

Section 1.1: Arithmetic with Negative Numbers

Adding

1. Using the Context of Money

a.  $\$6 + \$7 = \$13$   
 earn earn

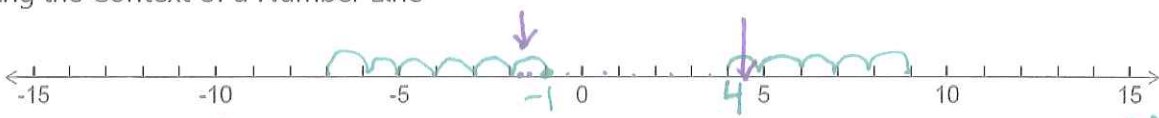
c.  $\$3 + (-\$9) = -\$6$   
 earn spend

b.  $-\$2.10 + (-\$7.49) = -\$9.59$   
 spend spend

d.  $-\$10 + \$12 = \$2$

Rules  
 Same Sign - add  
 + keep the sign

2. Using the Context of a Number Line



a.  $4 + 5 = 9$   
 right right

c.  $4.5 + (-6.25) = -1.75$

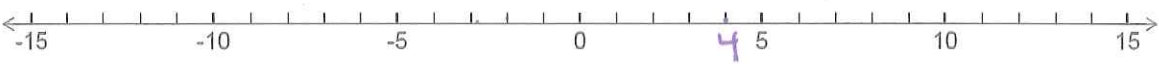
b.  $-1 + (-6) = -7$   
 left left

d.  $-7 + 12 = 5$

opposite signs - subtract  
 + use sign of "larger"

Subtracting

3. Using the Context of a Number Line



a.  $4 - 9 = -5$   
 right left

c.  $4 - (-6) = 4 + 6 = 10$   
 left, right

$4 - (-6) = 10$

b.  $-3 - 7 = -10$   
 left left

$-3 + (-7) = -10$       $-3 + 7 = -10$

d.  $-7.1 - (-6.3) = -0.8$

4. Using the Context of Money

a.  $\$10 - \$13 = -\$3$

c.  $\$11.75 - (-\$7.25) = \$19$

b.  $-\$7 - \$8 = -\$15$   
 spend spend

d.  $-\$4 - (-\$9) = \$5$

5. Simplifying Longer Expressions

a.  $15 + (-7) + 5 - (-14)$   
 $= 15 + 5 + 14 - 7$   
 $= 20 + 14 - 7$   
 $= 34 - 7$   
 $= 27$

b.  $4.5 - 5 - (-11) - (-9)$   
 $= 4.5 - 5 + 11 + 9$   
 $= -0.5 + 20$   
 $= 19.50$

## Multiplying and Dividing

positive • positive = *positive*  
 positive • negative = *negative*  
 negative • negative = *positive*  
 negative • positive = *negative*

a.  $-4 \cdot 3 = -12$

b.  $-2(-9) = 18$

c.  $-12 \div 3 = -4$

d.  $-40 \div (-8) = 5$

e.  $-2(3)(-4) = 24$

f.  $(-1)(-2)(-3)(-4) = 24$

g.  $-10(-0.5) = 5$

h.  $100(-0.4) = -40$

i.  $-5.2(-6.1)$  if  $52 \cdot 61 = 3172$

j.  $-4(0) = 0$

k.  $0 \div 4 = 0$

l.  $4 \div 0$

$\frac{0}{4} = 0$

$\frac{4}{0}$  undefined

$\frac{0}{k}$

$\frac{k}{0}$

## Exponents

a.  $(-4)^2 = (-4)(-4) = 16$

b.  $-4^2 = -4 \cdot 4 = -16$

c.  $(-2)^3 = (-2)(-2)(-2) = -8$

d.  $-2^3 = -2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = -8$

e.  $(-5)^4 = (-5)(-5)(-5)(-5) = 625$

f.  $-5^4 = -5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 = -625$

g.  $(-1)^{804} = 1$   
*even # of negatives is positive*

h.  $(-1)^{805} = -1$   
*odd # of negatives is negative*

## Section 1.3: Absolute Value and Square Roots

The absolute value of a number is its distance from 0 on the number line. Distance is always...

a.  $|-6| = 6$

b.  $|-16| = 16$

c.  $|-11-6| = |-17| = 17$

d.  $-2|11-20| = -2|-9| = -2(9) = -18$

## Square Root Facts

a.  $\sqrt{81} = 9$

b.  $-\sqrt{100} = -10$

a.  $\sqrt{15} \approx 3.872$

b.  $-\sqrt{67} \approx -8.185$

## Finding Square Roots on the Calculator

## Square Roots of Fractions

a.  $-\sqrt{\frac{144}{49}} = -\frac{12}{7}$

b.  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{36}} = \frac{1}{6}$

## Square Roots of Negative Numbers

a.  $\sqrt{-36}$

b.  $-\sqrt{\frac{81}{100}}$

$6 \cdot 6$   
 $(-6)(-6)$   
 not a real number

not a real number