

Answers to Practice Exercises for Chapter 6 – Mixing Up the Four Rules - BODMAS

Set A – Question 2

- a. $3 + 4 \times 2 + 5$
= $3 + 8 + 10$
= 21
- b. $(3 + 4) \times 2 + 5$
= $7 \times 2 + 5$
= $14 + 5$
= 19
- c. $3 + 4 \times (2 + 5)$
= $3 + 4 \times 7$
= $3 + 28$
= 31
- d. $(3 + 4) \times (2 + 5)$
= 7×7
= 49
- e. $2 \times 4 + 4 \times 3$
= $8 + 12$
= 20
- f. $2 \times (4 + 4) \times 3$
= $2 \times 8 \times 3$
= 48
- g. $(2 \times 4 + 4) \times 3$
= $(8 + 4) \times 3$
= 12×3
= 36
- h. $2 \times (4 + 4 \times 3)$
= $2 \times (4 + 12)$
= 2×16
= 32
- i. $8 - 1 \times 3 - 1$
= $8 - 3 - 1$
= $5 - 1$ or $8 - 2$
= 4 or 6
- j. $(8 - 1) \times 3 - 1$
= $7 \times 3 - 1$
= $21 - 1$
= 20
- k. $8 - 1 \times (3 - 1)$
= $8 - 1 \times 2$
= $8 - 2$
= 6
- l. $(8 - 1) \times (3 - 1)$
= 7×2
= 14
- m. $(12 - 4 \div 2) + 2$
= $(12 - 2) + 2$
= $10 + 2$
= 12
- n. $12 - 4 \div (2 + 2)$
= $12 - 4 \div 4$
= $12 - 1$
= 11
- o. $3 \times 2 + 4 \div 2$
= $6 + 2$
= 8
- p. $(3 \times 2 + 4) \div 2$
= $(6 + 4) \div 2$
= $10 \div 2$
= 5
- q. $3 \times (2 + 4 \div 2)$
= $3 \times (2 + 2)$
= 3×4
= 12
- r. $[3 \times (2 + 4)] \div 2$
= $[3 \times 6] \div 2$
= $18 \div 2$
= 9