

f) $72 - 6 \times 7 =$

3. Calculate the multiplication parts first, before adding or subtracting.

For example: $5 \times 6 + 8 \times 3$

Step 1: Multiply $5 \times 6 = 30$

Step 2: Multiply $8 \times 3 = 24$.

Step 3: Add the two answers: $30 + 24 = 54$.

Solve: a) $3 \times 4 + 4 \times 5 =$

d) $9 \times 4 - 5 \times 4 =$

b) $6 \times 4 + 5 \times 8 =$

e) $10 \times 10 - 6 \times 5 =$

c) $3 \times 8 + 7 \times 6 =$

f) $9 \times 8 - 6 \times 7 =$