* If you have 2 negatives beside each other, the become a positive.

ex.) $-(-8) = 8$ ex.) $6 - (-2) =$ ex.) $-(-3) + 4 =$

$6 + 2 = 8$ $3 + 4 = 7$

1. Simplify: $-(-7)$

$-(-7)$

$+7 = \boxed{7}$

* If you have 2 negatives beside each other, they become a positive.

2. Simplify:

a.) $24 - (-19)$

$24 + 19 = \boxed{43}$

* If you have 2 negatives beside each other, they become a positive.

b.) $24 + 19 = \boxed{43}$

3. Subtract: $-2 - 15$

$-2 - 15 = \boxed{-17}$

* Since both numbers have the same sign, add them together + then take that sign.

4. Subtract: -15 -(-7)

$$-15 - \underline{(-7)}$$ ← 2 negatives beside each other make a positive.

$$-15 + 7$$

$$\boxed{-8}$$ ← the numbers have different signs, so subtract the numbers and take the sign of the bigger number.

5. Subtract: 12 - (-16)

$$12 - \underline{(-16)}$$ ← 2 negatives beside each other makes a positive

$$12 + 16 = \boxed{28}$$

6. Subtract: - 9 - (-9)

$$-9 - \underline{(-9)}$$

$$-9 + 9 = \boxed{0}$$

7. Subtract by applying the rule for order of operations.

$12 - [(6-9) - 3]$

$12 - [(6-9) - 3]$ ← Start with inner most set of ( ) 1st.

$12 - [-3 - 3]$ ← Then combine whats in the [ ].

$12 - [-6]$ ← Then, 2 negatives beside each other make a positive

$12 + 6 = \boxed{18}$

8. Subtract by applying the rule for order of operations.

$4 - [- (14 - 15) - 19] - 6$

$4 - [- (14 - 15) - 19] - 6$ ← Start with inner most ( ).

$4 - [- (-1) - 19] - 6$ ← 2 negatives beside each other make a positive

$4 - [+1 - 19] - 6$ ← Combine what's inside [ ].

$4 - [-18] - 6$ ← 2 negatives beside each other makes a positive

$4 + 18 - 6$ ← add/subtract from left to right.

$22 - 6 = \boxed{16}$