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Subtracting integers worksheet with answers pdf

Objective: I know how to subtract integers to subtract integers, rewrite as adding opposites, and use rules for adding integers. Remember that the rules for adding integers are: Rule 1: The sum of two or more positive integers is a positive integer. The sum of two or more negative integers is a negative integer. Rule 2: Find the sum of a positive and negative integer: Subtract the two numbers (ignore the signals), and then hold the sign of the larger integer. Example: $9 - 14 = 9 + (-14) = -5$ $-12 - 6 = -12 + (-6) = -18$ $-10 - (-7) = -10 + (-7) = -10 + 7 = -3$ See the lesson on subtracting integers for more information and examples. Fill in all the gaps and press Check to check your answers. Use the Hint button to get a free letter if an answer is giving you problems. You can also click the [?] button to get a clue. Note that you will lose points if you ask for tips or clues! Try the free mathway calculator and troubleshooter below to practice various math topics. Try the data examples or type your own problem and check your answer with step-by-step explanations. We welcome your comments, comments and questions on this site or page. Send your comments or questions via our Comments page. This integer worksheet can be configured for one- or multi-digit horizontal subtraction issues, with integers being positive, negative, or mixed signals. You can select up to 30 integer issues per worksheet. Click here for More Entire Spreadsheets Welcome to the integer worksheets page in Math-Drills.com where you can have a negative experience, but in the world of integers, that's a good thing! This page includes Integers worksheets for comparing and ordering integers, adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing integers and order of operations with integers. If you've already spent time in Canada in January, you've probably experienced a negative integer firsthand. Banks like you to keep negative balances in your accounts, so they can charge a lot of interest. Deep sea divers spend all sorts of time in negative territory. There are many reasons why a knowledge of integers is useful even if you will not pursue an accounting or deep sea diving career. An extremely important reason is that there are many high school math topics that will depend on a strong knowledge of the integers and the rules associated with them. We've included a few hundred integer spreadsheets on this page to help support your students in the search for knowledge. You may also want to get one of these lines in giant series to post if you are a teacher, or print some of our lines in whole series. You can also project them onto your whiteboard or make an aerial transparency. To at home or with only one or a few students, the paper versions should be. The other thing we recommend is whole chips, also known as two-color counters. Read more about them below. Most popular integers This week General purpose Printables generally use printable integers, including coordinate grid paper and lines in a series. Comparing & Ordering Entire Spreadsheets By Comparing and ordering integer spreadsheets to learn about ordinality in integers. Adding and subtracting spreadsheets from integers into multiple tracks, including a variety of options for using parentheses. Adding integer spreadsheets Have you heard of two-color counters and how can they make your life much easier while helping students better understand integers? Of course, you could just teach them the rules $++$, $+-$, $+$, but then they would have no color in their lives. Two-color counters are usually plastic chips that usually come with yellow on one side and red on the other side. They come in other colors, so you will have to use your own colors in our description. Adding with two-color counters is actually very easy. You model the first number with a stack of chips facing the correct side and you also model the second number with a stack of chips facing the correct side, then you smashe them all together, take out the zeros (if any) and voila! you have your answer. Since there are some confused faces in the audience, let's explain a little more. When we say, the correct side, we mean use red for negative numbers and yellow for positive numbers. You would model -5 with five red chips and 7 with seven yellow chips. Smasing them together should be straightforward. Since you're adding, you put the two groups of chips together, taking care not to turn any of them in the process, of course. Taking out the zeros means removing as many pairs of yellow and red chips as you can. You do this because -1 and 1 when summed is equal to zero (this is called the zero principle). If you remove the zeros, you don't change the answer at all. The benefit of removing zeros, however, is that you always end up with only one color and, as a consequence, the answer to the whole question. Subtracting with whole chips is a little different. Subtraction of integers can be considered as removal. To subtract with integer chips, start by modeling the first number (the minuend) with integer chips. Then remove the chips that would represent the second number from your stack and you will get your answer. Unfortunately, that's not all. This works great if you have enough of the right color chip to remove, but often you don't. For example, $5 - (-5)$ would require five yellow chips to start and would also require the removal of five red chips, but there are no red chips! Thank God we have the zero principle. Adding or subtracting zero (a red chip and a yellow chip) has no effect on the original number, so we could add as many zeros as we wanted to the stack, and the number would still be the same. All that is needed, then, is to add as much (pairs of red and yellow chips) as needed until there is enough of the correct color chip to remove. In our example $5 - (-5)$, (-5) , would add 5 zeros, so you could remove five red chips. Then you would get 10 yellow chips (or $+10$) which is the answer to the question. Multiplying & Dividing Integers By Multiplying and Dividing Integers into Multiple Tracks and including Worksheets that focus on specific types of integer operations. Multiply integers Multiply integers is usually where students learn the general rules to multiply negatives and positives. Summarized, are $++ = +$; $-- = +$; $+- = -$; and $-+ = -$. In other words, multiplying two positives or two negatives together results in a positive product, and multiplying a negative and positive result together results in a negative product. To develop a deeper understanding of these rules, it is good to think of an example from outside the school, such as a bank and its lending customers. For simplicity, we'll use low numbers, but the actual numbers will be higher (you might think thousands of dollars). Let's say the bank gets 3 new loan customers and each customer borrows \$5. From the bank's point of view, they gained three customers $(+3)$ and lost \$5 each (-5) . In total, they lost $3 \times (-5) = -\$15$. From the customers' point of view, each earned \$5, so they would all be in positive territory $3 \times 5 = \$15$. If all customers paid off their loans, the bank would lose the 3 Mixed Operations customers with integers integers spreadsheets with a mix of four transactions on the same page. Page.