

USING THE ORDER OF OPERATIONS, WHAT SHOULD BE DONE FIRST TO EVALUATE $6 + \frac{-5 - \text{SOMETHING}}{\text{SOMETHING ELSE}}$ (NEGATIVE 5 MINUS

USING THE ORDER OF OPERATIONS, WHAT SHOULD BE DONE FIRST TO EVALUATE $6 + \frac{-5 - \text{SOMETHING}}{\text{SOMETHING ELSE}}$ (NEGATIVE 5 MINUS

WHEN APPROACHING COMPLEX MATHEMATICAL EXPRESSIONS, UNDERSTANDING THE CORRECT SEQUENCE OF OPERATIONS IS VITAL TO ARRIVING AT THE RIGHT ANSWER. IN PARTICULAR, EVALUATING EXPRESSIONS LIKE $6 + \frac{-5 - \text{SOMETHING}}{\text{SOMETHING ELSE}}$ REQUIRES A CLEAR GRASP OF THE ORDER OF OPERATIONS — OFTEN REMEMBERED BY THE ACRONYM PEMDAS (PARENTHESES, EXPONENTS, MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION, ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION). THIS ARTICLE EXPLORES THE FUNDAMENTAL STEPS INVOLVED IN EVALUATING SUCH EXPRESSIONS, EMPHASIZING WHAT SHOULD BE DONE FIRST AND HOW TO APPROACH THEM SYSTEMATICALLY TO ENSURE ACCURACY AND EFFICIENCY.

UNDERSTANDING THE ORDER OF OPERATIONS (PEMDAS)

WHAT IS PEMDAS?

PEMDAS IS A WIDELY ACCEPTED RULE SET THAT GUIDES MATHEMATICIANS AND STUDENTS IN DETERMINING THE SEQUENCE IN WHICH DIFFERENT OPERATIONS SHOULD BE PERFORMED IN A MATHEMATICAL EXPRESSION. IT STANDS FOR:

- PARENTHESES (P)
- EXPONENTS (E)
- MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION (MD) — FROM LEFT TO RIGHT
- ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION (AS) — FROM LEFT TO RIGHT

FOLLOWING PEMDAS HELPS AVOID AMBIGUITY AND ENSURES CONSISTENCY ACROSS CALCULATIONS.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

WITHOUT A STANDARDIZED ORDER, DIFFERENT PEOPLE MIGHT INTERPRET THE SAME EXPRESSION DIFFERENTLY, LEADING TO INCONSISTENT RESULTS. FOR EXAMPLE, IN THE EXPRESSION $(6 + 3 \times 2)$, PERFORMING ADDITION FIRST GIVES 12, WHILE FOLLOWING PEMDAS, MULTIPLICATION OCCURS FIRST, RESULTING IN $6 + 6 = 12$. ALTHOUGH IN THIS CASE, BOTH CALCULATIONS AGREE, IN MORE COMPLEX EXPRESSIONS, THE ORDER SIGNIFICANTLY IMPACTS THE OUTCOME.

ANALYZING THE EXPRESSION: $6 + \frac{-5 - \dots}{\dots}$

BEFORE WE DELVE INTO THE STEPS, IT'S CRUCIAL TO UNDERSTAND THE STRUCTURE OF THE EXPRESSION:

- THE EXPRESSION BEGINS WITH $6 +$.
- IT CONTAINS A FRACTION WITH NUMERATOR $(-5 - \dots)$ AND DENOMINATOR $\dots$.
- INSIDE THE NUMERATOR, THERE IS A SUBTRACTION: $-5 - \dots$.

GIVEN THIS STRUCTURE, THE KEY IS TO DETERMINE WHAT OPERATION TO PERFORM FIRST TO EVALUATE THE EXPRESSION

PROPERLY.

STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH TO EVALUATION

STEP 1: SIMPLIFY INSIDE PARENTHESES

THE FIRST CRITICAL STEP IS TO IDENTIFY AND SIMPLIFY THE INNERMOST PARENTHESES. ACCORDING TO PEMDAS:

- ALWAYS EVALUATE EXPRESSIONS INSIDE PARENTHESES FIRST.
- IF THERE ARE NESTED PARENTHESES, START FROM THE INNERMOST.

