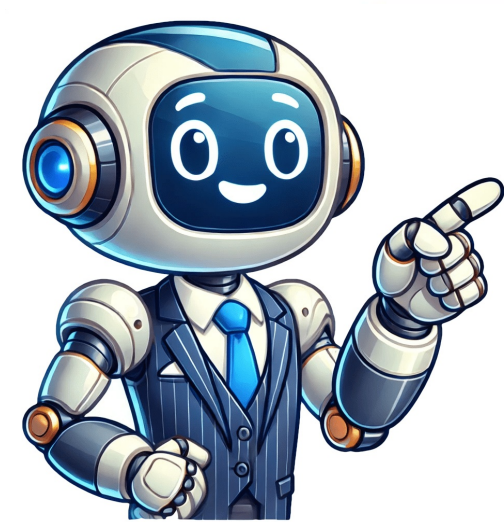


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The order of operations is the order you work out the parts of an equation to give you the correct answer.BIDMAS is an acronym used to tell you the correct order to complete a equation when there are different operations.BIDMAS stands for Brackets, Indices, Division, Multiplication, Addition, Subtraction.Brackets refers to any part of the equation that is in brackets. These should always be complete first.Indices simply means to the power of. For example, 3² or 5³.Division and Multiplication: Starting from the left, work these out in the order that they appear in the equation. If multiplication appears first you should complete this before division.Addition and Subtraction: Also start from the left and work these out in the order that they appear in the equation. If subtraction appears before addition, you should complete this first.It can be helpful to write 'BIDMAS' in the margin of your paper and use it as a checklist.Brackets refers to any part of the equation that is in brackets. These should always be complete first.Indices simply means to the power of. For example, 3² or 5³.Division and Multiplication: Starting from the left, work these out in the order that they appear in the equation. If multiplication appears first you should complete this before division.Addition and Subtraction: Also start from the left and work these out in the order that they appear in the equation. If subtraction appears before addition, you should complete this first.It can be helpful to write 'BIDMAS' in the margin of your paper and use it as a checklist.Start activityFind out how to use the BIDMAS method to solve an equation. Skip image galleryWHAT YOU NEED - Pens, ruler, calculator and something to write on STEP 1 - There are many operations in the formula to find the area of a wing – there are brackets, addition, division and multiplication. BIDMAS tells you to complete the bracket part of the equation first.STEP 2 - There are no indices left in the equation so you should do division next.STEP 3 - There is only one operation left: multiplication. Now you can complete the equation.STEP 4 - Area of wing = 31.5 cm². Where relevant, always remember to include the unit. In this case it is cm².Discover more maths topics on Bitesize.MathsLanguage:EnglishCymraegGaeilgeGaidhlig A stands for addition. S stands for subtraction. For example, here is 4 + 2 × 5. We follow the order of BODMAS. There are no brackets in this example so we move on. There are no indices or divisions either. We have a multiplication so we do the multiplication first. 2 × 5 = 10. Now we can do the addition. 4 + 10 = 14 and so, 4 + 2 × 5 = 14. The order of operations matters because it is important that a mathematical calculation is understood in the same way by everybody. Without an order, different answers could be found for the same calculation. If we simply read from left to right, 4 + 2 × 5 would give us a different answer, which would be wrong. We would do 4 + 2 = 6 and then multiply this by 5 to get 30. It is important that the rules of BODMAS are always followed in order to obtain the correct answer. The order of operations given by BODMAS are always used in mathematics. The order of operations are shown in the following table: Order Operation Meaning 1st B Brackets 2nd O Order 3rd D Division M Multiplication 4th A Addition S Subtraction How to Use BODMAS To use BODMAS, start by working out the calculations in the brackets, then calculate any indices, then look for any multiplications and divisions and work these out from left to right. Finally, do any additions and subtractions from left to right. For example, here is 3 × (9 - 4). This example contains brackets and so, we do the calculation inside the brackets first. 9 - 4 = 5 and so the calculation can be changed to say 3 × 5. The multiplication is the only operation left so we work this out. 3 × 5 = 15. The answer to 3 × (9 - 4) = 15. It is important to understand that multiplication and division have the same order and are done at the same time, from left to right. Here is an example of using the BIDMAS rule to work out 4 × 9 + 25 ÷ 5. There is no brackets or indices. The first operations on the BIDMAS list are division and multiplication. Multiplication and division have the same importance in the order of operations. If there is a multiplication and division, simply work them both out, working from left to right. From left to right, the multiplication comes before the division, so in this example, we do the multiplication first. 4 × 9 = 36. Then we do the division. 