# Adding and Subtracting Positive and Negative Numbers 

by Sophia

## WHAT'S COVERED

In this lesson, you will learn how to evaluate a sum or difference with positive and negative numbers. Specifically, this lesson will cover:

## 1. Adding Positive and Negative Numbers

The ability to work comfortably with negative numbers is essential to success in algebra. For this reason, we will do a quick review of adding and subtracting positive and negative integers. Integers are all the positive whole numbers, zero, and their opposites (negative numbers).

When adding integers, we have two cases to consider. The first case demonstrates a situation with matching signs: both integers are either positive, or both integers are negative. If the signs match, we will add the numbers together, and keep the sign. This is illustrated in the following examples:

$$
\begin{aligned}
-5+(-3) & \text { Same sign, add } 5+3 \text {, keep the negative } \\
-8 & \text { Our Solution } \\
-7+(-5) & \text { Same sign, add } 7+5, \text { keep the negative } \\
-12 & \text { Our Solution }
\end{aligned}
$$

The second case demonstrates a situation with signs that don't match (one integer is positive and one integer is negative). We will subtract the numbers (as if they were all positive), and then use the sign from the larger number. This means if the larger number is positive, the answer is positive; and if the larger number is negative, the answer is negative. This is shown in the following examples:
$-7+2$ Different signs, subtract $7-2$, use sign from bigger number, negative
-5 Our Solution
$-4+6$ Different signs, subtract $6-4$, use sign from bigger number, positive
2 Our Solution
$4+(-3)$ Different signs, subtract $4-3$, use sign from bigger number, positive
1 Our Solution
$7+(-10) \quad$ Different signs, subtract $10-7$, use sign from bigger number, negative

- 3 Our Solution


## BIG IDEA

When adding two numbers with matching signs, add the two numbers (as if they are positive) and keep the sign. When adding two numbers with opposite signs, subtract the smaller number from the larger number (as if they are positive), and keep the sign of the larger number.

## 2. Subtracting Positive and Negative Numbers

For the subtraction of negative numbers, we will change the problem to an addition problem, which can then be solved using the above methods. The way we change subtraction to addition is to add the opposite of the number after the subtraction sign. Often this method is referred to as "adding the opposite." This is illustrated in the following examples:

```
            8-3 Add the opposite of 3
            8+(-3) Different signs, subtract 8-3, use sign from bigger number, positive
            5 \text { Our Solution}
            -4-6 Add the opposite of 6
-4+(-6) Same sign, add 4+6, keep the negative
    -10 Our Solution
    9-(-4) Add the opposite of -4
    9+4 Same sign, add 9+4, keep the positive
    13 Our Solution
-6-(-2) Add the opposite of -2
    -6+2 Different sign, subtract 6-2, use sign from bigger number, negative
    -4 Our Solution
```


## SUMMARY

When adding and subtracting positive and negative numbers, it is important to pay attention to the sign of the numbers. When subtracting integers, it is often helpful to rewrite as an addition. To rewrite a subtraction problem as addition, change the sign of the number after the subtraction sign, and change the operation from subtraction to addition. Then, we can follow strategies for adding positive
and negative numbers.

Source: ADAPTED FROM "BEGINNING AND INTERMEDIATE ALGEBRA" BY TYLER WALLACE, AN OPEN SOURCE TEXTBOOK AVAILABLE AT www.wallace.ccfaculty.org/book/book.html. License: Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported License

