## Maths Mastery Order of Operations

## Put in the Brackets

Put brackets into these number sentences so they are true:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1. }(15+7) \times 4=88 \\
& \text { 2. } 18-(9-2)=11 \\
& \text { 3. } 8 \times 4-2 \times 5=22 \quad \text { no brackets } \\
& \text { 4. } 16 \div(8-4)=4 \\
& \text { 5. }(9+12) \div(7-4)=7
\end{aligned}
$$

Create some of your own for a partner.

## Which Operation

Complete these number sentences by putting in operations.

$$
\text { 1. } 5 \bigoplus 4 \oplus 6=7
$$

2. $5 \oplus 4-6=3$
3. $5 \oplus 4 \otimes 6=29$
4. $5 \oplus 4 \oplus 6=15$
5. $5 \circledast 4 \oplus 6=26$

Create some of your own for a partner.

## Make 10

How many different ways can you write a number sentence using the numbers 2, 3, 4 and 5, where the answer is 10? Use any operation, but each number can only be used once in any number sentence.


What about using a 6 as well?
Or try 4 other numbers and a different total.

## Many Answers

How many different answers can you make using the numbers 3, 4 and 5 to create different number sentences?


1. Using 1 operation
2. Using two operations but no brackets
3. Using two operations with brackets, with answers not found with using no brackets.

## Many Answers

Using 1 operation:

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
3+4=7 & 3-5=-2 & 5^{q} 3=1 \frac{2}{3} \\
3+5=8 & 4-5=-1 & 5^{q} 4=1 \frac{1}{4} \\
4+5=9 & 3-4=-1 & 4^{q} 3=1 \frac{1}{3} \\
5-3=2 & 3^{r} 4=12 & 3^{q} 5=\frac{3}{5} \\
5-4=1 & 3^{r} 5=15 & 4^{q} 5=\frac{4}{5} \\
4-3=1 & 4^{r} 5=20 & 3^{q} 4=\frac{3}{4}
\end{array}
$$

## Many Answers

Using 2 operations but no brackets:
There are 6 ways the numbers can be organised:

$$
345,354,453,435,543,534 .
$$

There are 16 ways the operations can be ordered:

$$
++,+-,+x,+\div, \text { etc. }
$$

You will find that sometimes you get the same answer. Sometimes, the number sentences will produce the same answer.

## Many Answers

Using 2 operations but no brackets:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3+4+5=12 \\
& 3+4-5=2 \\
& 3+4^{\prime} 5=23 \\
& 3+4^{9} 5=3 \frac{4}{5} \\
& 3-4+5=-6 \\
& 3-4-5=-6 \\
& 3-4^{r} 5=-17 \\
& 3-4^{a} 5=2 \frac{1}{5} \\
& 3^{r} 4+5=17 \\
& 3^{\prime}+4-5=7 \\
& 3^{r} 4^{r} 5=60 \\
& 3^{r} 4^{\text {a }} 5=2 \frac{2}{5} \\
& 3^{a} 4+5=5 \frac{3}{4} \\
& 3^{a} 4-5=-4 \frac{1}{4} \\
& 3^{\square} 4^{r} 5=3 \frac{3}{4} \\
& 3^{\text {a }} 4^{\text {a }} 5=\frac{3}{20} \\
& 4+3+5=12 \\
& 4+3-5=2 \\
& 4+3^{\prime} 5=19 \\
& 4+3^{9} 5=4 \frac{3}{5} \\
& 4-3+5=-4 \\
& 4-3-5=-2 \\
& 4-3^{r} 5=-11 \\
& 4-3^{a} 5=3 \frac{2}{5}
\end{aligned}
$$



Repeated answers in purple.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3+5+4=12 \\
& 3+5-4=4 \\
& 3+5 \cdot 4=23 \\
& 3+5^{4} 4=4 \frac{1}{4} \\
& 3-5+4=2 \\
& 3-5-4=-6 \\
& 3-5+4=-17 \\
& 3-5 \times 4=1 \frac{3}{4} \\
& 3^{\prime} 5+4=19 \\
& 3^{\prime} 5-4=11 \\
& 3^{\prime} 5^{\prime} 4=60 \\
& 3^{\text {t }} 5^{\text {a }} 4=3 \frac{3}{4} \\
& 3^{a} 5+4=4 \frac{3}{5} \\
& 3^{\text {a }} 5-4=-3 \frac{2}{5} \\
& 3^{a} 5 \text { ' } 4=2 \frac{2}{5} \\
& 3^{\text {a }} 5^{\text {a }} 4=\frac{3}{20} \\
& 4+5+3=12 \\
& 4+5-3=6 \\
& 4+5 \cdot 3=19 \\
& 4+5^{4} 3=5 \frac{2}{3} \\
& 4-5+3=-4 \\
& 4-5-3=-4 \\
& 4-5+3=-11 \\
& 4-5^{\text {a }} 3=2 \frac{1}{3}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Many Answers

Using 2 operations with no brackets:

Some of the number calculations produce the same answers. These are shown in purple on the following slide. (1st click)
Sometimes brackets make no difference to the answer given e.g. $4+(3+5)$ and $4+3+5$. On the following slide you will find a range of answers that can only be given when using brackets with the specified numbers. (2nd click)

## Many Answers

Using 2 operations with brackets:
Repeated answers in purple.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& (3+4)^{r} 5=35 \\
& (3+4)^{\mathrm{a}} 5=1 \frac{2}{5} \\
& 3-(4+5)=-6 \\
& 3-(4-5)=4 \\
& (3-4)^{r} 5=-5 \\
& (3-4)^{\mathrm{a}} 5=-\frac{1}{5} \\
& 3^{r}(4+5)=27 \\
& 3^{r}(4-5)=-3 \\
& 3^{\mathrm{a}}(4+5)=\frac{1}{3} \\
& 3^{\mathrm{a}}(4-5)=-3 \\
& (4+3)^{r} 5=35 \\
& (4+3)^{\mathrm{a}} 5=1^{\frac{2}{5}} \\
& 4^{4-(3+5)}=-4 \\
& 4^{4-(3-5)}=6 \\
& (4-3)^{r} 5=5 \\
& (4-3)^{\mathrm{a}} 5=\frac{1}{5} \\
& 4^{r}(3+5)=32 \\
& 4^{r}(3-5)=7 \\
& 4^{\mathrm{a}}(3+5)=\frac{1}{2} \\
& 4^{\mathrm{a}}(3-5)=-2
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& (5+4)^{r} 3=27 \\
& (5+4)^{a} 3=3 \\
& 5-(4+3)=-2 \\
& 5-(4-3)=4 \\
& (5-4)^{r} 3=3 \\
& (5-4)^{\text {a }} 3=\frac{1}{3} \\
& 5^{r}(4+3)=35 \\
& 5^{r}(4-3)=5 \\
& 5^{\text {a }}(4+3)=\frac{5}{7} \\
& 5^{\text {a }}(4-3)=5 \\
& (3+5)^{r} 4=32 \\
& (3+5)^{\text {a }} 4=2 \\
& 3^{-(5+4)}=-6 \\
& 3^{-(5-4)}=2 \\
& (3-5)^{r} 4=-8 \\
& (3-5)^{\text {a }} 4=-\frac{1}{2} \\
& 3^{r}(5+4)=27 \\
& 3^{r}(5-4)=3 \\
& 3^{a}(5+4)=\frac{1}{3} \\
& 3^{a}(5-4)=3
\end{aligned}
$$

