

The SIGN Rule

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* The sign Rule is only for multiplying or dividing.

* The sign Rule tells us the sign of the answer:

① Same signs \rightarrow Positive answer

② Different signs \rightarrow Negative answer

Ex. Find each product:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{a) } (-11) \times (-12) = 132 \\ \text{b) } (14) \times (6) = 84 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \text{a) } (-11) \times (-12) = 132 \\ \text{b) } (14) \times (6) = 84 \end{array}} \right\} \text{ same signs } \rightarrow \oplus$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{c) } (-9) \times (13) = -117 \\ \text{d) } (8) \times (-15) = -120 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \text{c) } (-9) \times (13) = -117 \\ \text{d) } (8) \times (-15) = -120 \end{array}} \right\} \text{ diff signs } \rightarrow \ominus$$

Other ways to write multiply:

- 5×6
- $5 \cdot 6$
- $(5)(6)$
- $5(6)$

Ex. Find each quotient:

$$\text{a) } (108) \div (-6) = -18$$

$$\text{b) } (-210) \div (15) = -14$$

$$\text{c) } (-171) \div (-9) = 9$$

Ex. Predict if the answer will be positive or negative:

$$(1)(-2)(3)(-4)(5)(-6)(7)(-8)(9)(-10)$$

