Multiplying Integers

3.4
Objective: To multiply integers

Remember -

Multiplication can be defined as repeated addition.

For example:

$$3(4) = 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12$$
Rules:
The product of two integers with different signs is negative.

\((-4)(6) = -24\)

\((5)(-7) = -35\)
The product of two integers with the same signs is positive.

\((2)(6) = 12\)

\((-10)(-8) = 80\)
Examples:

a) \(9(-2)\) \(-18\)

b) \(-7(4)\) \(-28\)

c) \(-12(-4)\) \(48\)
Examples:

d) \((-5)^2\) = 25

e) \(-7(-5)(-3)\) = -105
Examples:

f) Mr. Simon’s bank automatically deducts a $4 monthly maintenance fee from his savings account. Write a multiplication expression to represent the maintenance fees for one year. Then find the product and explain its meaning.

\((-4)(12) = -48\)

$48 will be deducted from his account after 1 year
Assignments:

Guided Practice: Pg. 236 #1-5 (all)

Homework: Pg. 237-238 #1-15 (all)
Pg. 240 # 34-42 (evens)