?uoy era woH .ssalc olleH

pu-mraW

Evaluate

$-5^0 + 7^0$

$-1 + 1 = \boxed{0}$

$3^1 \times 4^0$

$3 \times 1 = \boxed{3}$

$\boxed{\#9}$

Use $<, >, =$

to Complete

$\left(-\dfrac{5}{3}\right)^7 \;\underline{\;<\;}\; \left(-\dfrac{5}{3}\right)^{\boxed{6}}$

$\;\;\ominus\qquad\; <\qquad\; \oplus$

$\;\;-2 \qquad < \qquad -1$

$-0.2 \qquad\qquad\quad -0.1$

$\left(-\dfrac{9}{10}\right)^{101} \;\underline{\;\le\;}\; \left(-\dfrac{9}{10}\right)^{103}$

$\qquad\ominus\qquad\qquad\quad\ominus$

$\dfrac{9}{10} < 1 \;\Rightarrow$ Bigger powers smaller values

$\left(\dfrac{9}{10}\right)^{103}$ is smaller neg # $\Rightarrow$ Bigger overall

$\boxed{\#11}$

$1 (1) 14$

HW 1.4

$-3 \, -2 \, -1$

3h) $(-)(-a)^{25} =$

$a > 0$

odd

$= (-) = \textcircled{P}$
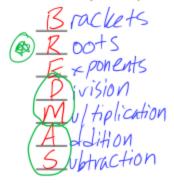
Fri: Practice 1.4/1.5

Tu: Quiz 1.4/1.5

Math 9 Section 1.5 – Order of Operations

Homework: Section 1.5 on Pg. 27; 1-4 left, 6all, 8, 9– Answers on Pg. 363

When we complete math calculations, the order that we do our steps is important. Otherwise, we won't agree on what the answer is.

Adding first
$4 + 5 \cdot 2$

OR

Multiplying first
$4 + 5 \cdot 2$

$= 9 \cdot 2$

$= 18$

$= 4 + 10$

$= 14$

We use an acronym to help us remember the order of operations when we do math questions:

Brackets
Roots
Exponents
Division
Multiplication
Addition
Subtraction

Here are the rules that go with the acronym

1. Do all calculations inside _brackets_ first. When you have _brackets_ inside other _brackets_, start with the _brackets_ furthest inside, then work out.

2. Simplify the inside of all _square_ _roots_, then evaluate the _square root_

3. Evaluate all _exponents_

4. Do all the _division_ and _multiplication_ from left to right

5. Do all _addition_ and _subtraction_ from left to right

For example

$(7^2) + 100 \div 10$

$= 49 + 100 \div 10$

$= 49 + 10$

$= \boxed{59}$

$(4^2 - 6)(3 - 9)$

$= (16 - 6)(3 - 9)$

$= (10)(-6)$ *mult.*

$= \boxed{-60}$

$(4 \cdot 2^2 - 10)^2$

$= (4 \cdot 4 - 10)^2$

$= (16 - 10)^2$

$= (6)^2$

$= \boxed{36}$

$\dfrac{(5(4) + 6)}{(7 - (3 \cdot -2))}$

$= \dfrac{20 + 6}{7 + (+6)}$

$= \dfrac{26}{13}$

$= \boxed{2}$

$3\left(\dfrac{4^2}{2} - [5 + 3 \cdot (-7)]\right)$ 5 - 21

$= 3\left(\dfrac{4^2}{2} - [5 + (-21)]\right)$

$= 3\left[\dfrac{4^2}{2} - (-16)\right]$

$= 3\left(\dfrac{16}{2} - (-16)\right)$

$= 3(8 + (+16))$

$= 3(24) = \boxed{72}$