Mrs. Peden   Date: _____   Name: _____

Chapter 11 – Integers and BEDMAS

11.1 – Adding Integers

New Term:

Integer:

Different ways of communicating this new term include:
- A positive or negative whole number or zero
- A number without a decimal (0, 1, 25, 173, 1032, etc.). Integer values can be less than, equal to, or greater than zero
- A set of whole numbers and its opposites (ie …..-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, ….)
- Integers are never fractions.

Today we are going to learn ONE simple step in the process of integers:

ADDING Integers
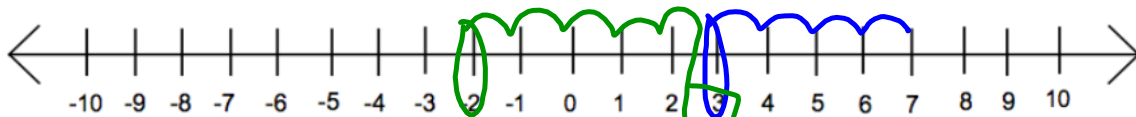(it would be best to have various colours for this lesson)

We are going to use two types of tools to accomplish this task:

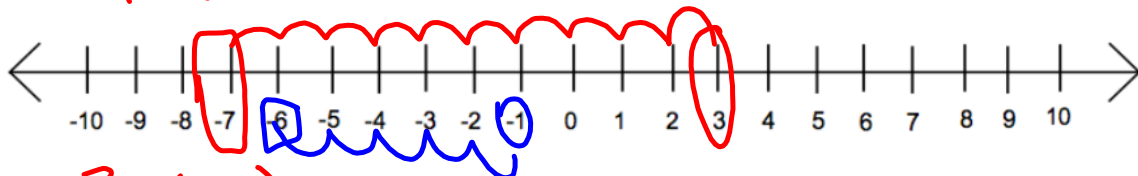   1. **Number Lines**

Let's start off with a simple one:

a. $3 + 4 = 7$ b. $-2 + 5 = 3$ *positive (Right)*

c. $3 + (-10)$ *-ve go left*   d. $-1 + (-5) = -6$

start at first #

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

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2. Algebra Chips

a. Each Red Chip is worth **+ 1**

b. Each Blue Chip is worth **− 1**

So let's try some with algebra chips:
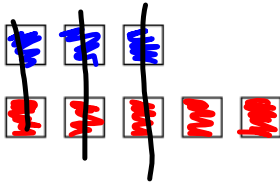
−1   +1

One blue chip and one red chip therefore represents a value of ___O___

This is called: ___ZERO principle___

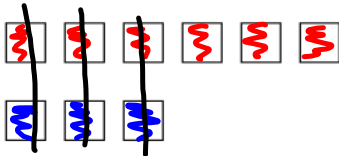When using algebra chips, you always cancel out the zero pairs and the remaining chips give you your answer!

a. − 3 + 5

Answer: 2

b. 6 + (− 3)

Answer: 3

c. what integer sum is shown here, and what is the answer?

$2 - 3 =$ Answer: −1

$2 + (-3) = -1$
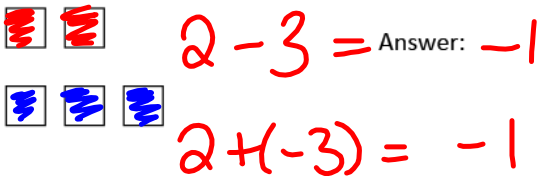
d. − 10 + 5 − 2

Answer: −7

$$-\underline{10+5} \ -2$$
$$= -5 \ -2$$
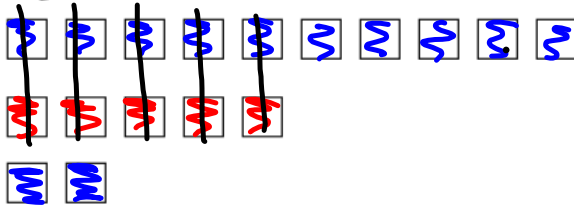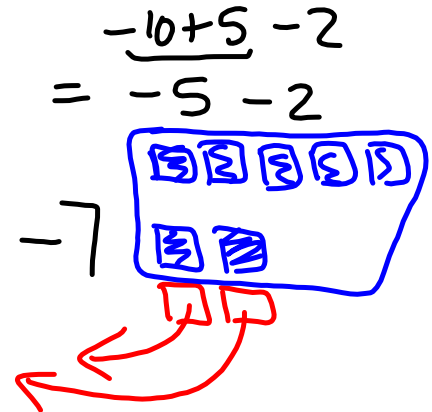
Homework: page 353 # 5 − 14   NO CALCULATORS ARE TO BE USED TODAY!