Unit 1 Day 3
1-3 Order of Operations

How is $2-4$ different than $2(-4)$?
* If no sign is between, we multiply
* we seldom use $\times$ for multiplication. Usually $\cdot$

Ex. $(3-5)(2-6)$ BEDMAS
$(-2)(-4)$
8

When multiplying or dividing, count $\ominus$ signs. If even, result is $\oplus$. If odd, result is $\ominus$.

Evaluate.

1) $3(-2)$
$= -6$

2) $2-5$
$= -3$

3) $(2-7)(-3)$
$= (-5)(-3)$
$= 15$

4) $(7-4)-3$
$(3)-3$
$= 0$

5) $5(-2)+3(-1)$
$-10+-3$
$= -13$

6) $\overbrace{-2(-4)}^{8}-\overbrace{(-3)(-6)}^{18}$
$8-18$
$= -10$

Division

1) $\dfrac{(-5-2)(-4+6)}{7-9}$
$= \dfrac{(-7)(2)}{-2}$
$= \dfrac{-14}{-2}$
$= 7$

2) $\dfrac{(2-5)(-3-3)}{-3(-7--4)}$
$= \dfrac{(-3)(-6)}{(-3)(-3)}$
$= \dfrac{18}{9}$
$= 2$