The Order of Operations and Equations

- ***First* solve whatever is inside parentheses.**
- ***Next,* solve multiplications and divisions, from left to right.**
  For example, in 36 ÷ 9 + 2 × 5, solve 36 ÷ 9 first (and then 2 × 5, before the addition).
- ***Last,* solve additions and subtractions, from left to right.**
  For example, in 200 − 50 + 30 + 7, solve 200 − 50 first.

1. Solve what is in the parentheses first. You can enclose the operation to be done first in a "bubble."

(36 + 4) ÷ (5 + 5) = 40 ÷ 10 = 4	**a.** (50 − 2) ÷ (3 + 5)	**b.** 20 × (1 + 7 + 5)
	c. 2 × (600 ÷ 60) + (19 − 8)	**d.** 180 ÷ (13 − 7 + 3)

2. Solve. When there are many multiplications and divisions, do them from left to right.

24 ÷ 3 × 2 ÷ 4 = 8 × 2 ÷ 4 = 16 ÷ 4 = 4	**a.** 36 ÷ 4 ÷ 3	**b.** 1,200 ÷ 4 × 5 ÷ 3
	c. 7 × 90 ÷ 2 × 2 ÷ 10	**d.** 5 × 6 ÷ 3 ÷ 2 × 20

3. Solve in the right order. You can enclose the operation to be done first in a "bubble" or a "cloud."

a. (8 + 16) ÷ 3 ÷ 2 = _____

b. 10 + 2 × 9 + 8 = _____

c. 25 + 8 × 5 ÷ 2 = _____

d. 10 + 2 × (9 + 8) = _____

e. 120 − 2 × (11 − 5) = _____

f. 2 × (100 − 80 + 20) = _____

4. Division can also be written with a fraction line. Solve in the right order.

a. $6 + \frac{24}{2}$ = _____	**b.** $40 + \frac{32}{2} - 6$ = _____	**c.** $\frac{54}{6} - 3 \times 2$ = _____