Integer Rules

Integers are the set of whole numbers along with their opposites. Integers = { ... -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3 ...}

The absolute value of a number and the absolute value of its opposite are the same. |6| = |-6| = 6

Addition:

Same signs: Add the absolute values of the numbers. The sum has the same sign as the given numbers.

+ + = + Example: 6 + 7 = 13

 \bigcirc + \bigcirc = \bigcirc Example: -6 + -7 = -13

Different signs: Find the difference of the absolute values of the numbers and take the sign of the larger number (i.e., the one larger in absolute value).

 $+ \bigcirc =$ Example: 5 + -2 = 3 Example: 2 + -8 = -6

 \bigcirc + \bigcirc = Example: -4 + 9 = 5 Example: -7 + 5 = -2

Subtraction:

Change the subtraction sign to an addition sign, and then change the sign of the second number to the opposite sign.

 \oplus - \oplus = \oplus + \ominus Example: 3-2 = 3+-2=1

 \bigcirc - \bigcirc = \bigcirc + \bigcirc Example: -9 - 11 = -9 + -11 = -20

 \oplus - \ominus = \oplus + \oplus Example: 4 - -5 = 4 + +5 = 4 + 5 = 9

 \bigcirc - \bigcirc = \bigcirc + \bigcirc Example: -6 - -10 = -6 + +10 = -6 + 10 = 4

Multiplication:

The product of two numbers having the same sign is positive.

 $\bigoplus \cdot \bigoplus = \bigoplus$ Example: 2(2) = 4 $\bigoplus \cdot \bigoplus = \bigoplus$ Example: -3(-4) = 12

The product of two numbers having different signs is negative.

 $\bigoplus \cdot \bigcirc = \bigcirc$ Example: 3(-6) = -18 $\bigcirc \cdot \bigoplus = \bigcirc$ Example: -1(7) = -7

Division:

The quotient of two numbers having the same sign is positive.

 $\frac{\oplus}{\oplus} = \oplus$ Example: 6/3 = 2 $\frac{\ominus}{\ominus} = \oplus$ Example: -24/-12 = 2

The quotient of two numbers having different signs is negative.

 $\frac{\oplus}{\ominus} = \ominus$ Example: 14/-7 = -2 $\frac{\ominus}{\oplus} = \ominus$ Example: -8/4 = -2