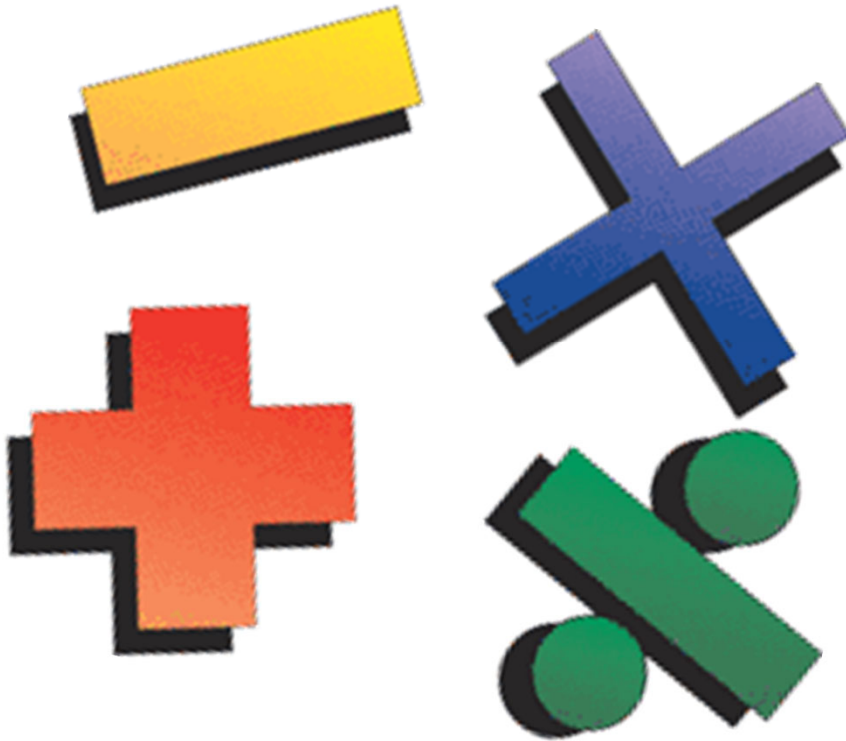


Integers & Order of Operations

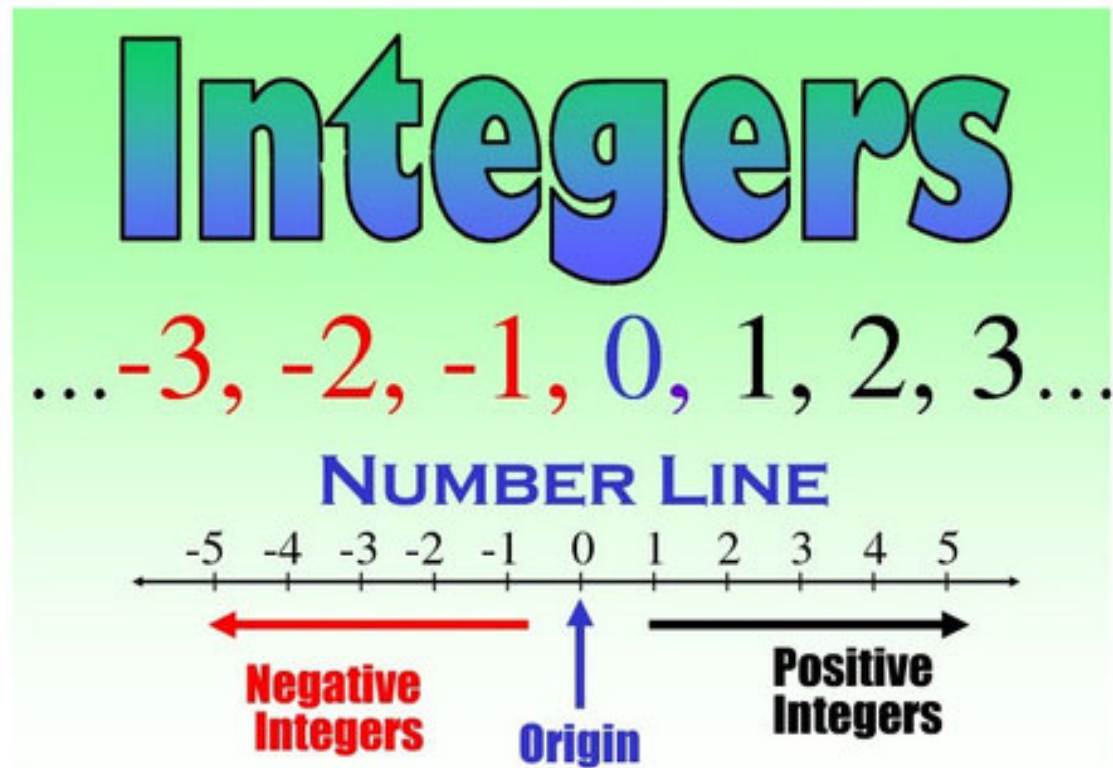
Math 8 Review



Math 9 – Mrs. Feldes

What are Integers?

Integers are positive & negative whole numbers.



Positive & negative integers can describe opposite situations.

