

# Integers Review - day 2

- **BEDMAS** with integers

# Order of Operations: **BEDMAS**

**B** = brackets (perform operations inside of brackets first)

**E** = exponents (evaluate any exponents next)

**D** = division (perform division and multiplication in

**M** = multiplication the order they appear from left to right)

**A** = division (perform addition and subtraction in

**S** = addition the order they appear from left to right)

## Examples:

$$-27 \div 3 \cdot 6 - 6$$

$$= -9 \cdot 6 - 6$$

$$= -54 - 6$$

$$= -60$$

## Examples:

$$3(4 - 8) + 11$$

$$= 3(-4) + 11$$

$$= -12 + 11$$

$$= -1$$

## Examples:

$$(4 + 3 \cdot 2) \div (5 - 10)$$

$$= (4 + 6) \div (-5)$$

$$= 10 \div (-5)$$

$$= -2$$

## Examples:

$$(4 - 9)(-2 - 6)$$

$$= (-5)(-8)$$

$$= 40$$

## Examples:

$$3(2 - 11) + 2(-3 - 7)$$

$$= 3(-9) + 2(-10)$$

$$= -27 + (-20)$$

$$= -27 - 20$$

$$= -47$$

## Examples:

$$\underline{-(-2)^3 - 2(3)(4)}$$

$$= (-1)(-2)(-2)(-2) - 2(3)(4)$$

$$= 8 - 24$$

$$= -16$$



## Examples:

$$[64 - 5(1 + 4)] \div (-8 - 5)$$

$$= [64 - 5(5)] \div (-13)$$

$$= [64 - 25] \div (-13)$$

$$= 39 \div (-13)$$

$$= -3$$

## Examples:

$$\frac{12 \overset{+}{-} (-16)}{-7 \underset{+}{-} (-3)}$$

$$= \frac{12 + 16}{-7 + 3}$$

$$= \frac{28}{-4}$$

$$= -7$$

## Examples:

$$15 - 11(4 - 9)$$

$$= 15 - 11(-5)$$

$$= 15 \overset{+}{-} (-55)$$

$$= 15 + 55$$

$$= 70$$

# Simplify:

$$-35 + 20 - 10 \div 5 - 3 - 1$$

$$= -35 + 20 - 2 - 3 - 1$$

$$= -15 - 2 - 3 - 1$$

$$= -21$$

Now insert two sets of brackets so that it has a value of -31.

$$-35 + (20 - 10) \div (5 - 3) - 1$$

# Assignment:

No calculator

Handout #1 - 39 (odd)