

## Integer Operation Rules

### ADDITION

- If the signs are the same, the result carries the same sign.
- For example:  $6 + 4 = 10$  or  $-6 + -4 = -10$
- If the signs are different, take the difference between the numbers (disregarding the negative sign for a moment), and keep the sign of the larger.
- For example:  $-6 + 4 = -2$  or  $6 + -4 = 2$

### SUBTRACTION

- Change subtraction to "adding the opposite."
- For example:  $4 - 6$  is the same as  $4 + -6$  which is  $-2$
- Another example:  $4 - -6$  is the same as  $4 + 6$  which is  $10$
- Another example:  $-4 - 6$  is the same as  $-4 + -6$  which is  $-10$
- Another example:  $-4 - -6$  is the same as  $-4 + 6$  which is  $2$

### MULTIPLICATION

- If the signs are the same, the result is positive.
- For example:  $(4)(6) = 24$  or  $(-4)(-6) = 24$
- If the signs are different, the result is negative.
- For example:  $(-4)(6) = -24$  or  $(4)(-6) = -24$

## DIVISION

- If the signs are the same, the result is positive.

- For example:  $\frac{24}{6} = 4$                       or                       $\frac{-24}{-6} = 4$

- If the signs are different, the result is negative.

- For example:  $\frac{-24}{6} = -4$                       or                       $\frac{24}{-6} = -4$

### Practice

[Remember **BEDMAS** for order of operations]

1.  $(-2)(-4) + (3)(-1) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
2.  $(-5)(2) - (6)(1) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
3.  $\left(\frac{-15}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{-50}{-5}\right) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
4.  $\left(\frac{-4}{-1}\right) - \left(\frac{-30}{6}\right) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
5.  $(-2 + 4^2) \div ((2)(3) + 8) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
6.  $(-27 \div 3^3) \left(\frac{-12}{-3}\right) - 10 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
7.  $2^4 + -5 + (9)(2) - (-6) \div (-1) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
8.  $\frac{(0 - 4 + 9)}{(-1)^5} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

## Answers For Practice

1. 5
2. -16
3. 5
4. 9
5. 1
6. 6
7. 23
8. -5