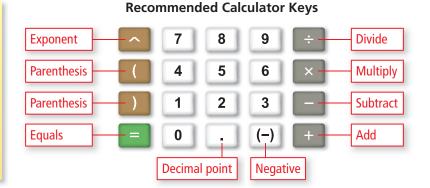
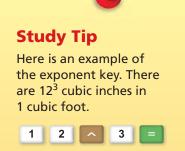
## **Calculators and Order of Operations**

Some calculators use the standard order of operations and some do not. Rather than relying on your calculator to perform the operations in the correct order, you should use a calculator that has parentheses. Also, for this book, you will need a calculator with an exponent key.





### EXAMPLE 3

#### Using a Calculator

You are taking a 3-credit evening course. The cost is \$150 for registration and \$219 for each credit. Which of the following keystroke sequences is better for finding the total cost? Explain your reasoning.

| a. | 1 | 5 | 0 | + |   | 3 | × | 2 | 1 | 9 | = |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| b. | 1 | 5 | 0 | + | 3 | × | 2 | 1 | 9 | = |   |

## **SOLUTION**

**a.** This sequence is better. You are forcing the calculator to multiply 3 by 219 before adding 150.

Total cost = 150 + 3(219)= 150 + 657 Multiply.

= 807 Add.

The correct total cost is \$807.

**b.** On some calculators, this keystroke sequence gives an incorrect total because it adds 150 and 3 to get 153 and then multiplies by 219 to get a total of \$33,507, which is an unreasonable answer.

# Checkpoint

Help at *Math.andYOU.com* 

Your cell phone bills for 3 months are \$50, \$62, and \$73. Which of the following keystroke sequences is better for finding your average monthly bill? Explain your reasoning.



