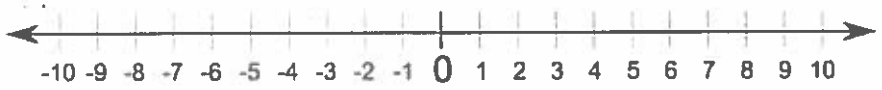
Integers

→**Les Integers** : sont comme tous les nombres, mais is incluent des nombres négatifs ... mais aucune fractions sont autorisées!



So, integers can be negative {-1, -2,-3, -4, -5, ... }, positive {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ... }, or zero {0}

We can put that all together like this:

Integers = { ..., -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ... }

Examples: −16, −3, 0, 1 and 198 are all integers.

(But numbers like ½, 1.1 and 3.5 are **not** integers)

Comment à Ajouter Les Integers Positives

Example: 2 + 3 = 5

is really saying

"Positive 2 plus Positive 3 equals Positive 5"

We could write it as **(+2) + (+3) = (+5)**

Comment à Soustraire les Integers Positives

Example: 2 + 3 = 5

is really saying

"Positive 2 plus Positive 3 equals Positive 5"

We could write it as **(+2) + (+3) = (+5)**

Comment à Ajouter les Integers Negatives

Example: $6 + (-3) = 3$

is really saying

"Positive 6 plus Negative 3 equals Positive 3"

We could write it as **(+6) + (−3) = (+3)**

Comment à Soustraire les Integers Negatives

Example: What is $6 - (-3)$?

$$6-(-3) = 6 + 3 = 9$$

Les Trucs pour rappeler

The Rules:

It can all be put into **two rules**:

	Rule		Example
+(+) −(−)	Two like signs become a **positive sign**		3+(+2) = 3 + 2 = 5 6−(−3) = 6 + 3 = 9
+(−) −(+)	Two unlike signs become a **negative sign**		7+(−2) = 7 − 2 = 5 8−(+2) = 8 − 2 = 6

They are "like signs" when they are like each other (in other words: the same).