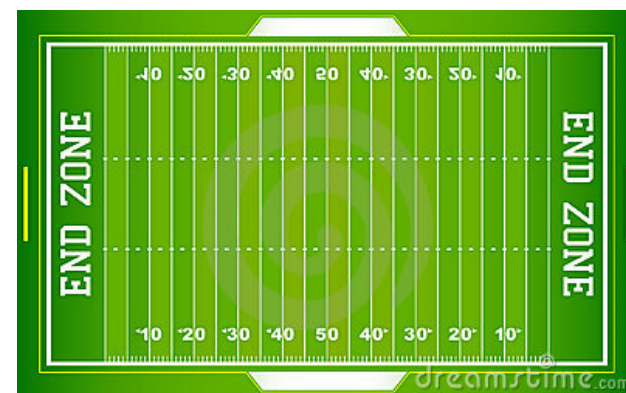
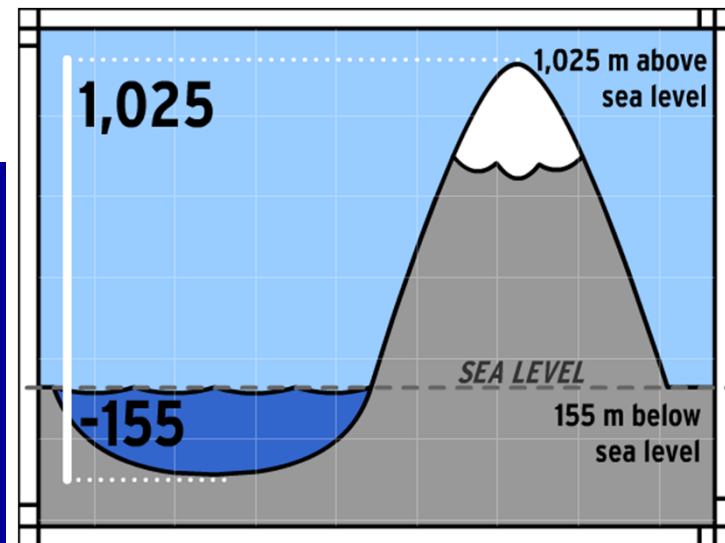
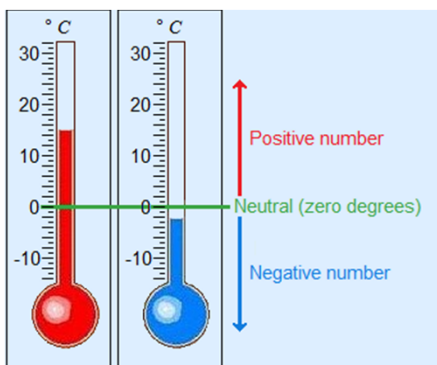


Positive Integers



Positive Integers

- Depositing money in a checking account
- Elevation above sea level
- Any temperature above zero
- Yardage gained in football

