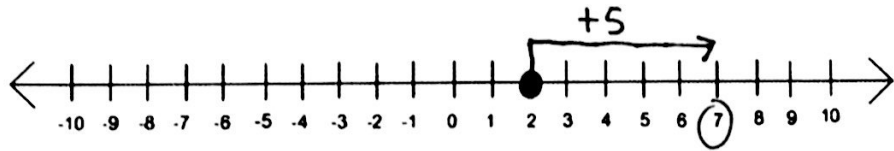


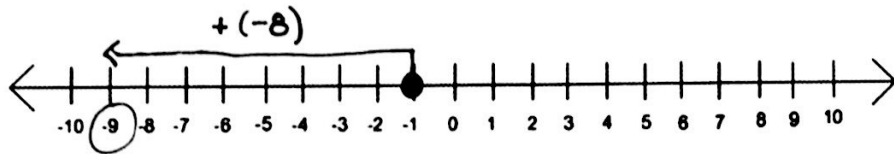
Adding Integers with the Same Sign

Examples:

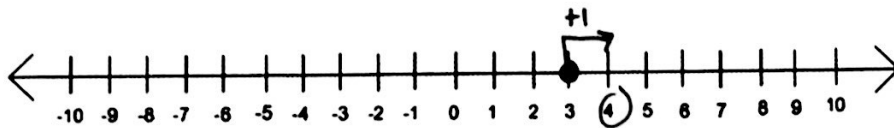
1) $2 + 5 = 7$



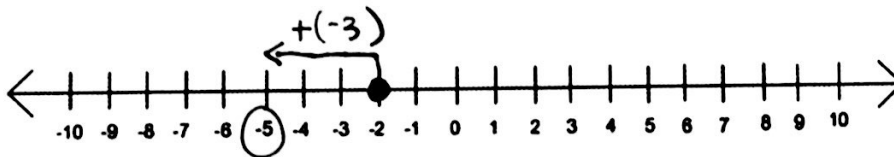
2) $-1 + (-8) = -9$



3) $3 + 1 = 4$



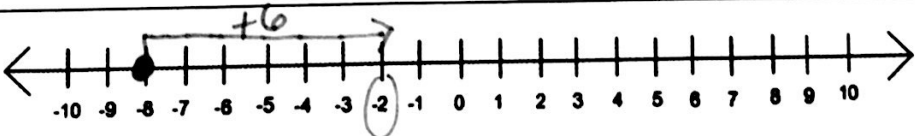
4) $-2 + (-3) = -5$

**Same Sign:**

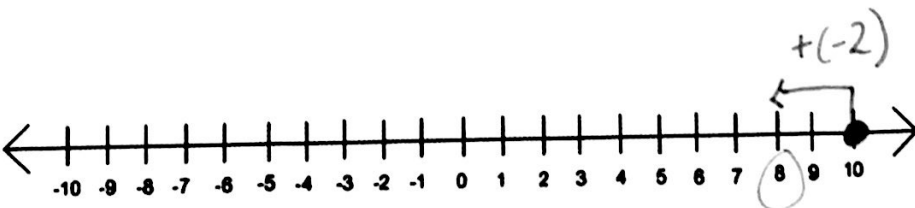
Add the absolute values and use the common sign.

Adding Integers with Different Signs

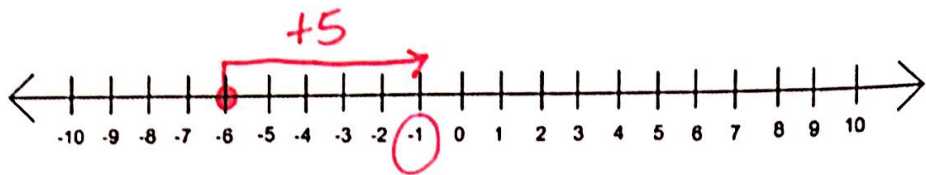
1) $-8 + 6 = -2$



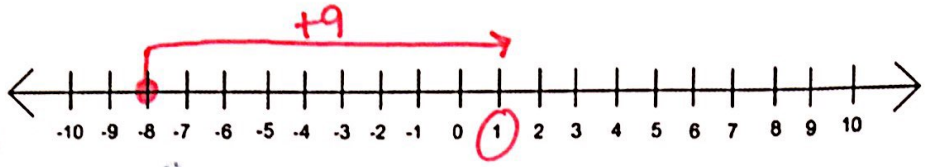
2) $10 + (-2) = 8$



$$3) -6 + 5 = -1$$



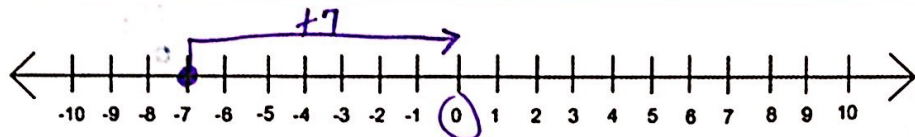
$$4) -8 + 9 = 1$$



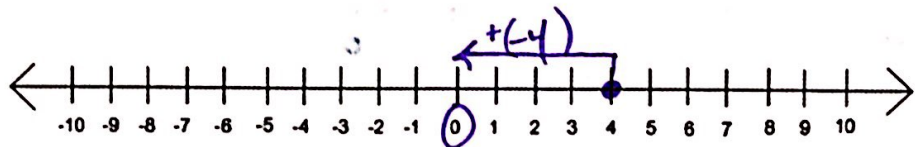
Different Sign: Subtract the lesser absolute value from the greater absolute value.
Use the sign of the number with the greater absolute value.

Adding Opposites

$$1) -7 + 7 = 0$$



$$2) 4 + (-4) = 0$$



Opposites: The sum of any number and its opposite is zero.
"Additive Inverse" Property

Practice Problems:

Find the sum using the rules for integer addition:

$$1) -50 + (-25) = -75$$

$$2) -16 + 5 = -11$$

3) $6 + 32 = 38$

4) $-3 + (-2) = -5$

5) $-7 + 7 = 0$

6) $x + (-2)$ when $x = 5$ 3
 $5 + (-2)$

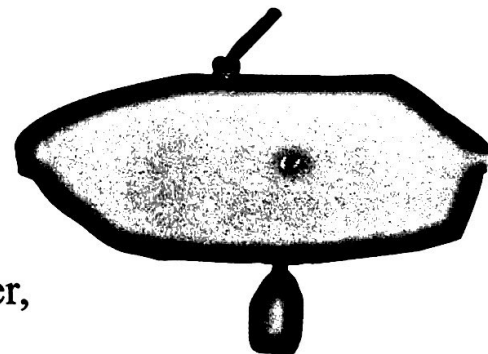
7) $-4 + y$ when $y = -6$
 $-4 + (-6) = -10$

8) $-6 + (-3) = -9$

9) $9 + -6 = 3$

10) $m + 4$ when $m = 5$ 9
 $5 + 4$

Same Sign Keep and Add,
Different Sign Subtract,
Take the Sign of the "Bigger" Number,
Then You'll be Exact!



Assignment: p. 31 #3-11, 14, 24-38 Challenge: p. 33 #47-50

Adapted: p. 31 #3-11, 14, 24, 33