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## Order Of Operations With Exponents Worksheets

1) Put the correct operator (+, −, ×, ÷) in order to obtain the desired answer.

$$24 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 8 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (15 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 3) = 8$$

2) State whether true or false:

$$(2^2 \div 4) \times 2 \text{ is equal to } 2^2 \div (4 \times 2).$$



3) Match the expressions in column A with their results in column B:

Expression	Result
1. $\div$	a. 6
2. $2 \times (\quad - 1)$	b. 4
3. $(27 - \quad) + 8$	c. 1
4. $1 \times (\quad \div 9)$	d. 8

4) Solve the following expression:

5) Fill in the blanks.

6) Prove that:  $[(2^2 \times 3^2) \div 4] = 9$

7) Which of the following expressions has value equal to 24.

a)  $5^2 - 12 \div 3 \times 2^2$

b)  $4^2 + (4 - 3)^2$

c)  $(2^3 + 5 \times 2) + 6$

d)  $(14 - 10)^2 \times 6$

8) What is the first step in simplifying the expression below?

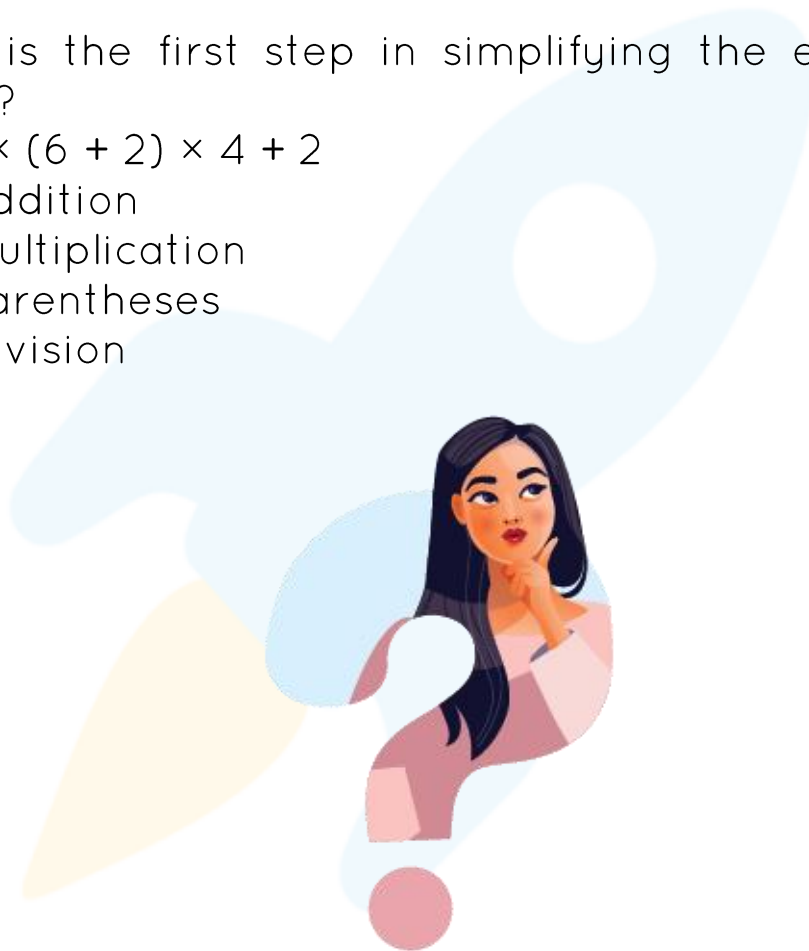
$4 \div 8 \times (6 + 2) \times 4 + 2$

a) Addition

b) Multiplication

c) Parentheses

d) Division



9) A certain number is multiplied by 10, and 15 is taken from the product. Finally, the difference is divided by 7. The quotient is squared resulting in 25. Find the initial number.

10) Simplify:  $[(26 + 4^2) - (6^2 - 2)] + 7$

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- Gary Schwartz

"Cuemath is great because my son has a one-on-one interaction with the teacher. The instructor has developed his confidence and I can see progress in his work. One-on-one interaction is perfect and a great bonus."

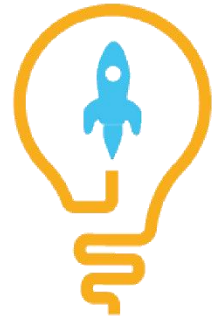
- Kirk Riley

"I appreciate the effort that miss Nitya puts in to help my daughter understand the best methods and to explain why she got a problem incorrect. She is extremely patient and generous with Miranda."

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**ANSWERS**

1)	$\times, \div, +, \div$
2)	False
3)	1--b; 2--a; 3--d; 4--c
4)	50
5)	32, 9, 23
6)	L.H.S. = R.H.S.
7)	c)
8)	c)
9)	5
10)	15

## FUN FACT

1. Order of operations was first introduced in the 1800s.
2. PEMDAS is actually the abbreviated form of parentheses, exponents, [multiplication](#), [division](#), [addition](#), and [subtraction](#), introduced in the 1600s!
3. An easy trick to remember the order of [PEMDAS](#) is "Please Excuse My Dear Aunt Sally".

