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## 1-2 Order of Operations (Pages 11-15)

Numerical and algebraic expressions often contain more than one operation. A rule is needed to let you know which operation to perform first. The rule is called the order of operations.

|  | 1. Simplify the expressions inside grouping symbols, such as parentheses ( ), <br> Order of <br> Oprackets [ ], and braces \{ \}, and as indicated by fraction bars. |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 2. Evaluate all powers. <br> 3. Do all multiplications and divisions from left to right. <br> 4. Do all additions and subtractions from left to right. |

## Examples Evaluate each expression.

a. $15+3 \cdot 21$
$15+3 \cdot 21=15+63 \quad$ Multiply 3 by 21 .
$=78 \quad$ Add 15 and 63.
b. $\frac{8+2^{3}}{(3+1) \cdot 2}$

Since this expression is a fraction, the numerator and denominator should each be treated as a single value. Think of the expression as $\left(8+2^{3}\right) \div[(3+1) \cdot 2]$. $\left(8+2^{3}\right) \div[(3+1) \cdot 2]$
$=(8+8) \div[4 \cdot 2] \quad$ Evaluate 23; add 3 and 1.
$=16 \div 8 \quad$ Add 8 and 8 ; multiply 4 and 2 .
$=2 \quad$ Divide 16 by 8.

## Try These Together

Evaluate each expression.

1. $7 \cdot 2+1$
2. $2+3^{2} \cdot 4-1$
3. $3(8+2) \div 5-4$

HINT: Refer to the order of operations above to help you remember which operations to perform first.

## Practice

Evaluate each expression.
4. $\frac{8}{4}+3$
5. $12-6+2 \cdot 3$
6. $2(3+5)-4$
7. $15(2)-6$
8. $60-(13+5)$
9. $6+2(3)$
10. $2[2(2+2)]+1$
11. $(15)(3)^{2}+(4-2)$
12. $2(1.5+2.5)+7$
13. $\frac{3\left(2^{2}\right)+2\left(3^{2}\right)}{4}$
14. $\frac{17+3^{3}-4(2)}{2}$
15. $80-(20+5)$

Evaluate each expression if $x=5, y=1$, and $z=3$.
16. $(x+5)(y+z)$
17. $x(x y+z)$
18. $2(x+y)+z$
19. Standardized Test Practice Evaluate the expression $2+(3+4) 2+6-5(2)$.
A 10
B 11
C 12
D 13

