

Decimal Calculations

Essential information

Brackets Any calculations in brackets must be completed first.

For example, $5 + (2 - 3) = 5 + (-1) = 4$

$$5 - (2 + 3) = 5 - 5 = 0$$

Decimal calculations Note that the decimal places in calculations must be consistent.

For example, $5.4 + 3.07 = 5.40 + 3.07 = 8.47$

$$18.37 - 7.5 = 18.37 - 7.50 = 10.87$$

Money calculations Units must be consistent.

For example, $£2 + 382 \text{ p} = £2.00 + £3.82$

$$= £5.82$$

$$\text{or } £2 + 382 \text{ p} = 200 \text{ p} + 382 \text{ p} = 582 \text{ p} = £5.82$$

Long multiplication This can be achieved through the standard method

For example,

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ \times 17 \\ \hline 360 \\ 252 \\ \hline 612 \end{array}$$

but there are other methods, including the Box method, illustrated below for 36×17 .

×	30	6		
10	300	60	360	(adding along the row)
7	210	42	252	
	510	102	612	(column total or new total)
	(adding down the columns)			

BODMAS This is an acronym to help with the order of calculations. It represents:

B Brackets first

O

D Divide

M Multiply

A Add

S Subtract

BODMAS continued

For example, $16 - (2 \times 3) = 16 - 6$
 $= 10$

or

$$6 \times 6 - 30 \div 2 = 36 - 15$$
$$= 21$$

whereas $(6 \times 6 - 30) \div 2 = (36 - 30) \div 2$
 $= 6 \div 2$
 $= 3$