Ch. 6 L. 2
Pg.
6.EE.

order of operations

The **order of operations** is a rule that tells you the sequence to follow when you are performing operations in a mathematical expression.

1.	2.	3.		4.	
parentheses	exponents	multiplication	division	addition	subtraction
P	E	M or	D	A or	S
( )	y^x	× ·	÷	+	−

Do **P**, then **E**. Then do **M** or **D**, left to right. Lastly, do **A** or **S**, left to right.

Example 1:

$(6^2 \div 3) \div 2 \times 1^2$

$(36 \div 3) \div 2 \times 1^2$

$12 \div 2 \times 1^2$

6×1^2

6

Example 2:

$(11 - 3^2) + 49 \div 7 \times 4$

$(11 - 9) + 49 \div 7 \times 4$

$2 + 49 \div 7 \times 4$

$2 + 7 \times 4$

$2 + 28$

30