

Find the sum.

1. $6 + -12 + 2 =$ _____

2. $11 + 14 + -2 =$ _____

3. $-12 + -5 + -10 =$ _____

4. $5 + 13 + 6 =$ _____

5. $1 + -13 + 14 =$ _____

6. $1 + 14 + 17 =$ _____

7. $6 + 20 + 15 =$ _____

8. $0 + -8 + -7 =$ _____

9. $3 + 10 + -15 =$ _____

10. $3 + -16 + -16 =$ _____

11. $-18 + -5 + 3 =$ _____

12. $18 + 15 + 14 =$ _____

13. $-14 + 4 + 5 =$ _____

14. $-5 + 17 + -15 =$ _____

15. $5 + -16 + 15 =$ _____

16. $3 + -6 + 17 =$ _____

17. $-19 + -8 + -15 =$ _____

18. $-9 + 4 + 15 =$ _____

Addition of Integers

The addition of two positive integers is simply the sum of two positive numbers. For e.g. $2+3 = 5$.

The sum of two negative integers is the same except that the answer will take a minus sign. For e.g. $(-2) + (-3) =$

$$(2+3) = -5.$$

The when you have one positive and one negative integer, you must subtract, but answer will take the sign of the bigger integer. It is important to note that ignoring the signs of the numbers will decide which a bigger integer is.

For e.g.

$(2) + (-1) = 2-1 = 1$. $2 > 1$. Hence the answer is positive.

$(2) + (-3) = 2-3 = -1$. $3 > 2$. Hence the answer is negative.

Numbers such as 3 and -3 , 2 and -2 , when added to each other give the sum zero. They are called additive inverse of each other.