When simplifying numerical expressions, you must follow rules called the order of operations. They work as follows:

1) Perform operations within grouping symbols - parentheses ( ), brackets [ ], braces $\}$, radicals $\sqrt{ }$, absolute value bars $|\mid$, or in the numerator or denominator of a fraction.
2) Simplify all exponents (including square roots, cube roots, or other radicals).
3) Multiply and/or divide terms in order from left to right.
4) Add and/or subtract terms in order from left to right.

An east way of remembering the order of operations for simplifying numerical expressions is with the abbreviation PEMDAS:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{P}-\text { parentheses } \\
& \mathrm{E}-\text { exponents } \\
& \mathrm{M}-\text { multiplication } \\
& \mathrm{D}-\text { division } \\
& \mathrm{A}-\text { addition } \\
& \mathrm{S}-\text { subtraction }
\end{aligned}
$$

Simplify each expression:

1) $(6+2)^{2}$
2) $3^{3}-3^{2} \times 3$
3) $8 \div 2 \times 3 \div 6$
4) $|8-5|+|5-8|$
5) $8 \cdot 2^{2}+5-\left(2^{3}-4\right)$
6) $15 \div 3+4(3-2)^{2}$
7) $\left(2+\left(2^{3} \div 2^{2}\right)\right)^{2}$
8) $30 \div\left(4+2(7-4)^{2}-3 \cdot 4\right)$
