













Additional Information:

Information source: <https://www.mathsisfun.com/multiplying-negatives.html>

Here is some additional information that might help you to understand what we were looking at today in Maths. We will go over this again tomorrow.

When We Multiply:

		Example
	\times 	two positives make a positive:  $3 \times 2 = 6$
	\times 	two negatives make a positive:  $(-3) \times (-2) = 6$
	\times 	a negative and a positive make a negative:  $(-3) \times 2 = -6$
	\times 	a positive and a negative make a negative:  $3 \times (-2) = -6$

Yes indeed, two negatives make a positive, and we will explain **why**, with examples!

Signs

Let's talk about **signs**.

"+" is the positive sign, "-" is the negative sign.

When a number has **no sign** it usually means that it is **positive**.

Example: 5 is really +5

And we can put () around the numbers to avoid confusion.

Example: 3×-2 can be written as $3 \times (-2)$

Two Signs: The Rules

"Two like signs make a positive sign,
two unlike signs make a negative sign"



Example: $(-2) \times (+5)$

The signs are $-$ and $+$ (a negative sign and a positive sign), so they are **unlike signs** (they are different to each other)

So the result must be **negative**:

$$(-2) \times (+5) = -10$$

Example: $(-4) \times (-3)$

The signs are $-$ and $-$ (they are both negative signs), so they are **like signs** (like each other)

So the result must be **positive**:

$$(-4) \times (-3) = +12$$