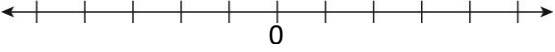
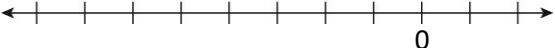
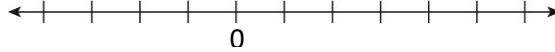
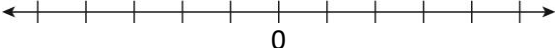


# Adding Integers Note Page

Same Sign	Different Signs		
Both numbers are positive, or both numbers are negative	One number is positive, one is negative		
Ex. $8 + 5$ or $-7 + (-5)$	Ex. $-7 + 3$ or $5 + (-2)$		
<p><b>Number Lines:</b> Show that <math>2 + 3 = 5</math> on a number line:</p>  <p>Show that <math>-3 + -4 = -7</math> on a number line:</p> 	<p><b>Number Lines:</b> Show that <math>-2 + 6 = 4</math> on a number line:</p>  <p>Show that <math>5 + (-8) = -3</math> on a number line:</p> 		
<p><b>Integer Chips:</b> Show that <math>2 + 4 = 6</math> with chips:  Show that <math>-3 + (-1) = -4</math></p>	<p><b>Integer Chips:</b> Show that <math>5 + (-4) = 1</math> with chips:  Show that <math>-6 + (2) = -3</math></p>		
<p><b>The Rule:</b> Add _____ together and _____ the same sign.</p>	<p><b>The Rule:</b> Subtract the _____ number from the _____ number and keep the sign of the _____ number.</p>		
<p><b>Examples:</b> 1) <math>4 + 3 = \underline{\quad}</math> 2) <math>-4 + (-3) = \underline{\quad}</math> 3) <math>-100 + (-200) = \underline{\quad}</math> 4) <math>25 + 40 = \underline{\quad}</math></p>	<p><b>Examples:</b> 1) <math>-8 + 5 = \underline{\quad}</math> 2) <math>8 + (-5) = \underline{\quad}</math> 3) <math>6 + (-4) = \underline{\quad}</math> 4) <math>-6 + 4 = \underline{\quad}</math></p>		
<p><b>The song (to the tune of Row, Row, Row Your Boat)</b> Same signs, add and keep <i>Different signs, subtract</i> <i>Take the sign of the larger number,</i> Then you'll be exact.</p>			
<b>Mixed Practice:</b>	1) $3 + (-5) =$	2) $-2 + (-3) =$	3) $7 + 1 =$
4) $-4 + (-2) =$	5) $-8 + (-1) =$	6) $-5 + 3 =$	7) $20 + (-10) =$
8) $-15 + 5 =$	9) $-4 + (-5) =$	10) $-3 + 0 =$	11) $5 + (-5) =$
12) $-5 + 8 =$	13) $-2 + 9 =$	14) $-5 + 5 =$	15) $-6 + (-6) =$
16) $-6 + 1 =$	17) $-3 + (-2) =$	18) $-2 + 2 =$	19) $5 + 3 + (-2) =$

## Subtracting Integers Note Page

**The Rule:** *Change the subtraction sign to an addition sign, and ALSO change the very next number's sign to the opposite sign. THEN, following the adding integers rules.*

**Simply put:** **Change it to “Adding the Opposite” or “Stay, Flip, Flip”**

Proof that changing the subtraction sign to “Adding the Opposite” works:

What is  $4 - 3$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

Now compute  $4 - 3$  but change it to “Adding the Opposite”:  $4 - 3$  will become \_\_\_\_\_

Now following the adding integers rules for  $4 + (-3) = 1$

Examples:  $-7 - 5$  will become  $-7 + (-5) = -12$

$-3 - (-6)$  will become  $-3 + (+6) = 3$

$4 - 9$  will become  $4 + (-9) = -5$

$8 - (-4)$  will become  $8 + (-4) = 4$

Practice problems:

1)  $-4 - 6$  becomes \_\_\_\_\_. The final answer is \_\_\_\_

2)  $6 - 9$  becomes \_\_\_\_\_. The final answer is \_\_\_\_

3)  $5 - (-4)$  becomes \_\_\_\_\_. The final answer is \_\_\_\_

4)  $-2 - (-3)$  becomes \_\_\_\_\_. The final answer is \_\_\_\_\_.

More practice:

5)  $-5 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$  (Same signs add and keep the sign)

6)  $3 - 8 = \underline{\quad}$  (Different signs, subtract and keep the big number's sign)

7)  $-1 - (-5) = \underline{\quad}$  (Different signs, subtract and keep the big number's sign)

8)  $6 - (-2) = \underline{\quad}$  (Same signs add and keep the sign)

9)  $-3 - 0 = \underline{\quad}$

10)  $-8 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$

11)  $-4 - (-6) = \underline{\quad}$

12)  $-1 - 1 = \underline{\quad}$

13)  $-5 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$

14)  $7 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$

15)  $-2 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$

16)  $-5 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$

17)  $-6 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$

18)  $-4 - (-6) = \underline{\quad}$

19)  $0 - (-4) = \underline{\quad}$

20)  $8 - (-2) = \underline{\quad}$