EXAMPLE:

SUPPOSE THE EXPRESSION IS:

$$\left[6 + \frac{(-5 - 3)}{2} \right]$$

- THE INNERMOST PARENTHESES ARE $(-5 - 3)$.
- PERFORM THIS SUBTRACTION: $(-5 - 3 = -8)$.

KEY POINT: ALWAYS HANDLE PARENTHESES FIRST BECAUSE THEY DICTATE THE IMMEDIATE ORDER OF EVALUATION.

STEP 2: HANDLE NEGATIVE SIGNS AND SUBTRACTION

- WHEN PARENTHESES CONTAIN NEGATIVE NUMBERS OR SUBTRACTION, EVALUATE CAREFULLY.
- REMEMBER THAT SUBTRACTION CAN BE VIEWED AS ADDING THE NEGATIVE.

EXAMPLE:

$$(-5 - 3) \text{ BECOMES } (-5 + (-3)), \text{ WHICH EQUALS } (-8).$$

NOTE: PROPER HANDLING OF NEGATIVE SIGNS IS ESSENTIAL, ESPECIALLY WHEN COMBINED WITH OTHER OPERATIONS.

STEP 3: EVALUATE EXPONENTS (IF PRESENT)

- NEXT, LOOK FOR ANY EXPONENTS OR POWERS.
- IN OUR EXAMPLE, NO EXPONENTS ARE PRESENT, BUT IF THEY ARE, EVALUATE THEM NOW.

STEP 4: PERFORM MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION

- MOVE FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, PERFORMING ALL MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION OPERATIONS.
- FOR FRACTIONS, DIVISION IS OFTEN INVOLVED, SO EVALUATE NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR SEPARATELY IF NECESSARY.

EXAMPLE:

SUPPOSE THE EXPRESSION BECOMES:

$$\left[6 + \frac{-8}{2} \right]$$

- PERFORM DIVISION: $(-8 \div 2 = -4)$.

STEP 5: COMPLETE ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION

- FINALLY, PERFORM ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.

EXAMPLE:

$$\left[6 + (-4) = 2 \right]$$

SPECIAL CASES AND COMMON PITFALLS

MISINTERPRETING NEGATIVE SIGNS

- BE CAUTIOUS WITH NEGATIVE SIGNS, ESPECIALLY IN PARENTHESES.
- REMEMBER THAT $(-5 - 3)$ IS DIFFERENT FROM $(-5 + (-3))$.

HANDLING FRACTIONS

- WHEN FRACTIONS ARE INVOLVED, EVALUATE NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR SEPARATELY WHEN NESTED.
- SIMPLIFY FRACTIONS AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.

ORDER OF OPERATIONS IN COMPLEX EXPRESSIONS

- ALWAYS IDENTIFY THE INNERMOST PARENTHESES AND EVALUATE THEM FIRST.
- BE MINDFUL OF THE SEQUENCE, ESPECIALLY WITH NESTED PARENTHESES.

PRACTICAL EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1: BASIC EXPRESSION

EVALUATE:

$$\left[6 + \frac{(-5 - 2)}{4} \right]$$

SOLUTION:

1. PARENTHESES: $(-5 - 2 = -7)$

2. FRACTION: $(\frac{-7}{4})$
3. ADDITION: $(6 + \frac{-7}{4} = 6 - \frac{7}{4})$
4. CONVERT 6 TO $(\frac{24}{4})$:

$$[\frac{24}{4} - \frac{7}{4} = \frac{17}{4} = 4.25]$$

ANSWER: 4.25

EXAMPLE 2: NESTED PARENTHESES

EVALUATE:

$$[6 + \frac{(-5 - (2 + 3))}{4}]$$

SOLUTION:

1. INNERMOST PARENTHESES: $(2 + 3 = 5)$
2. NEXT: $(-5 - 5 = -10)$
3. FRACTION: $(\frac{-10}{4} = -\frac{10}{4} = -\frac{5}{2})$
4. FINAL ADDITION: $(6 + (-\frac{5}{2}) = 6 - \frac{5}{2})$

CONVERT 6 TO $(\frac{12}{2})$:

$$[\frac{12}{2} - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{7}{2} = 3.5]$$

ANSWER: 3.5

SUMMARY: WHAT SHOULD BE DONE FIRST?

