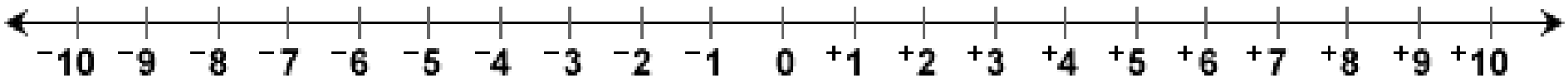
Chapter 1 Review

Ordering Integers on a Number Line



1) $-5 \_\_\_ 3$

2) $-4 \_\_\_ -6$

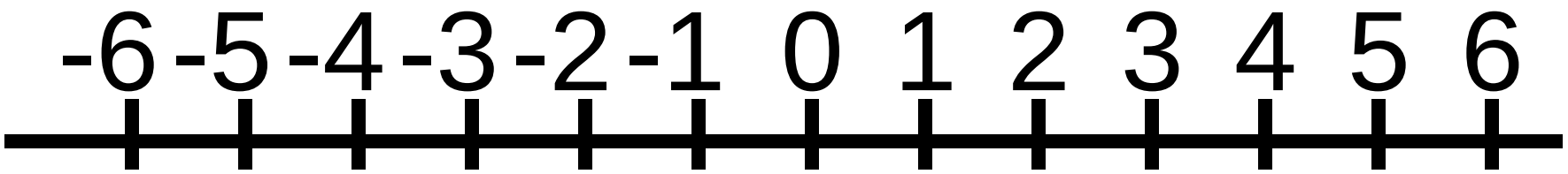
3) $0 \_\_\_ -2$

4) $-9 \_\_\_ -1$

Order the following from least to greatest:

-2, 4, 3, 0, -4

Absolute Value



The absolute value is the distance an integer is from zero.

|-3|= |3|= |5|= |-5|=

Order the values from least to greatest.

8, |3|, -5, |-2|, -2

Adding Integers

-7 + -2 =

-9 + -6 =

SAME SIGN
- Ignore the signs
- Add numbers
- Put sign back

-5 + 12=

7 + -11 =

DIFFERENT SIGNS
- Ignore the signs
- Subtract
- Put sign back of number that "looks" the biggest

Subtracting Integers

Subtraction is the same as adding the opposite

1. **Change the minus sign to addition**
2. **Change the second number into the opposite**
3. **Do the problem like a regular addition problem**

$4 - 9 =$ $8 - (-12) =$

$-7 - 6 =$ $-4 - (-11) =$

Multiplying Integers

Multiply numbers like regular multiplication… however…

POSITIVE X POSITIVE =
POSITIVE X NEGATIVE =
NEGATIVE X POSITIVE =
NEGATIVE x NEGATIVE =

1) $5 \times -3 =$

2) $-6 \times 4 =$

3) $-3 \times -6 =$

4) $-9 \times 3 =$

Dividing Integers

Divide numbers like regular division… however…

POSITIVE ÷ POSITIVE =
POSITIVE ÷ NEGATIVE =
NEGATIVE ÷ POSITIVE =
NEGATIVE ÷ NEGATIVE =

1) $8 \div -4 =$

3) $-9 \div -7 =$

2) $-20 \div 4 =$

4) $-24 \div 3 =$

Order of Operations

Evaluate the expression if
***a*= -4 and *b* = -6**

P E M D A S

Left →Right Left →Right

1) $a^2 + ab$

2) $\dfrac{a+b}{b-a}$