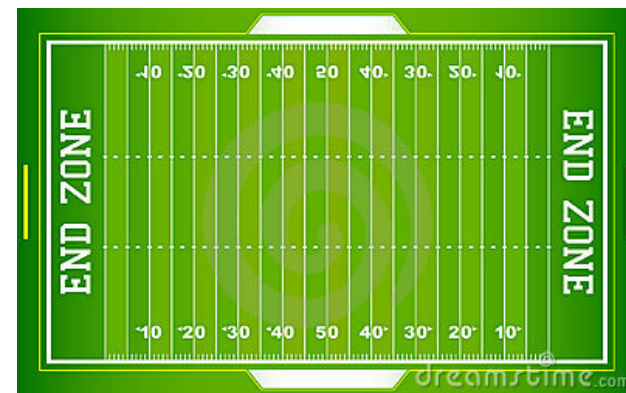
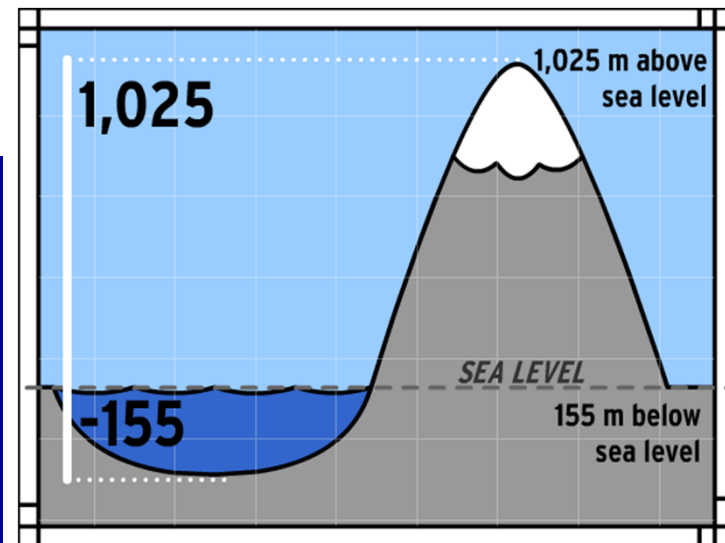
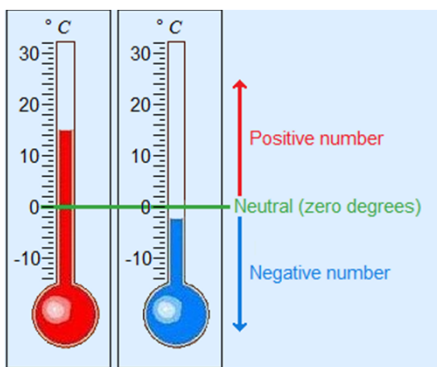


Negative Integers:



Negative Integers

- Withdrawing money from a checking account
- An elevation below sea level
- Below zero temperatures
- Yardage lost in football



Positive & Negative Integers:

A positive number can include the positive sign & brackets. However, a number without a sign is assumed to be positive.

$(+3) \times (+4)$ can be written as 3×4

A negative number must include the negative sign. The brackets are optional.

$(-9) \div (-3)$ can be written as $-9 \div -3$

Rules for Addition:



Adding two positives with result in a positive answer.

$$10 + 14 = 24$$



Adding positives is like earning money...



I made \$10 babysitting & \$14 for yard work!
I have \$24 in total!

Rules for Addition:



Adding two negatives with result in a negative answer.

$$-25 + -5 = -30$$



Adding negatives is like spending money...



I spent \$25 on a t-shirt & \$5 on a calculator!
I spent \$30 in total!

Rules for Addition:



What if the numbers have different signs?

$$-6 + 10 = +4$$



It is like an account balance or transaction...



I owe \$6 to my friend & I have \$10 in my pocket. I have \$4 left!

Rules for Addition:



What if the numbers have different signs?

$$25 + (-80) = -55$$



It is like an account balance or transaction...



I have \$25 in my account. I want to buy a pair of jeans for \$80. I need to borrow \$55!

