Operations with Integers – some helpful strategies:

Adding:

* If the signs are the same, add as usual and use the sign that both numbers have
* If the signs are different, subtract the smaller number from the big number and use the sign of the bigger number for your answer

Subtracting:

* Instead of subtracting, add the opposite

Multiplying and dividing:

(+) x (+) = (+) (+) ÷ (+) = (+)

( - ) x ( - ) = (+) ( - ) ÷ ( - ) = (+)

(+) x ( - ) = ( - ) (+) ÷ ( - ) = ( - )

( - ) x (+) = ( - ) ( - ) ÷ ( + ) = ( - )

Order of Operations – Use the Acronym BEDMAS

Brackets

Exponents Remember, either division or multiplication

Division as well as addition or subtraction

Multiplication can go first as long as you are working

Addition through the equation left to right

Subtraction

Fractions – Are a part of a whole

Equivalent fractions – made when the numerator and denominator are multiplied or evenly divided by the same number

Lowest terms – when the numerator and denominator are the smallest they can be (through even division by the same number)

Improper Fractions from Mixed Numbers – multiplication and addition

Mixed Numbers from Improper Fractions – division (the fraction is the remainder)

Writing fractions as decimals – Divide the numerator by the denominator

Writing decimals as fractions – write the decimal as a whole number over a power of 10 that

has the same number of zeros as decimal points (0.45 = 45/100)