25 ÷ 5 = 5. In BIDMAS (or BODMAS), D and M come before A and S. The order of operations tells us to always do multiplication and division before addition and subtraction. Finally, we add 36 and 5 to get 41. The answer to this calculation is 41. When teaching the order of operations using BODMAS, it is helpful to write a new line of working out directly below each time a new operation has been calculated. Here is another example of using the BIDMAS (BODMAS) rule to work out 6 × 7 - 4 × 8. The most simple rule of BODMAS is to make sure that addition and subtraction are the last operations to be calculated. We perform multiplication before subtraction. 6 × 7 = 42 and 4 × 8 = 32. Finally we perform the subtraction. 42 - 32 = 10. The answer to this BODMAS example is 10. Here is an example of BIDMAS involving indices. If using BODMAS, then this is an example involving orders. We have 1 + 62 ÷ 4. There are no brackets and in the BIDMAS list, the next operation is indices. The 2 on the 62 is an indice. It means to square the 6, which means to multiply 6 by itself. 62 = 36. We now have 1 + 36 ÷ 4. According to BIDMAS, division is carried out before addition. 36 ÷ 4 = 9 and so, the calculation simplifies to 1 + 9, which equals 10. 1 + 62 ÷ 4 = 10. The rules of BODMAS are: Work out the calculation inside any brackets first. Multiply and Divide before Adding and Subtracting. If there is only multiplication and division, work them out from left to right. If there is only addition and subtraction, work them out from left to right. A common mistake when teaching BODMAS is that addition is more important in order than subtraction, whereas it actually has the same importance. For example, in 10 - 2 + 3, we work from left to right. 10 - 2 = 8 and then 8 + 3 = 11. This is the correct answer. However if we do addition before subtraction, we would do the 2 + 3 first to get 5. Then 10 - 5 = 5 and this give us the wrong answer. The reason for this BODMAS mistake is that in the name BODMAS, it appears that A comes before S. This leads people to do additon before subtraction when in actual fact they have the same importance and should be worked out from left to right. Here is the BIDMAS acronym shown with 'multiplication and division' and 'addition and subtraction' having the same importance. It is important to show these types of examples when teaching the order of operations. BODMAS is wrong if it is taught as meaning to divide before multiplying or to add before subtracting. Since multiplication and division have the same importance and addition and subtraction have the same importance, BODMAS could be written as BO(D/M)(A/S). Here are some examples of using BODMAS with answers. Question Answer Explanation 3 + 2 × 5 13 Multiplication before addition (5 - 1) × 2 8 Work out brackets before multiplication 3 + 10 ÷ 2 8 Division before addition 20 - 10 ÷ 4 6 16 Work left to right 20 - (10 ÷ 6) 4 Work out brackets before subtraction 52 + 22 29 Work out orders before addition (5 + 2) 2 49 Work out brackets before orders What is the Difference Between BODMAS and BIDMAS? BODMAS and BIDMAS are two different names to help remember the order of operations. The O in BODMAS stands for order and the I in BIDMAS stands for indices. Order and indices are just two different names for the same thing. BIDMAS stands for brackets, indices, division, multiplication, addition and subtraction. Start with brackets and end with addition and subtraction. The order of operations according to BIDMAS are: Order Operation Meaning 1st B Brackets 2nd I Indices 3rd D Division M Multiplication 4th A Addition S Subtraction PEDMAS stands for parentheses, exponents, multiplication, division, addition and subtraction. Start with parentheses and end with addition and subtraction. The order of operations according to PEDMAS are: Order Operation Meaning 1st P Parentheses 2nd E Exponent 3rd M Multiplication D Division 4th A Addition S Subtraction There is also BEDMAS, where the E stands for exponent. Exponent is another word for indice or order. It is important to understand that BIDMAS, BODMAS, BEDMAS and PEDMAS are the same thing. They are just different names for understanding the order of operations. In maths, operations are the calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. BODMAS, BIDMAS, BEDMAS and PEDMAS tell us the order in which to do the operations in a sum. Using different combinations of the words brackets/parentheses, indices/order/exponent and switching the orders of D/M and A/S, we could also have the names BIDMSA, BIMDAS, BOMDAS, BODMSA, PEDMAS PODMAS etc. There is no difference