THE CRITICAL TAKEAWAY IS THAT THE FIRST STEP IN EVALUATING ANY COMPLEX EXPRESSION INVOLVING MULTIPLE OPERATIONS IS TO EVALUATE THE INNERMOST PARENTHESES. THIS HOLDS TRUE FOR EXPRESSIONS LIKE $6 + (\frac{(-5 - \dots)}{\dots})$ BECAUSE:

- PARENTHESES INDICATE THE HIGHEST PRECEDENCE.
- SIMPLIFYING EXPRESSIONS INSIDE PARENTHESES SETS THE STAGE FOR THE REST OF THE CALCULATION.
- HANDLING NEGATIVE SIGNS AND SUBTRACTION WITHIN PARENTHESES CAREFULLY ENSURES ACCURACY.
- ONLY AFTER PARENTHESES ARE SIMPLIFIED CAN YOU MOVE ON TO EXPONENTS, THEN MULTIPLICATION/DIVISION, AND FINALLY ADDITION/SUBTRACTION.

CONCLUSION

UNDERSTANDING AND APPLYING THE ORDER OF OPERATIONS IS ESSENTIAL FOR CORRECTLY EVALUATING MATHEMATICAL

EXPRESSIONS. WHEN FACED WITH AN EXPRESSION SUCH AS $6 + \left(\frac{-5 - \dots}{\dots}\right)$, THE KEY IS TO:

- FIRST, EVALUATE THE INNERMOST PARENTHESES.
- NEXT, HANDLE ANY SUBTRACTION OR NEGATIVE SIGNS WITHIN THOSE PARENTHESES.
- THEN, PERFORM DIVISION OR MULTIPLICATION.
- FINALLY, CARRY OUT ADDITION OR SUBTRACTION.

BY FOLLOWING THIS SYSTEMATIC APPROACH, STUDENTS AND MATHEMATICIANS ALIKE CAN ENSURE THEY ARRIVE AT THE CORRECT RESULT EFFICIENTLY AND ACCURATELY. REMEMBER, MASTERING THE ORDER OF OPERATIONS NOT ONLY AIDS IN SOLVING ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSIONS BUT ALSO BUILDS A FOUNDATION FOR MORE ADVANCED MATHEMATICS AND PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHEN EVALUATING AN EXPRESSION LIKE $6 + (-5 - \dots)$, WHAT IS THE FIRST STEP IN THE ORDER OF OPERATIONS?

THE FIRST STEP IS TO EVALUATE THE EXPRESSION INSIDE THE PARENTHESES, WHICH IS $(-5 - \dots)$.

IN THE EXPRESSION $6 + (-5 - 3)$, WHAT SHOULD BE EVALUATED FIRST ACCORDING TO THE ORDER OF OPERATIONS?

YOU SHOULD FIRST EVALUATE THE EXPRESSION INSIDE THE PARENTHESES: $(-5 - 3)$.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO HANDLE PARENTHESES FIRST WHEN EVALUATING AN EXPRESSION INVOLVING NEGATIVE NUMBERS?

PARENTHESES INDICATE WHICH PARTS OF THE EXPRESSION TO EVALUATE FIRST, ENSURING THE CORRECT ORDER AND ACCURATE RESULTS, ESPECIALLY WITH NEGATIVE NUMBERS.

IF THE EXPRESSION IS $6 + (-5 - 2)$, WHAT IS THE FIRST STEP BEFORE ADDING 6?

THE FIRST STEP IS TO EVALUATE THE PARENTHESES: $(-5 - 2)$.

CAN YOU EVALUATE THE EXPRESSION $6 + (-5 - 4)$ WITHOUT FOLLOWING THE ORDER OF OPERATIONS?

