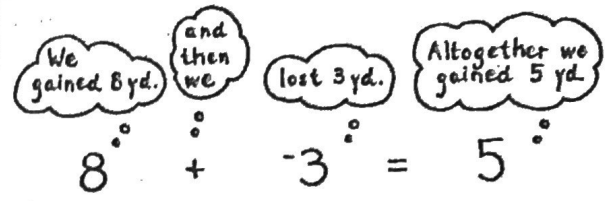
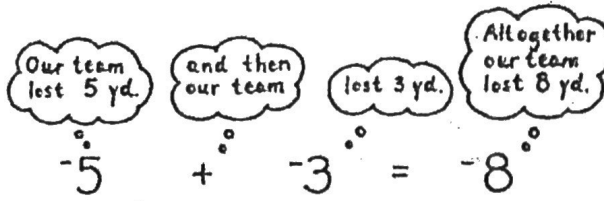
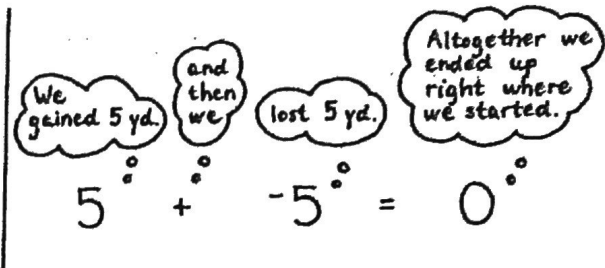
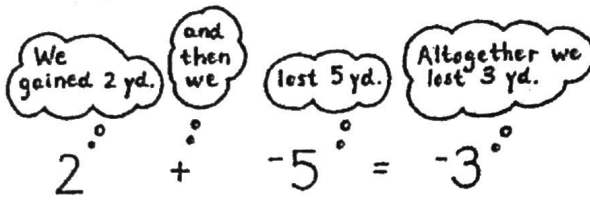


To add integers we can think of a football game. A positive number stands for ground gained by our team; a negative number shows ground lost. Zero is used when there is no gain or loss. Here are some examples:



1) $-12 + (-5) =$

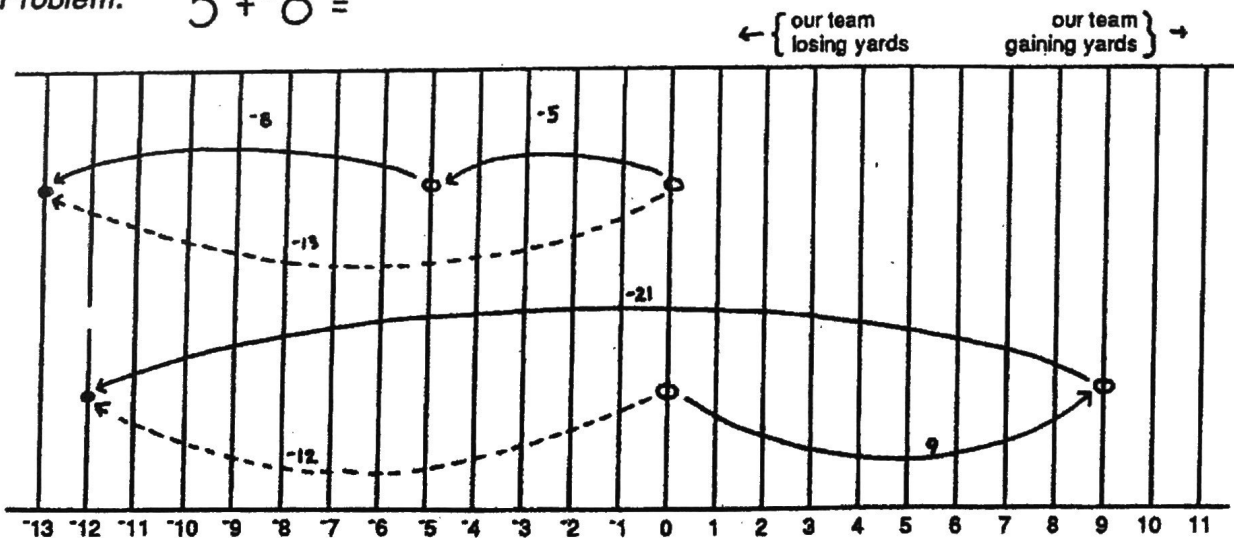
2) $12 + (-5) =$



3) $5 + (-12) =$

4) $-12 + 12 =$

Problem: $-5 + -8 =$

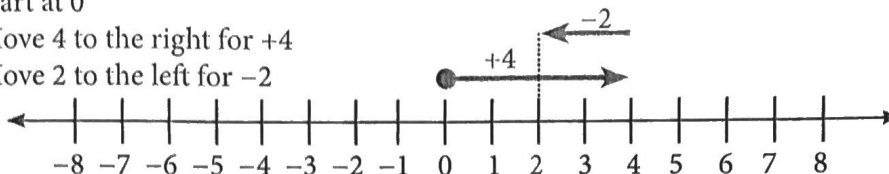


Problem: $9 + -21 =$

Number lines are another way to model integer addition. Look at these integer sums on a number line:

Find the value of $4 + (-2)$ using a number line.

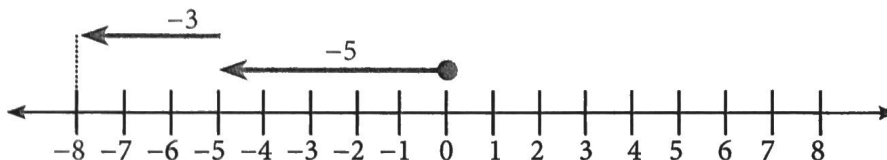
- ◆ Start at 0
- ◆ Move 4 to the right for +4
- ◆ Move 2 to the left for -2



so, $4 + (-2) =$

Find the value of $-5 + (-3)$ using a number line.

- ◆ Start at 0
- ◆ Move 5 to the left for -5
- ◆ Move 3 to the left for -3



so, $-5 + (-3) =$

Determine the sign of the answer:

- ◆ If both integers are positive, the sum is positive.

$$\boxed{+} + \boxed{+} = \boxed{+}$$

- ◆ If both integers are negative, the sum is negative.

$$\boxed{-} + \boxed{-} = \boxed{-}$$

- ◆ If one integer is negative and the other is positive, the sum is the sign of the number with the greater absolute value.

$$\boxed{+} + \boxed{-} = \boxed{?}$$

Same Sign:



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

2) $3 + 5 =$

3) $6 + 4 =$

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

5) $15 + 15 =$

6) $-15 + (-15) =$

Different Signs:



7) $13 + (-4) =$

8) $8 + (-9) =$

9) $-8 + 2 =$

10) $-3 + 5 =$

11) $7 + (-7) =$

12) $-14 + 6 =$

Solve:



13) $-36 + 36 =$

14) $13 + (-13) =$

15) $-6 + (-6) =$

16) $10 + (-20) =$

17) $-4 + (-2) =$

18) $-8 + 16 =$

19) $6 + (-13) + 8 =$

20) $-12 + 25 + (-3) =$

21) Maria is in a two-day golf tournament. She scored -3 on the first day. On the second day, her score is -5 . What is her overall score for the entire tournament?

22) Ishmael's stock went up \$17 on Thursday and then down \$13 on Friday. What was the total change in the value of the stock?