


- The order of operations is a collection of rules that gives the correct sequence of steps for doing a calculation.
- **BODMAS** is an acronym used to tell you the correct order to complete a calculation when there are different operations. It stands for **B**rackets, **O**peration, **D**ivision, **M**ultiplication, **A**ddition and **S**ubtraction.
- **BIDMAS** is also used. This stands for **B**rackets, **I**ndices, **D**ivision, **M**ultiplication, **A**ddition and **S**ubtraction.
- Division and multiplication are both given equal priority, as are addition and subtraction.

BODMAS


ORDER OF OPERATIONS IN CALCULATIONS

SUPPOSE YOU HAVE TO CALCULATE

$$2 \times 4 + (2 + 3)^2 \div 5 - 3$$


USE BODMAS TO BREAK DOWN THE ORDER OF EACH OPERATION

<p>BRACKETS</p>	$2 \times 4 + (2 + 3)^2 \div 5 - 3$
<p>ORDERS/INDICES</p>	$2 \times 4 + 5^2 \div 5 - 3$
<p>DIVISION and MULTIPLICATION</p>	$2 \times 4 + 25 \div 5 - 3$
<p>ADDITION and SUBTRACTION</p>	$8 + 5 - 3$



- Remember **BODMAS** or **BIDMAS** is the agreed order of operations in Maths:
- **Brackets**
- **Order** are powers, e.g. 3^2 or 4^3
- **Division** - start on the left and work them out in the order that you find them
- **Multiplication** - start on the left and work them out in the order that you find them
- **Addition**
- **Subtraction**
- When only **addition** and **subtraction** are left in the calculation, work them out in the order you find them, starting from the left of the calculation and working toward the right
- When using a calculator still use the **BODMAS** and **BIDMAS** methods



Follow the rules to work out the following:

$$4 + 6 \div 2$$

$$(8 - 2) \times (3 + 4)$$

$$800 + 2400 \div 400$$

$$(5 \times 4 + 10)^2$$