NO, YOU MUST FIRST EVALUATE INSIDE THE PARENTHESES $(-5 - 4)$ BEFORE ADDING 6 TO GET THE CORRECT RESULT.

WHAT IS THE OVERALL PROCESS FOR EVALUATING AN EXPRESSION LIKE $6 + (-5 - 2)$ USING THE ORDER OF OPERATIONS?

FIRST EVALUATE THE EXPRESSION INSIDE THE PARENTHESES $(-5 - 2)$, THEN ADD THE RESULT TO 6.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

USING THE ORDER OF OPERATIONS, WHAT SHOULD BE DONE FIRST TO EVALUATE $6 + \text{StartFraction}(\text{negative } 5 \text{ minus}$

WHEN IT COMES TO EVALUATING MATHEMATICAL EXPRESSIONS ACCURATELY, UNDERSTANDING AND APPLYING THE ORDER OF OPERATIONS IS PARAMOUNT. THIS FOUNDATIONAL PRINCIPLE ENSURES THAT CALCULATIONS ARE PERFORMED CONSISTENTLY AND CORRECTLY, AVOIDING AMBIGUITY AND ERRORS. THE EXPRESSION $6 + \left(\frac{-5 - \dots}{\dots}\right)$, THOUGH SEEMINGLY

STRAIGHTFORWARD, EXEMPLIFIES THE IMPORTANCE OF KNOWING WHICH OPERATIONS TO EXECUTE FIRST. IN THIS ARTICLE, WE DELVE INTO THE INTRICACIES OF THE ORDER OF OPERATIONS, ANALYZE HOW TO APPROACH SUCH EXPRESSIONS, AND CLARIFY THE STEPS NECESSARY TO EVALUATE THEM PROPERLY.

UNDERSTANDING THE ORDER OF OPERATIONS

WHAT IS THE ORDER OF OPERATIONS?

THE ORDER OF OPERATIONS IS A SET OF RULES USED TO DETERMINE THE SEQUENCE IN WHICH MULTIPLE MATHEMATICAL OPERATIONS SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT WITHIN AN EXPRESSION. WITHOUT THESE RULES, THE SAME EXPRESSION COULD YIELD DIFFERENT RESULTS DEPENDING ON HOW IT IS EVALUATED, LEADING TO CONFUSION AND INACCURACIES. TO PROMOTE CONSISTENCY, MATHEMATICIANS AND EDUCATORS HAVE ESTABLISHED STANDARD CONVENTIONS, OFTEN REMEMBERED BY MNEMONIC DEVICES SUCH AS PEMDAS (PARENTHESES, EXPONENTS, MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION, ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION).

PEMDAS BREAKDOWN:

- PARENTHESES: SIMPLIFY EXPRESSIONS INSIDE PARENTHESES OR BRACKETS FIRST.
- EXPONENTS: CALCULATE POWERS AND ROOTS NEXT.
- MD (MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION): PERFORM THESE OPERATIONS FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.
- AS (ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION): FINALLY, PERFORM THESE OPERATIONS FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.

THIS HIERARCHY GUIDES THE EVALUATION PROCESS, ENSURING THAT COMPLEX EXPRESSIONS ARE DECIPHERED SYSTEMATICALLY.

WHY IS THE ORDER OF OPERATIONS IMPORTANT?

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ORDER OF OPERATIONS CANNOT BE OVERSTATED. IT MAINTAINS CONSISTENCY ACROSS MATHEMATICAL CALCULATIONS, WHICH IS PARTICULARLY CRUCIAL IN FIELDS RANGING FROM BASIC ARITHMETIC TO ADVANCED ENGINEERING AND COMPUTER SCIENCE. MISAPPLICATION CAN LEAD TO INCORRECT RESULTS, MISINTERPRETATIONS, OR FLAWED CONCLUSIONS. FOR EXAMPLE, INTERPRETING $(3 + 4 \times 2)$ WITHOUT FOLLOWING THE PROPER ORDER COULD LEAD TO EITHER 14 (IF ADDITION IS PERFORMED FIRST) OR 11 (IF MULTIPLICATION IS PERFORMED FIRST). THE CORRECT ANSWER, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PEMDAS, IS 11, SINCE MULTIPLICATION TAKES PRECEDENCE OVER ADDITION.