Rules for Addition:

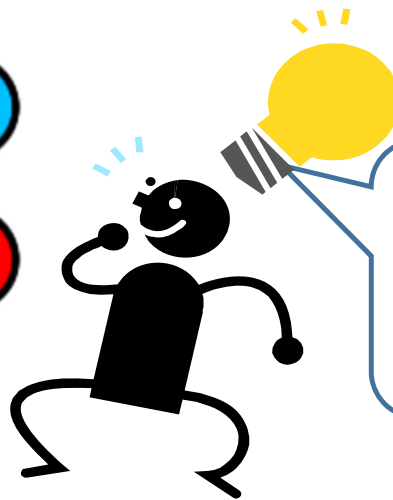


$$\text{+} + \text{+} = \text{+}$$

$$\text{-} + \text{-} = \text{-}$$

$$\text{+} + \text{-} = \text{+}$$

$$\text{+} + \text{-} = \text{-}$$

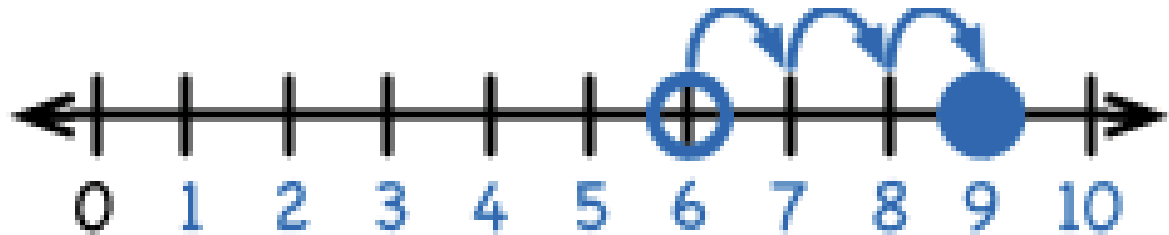


Notice: When the signs are mixed, the resulting sign is dependent on the sign of the 'bigger' number.

Visualize a Number Line:

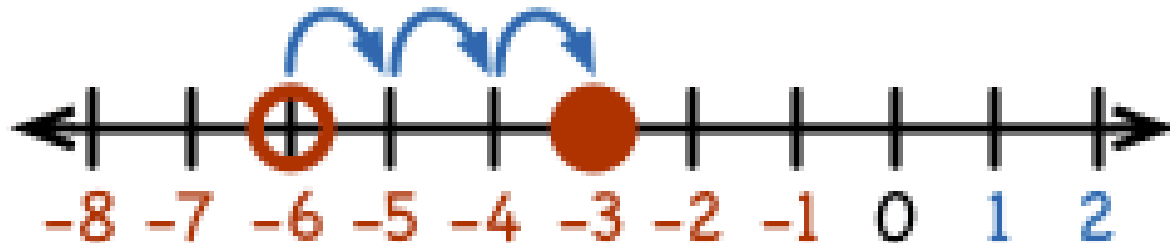
Add a **positive value** means to move to the **right**.

$$6 + 3 = 9$$



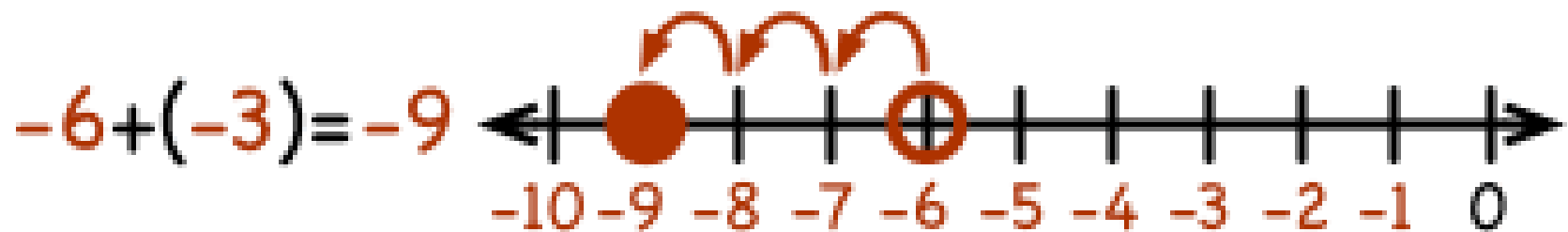
The first value is the starting position on the number line.

$$-6 + 3 = -3$$



Visualize a Number Line:

Add a **negative value** means to move to the **left**.



