## DIAGNOSTIC: INTEGERS

Integers are all the whole numbers $(0,1,2,3,4 \ldots)$ plus the negative values.
Therefore, integers are $\{\ldots-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3, \ldots\}$
Integer Diagnostic - Record your answers in the matching box below without a calculator:

1) $8+3$
2) $9+(-6)$
3) $10-4$
4) $12-(-5)$
5) $6 \times 9$
6) $8 \div(-4)$
7) $-5+(-4)$
8) $-5+11$
9) 7-12
10) $-7-2$
11) $-7 \times 8$
12) $24 \div 3$
13) $13+8$
14) $12+(-15)$
15) $-2-(-6)$
16) $8-(-11)$
17) $-2 \times(-4)$
18) $-20 \div 4$
19) $-4+(-9)$
20) $-7+3$
21) $-8-(-5)$
22) $-4-6$
23) $-6 \times 7$
24) $18 \div 3$
25) $-6+(-2)$
26) $8+(-3)$
27) $-9-(-2)$
28) 7 - (-2)
29) $-2 \times(-7)$
30) $8 \div(-2)$
31) $14+9$
32) $-5+112$
33) $11-18$
34) $-11-6$
35) $12 \times 5$
36) $-45 \div 9$
37) $19+8$
38) $7+(-13)$
39) $17-4$
40) $-3-10$
41) $-11 \times 7$
42) $-54 \div(-6)$
43) $-5+(-3)$
44) $-17+9$
45) -7 - (-15)
46) 5 - (-7)
47) (6)(-9)
48) $\frac{-56}{-7}$

| 1$)$ | 11 | $2)$ | 3 | $3)$ | 6 | $4)$ | 17 | $5)$ | 54 | $6)$ | -2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7$)$ | -9 | $8)$ | 6 | $9)$ | -5 | $10)$ | -9 | $11)$ | -56 | $12)$ | 8 |
| 13$)$ | 21 | $14)$ | -3 | $15)$ | 4 | $16)$ | 19 | $17)$ | 8 | $18)$ | -5 |
| 19$)$ | -13 | $20)$ | -4 | $21)$ | -3 | $22)$ | -10 | $23)$ | -42 | $24)$ | 6 |
| 25$)$ | -8 | $26)$ | 5 | $27)$ | -7 | $28)$ | 9 | $29)$ | 14 | $30)$ | -4 |
| 31$)$ | 23 | $32)$ | 107 | $33)$ | -7 | $34)$ | -17 | $35)$ | 60 | $36)$ | -5 |
| 37$)$ | 27 | $38)$ | -6 | $39)$ | 13 | $40)$ | -13 | $41)$ | -77 | $42)$ | 9 |
| 43$)$ | -8 | $44)$ | -8 | $45)$ | 8 | $46)$ | 12 | $47)$ | -54 | $48)$ | 8 |

## Diagnostic Results:

Each column represents a particular type of question. Which column did you have the most difficulty with?
1 - Adding numbers with the same sign
2 - Adding numbers with opposite signs
3 - Subtracting numbers with the same sign
4 - Subtracting numbers with opposite signs
5 - Multiplying
6 - Dividing

## ADDITION

CASE 1: SAME SIGN $(+)+(+)$ or $(-)+(-)$

## RULE

SIGN: KEEP the common sign
VALUE: ADD the numbers

| Example 1: $(+2)+(+1)$ |
| :--- |
| SIGN $\rightarrow$ Both are $(+)$ so the answer will be $(+)$ |
| QUANTITY $\rightarrow 2+1=3$ |
| ANSWER: Therefore the answer is +3 |

Example 2: $(-2)+(-4)$
$\underline{\text { SIGN }} \rightarrow$ Both are $(-)$ so the answer will be (-)
QUANTITY $\rightarrow 2+4=6$
ANSWER: Therefore the answer is -6

Let's Try Some:
a. $(+3)+(+7)=+10$
b. $(-9)+(-3)=-12$
c. $(+3)+(+2)={ }^{+5}$
d. $(-8)+(-5)=-/ 3$

## CASE 2: OPPOSITE SIGN $(+)+(-) \mathrm{OR}(-)+(+)$

## RULE

SIGN: Keep the sign of the larger number (ignoring the sign)
VALUE :Then find the difference between the two numbers (without the signs)

| Example 3: $(-8)+(+1)$ | Example 4: $(-2)+(+4)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| SIGN $\rightarrow$ Which number is larger, 8 or 1 ? <br> 8 is $(-)$ therefore the answer will be ( - ) | SIGN $\rightarrow$ Which number is larger, 4 or 2 ? <br> 4 is $(+)$ therefore the answer will be ( + ) |
| $\begin{aligned} \text { QUANTITY } & \rightarrow 8 \text { is larger than } 1 \text { by how much? (or } 8-1 \text { ) } \\ & =7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} \text { QUANTITY } & \rightarrow 4 \text { is larger than } 2 \text { by how much? (or } 4-2) \\ & =2 \end{aligned}$ |
| ANSWER: Therefore the answer is -7 | ANSWER: Therefore the answer is ${ }^{+} \mathbf{2}$ |

## Let's Try Some:

a. $(-3)+(+7)=$
b. $(-9)+(+3)=$
c. $(-3)+(+2)=$
S: +ve
$\delta:-v e$
$\delta:-$
$Q=7-3$
Q:9-3
$\begin{aligned} a & =3-2 \\ & =1\end{aligned}$
$=4$
$=6$
$A=+4$
$A=-6$
$A=-1$