DISSECTING THE EXPRESSION: $6 + \frac{-5 - \dots}{\dots}$

BREAKING DOWN THE EXPRESSION

THE EXPRESSION $6 + \frac{-5 - \dots}{\dots}$ IS AN INCOMPLETE FRAGMENT, BUT IT PROVIDES A VALUABLE CASE STUDY FOR UNDERSTANDING HOW TO APPROACH EVALUATING COMPLEX EXPRESSIONS INVOLVING MULTIPLE OPERATIONS.

GIVEN THE STRUCTURE, THE KEY COMPONENTS ARE:

- THE INITIAL NUMBER 6.
- THE ADDITION OPERATOR +.
- A FRACTION, WHICH INDICATES DIVISION, WITH THE NUMERATOR BEING $(-5 - \dots)$.
- THE NUMERATOR CONTAINS A SUBTRACTION OPERATION, $(-5 - \dots)$, WHICH ITSELF MAY INVOLVE FURTHER OPERATIONS.

IN ANY CASE, THE PRIMARY FOCUS IS ON UNDERSTANDING WHICH PART TO EVALUATE FIRST, ESPECIALLY WITHIN NESTED EXPRESSIONS INVOLVING PARENTHESES AND FRACTIONS.

IDENTIFYING THE HIERARCHY OF OPERATIONS IN THE EXPRESSION

BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ORDER OF OPERATIONS, THE EVALUATION PROCEEDS AS FOLLOWS:

1. PARENTHESES (OR BRACKETS): OPERATIONS WITHIN PARENTHESES SHOULD BE PERFORMED FIRST.
2. NUMERATOR OF THE FRACTION: THE EXPRESSION $(-5 - \dots)$ IS WITHIN PARENTHESES, INDICATING IT MUST BE ADDRESSED BEFORE OTHER OPERATIONS.
3. DIVISION (FRACTION): THE DIVISION OPERATION CONSTITUTES THE NEXT STEP AFTER RESOLVING THE NUMERATOR.
4. ADDITION: FINALLY, THE SUM WITH 6 IS PERFORMED.

THIS SEQUENCE ENSURES THAT THE MOST DEEPLY NESTED OPERATIONS ARE RESOLVED BEFORE MOVING OUTWARD.

STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH TO EVALUATING THE EXPRESSION

STEP 1: FOCUS ON THE INNERMOST PARENTHESES

THE FIRST STEP INVOLVES EVALUATING THE EXPRESSION WITHIN THE PARENTHESES $(-5 - \dots)$. SINCE PARENTHESES HAVE THE HIGHEST PRIORITY, YOU SHOULD:

- SIMPLIFY OR EVALUATE ANY FURTHER OPERATIONS INSIDE.
- ADDRESS ANY NESTED PARENTHESES OR BRACKETS WITHIN THE NUMERATOR.

EXAMPLE: IF THE EXPRESSION INSIDE IS $(-5 - 3)$, YOU EVALUATE $-5 - 3$ TO GET -8 .

STEP 2: PERFORM THE SUBTRACTION WITHIN THE NUMERATOR

ONCE THE INNERMOST PARENTHESES ARE SIMPLIFIED, PROCEED WITH THE SUBTRACTION. THIS INVOLVES:

- APPLYING THE SUBTRACTION RULE.
- CAREFULLY HANDLING NEGATIVE NUMBERS TO AVOID ERRORS.

EXAMPLE: IF THE NUMERATOR BECOMES $(-5 - 3)$, IT SIMPLIFIES TO -8 . THE NUMERATOR IS NOW -8 .

STEP 3: EVALUATE THE FRACTION

AFTER SIMPLIFYING THE NUMERATOR:

- DETERMINE THE DENOMINATOR (IF SPECIFIED).
- PERFORM THE DIVISION OPERATION.

EXAMPLE: SUPPOSE THE DENOMINATOR IS 2, THEN THE FRACTION BECOMES $\frac{-8}{2} = -4$.

