four fractions, order of operations with brackets

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$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{5}(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{5}) =$

$28(\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{2}) \div 7 =$

$\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{3}{5} - \frac{3}{2}) =$

$(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{2}) \times \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2} =$

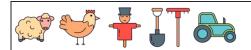$(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} =$

$\frac{2}{5} - \frac{3}{5}(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{4}) =$

$(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5}) \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} =$

$(10 \div 5 - \frac{2}{3}) \times \frac{1}{2} =$

$(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{3}{4}) \times \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{3} =$

$(110 \div 11 + \frac{1}{3}) \times \frac{1}{3} =$

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$\dfrac{1}{2} - \dfrac{2}{5}(\dfrac{2}{5} - \dfrac{2}{5}) = \dfrac{1}{2}$

$28(\dfrac{2}{5} + \dfrac{1}{2}) \div 7 = \dfrac{18}{5} = 3\dfrac{3}{5}$

$\dfrac{3}{5} + \dfrac{1}{2}(\dfrac{3}{5} - \dfrac{3}{2}) = \dfrac{3}{20}$

$(\dfrac{3}{4} + \dfrac{3}{2}) \times \dfrac{3}{4} - \dfrac{1}{2} = \dfrac{19}{16} = 1\dfrac{3}{16}$

$(\dfrac{1}{2} + \dfrac{1}{2}) \times \dfrac{1}{4} + \dfrac{1}{4} = \dfrac{1}{2}$

$\dfrac{2}{5} - \dfrac{3}{5}(\dfrac{1}{3} + \dfrac{3}{4}) = (-\dfrac{1}{4})$

$(\dfrac{1}{4} + \dfrac{1}{5}) \times \dfrac{2}{3} + \dfrac{1}{4} = \dfrac{11}{20}$

$(10 \div 5 - \dfrac{2}{3}) \times \dfrac{1}{2} = \dfrac{2}{3}$

$(\dfrac{1}{6} - \dfrac{3}{4}) \times \dfrac{3}{2} - \dfrac{1}{3} = (-\dfrac{29}{24}) = (-1\dfrac{5}{24})$

$(110 \div 11 + \dfrac{1}{3}) \times \dfrac{1}{3} = \dfrac{31}{9} = 3\dfrac{4}{9}$