* go left to right


## SUBTRACTION - Adding the opposite!

Subtracting can get tricky! To avoid this, we are able to change the question from subtract to add, if you change whatever follows the subtract sign to 'the opposite'.This is referred to as 'adding the opposite or the additive inverse'. Once it is +, we follow the rules from the previous page.

| Ex 1: $(+8)-(+\underbrace{1) \text { oposite }}$ Add the opposite: $(+8)+(-1)$ | Ex 2: $(-2)-(+4) \underbrace{0} \underbrace{0}$ <br> Add the opposite: $(-2)+(-4) \times{ }^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| SIGN $\rightarrow$ Which number is larger, 8 or 1 ? 8 is ( + ) | SIGN $\rightarrow$ Both numbers are ( - ), so the answer will be ( - ) |
|  | QUANTITY $\rightarrow 2+4=6$ |
| QUANTITY $\rightarrow 8$ is larger than 1 by how much? 7 | ANSWER: Therefore the answer is -6 |
| ANSWER: Therefore the answer is +7 |  |

## Let's Try Some:

a. $(-6)-(+4)=$
b. $(-9)-(-9)=$
c. $(-3)-(+3)=$
d. $(+8)-(-5)+(+3)-(-2)=$
$=(-6)+(-4)$
$=(-9)+(+9)$
$=(-3)+(-3)$
$=(+8)+(+5)+(+3)+(+2)$
$=-10$
$=0$
$=-6=18$

## MULTIPLICATION and DIVISION

There is a simple rule used for multiplying and dividing integers:

| SAME SIGNS PRODUCE POSITIVE | OPPOSITE SIGNS PRODUCE NEGATIVE |
| :---: | :---: |
| $(+) \times(+)$ or $(+) \div(+)=(+)$ | $(+) \times(-)$ or $(+) \div(-)=(-)$ |
| $(-) \times(-)$ or $(-) \div(-)=(+)$ | $(-) \times(+)$ or $(-) \div(+)=(-)$ |


| Ex 1: $(+8) \mathrm{x}(-4)$ | Ex 2: $\frac{(-6)}{(-2)}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| SIGN $\rightarrow(+) \mathrm{x}(-)=(-)$ | SIGN $\rightarrow(-) \div(-)=(\boldsymbol{+})$ |
| QUANTITY $\rightarrow 8 \times 4=32$ | QUANTITY $\rightarrow 6 \div 2=3$ |
| ANSWER: Therefore the answer is -32 | ANSWER: Therefore the answer is +3 |

## Let's Try Some:

a. $(-6) \mathrm{x}(+4)=-24$
b. $(-9)(-9)(+4)=324$
c. $(-1) \div(+4)=\frac{-1}{4}$
d. $(-9) \div(-9)={ }^{+} 1$
S:-
a:24
$A=-24$

$$
\text { e. } \frac{-21}{-7}=-3
$$

$\begin{aligned} & \text { S: }(-)(-)(+) \\ &:(t)(+)\end{aligned}$
$\delta=-$
$=(+)(t)$
$a=1 / 4$
$\delta:+$
: (t)
$A=-1 / 4$
a:1
$Q=(81)(4)$
$A=+1$
S: +
Q: 3
$A=+3$

* Exponent is repeated multiplication
$2^{4}=2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2=16 \quad-2^{4}=-2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2=-16 \quad(-2)^{4}=-2 \times-2 \times-2 \times-2=16$

$$
\text { f. } \begin{aligned}
(-1)^{3} & =\underbrace{(-1)(-1)(-1)}_{(+1)(-1)} \\
& =-1 \\
& =-1
\end{aligned}
$$

g. $(-5)^{2}(4)$
h. $-5^{2}(4)$
$=\underbrace{(-5)(-5)(4)}$
$=25(4)$
$=-5(5)(4)$
$=-25(4)$
$=-100$

1. Adding Integers:
a. $(+4)+(+2)=+6$
b. $(+3)+(+5)=+8$
c. $(-3)+(-5)=-8$
d. $(-4)+(-2)=-6$
e. $(+5)+(-3)=+2$ CASE
f. $(-7)+(+3)=-4$

To add two positive integers, we...
Sign: apply the common sion which is tue Quantity: collectladd the integers

To add two negative integers, we...
Sign: apply the common sign ""re Quantity: collectladd the integers.
To add one positive and one negative integer, we...
Signs poly the sign of the larger number
quantity: find the difference between the two

- disregard the sign

2. Subtracting Integers
a. $(-4)-(-3)=(-4)+(+3)=-1$
b. $(+4)-(+6)=(+4)+(-6)=-2$

To subtract integers, we...
Steed: Switch the operation from subtraction to addition
Step: Switch the sign of the integer being Ster 3: Apply the rule for addition
3. Multiplying or Dividing Integers
a. $(+9) x(+3)=-127$
b. $(+60) \div(+4)=+15$
c. $(-4) \times(-7)= \pm 28$
d. $(-36) \div(-12)=+3$
e. $(-6) x(+5)=-30$
f. $(-40) \div(+4)=-10$
g. $(+4) \times(-6)=-24$
h. $(+20) \div(-4)=-5$

To multiply or divide two positive numbers, we...
Sign: apply "Five sign
Quantity: colculate the quantity

To multiply or divide two negative numbers, we...
Sign: apply" +"re sign
Quantity: Calculate the quantity
To multiply or divide one positive and one negative number, we...
Sign: apply "-re sin
Quontiy: Calculate the quantity
4. Exponents and Integers
a. $(-2)^{2}=(-2)(-2)=+4$
b. $-2^{2}=(-2)(2)=-4$

To evaluate the power, the exponent is only applied to the base, which is directly to the left of the exponent.

What is the difference between question a . and b .?
Paranthess in a tells us to include the sign in the repeated multiplication