Other Strategies...



Tidy up the “extra signs” & make a subtraction statement!

$$25 + (-80) = -55$$

$$25 - (+80) = -55$$

$$25 - 80 = -55$$

Adding a Negative

is the **same** as

Subtracting a Positive



Why is this true?

Addition & Subtraction are inverse operations.

This means you can make **equivalent statements** for either addition or subtraction.



"If two negatives make a positive how come two wrongs don't make a right?"

Rules for Subtraction:

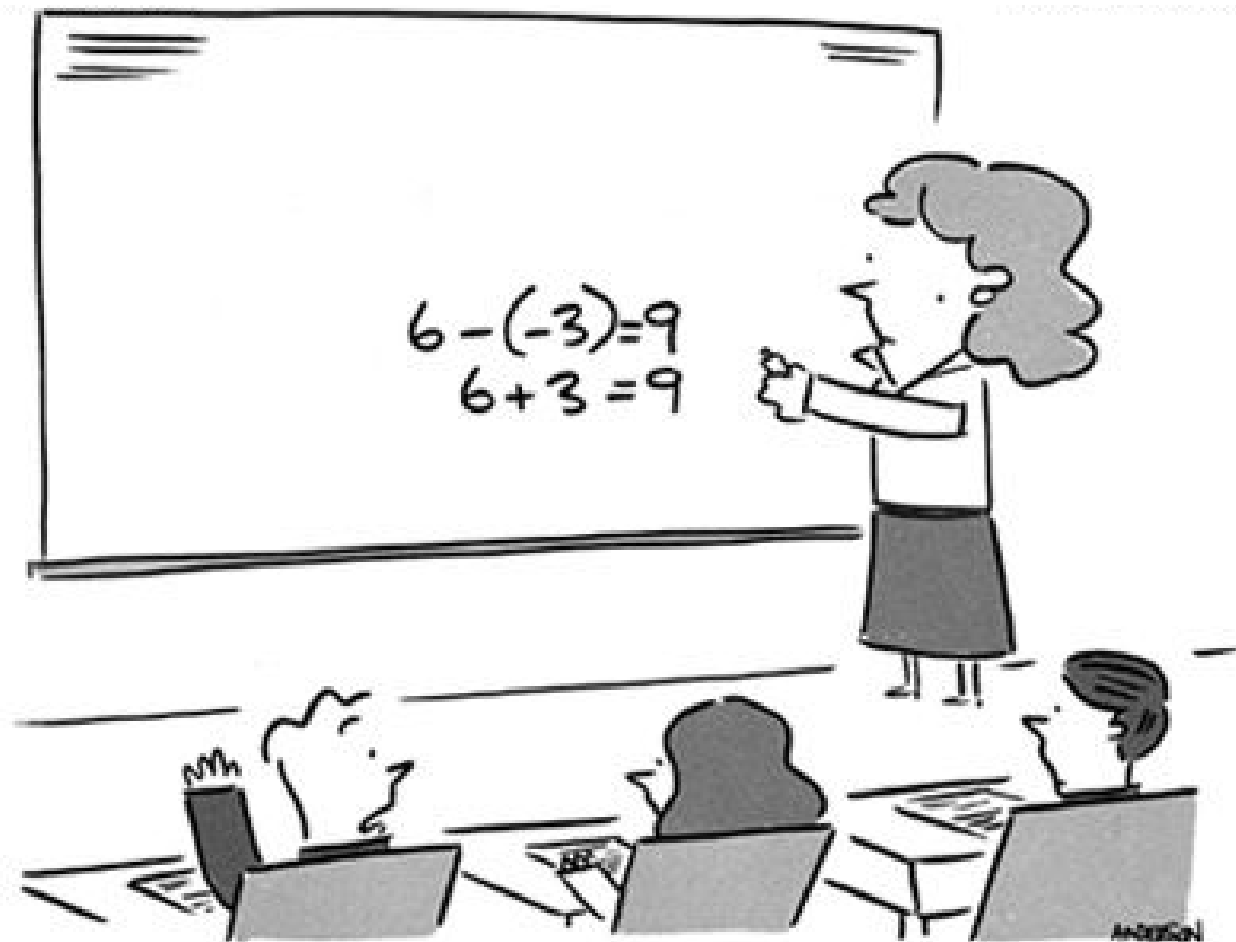


When the signs are different, write one subtraction sign!

$$55 \text{ } \textcircled{+ -} \text{ } 36 = 19 \quad \textbf{OR} \quad 55 - 36 = 19$$


