Mixed Operations

Understanding Mixed Operations

- Mixed operations include more than one operation such as addition (+), subtraction (-), multiplication (×), and division (÷).
- To solve them correctly, we follow a special rule called BODMAS.
- BODMAS stands for:
 - B Brackets
 - O Orders (powers or roots)
 - D Division
 - M Multiplication
 - A Addition
 - S Subtraction
- Solve the operations step by step in the correct order.
- Never solve randomly, always follow BODMAS.

Tips to Solve Mixed Operations

- Always solve brackets first
- Then solve division and multiplication from left to right
- Lastly, solve addition and subtraction from left to right
- Check your answer after solving

Examples with Solutions

Example: 20 ÷ 4 + 3 Step 1: 20 ÷ 4 = 5 Step 2: 5 + 3 = 8 Answer: 8 Example: 18 - 6 ÷ 3 Step 1: 6 ÷ 3 = 2 Step 2: 18 - 2 = 16 Answer: 16



Step 1: 12 + 8 = 20Step 2: $20 \div 5 = 4$ Answer: 4 Example: $36 \div 6 \times 2$ Step 1: $36 \div 6 = 6$ Step 2: $6 \times 2 = 12$ Answer: 12Example: $50 - 20 \div 5$ Step 1: $20 \div 5 = 4$ Step 2: 50 - 4 = 46Answer: 46

Summary Points

- Mixed operations involve more than one math operation in one question.
- Use the BODMAS rule to solve step by step.
- Do not skip steps or solve randomly.
- Practice helps in solving them faster and correctly.
- Always recheck your answer to avoid mistakes.