Key

Subtracting Integers	**Subtracting a Negative Number:**

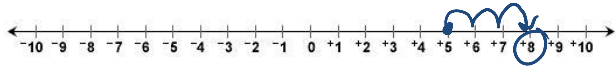**Subtracting Integers**

Integer subtraction can be modelled using integer chips OR number lines.

For example: (+5) – (+3)

$5 + 3$

(+) (+) (+) (+) (+)
(+) (+) (+) $= +8$

-10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 +9 +10

Subtracting a Negative Number:

When you subtract a negative number, it's like adding a positive!

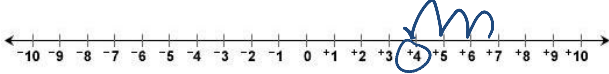The Double Negative Rule: "I'm not, not going to do my homework!"…means you're doing your homework! (good choice)
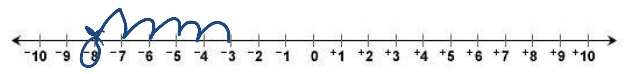
For Example:

(+6) – (-2) $6 + 2$
                   $= 8$

Using a number line, solve the following questions:

a) (+7) – (+3) $= 4$

-10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 +9 +10

b) (-3) – (+5) $= -8$

-10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 +9 +10

c) (+2) – (-2) $2 + 2 = 4$

-10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 +9 +10

d) (-3) – (+2) $= -5$

-10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 +9 +10

e) (-6) – (-9) $-6 + 9 = +3$

-10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 +9 +10

f) (+4) – (-1) $4 + 1 = +5$

-10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 +9 +10
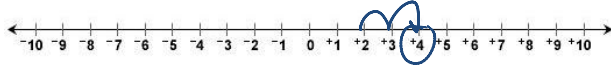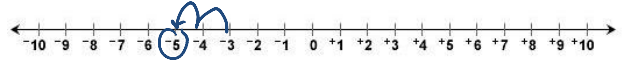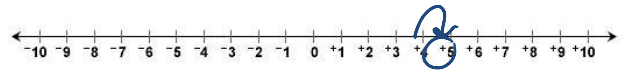
For the following mixed operation questions…don't forget to use the **order of operations**! A.K.A **BEDMAS**

For example: $8 \div 4 + (-3 - 2) - 2^3$

$= 8 \div 4 + (-5) - 8$
$= 2 + (-5) - 8$
$= -3 - 8$
$\neq -11$

Calculate: a) $8 + 6 \times 5 - 40$

$= 8 + 30 - 40$
$= 38 - 40$
$= \boxed{-2}$

b) $3 \times [7 - (-3)] + (-23)$

$= 3 \times (10) + (-23)$
$= 30 + (-23)$
$= \boxed{7}$

c) $(4 + 2) \div 6 + 3(-6+7)$

$= 6 \div 6 + 3(+1)$
$= 1 + 3$
$= \boxed{4}$