When the signs are the same, write one addition sign!

$$27 \text{ } \textcircled{- -} \text{ } 31 = 58 \quad \textbf{OR} \quad 27 + 31 = 58$$

"So in English a double negative is bad,
but in math it's a *positive*?"

Rules for Subtraction:

$$-26 - 64 = -90$$

$$-26 + (-64) = -90$$



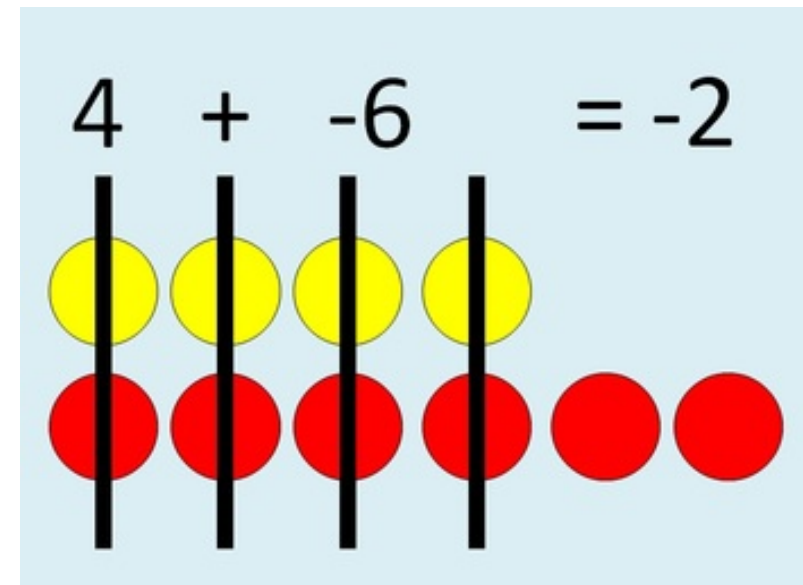
Subtracting a Positive
is the **same** as
Adding a Negative

Visualize Counting Chips:

A yellow chip represents a positive value.

A red chip represents a negative value.

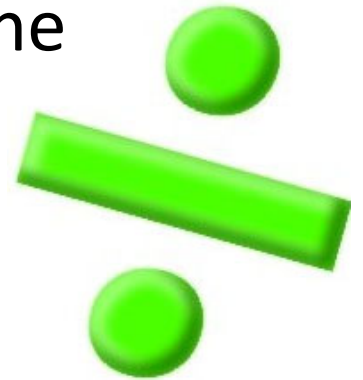
Therefore, one red chip & one yellow chip equals zero.



