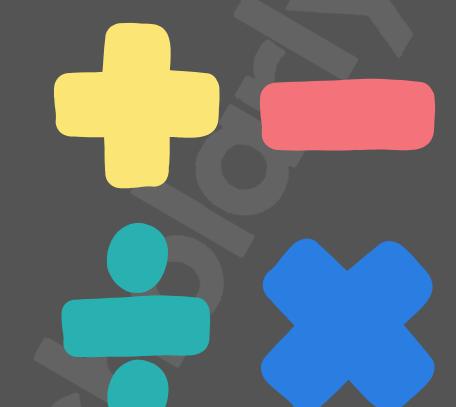
NEGATIVE NUMBERS



NEGATIVE NUMBERS

- any number less than zero.
- symbolized by a minus or dash (sign)
- These numbers are shown on the left side of the number line.

-6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

- They are read with the term "negative" before the number.
 Example: Negative one, negative seven, negative eleven
- They represent the loss or absence of something.
- They are the result of subtracting a larger number from a smaller number.

If no sign is shown on the number, that means the number is positive.

Addition

• Negative Integers

-- The numbers are added and the negative sign in the sum is retained. *Example*: -5 + (-9) = -14

Negative and Positive Integers

-- The numbers are subtracted. The sign of the larger number will be used in the sum.

Example: -5 + 9 = 4 5 + (-9) = -4

Subtraction

Negative Integers

-- If the subtrahend is negative, convert its sign to positive. Therefore, subtract both numbers. The sign of the larger number will be used in the difference.

Examples: -5 - (-9) = -5 + 9 = 4-9 - (-5) = -9 + 5 = -4

Negative and Positive Integers

-- If the minuend is negative, add the numbers and put a negative sign in the difference.

Examples: -9 - (5) = -14 -5 - (9) = -14

-- If the subtrahend is negative, convert its sign to positive. Therefore, add both numbers. *Examples*: 9 - (-5) = 9 + 5 = 14 5 - (-9) = 5 + 9 = 14

Multiplication

• Negative Integers

-- The product of two negative factors is a positive integer. *Example*: -9 x (-5) = 45

• Negative and Positive Integers

-- The product of negative and positive factors is a negative integer. *Examples*: -9 x 5 = -45 9 x (-5) = -45

Division

• Negative Integers

-- The quotient of two negative integers is a positive integer. *Example*: -45 ÷ (-5) = 9

Negative and Positive Integers

-- The quotient of negative and positive integers is a negative integer. *Examples*: -45 ÷ 5 = -9 45 ÷ (-5) = -9