

## INTEGERS

Integers are whole number that can be positive, Negative or Zero.

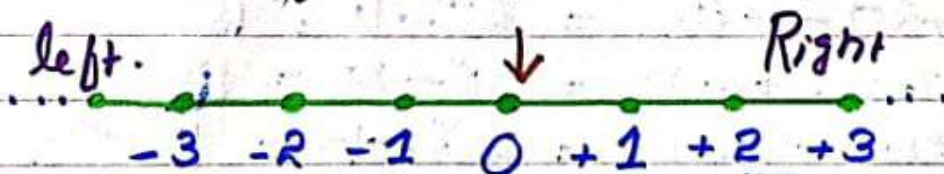
- Points :
- 1) It is denoted by " $Z$ "
  - 2) positive integers denoted by  $Z^+$
  - 3) Negative integers denoted by  $Z^-$
  - 4) Zero is neither positive nor negative
- $$Z = \{ \pm 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots \}$$

Example

go 5 meter  $\rightarrow$

Back 5 meter  $\leftarrow$

Line of Integers



- ✓ Every positive  $Z^+$  is greater than  $Z^-$
- ✓ Every Negative  $Z^-$  is less than  $Z^+$

greater  $\rightarrow$   $>$   
less  $\rightarrow$   $<$

## 1. Addition of integers :

$$(1) (+3) + (+4) = 7$$

$$(2) (+3) + (+6) + (+2) = 11$$

$$(3) (-4) + (-5) = -4 - 5 = -9$$

$$(4) (-10) + (-3) = -10 - 3 = -13$$

$$(5) (+6) + (-4) = 6 - 4 = 2$$

$$(6) (-10) + (+5) = -10 + 5 = -5$$

Rule

$$\begin{cases} -x - = + \\ +x + = + \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} +x - = - \\ -x + = - \end{cases}$$

## 2. Subtraction of integers :

$$(1) (+3) - (+5) = +3 - 5 = -2$$

$$(2) (-3) - (-5) = -3 + 5 = +2$$

$$(3) (-10) - (-10) = -10 + 10 = 0$$

$$(4) (+25) - (+10) = 25 - 10 = 15$$

$$(5) (+30) - (+20) = 30 - 20 = 10$$

$$(6) (+20) - (+10) = +20 - 10 = 10$$

Note

Zero multiply any number is zero.

$$0 \times 2 = 0$$

$$2 \times 0 = 0$$

$$100 \times 0 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \times 1 = 1 \\ 10 \times 0 = 0 \end{array}$$

### 3. Multiplication of integers :

#### [Rule 1]

"The product of two integers of like signs is a positive."

Example

$$(i) (+3) \times (+4) = +12$$

$$(ii) (-3) \times (-3) = +9$$

$$(iii) (+10) \times (+5) = +50$$

$$(iv) (+2) \times (+3) = +6 \checkmark$$



#### Rule 2.

"The product of two integers of unlike signs is a negative integer."

Example

$$(i) (+10) \times (-5) = -50$$

$$(ii) (-5) \times (+2) = -10$$

$$(iii) (-10) \times (+1) = -10 \checkmark$$

$$(iv) (+7) \times (-5) = -35 \checkmark$$

#### Note

Absolute value of any integers is positive

$$|-5| = 5 \checkmark$$

$$|+5| = 5$$

3. Division of integers ::

(i)  $20 \div (+2) = 20 \times \frac{1}{2} = +10$

(ii)  $(-18) \div (-3) = -18 \times -\frac{1}{3} = 18 \div 3 = +6$

(iii)  $(+10) \div (+2) = +10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5$

Rule 1 for integers of like signs the quotient is positive.

3/3 (i)  $(-2) \div (-5) = +2 \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$

3/3 (ii)  $(+10) \div (+5) = +2$

Rule 2 for integers of unlike signs the quotient is negative.

(iii)  $(+10) \div (-5) = 10 \div -5 = +10 \times \frac{1}{-5} = -2$

(iv)  $(-10) \div (+2) = -10 \times \frac{1}{2} = -5$

## Practice Sheet :

⇒ ADD the following integers

$$(i) (+2) + (+7) =$$

$$(ii) (+5) + (+4) + (+6) =$$

$$(iii) (-5) + (-5) =$$

$$(iv) (-8) + (+2) =$$

⇒ Subtract the following integers

$$(i) (+25) - (-15) =$$

$$(ii) (-30) - (-25) =$$

$$(iii) (-11) - (+5) =$$

$$(iv) (+40) - (+30) =$$

$$(v) (-16) - (-18) =$$

⇒ Multiply following integers

$$(i) (+15) \times (-4) =$$

$$(2) (20) \times (+17) =$$

$$(3) (-16) \times (-25) =$$

$$(4) (+43) \times (-16) =$$

$$(5) (-36) \times (+12) =$$

⇒ "Division of integers"

$$(i) +25 \div -5 =$$

$$(2) (-35) \div (-7) =$$

$$(iii) (-252) \div +4 =$$

$$(iv) (-234) \div (+3) =$$

$$(v) 20 \div -4 =$$