1. 5 · (−2) = −10		
2. 4(-9); -36		
3. 5(–5); –25		
4. –35		
5. –9	6. 44	7. –24
8. – 50	9. –18	10. – 30
11. –81	12. –72	13. –48
14. 15	15. –60	16. 0
17. –360	18. 0	19. – 9 6
20. –1	21. –18	22. –10
23. –7	24. –6	25. 10
26. 19	27. –12	28. –3
29. –2°C	30. 2 yd	31. 0
32. \$92		

33. Positive; the integers have the same sign.

- 34. Negative; the integers have opposite signs.
- 35. Negative; the integers have opposite signs.
- 36. Positive; the first product is negative, so the second is a product of integers with the same sign.

37. <i>A</i>	38. D	39. C
40. <i>B</i>	41. –15	42. –14
43. 4,661	44. –21,384	45.8
46. 216	47. – 76	48. – 20
49. 12,288		
Pre-Algebra	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Chap

50. a. –36 b. \$40 per share)			
51. >	52. <	53. >		
54. <	55. =	56. <		
57. 12	58. –15	59 . – 27		
60. –15, 5				
61–64. Answers may vary. Samples are given.				
61. 4 and 8; 7		62. 3 and –2; –1		
63. 2 and –4; 1		64. –11 and 0; –6		
65. a. negative; positive; negative				
b. If there is an sign of the proc sign will be neg	even numb luct will be ative.	per of negative integers, the positive; otherwise, the		

66. Negative; the numerator is positive, and the denominator is negative, so the quotient is negative.

67. \$.60; \$520