



You think you can just
do your sums in any
order you like? THINK
AGAIN! Listen up!

Bidmas

Think about this sum-

$$3 + 4 \times 5 = 35?$$

Nope!

When lots of things happen in a sum we can't go left to right.
Try this sum on a calculator

You should
have 23

Your calculator knows the
correct order to work in

Bidmas

To help us remember the order we use the word **BIDMAS**

B Brackets first

I Then Indices (another name for powers e.g. 3^2)

D Then Division

M Then Multiplication

AS Do adding and subtracting together at the end, going left to right

- Here are some examples of how to use BIDMAS
- A good tip is to underline the bit you are going to do, then write the answer under your line, along with the rest of the sum.



$$\underline{(3 + 4)} \times 2 =$$

$$\underline{7} = 14$$



$$3 + 4 \times 2 =$$

$$8 = 11$$



$$4 \times \underline{3^2} =$$

$$\underline{9} = 36$$



$$3 + \underline{4 \times 3} - 2 =$$

$$\underline{12} = 13$$



$$3 \times (5 - 3)^2 - 2 =$$

$$3 \times \frac{2}{4} - 2$$

$$4 - 2$$

$$\frac{12}{4} = 10$$

$$6 + 4 \times 3 =$$

30 **x**


72 **✓**

Who do you agree with?

$$10 - 8 \div 2 =$$




6 ✓



1 ✗

Who do you agree with?

$$1 + 4 \times 3^2 =$$



145 **X**



37 **✓**

Who do you agree with?

$$20 - 4 + 10 =$$

26 ✓

6 ✗

Who do you agree with?

$$3 + 4 \times (3 + 1) = 19$$

Ralph's sum is wrong

We can make it right by adding a pair of brackets. Where do they need to go?



Bidmas

A)

1. $(3 + 3) \times 4$
2. $4 \times 2 - 5$
3. $(5 + 7) \div 6$
4. $5 \times 3 + 5$
5. $(9 - 4) + 5$
6. $1 + 1 - 1$
7. $2 \times (15 - 2)$
8. $(5 \times 4) + 2$
9. $(8 + 2) \div 10$
10. $(21 \times 1) - 2$

B)

1. $(1 + 14) - (5 \times 3)$
2. $(10 + 6) \div (4 \times 2)$
3. $(1 + 2) \times (6 - 3)$
4. $(2 \times 6) - (14 \div 2)$
5. $(7 \times 2) \div (20 - 6)$
6. $(3 \times 10) - (2 \times 2)$
7. $(9 \times 5) - (2 \times 10)$

C)

1. $(3 \times 3 - 4) \times (2 + 2)$
2. $2 \times (13 - 4) - (23 \div 23)$
3. $3 \times (1 + 4) - (5 \times 2)$
4. $4 \times (3 + 2) - (24 - 5)$
5. $7 \times (4 \div 2) \div (3 \times 5 - 1)$
6. $((9 + 7 \times 3) \div 10) - 1$

A.

- 1) $\frac{24}{3}$
- 2) $\frac{3}{2}$
- 3) $\frac{2}{20}$
- 4) $\frac{20}{10}$
- 5) $\frac{10}{1}$
- 6) $\frac{1}{26}$
- 7) $\frac{26}{22}$
- 8) $\frac{22}{1}$
- 9) $\frac{1}{19}$
- 10) $\frac{19}{1}$

B.

- 1) $\frac{0}{2}$
- 2) $\frac{2}{9}$
- 3) $\frac{9}{5}$
- 4) $\frac{5}{1}$
- 5) $\frac{1}{26}$
- 6) $\frac{26}{25}$
- 7) $\frac{25}{1}$

C.

- 1) $\frac{20}{17}$
- 2) $\frac{17}{5}$
- 3) $\frac{5}{1}$
- 4) $\frac{1}{1}$
- 5) $\frac{1}{2}$
- 6) $\frac{2}{1}$

Where do we need to put the brackets?

$$3 + 1 \times 5 = 20$$

$$12 - 6 \times 4 = 24$$

$$5 \times 9 - 7 = 10$$

$$2 + 1^2 = 9$$

$$27 \div 3 + 6 = 3$$

$$9 \times 3 - 4 = 23$$

$$7 + 2 \times 3 + 1 = 15$$



Challenge Questions

$$2 \times 4 - 1^2 - 10 = 8$$

$$4 + 2 \times 3^2 - 50 = 50$$

$$4 + 7 - 4 \times 2^2 = 40$$

$$21 \div 10 \div 5 + 1 = 7$$

$$4 + 9 \div 3 + 2^2 = 81$$

$$40 \div 3 + 2 \times 4 = 2$$