between BIDMAS, BODMAS, PEDMAS and all of the other names here apart from the name. They all refer to the order in which we should do our calculation. What are Indices in BIDMAS? Indices are the small numbers written in the top right corner of another number and they mean to raise this number to a power. For example, 52 means 5 × 5 and the indice is the 2. Other words used for indices include exponents and orders. Orders, exponents and indices are all different names for the power to which a number is raised. Indices tell us how many times to multiply a number by itself. Common indices seen in maths are squaring and cubing a number. Squaring a number means to multiply it by itself, such as 32, which means 3 × 3. 42 means 4 × 4 = 16. When teaching indices, it is a common mistake for someone to multiply the number by the indice. For example in 42, it is common to see people work out 4 × 2 instead of 4 × 4. As a result they get the wrong answer of 8 instead of the correct answer of 16. When using BIDMAS or BODMAS, indices come up frequently and this is therefore a common mistake. Here are some examples of using indices in BIDMAS (or orders in BODMAS). We have 52 - 32. BIDMAS tells us to work out any indices before subtraction. 52 = 5 × 5 = 25. 32 = 3 × 3 = 9. Now that we have worked out the indices, we subtract. 25 - 9 = 16. Notice how this next example is a little different. It uses the same numbers but has brackets. We have (5 - 3)2. Because we have brackets, we must work out the answer inside the brackets first. 5 - 3 = 2. We replace (5 - 3) with 2 in the calculation to get 22. 2 × 2 = 4 and so, the answer is 4. BODMAS can be used to make different answers using the same numbers. Simply use different answers using the same numbers. The answer to the first sum is 16, whilst the answer to the second sum is 4. It is important to look for any brackets in a calculation and work these out first. This is level 2; Evaluate the simple expressions using the correct order of operations. You can earn a trophy if you get at least 9 correct and you do this activity online. This is BIDMAS level 2. You can also try: Level 1 Level 3 Level 4 Level 5 © Transum Mathematics 1997-2025 Scan the QR code below to visit the online version of this activity. Close Level 1 - Click on the operations in the correct order.Level 2 - Evaluate the simple expressions using the correct order of operations.Level 3 - Drag the brackets onto the calculations to make them correct.Level 4 - Evaluate the harder expressions using the correct order of operations.Level 5 - Find the number that exploded in each of these calculations. Missing Operations - Try this Starter of the Day and decide what mathematical operations are required. Misconception - A video explaining a BIDMAS problem which went viral on Twitter. X Divided by 2Y - A Maths Lesson Starter based on the BIDMAS misconception. BIDMAS Game - A game for two or more players making BIDMAS calculations to claim squares on a grid. Barmy BIDMAS - An Advanced Lesson Starter about a misleading way of stating the answer to a simple calculation. Don't wait until you have finished the exercises before you click on the 'Check' button. Click it often as you work through the questions to see if you are answering them correctly. You can double-click the 'Check' button to make it float at the bottom of your screen. Answers to this exercise are available lower down this page when you are logged in to your Transum account. If you don't yet have a Transum subscription one can be very quickly set up if you are a teacher, tutor or parent. Log in Sign up Order of Operations Acronyms Around the World The acronym BIDMAS (Brackets, Indices, Division and Multiplication, Addition and Subtraction) is used in the UK and some other regions. Other countries use different acronyms with the same purpose: 1. BODMAS Common in: India, Australia, South Africa, and some Commonwealth countries. Breakdown: B: Brackets O: Orders (same as Indices, refers to powers and roots) D: Division M: Multiplication (both from left to right) A: Addition S: Subtraction (both from left to right) 2. PEDMAS Common in: United States and Canada. Breakdown: P: Parentheses (same as Brackets) E: Exponents (same as Indices or Orders) M: Multiplication D: Division (both from left to right) A: Addition S: Subtraction (both from left to right) 3. BEDMAS Common in: Canada. Breakdown: B: Brackets E: Exponents (same as Indices or Orders) D: Division M: Multiplication (both from left to right) A: Addition S: Subtraction (both from left to right) 4. GEMDAS Common in: Some regions in the United States. Breakdown: G: