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Academic Education GSEB › Class 7 › Mathematics

Integers

Mastering Integers: The Building Blocks of Number Operations

DEFINITION

> Integers are whole numbers that can be positive, negative, or zero. They do not include fractions or decimals.

KEY CONCEPTS

Positive Integers

These are whole numbers greater than zero, like 1, 2, and 3.

Negative Integers

These are whole numbers less than zero, such as -1, -2, and -3.

Zero

Zero is neither positive nor negative and is considered an integer.

Adding Integers

When adding integers with the same sign, add their absolute values and keep the sign.

Subtracting Integers

To subtract an integer, add its opposite. For example, a - b is the same as a + (-b).

Integer Number Line

A visual representation of integers helps in understanding their order and operations.

EXAMPLES

→ 5 + (-3) = 2

→ -4 - 2 = -6

→ 0 + 7 = 7

MEMORY TIPS

★ Remember 'negative' means below zero, like a temperature drop.

★ Use a number line to visualize adding and subtracting integers.

★ Think of integers as a balanced scale: positives on one side, negatives on the other.

COMMON MISTAKES

✗ Confusing the signs when adding or subtracting integers.

✗ Forgetting that zero is an integer.

✗ Miscalculating the result when combining positive and negative integers.

QUICK RECAP

Integers include positive numbers, negative numbers, and zero. Remember to apply the rules of addition and subtraction carefully, especially with signs. Practice using a number line to reinforce your understanding.