

A special note about the vinculum: everything above the vinculum is considered to be in brackets and everything below is considered to be in brackets.

Examples: $\frac{6-2^2}{5-(-3)}$ $\frac{2+6 \times 2}{3 \times 3 - 1}$

$$= (6-2^2) \div [5-(-3)] \quad = (2+6 \times 2) \div (3 \times 3 - 1)$$

* You don't need to rewrite the problem, but you must complete the top and bottom separately before dividing.

Practice:

a) $6 + (-3) \times [4 - (-2)]$

$$= 6 + (-3) \times 6$$
$$= 6 + (-18)$$
$$= \boxed{-12}$$

b) $3 + 8 \div (-2) \times 3$

$$= 3 + (-4) \times 3$$
$$= 3 + (-12)$$
$$= \boxed{-9}$$

c) $6 + \frac{2 \times 2}{20 \div (3+1)}$

$$= \frac{6 + 4}{20 \div 4}$$
$$= \frac{10}{5}$$
$$= \boxed{2}$$