Grouping symbols (includes Parentheses, Brackets, and other grouping notations) E: Exponents M: Multiplication D: Division (both from left to right) A: Addition S: Subtraction (both from left to right) All these acronyms serve the same purpose: to ensure consistent interpretation of the order of operations in mathematical expressions. The differences mainly come down to regional terminology and slight variations in grouping symbols or terminology for powers. Close This section explains BIDMAS and how to use BIDMAS to solve an equation. The term BIDMAS is used to help you remember the order in which to complete a calculation. BIDMAS is an acronym which stands for: Brackets Indices Division Multiplication Addition Subtraction You therefore start with the brackets and follow the above order. Remember that dividing and multiplying come before adding and subtracting. An example of using BIDMAS would be: Calculate 3+4 x 8. For this example we start by multiplying and then we add. So the answer is 3+ 32 = 35 (as 4 x8 is 32 which we then add to the 3). Now if we use an example with brackets we can try: 56 - 3^2 (2+2) Firstly we calculate the sum in the brackets 2+2 = 4. 56 - 3^ (4) We then work out the power (powers are numbers with indices) 3^2 = 9. 56- 9 x 4 We then do the multiplication so 9 x 4 = 36. 56 - 36 = 20 We then complete the calculation by subtracting to give us our answer 20. For our next example we must calculate the numerator (top part of a fraction) and the denominator (the bottom part of the fraction). 8 + 6 = 14 = 0.14 (8-3) x 20 = 5x20 = 100 Key terms: Powers are numbers with Indices. Numerator is the top part of a fraction. Denominator is the bottom part of a fraction. Here we will learn about BIDMAS, including what it means and how to calculate and solve problems using BIDMAS. There are also BIDMAS worksheets based on Edexcel, AQA and OCR exam questions, along with further guidance on where to go next if you're still stuck. BIDMAS is an acronym for the order or priority in which we complete mathematical operations (sometimes known as BODMAS or BEDMAS). Arithmetic operations such as multiplication and addition have to be completed in a specific order because of the nature of the function. This sequence of steps helps us to evaluate any mathematical calculation, both with numerical values and algebraic expressions. To calculate using BIDMAS, you need to understand what BIDMAS represents and be able to apply the rules to any calculation. BIDMAS stands for: Brackets have a higher priority than indices and so we calculate what is inside a pair of brackets first. Indices have a higher priority than division and multiplication, so any index that can be evaluated is calculated next, and so on. It is important to note that division and multiplication are given equal priority, and addition and subtraction are given equal priority. When completing calculations that involve multiplication and division or addition and subtraction, we work from left to right. For example, Consider the sum 12-7+6, 12-7=5 and then 5+6=11. For example, Consider the calculation frac(10){5} (5 times 2, 10 div 5=2 and then calculate 2 times 2 = 4. Step-by-step guide: Fractions of an amount Step-by-step guide: Collecting like terms Visually we could represent BIDMAS as. In order to calculate using BIDMAS: Resolve any calculations within brackets. Resolve any indices (powers). Resolve any divisions and multiplications. Resolve any additions and subtractions. Get your free BIDMAS worksheet of 20+ questions and answers. Includes reasoning and applied questions. DOWNLOAD FREE X Get your free BIDMAS worksheet of 20+ questions and answers. Includes reasoning and applied questions. BIDMAS is part of our series of lessons to support revision on arithmetic. You may find it helpful to start with the main arithmetic lesson for a summary of what to expect, or use the step by step guides below for further detail on individual topics. Other lessons in this series include: Arithmetic Money problems maths Calculator skills Calculate 3+6times(7). Resolve any calculations within brackets. There are no brackets to resolve in this calculation. 2Resolve any indices (powers). There are no indices to resolve in this calculation. 3Resolve any divisions and multiplications. The multiplication that we need to calculate is 6times(7)=42. Replacing 6times(7) with 42 gives us the calculation 3+42. 4Resolve any additions and subtractions. 