

## Symbols for Book 7

- + 1. The sign used to show addition.  
It is called a **plus sign (pluhss)**.  
(1 + 2 equals 3.)  
(You say “one plus two equals three”)
2. The sign used to show a **positive number**. (+4 is said, “positive four” or “plus four.”)
- 1. The sign used to show subtraction.  
It is called a **minus sign (mye-nuhss)**.  
(5 – 1 equals 4.)  
(You say “five minus one equals four.”)
2. The sign used to show a **negative number**. (–3 is said, “negative three” or “minus three.”)
- a negative sign. Sometimes this shorter line is used to show a negative number. (examples: -4, -5 versus the longer line –4, –5)
- × times symbol. This shows multiplication.  
Example:  $4 \times 5$  means you multiply 4 times 5.
- ÷ divided by symbol. This shows division.  
Example:  $10 \div 2$  means you take 10 divided by 2.
- fraction line.
1. shows division.  
Example:  $\frac{20}{5}$  means 20 divided by 5
2. shows a fraction  
Example:  $\frac{2}{7}$  means the fraction two sevenths

( ) parentheses.

1. These show multiplication when next to other parentheses or when next to a number.

Examples:  $(4)(5)$  means 4 times 5  
 $3(7)$  means 3 times 7

2. They can be used to more clearly show a positive or negative integer together with its sign.

Examples:  $(-2)$  means negative 2  
 $(+9)$  means positive 9

3. parentheses group numbers and/or symbols.

Examples:  $(4 + 5)$   
 $2(3 + 5 - 1)$

$2^4$  any small number written to the upper right corner of a number is an exponent. (For  $2^4$  you say 2 to the 4<sup>th</sup> power.)