STEP 4: PERFORM THE ADDITION

FINALLY, ADD THE RESULT OF THE FRACTION TO 6:

$$- \frac{6 + (-4)}{2}.$$

THIS COMPLETES THE EVALUATION PROCESS.

CLARIFICATIONS AND COMMON PITFALLS

MISAPPLICATION OF THE ORDER OF OPERATIONS

A COMMON MISTAKE INVOLVES PERFORMING OPERATIONS OUTSIDE PARENTHESES BEFORE INSIDE ONES, WHICH LEADS TO INCORRECT RESULTS. FOR EXAMPLE, ADDING 6 TO THE NUMERATOR BEFORE DIVISION VIOLATES THE HIERARCHY.

INCORRECT APPROACH:

- ADD 6 TO NUMERATOR BEFORE DIVISION: $\frac{6 + (-5 - 3)}{2}$ AND THEN DIVIDE.
- THIS WOULD BE INCORRECT BECAUSE DIVISION SHOULD PRECEDE ADDITION HERE.

CORRECT APPROACH:

- FIRST, EVALUATE $(-5 - 3)$ INSIDE PARENTHESES.
- THEN PERFORM THE DIVISION.
- THEN ADD 6.

HANDLING NEGATIVE NUMBERS

NEGATIVE NUMBERS CAN OFTEN CAUSE CONFUSION. IT'S ESSENTIAL TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN SUBTRACTION AND NEGATIVE SIGNS:

- THE EXPRESSION $(-5 - 3)$ INVOLVES SUBTRACTING 3 FROM -5.
- THE NEGATIVE SIGN IN -5 IS A PART OF THE NUMBER, NOT AN OPERATOR.

ALWAYS KEEP TRACK OF SIGNS CAREFULLY TO ENSURE ACCURATE EVALUATION.

DEALING WITH MISSING OR ADDITIONAL OPERATIONS

SINCE THE ORIGINAL EXPRESSION FRAGMENT IS INCOMPLETE, ONE MUST INTERPRET POSSIBLE EXTENSIONS. FOR EXAMPLE:

- IF THE NUMERATOR IS $(-5 - x)$, THEN THE VALUE OF X INFLUENCES THE RESULT.
- THE DENOMINATOR, IF SPECIFIED, MUST BE EVALUATED ACCURATELY.

CONCLUSION: THE FIRST STEP IN EVALUATION

IN SUMMARY, THE FIRST STEP TO EVALUATE THE EXPRESSION $6 + \frac{(-5 - \dots)}{2}$, FOLLOWING THE ORDER OF OPERATIONS, IS TO ADDRESS THE INNERMOST PARENTHESES, WHICH CONTAIN THE SUBTRACTION $(-5 - \dots)$. THIS INVOLVES:

- SIMPLIFYING THE EXPRESSION INSIDE THE PARENTHESES FIRST, RESPECTING THE HIERARCHY.
- ENSURING NEGATIVE NUMBERS ARE HANDLED CORRECTLY.
- PROCEEDING OUTWARD THROUGH DIVISION AND ADDITION.

BY METHODICALLY APPLYING THESE RULES, ONE ENSURES ACCURATE AND CONSISTENT RESULTS, REINFORCING THE IMPORTANCE

OF THE ORDER OF OPERATIONS AS A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE IN MATHEMATICS. MASTERY OF THIS PROCESS NOT ONLY ENHANCES COMPUTATIONAL ACCURACY BUT ALSO DEEPENS UNDERSTANDING OF HOW COMPLEX EXPRESSIONS ARE STRUCTURED AND EVALUATED.

IN ESSENCE, THE KEY TO EVALUATING EXPRESSIONS LIKE THESE LIES IN UNDERSTANDING AND CORRECTLY APPLYING THE HIERARCHY DICTATED BY THE ORDER OF OPERATIONS—STARTING WITH THE INNERMOST PARENTHESES AND WORKING OUTWARD.

Using The Order Of Operations What Should Be Done First To Evaluate 6 Startfraction Negative 5 Minus

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