3+42=45 So 3+6times(7)=45. Calculate 12-8div(2). Resolve any calculations within brackets. There are no brackets to resolve in this calculation. Resolve any indices (powers). There are no indices to resolve in this calculation. Resolve any divisions and multiplications. The division we need to calculate is 8div(2)=4. Replacing 8div(2) with 4 gives us the calculation 12-4. Resolve any additions and subtractions. 12-4=8 So 12-8div(4)=8. Calculate 3(2+4times(6)-3). Resolve any calculations within brackets. We have a pair of brackets and so we need to resolve what is inside the brackets first. This is the calculation. 2+4times(6)-3. Using BIDMAS, multiplication comes before addition and subtraction so we need to resolve the multiplication 4times(6)=24. Replacing 4times(6) with 24 in the calculation, we have 2+24-3. Addition and subtraction should be completed from left to right and so we have 2+24=26 and 26-3=23. Therefore 2+24-3=23. As 2+4times(6)-3=23 and 3(2+4times(6)-3) means 3times(2+4times(6)-3), we have the updated calculation 3times(23). Resolve any indices (powers). There are no indices to resolve in this calculation. Resolve any divisions and multiplications. Resolve any additions and subtractions. As there are no further calculations, we can state the solution. 3(2+4times(6)-3)=69 Calculate 4times(3)^ (2). Resolve any calculations within brackets. There are no brackets to resolve in this calculation. Resolve any indices (powers). Here we have to resolve 3^ (2)=3times(3)=9. Replacing 3^ (2) with 9 in the calculation, we now have 4times(9). Resolve any divisions and multiplications. The final step needed is to calculate 4times(9)=36. Resolve any additions and subtractions. There are no more calculations to resolve so the final solution is 4times(3)^ (2)=36. Calculate 3+(10div(4))times(20)^ (2). Resolve any calculations within brackets. Within the bracket we have the calculation 10div(4))times(20). We need to work from left to right. Completing the division, we have 10div(4)=2.5. Next, 2.5times(20)=50. Therefore, 10div(4))times(20)=50. Replacing 10div(4))times(20) with 50, we now have the updated calculation, 3+50^ (2). Resolve any indices (powers). We now have to resolve 50^ (2)=50times(50)=2500. Updating the calculation, we now have 3+2500. Resolve any divisions and multiplications. There are no divisions or multiplications to resolve. Resolve any additions and subtractions. 3+2500=2503 which gives us the final solution, 3+(10div(4))times(20)^ (2)=2503. Calculate 4^ (2)+2(14-8)div(3). Resolve any calculations within brackets. Within the brackets is the calculation 14-8=6. Updating the calculation by changing the value in the bracket to 6, we have 4^ (2)+2times(6)div(3). Resolve any indices (powers). As 4^ (2)=4times(4)=16, we now have 16+2times(6)div(3). Resolve any divisions and multiplications. Here we have to calculate 2times(6)div(3). Working from left to right, we calculate 2times(6) and then divide the solution by 3. 2times(6)=12 12div(3)=4 Updating the calculation, we now have 16+4. Resolve any additions and subtractions. As 16+4=20, our final solution is 4^ (2)+2(14-8)div(3)=20. Calculate frac(3+2)^ (2)times(8){16-2^ (3)}. Resolve any calculations within brackets. When presented with a fraction, treat the numerator and the denominator separately, and then resolve the fraction. The numerator has a pair of brackets containing the sum 3+2=5. The denominator does not contain a pair of brackets. Updating the calculation, we now have frac(5^ (2))times(8){16-2^ (3)}. Resolve any indices (powers). The numerator contains the index 5^ (2)=5times(5)=25. The denominator has the index 2^ (3)=2times(2)times(2)=8. Updating the calculation, we now have frac(25times(8)){16-8}. Resolve any divisions and multiplications. The numerator has the multiplication 25times(8)=200. The denominator does not contain any multiplications or divisions. Updating the calculation, we now have frac(200){16-8}. Resolve any additions and subtractions. The numerator does not contain any further calculations. The denominator does not contain any further calculations. Updating the fraction, we now have frac(200){8} which is the same as 200div(8)=25. Our final answer is frac(3+2)^ (2)times(8){16-2^ (3)}=25. Multiplication and division/addition and subtraction in the incorrect order When we have a chain of multiplications and divisions or a chain of additions and subtractions, we work from left to right. For example, if we put brackets into the calculation 12div(4)times(3) with the purpose of keeping the calculation exactly the same, we must place the brackets around 12div(4). This is because 12div(4)times(3)=9, and (12div(4))times(3)=3times(3)=9. If we placed brackets around 4times(3) we would have 12div(4times(3)))=12div(12)=1 which is not the same solution