

INTEGER BASICS

PRAXIS FLASHCARD #10

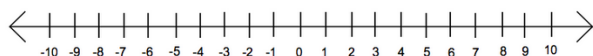
INTEGERS

Integers = the counting numbers, their negatives, and zero (... , -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3 ...). The symbol used for the set of integers is \mathbb{Z} .

PRAXIS FLASHCARD #193

NUMBER LINE

A number line is a straight line where each point of that line corresponds to a real number. A line is made up of an infinite number of points and there are an infinite amount of real numbers. Usually the line is marked off to show the integers, including zero. A number line is generally written as a horizontal line.



PRAXIS FLASHCARD #256 & #186

COMPARING & ORDERING INTEGERS

To **order or compare integers**, remember that negative numbers are always smaller than positive numbers. It helps to place the numbers on a number line to compare them. The larger the value of a positive number, the larger the number is. The larger the absolute value of a negative number, the smaller the number is (remember negatives act in an opposite way from positive numbers—the larger the absolute value, the smaller the negative number).

PRAXIS FLASHCARD #191

ABSOLUTE VALUE

Absolute value is the value portion of a number without a sign. Absolute values are also described as the distance on a number line from 0. Zero is the only number that is its own absolute value (because zero is neither positive nor negative).

PRAXIS FLASHCARD #337

PROPERTIES OF ABSOLUTE VALUE

For all real numbers a and b :

$$\begin{aligned} |a| &\geq 0 \\ |-a| &= |a| \\ a &\leq |a| \\ |ab| &= |a||b| \\ \left|\frac{a}{b}\right| &= \frac{|a|}{|b|}, \quad b \neq 0 \\ |a + b| &\leq |a| + |b| \end{aligned}$$

PRAXIS FLASHCARD #000

DOUBLE NEGATIVES

A negative of a value changes the value to its opposite. Thus the negative of a negative number is positive. Example: $-(-8) = +8$
