1.4 BEDMAS with Integers and Decimals

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

> D / M — Same value — done left to right

> A / S — done left to right

New: There are many different types of brackets.

( ) = parentheses ("soft = round" brackets)

[ ] = boxed brackets

〈 〉 = broken brackets

{ } = braces ("curly brackets")

Each type of brackets has its special uses. Sometimes (but not always) several types of brackets can be used in a single question to indicate the correct sequence of steps.

! If a question contains several sets of brackets, always solve from the inside out !

$\{[(5 + 3) \times 6] + 20\} \div 4 =$ *is the same as:* $(((5 + 3) \times 6) + 20) \div 4 =$

Note: Brackets around a single number are used to separate a negative number from operation symbols or to bring attention to the fact that a number is negative. You have to be very careful when removing those types of brackets. These brackets are not the same as the "B" in BEDMAS.

$$\{[(5+3) \times 6] + 20\} \div 4$$
$$= \{[8 \times 6] + 20\} \div 4$$
$$= \{40 + 20\} \div 4$$
$$= 68 \div 4 = \boxed{17}$$