that we would get without the brackets. The temptation is to carry out the division on everything too soon as a fraction is a division. However, treat the numerator and the denominator as if they have a hidden pair of brackets around them, you must resolve each bracket first, and then carry out the division last. For example, frac(2+3){4+6}=frac{(2+3){4+6}}{16}=frac(5)(10)=0.5. Multiplying before Indices Take 2times(3)^ (4). As we perform indices before we perform multiplication we perform multiplication first, and then multiply the solution by 2. Inserting a pair of brackets with the purpose of keeping the calculation exactly the same, 2times(3)^ (4)=2times(3^ (4))=162. A common misconception is that the multiplication is carried out first, and then the value is raised to the power; here this would look like (2times(3))^ (4) and is equal to 6^ (4)=1296 which is the wrong answer. begin{aligned} 6+5times(8) &= 6+40 \\\\ &= 46 \end{aligned} begin{aligned} 16-15div(3) &= 16-5 \\\\ &= 11 \end{aligned} begin{aligned} (8-2times(5)+4)div(2) &= (8-10+4)div(2) \\\\ &= (-2+4)div(2) \\\\ &= 2div(2) \\\\ &= 1 \end{aligned} begin{aligned} 2times(5)^ (2) &= 2times(25) \\\\ &= 50 \end{aligned} begin{aligned} 258-10div(2)times(3)^ (2) &= 258-5times(3)^ (2) \\\\ &= 258-15^ (2) \\\\ &= 258-225 \\\\ &= 33 \end{aligned} begin{aligned} 3(7-5)^ (3)div(6)+4&= 3times(2)^ (3)div(6)+4 \\\\ &= 3times(8)div(6)+4 \\\\ &= 24div(6)+4 \\\\ &= 4+4 \\\\ &= 8 \end{aligned} begin{aligned} frac(16-4)^ (2)div(3)^ (2) &= frac(12^ (2)div(3)^ (2))div(3)^ (2) \\\\ &= frac(144div(9))div(3) \\\\ &= 16 \end{aligned} 1. (a) Work out frac(-4times(-3))(-6). (b) Add brackets to make the statement correct: 2+3times(6)-4=8 (c) Calculate the value of 3timessqrt(9). (5 marks) (a) -4times(-3)=12 (1) 12div(-6)=-2 (1) (b) 2+3times(6-4)=8 (1) (c) sqrt(9)=3 (1) 3times(3)=9 (1) 2. (a) Put two operations into each calculation so that the answer is correct. (b) Add brackets to make the statement correct: 2+3times(4)-5=-5 (6 marks) (a) (4) (b) (2+3) or (4-5) (1) (2+3)times(4-5) (1) 3. (a) Murphy and Nick calculate different answers to the question: Calculate 6+7times 8. Murphy says: 6+7times 8=104. Nick says: 6+7times 8=62. Who is correct? Explain your answer. (b) Add a pair of brackets to the incorrect answer to part (a) to correct the statement. (3 marks) (a) Nick is correct. (1) 6+7times(8)=6+56=62 (1) (b) (6+7)times(8)=104 (1) You have now learned how to: Use knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the 4 operations Explore the order of operations using brackets Use conventional notation for the priority of operations, including brackets, powers, and roots Rounding numbers Factors, multiples and primes Negative numbers The acronym PEDMAS is the American version of the same rules. Here, a set of parentheses are brackets, and exponents are indices. The acronym would therefore read: Parenthesis, Exponents, Multiplication and Division, Addition and Subtraction. The order can be remembered using the phrase 'Please Excuse My Dear Aunt Sally'. Prepare your KS4 students for maths GCSEs success with Third Space Learning. Weekly online one to one GCSE maths revision lessons delivered by expert maths tutors. Find out more about our GCSE maths tuition programme. We use essential and non-essential cookies to improve the experience on our website. Please read our Cookies Policy for information on how we use cookies and how to manage or change your cookie settings.AcceptPrivacy & Cookies Policy There is a correct order to do calculations in, this is so everyone does calculations in the same way. When we do calculations we need to do them in the correct order. The order of operations is: 1) Brackets 2) Indices 3) Dividing and Multiplying 4) Adding and Subtracting Dividing and Multiplying are in the same line - they can be done in any order. Adding and Subtracting are also on the same line - they can be done in any order but it is usually easier to do them from left to right. Example 1: 3 + 5 × 4 We have no brackets and no indices. We will start with the multiplication 5 × 4 = 20 So we now have 3 + 20 3 + 20 = 23 3 + 5 × 4 = 23 Example 2: (2 + 7)² - 11 We start with the brackets. 2 + 7 = 9 So we now have 9² - 11 Next is the indices 9² = 81 So now we have 81 - 11 81 - 11 = 70 (2 + 7)² - 11 = 70 Example 3: 30 - 36 ÷ 3 + 5 We have no brackets or indices, so we start with the division 36 ÷ 3 = 12 So we now have 30 - 12 + 5 Next we have the addition and subtraction. It is easiest to do this from left to right (If we did the addition first it would be -12 + 5 = -7). 30 - 12 = 18 18 + 5 = 23 30 - 36 ÷ 3 + 5 = 23 Try these: