



0.2	159 <sup>1001</sup>	Order	of Ops	Bingo	ai. I
	(1-10)	(11-20)	<b>)</b> (21-30)	<b>G</b> (31-40)	(41-50)
-					
				(	

Orde	er of Ons Ri	ngo
		160
• $6 \cdot 5 - 4 \cdot 3$	• 1 × 2 + 3 × 4	• 1 + (2 + 3) × 4
• 2 × 3 × (3 + 4)	• 3 × 3 × 3 + 4	• $(5 \times 5) \div (5 \times 5)$
• $(5 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 - 4) \div 2$	• 3 × 3 × 3 ÷ 3	• 7+6·5-4
• 2 × 2 × (3 + 4)	• 5 × 4 × 3 ÷ 5	• $7 \times 6 - 5 \times 4$
• 2×3×4−6−7	• 5 × 6 + 7	• 8 + 8 + 8 ÷ 8
• 54 – 3 × 2	• 4 × (3 × 4 − 1)	• 7÷7+7÷7
• 8+7×6	• 4 × (3 × 4) − 1	• $(1+4) \times (4+1)$
• (3 + 3) × 2 × 3	• $9 \cdot 8 - 7 \cdot 6$	• $4 \times 4 + 4 \times 4$
• 1+2+1×2+1+2	• $3 \cdot 2 - 1$	• (3 + 4 · 5) + 6
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Krypto
Back to the example Your five cards:
4 7 2 8 6 target: 1
Sum of five cards is <b>odd</b> . Target is <b>odd</b> .
<ul> <li>There is <i>likely</i> to be a solution using only addition and subtraction.</li> </ul>
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an Lind	20.	Julia Problem	
	Siblings	Fraction of Pairs that Include Julia	
	1	1/1	
	2	2/3	
	3	3/6	
	4	4/10	
	5	5/15	
	6	6/21	
	7	7/28	
		NATION TEACH	NAL COUNCIL OF ERS OF MATHEMA

Carron		Julia	a Pro	bler	n
• List:	J1 J2	12 13	23 24	34 35	45
• Algebra	$J3 \\ J4 \\ J5 \\ \frac{1}{2}n($	$\frac{14}{15}$ $\frac{n}{n+1}$	$25 = \frac{1}{3}$	G	eometry:
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an Lead	Pr	obability	
	Numbers	Fraction that Contain a 3	
	0 - 9	1/10	
	0 – 99	19/100	
	0 – 999	271/1,000	
	0 – 9,999	3,439/10,000	
	0 – 99,999	40,951/100,000	
	0 – 999,999	468,559/1,000,000	
	0 – 9,999,999	5,217,031/10,000,000	
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