Parenthesis, Brackets, and Braces

In this worksheet, our main focus is on the cases when, parenthesis, brackets and braces are all present in the algebraic expression.

For example, \( (4 - [1 + (3 - 2)] - (4 + 1)) = (4 - [1+1] - 5) = (4-2-5) = -3 \)

The key point here is that you must note that when Parenthesis, Brackets and Braces are all present in the algebraic expression, we always solve the expression that is in parenthesis first. After that, we solve the algebraic expression in Brackets and then at last, when everything is simplified, we solve the expression left in Braces.

Exercise Questions:

1. \( \{6 -[2+1]-3\} = \) ________________

2. \( \{8 \times [1 + (2-2)] - (3 + 3)\} = \) ________________

3. \( \{16 -[7+1]-5\} = \) ________________

4. \( \{10 / [1+1+ (3+5)]\} = \) ________________

5. \( \{9 -[1 + (3 - 2)] - (4 + 1)\} = \) ________________

6. \( \{8 -[4 + (5 -1)] + (6 + 9)\} = \) ________________

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**Answer Key**

1. \(6 - [2 + 1] - 3 = 0\)
2. \(8 \times [1 + (2-2)] - (3 + 3) = 2\)
3. \(16 - [7+1] - 5 = 3\)
4. \(10 / [1+1 + (3+5)] = 1\)
5. \(9 - [1 + (3 - 2)] - (4 + 1) = 2\)
6. \(8 - [4 + (5 -1)] + (6 + 9) = 15\)