Accelerated Math Notes

(Absolute Value and Integers) Section 2-1

Important vocabulary:

*negative numbers #5 105 + han O

*postive numbers #'s greater + han O

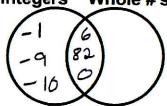
*whole numbers \bigcirc , 1, 2, 3, 4, ...

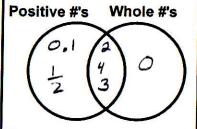
*natural numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, ... counting #s

--- -3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,...

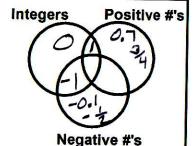
Ly whole#'s + their opposites

Integers Whole #'s

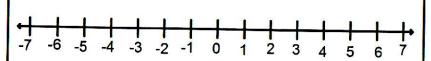




Integers Natural #'s



We can compare integers by writing inequalities:



OR

We can compare integers by writing them in order:

Write these numbers from smallest to largest.

9, 0, -2, 3, -10

smalles (-10, -2, 0, 3, 9)

largest

Practice Problems

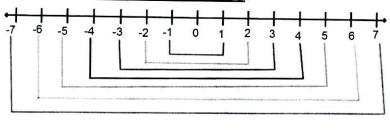
1) What is the smallest negative integer that is greater than -9?

2) What is the <u>median</u> of these numbers? middle# -5 -8 7 -4 -6 when #'s are -8 -6 (-5) -4 7 in order

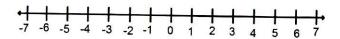
3) What is the greatest integer that is less than -1?



On a number line, <u>opposites</u> are the same distance from 0 but in different directions from 0. Numbers that are opposites have a sum of 0. An integer and its opposite are also called <u>additive inverses</u>.



The <u>absolute value</u> of a number is the distance it is away from zero on a number line. Distance is always positive.



 $\begin{vmatrix} 3 \end{vmatrix}$ means the distance three is from zero on the number line so $\begin{vmatrix} 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3$

-3 means the distance negative three is from zero on the number line so -3 = 3

- 3 means the opposite of the absolute value of three so - 3 = -3