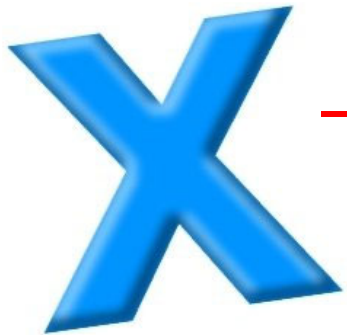
Rules for Division & Multiplication:

The product or quotient of two integers with the same signs is positive.

$$-3 \times -4 = 12 \quad \text{or} \quad -12 \div -4 = 3$$



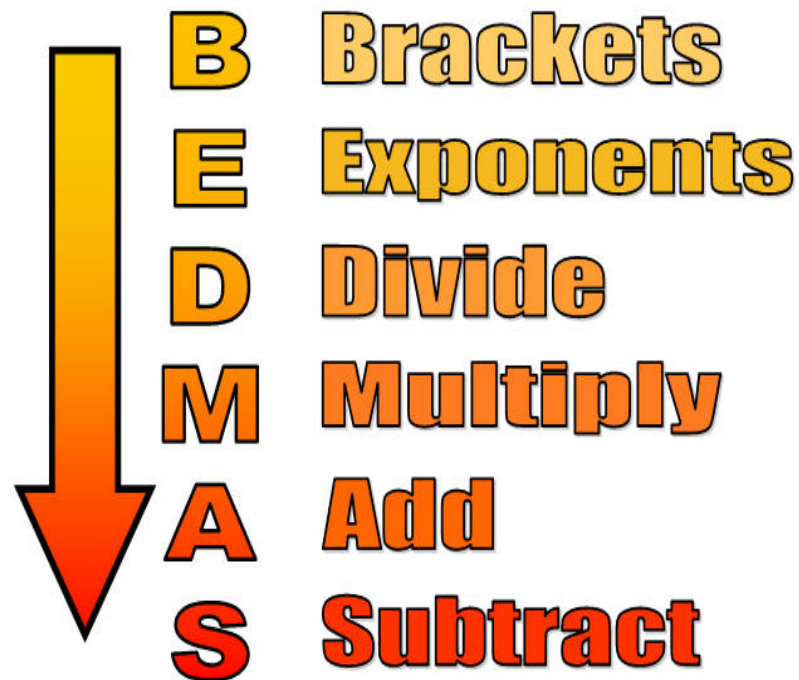
The product or quotient of two integers with different signs is negative.



$$-3 \times 4 = -12 \quad \text{or} \quad -12 \div 4 = -3$$

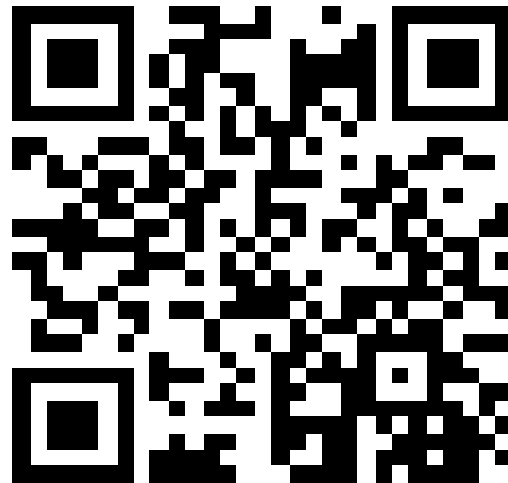
What is BEDMAS?

“BEDMAS” is an acronym that describes the order in which a mathematical expression is simplified.



LETS WATCH....

[Math Antics: Order of Operations](#)



Why do we need BEDMAS?

To arrive at the correct answer!

If we didn't have rules about the order a question is completed – many different answers would be possible.



IN CONCLUSION:

B Brackets
E Exponents
D Divide
M Multiply
A Add
S Subtract


Divide/Multiply
and
Add/Subtract
must be completed
from
LEFT TO RIGHT!



IN CONCLUSION:

SHOW YOUR WORK ONE LINE AT A TIME
WORK DOWN YOUR PAGE!

Example:


$$\begin{array}{r} 30 + 9 \times 11 \div -3 \\ 30 + 99 \div -3 \\ 30 + -33 \\ -3 \end{array}$$

B Brackets
E Exponents
D Divide
M Multiply
A Add
S Subtract

Skill Testing Question:

On the slip provided, answer the following question:



$$\frac{8 \times [3 + (-23)] - 5 - -12}{-9 \div -3 - 4}$$

Hand-in your slip for your chance to win!