lesson four - student resource sheet

Lesson Objective: Multiply integers with like and unlike signs.

Vocabulary Box

product — The result when two or more numbers are multiplied. Example: In the problem $12 \times 3 = 36$, 36 is the product.

like signs — Signs that are the same. Examples: Positive-positive or negativenegative.

unlike signs — Signs that are different. Examples: Positive-negative or negativepositive.



Please complete the following practice problems on your own. Then your teacher will review the answers. Make sure you show all your work.

I. Find each product.

ш	Evaluate	_4a for	aach	value	of a
II.	Evaluate	-4a ioi	eacn	value	OI a.

1.
$$a = 6$$

1.
$$a = 6$$
 2. $a = 12$

4.
$$a = -10$$
 5. $a = 7$

5.
$$a = 7$$



 What is the sign of the product when you multiply four negative integers? Use exam to explain your answer. 	1.	to explain your answer.
	2.	What is the sign of the product when you multiply <i>four negative</i> integers? Use examples to explain your answer.



Remember these 4 steps for problem solving:

Step 1: Do you understand the problem?

Step 2: Make a plan; draw a diagram or a picture.

Step 3: Solve the problem.

Step 4: Look back; is your answer reasonable?

- 1. Carl is a diver. On Friday, he dove 5 times as deep as he dove on Monday. If he dove –24 feet on Monday, how deep did he dive on Friday?
- 2. Does each person below end up with more or less money? By how much?

Person	Financial Activity		
A. Kevin	Spends \$24 a day for 3 days.		
B. Devin	Earns \$15 a day for 5 days.		
C. Evan	Spends \$20 a day for 3 days. Then he earns \$18 a day for 4 days.		



1. What is the value of 15 times –8?

2. –7 x (–7)

3. -10 x (3)

lesson five - student resource sheet

Lesson Objective: Divide integers with like signs.

Vocabulary Box

quotient — The result when one number is divided by another. Example: In the problem $8 \div 2 = 4$, 4 is the quotient.

dividend — The number to be divided in a division problem. Example: In the problem $8 \div 2 = 4$, 8 is the dividend.

divisor — The number you are dividing by, in a division problem. Example: In the problem $8 \div 2 = 4$, 2 is the divisor.

inverse operations — Operations that are opposite. Example: Addition and subtraction, or multiplication and division.

mean — Another term for average; the sum of items in a set of data divided by the number of items in the set. Example: The mean of 4, 6, and 8 is $(4 + 6 + 8) \div 3 = 6$.

Rule for Dividing Integers with Like Signs

If the signs are the same, the quotient is positive.

Examples: $24 \div 12 = 2$ $-12 \div -4 = +3$

Student Note Taking:

<u>Directions:</u> Complete the following practice problems. Your teacher will review the answers. Make sure you show all your work.

I. Find each quotient in the following problems.

II. Evaluate $\frac{m}{2}$ for each value of m.

III. Evaluate $\frac{n}{-4}$ for each value of n.

3.
$$n = -92$$

lesson five - student resource sheet



A. Vocabulary Words <u>Directions</u> : Match each vocabulary term to its correct definition.					
Inverse operation	A.	The number to be divided in a division problem.			
Divisor	В.	The result when one number is divided by another.			
Mean	C.	The number you are dividing by, in a division problem.			
Quotient	D.	The sum of items in a set divided by the number of items in a set.			
Dividend	E.	Operations that undo each other.			
B. Summarize What We Learned Toda Directions: Fill in the blank to make the s	•	ment correct.			
The quotient of two integers with like signs is					

lesson six - student resource sheet

Lesson Objective: Divide integers with like signs.

Vocabulary Box

quotient — The result when one number is divided by another. Example: In the problem $8 \div 2 = 4$, 4 is the quotient.

dividend — The number to be divided in a division problem. Example: In the problem $8 \div 2 = 4$, 8 is the dividend.

divisor — The number you are dividing by in a division problem. Example: In the problem $8 \div 2 = 4$, 2 is the divisor.

inverse operation — Operations that are opposite. Example: Addition and subtraction, or multiplication and division.

mean — Another term for average; the sum of items in a set of data divided by the number of items in the set. Example: The mean of 4, 6, and 8 is $(4 + 6 + 8) \div 3 = 6$.



Directions: Complete the following practice problems on your own. Your teacher will review the answers. Make sure you show all your work.

I. Solve each of the following problems.

1.
$$\frac{208}{26}$$
 =

4.
$$\frac{-144}{-12}$$
 =

5.
$$-24 \div -6 =$$
 6. $63 \div 9 =$

10.
$$168 \div 4 \div 2 =$$

- II. Match the problem to the solution. Write the corresponding letter of the correct answer in the space next to the problem.
- 1. ____ -44

- 4. ____ $\frac{91}{13}$
- A. 5
- B. 9 C. 11 D. 13 E. 7



lesson six - student resource sheet



Remember the steps for problem solving:

- 1. Do you understand the problem?
- 2. Make a plan; draw a diagram or a picture.
- 3. Solve the problem.
- 4. Look back; is your answer reasonable?
- 1. Felicia played miniature golf at an amusement park. *Par* means a typical number of strokes (shots) for a hole. Scores above par are positive; scores below par are negative.

On the first five holes, Felicia's scores were +4, -1, +5, -2, and -1. What was her mean score for these holes? <u>HINT</u>: Remember how to find the mean.

- 2. The quotient of two integers is positive. What do you know about the signs of the integers?
- 3. Wendy's business lost \$42,000 over a period of eight years. What was the average annual loss?

