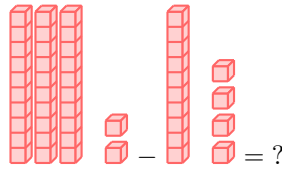


# SUBTRACTION WITHIN 100

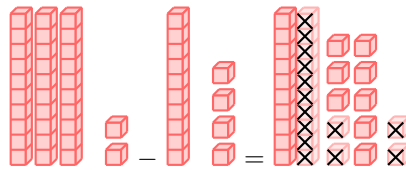
## A WHAT IS SUBTRACTION?

**Discover:** Imagine you have 32 cubes. If you give 14 of them to a friend, how can you figure out how many you have left?



This is called subtraction. Let's explore how it works!

*Answer:* When we start with 32 and take 14 away, we can see what is left.



We can see that there are 18 cubes left!

$$32 - 14 = 18$$

Counting blocks one by one can take a long time. In this chapter, we will learn some powerful strategies to subtract any two numbers.

### Definition Subtraction

**Subtraction** means taking an amount away from a group to find out what is left. This result is called the **difference**.

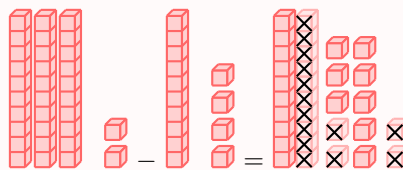
- The **minus sign** ( $-$ ) tells us to subtract.
- The **equals sign** ( $=$ ) shows that both sides have the same value.

We can show "thirty-two minus fourteen equals eighteen" in different ways:

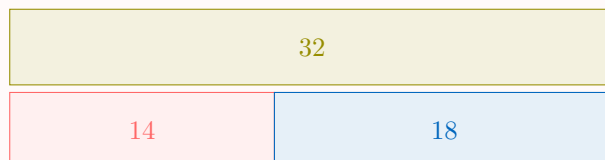
- **With numbers:**

$$32 - 14 = 18$$

- **With cubes:**



- **With part whole model:**

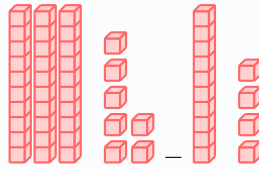


## B SUBTRACTING ONES THEN TENS

### Method Subtracting Ones Then Tens Using Cubes

To calculate:

$$37 - 14$$



- **Step 1: Subtract the ones**

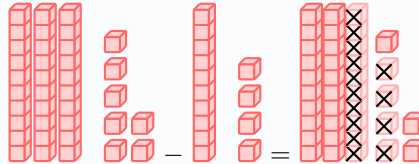
$$7 \text{ ones} - 4 \text{ ones} = 3 \text{ ones}$$

- **Step 2: Subtract the tens**

$$3 \text{ tens} - 1 \text{ ten} = 2 \text{ tens}$$

- **Result:** There are 2 tens and 3 ones. So,

$$37 - 14 = 23$$



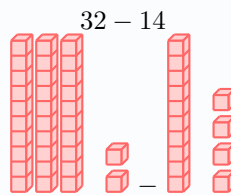
Now let's try  $32 - 14$ . When we look at the ones place, we need to do:

$$2 \text{ ones} - 4 \text{ ones}$$

We don't have enough ones to take 4 away! To solve this, we can **regroup**. We will trade 1 ten for 10 new ones. Now we will have enough. Let's see how it's done!

#### Method Subtracting Ones Then Tens with Regrouping

To calculate:

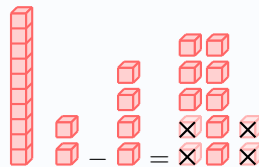


- **Step 1: Subtract the ones with regrouping**

$$2 \text{ ones} - 4 \text{ ones}$$

We don't have enough ones, so we borrow 1 ten from the tens place, turning it into 10 ones. Now we have 12 ones.

$$12 \text{ ones} - 4 \text{ ones} = 8 \text{ ones}$$

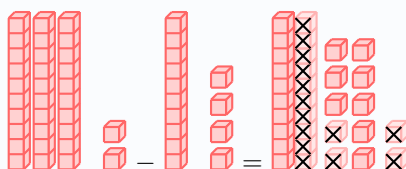


- **Step 2: Subtract the tens**

$$3 \text{ tens of } 32 - 1 \text{ ten of } 14 - 1 \text{ ten of borrowing} = 1 \text{ ten}$$

- **Result:** There is 1 ten and 8 ones. So,

$$32 - 14 = 18$$



## C SUBTRACTION IN COLUMNS

### Method Subtraction in Columns


To calculate:

$$37 - 14$$

- **Step 1: Set up the subtraction**

Write the numbers in a vertical column, making sure the digits line up by place value (ones under ones, tens under tens).


Tens	Ones
3	7
- 1	4



- **Step 2: Subtract the ones**

$$7 \text{ ones} - 4 \text{ ones} = 3 \text{ ones}$$


Tens	Ones
3	7
- 1	4
	3



- **Step 3: Subtract the tens**

$$3 \text{ tens} - 1 \text{ ten} = 2 \text{ tens}$$

Tens	Ones
3	7
- 1	4
2	3



- **Result:** There are 2 tens and 3 ones. So,

$$37 - 14 = 23$$

### Method Column Subtraction with Regrouping

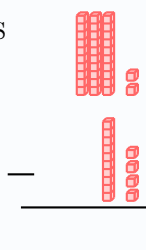
To calculate:

$$32 - 14$$

- **Step 1: Set up the subtraction**

Write the numbers in a vertical column, making sure the digits line up by place value (ones under ones, tens under tens).

Tens	Ones
3	2
$- 1$	$4$

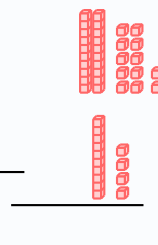


- **Step 2: Regroup 1 Ten**

$$2 \text{ ones} - 4 \text{ ones}$$

We don't have enough ones, so we borrow 1 ten from the tens place, turning it into 10 ones. Now we have 12 ones.

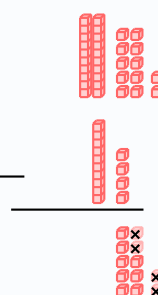
Tens	Ones
2	12
<del>3</del>	<del>2</del>
$- 1$	$4$



- **Step 3: Subtract the ones**

$$12 \text{ ones} - 4 \text{ ones} = 8 \text{ ones}$$

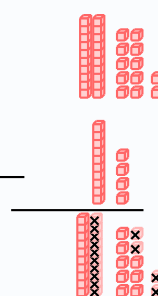
Tens	Ones
2	12
<del>3</del>	<del>2</del>
$- 1$	$4$
	8



- **Step 4: Subtract the tens**

$$3 \text{ tens (from 32)} - 1 \text{ ten (from 14)} - 1 \text{ ten (borrowed)} = 1 \text{ ten}$$

Tens	Ones
2	12
<del>3</del>	<del>2</del>
$- 1$	$4$
1	8



- **Result:** There is 1 ten and 8 ones. So,

$$32 - 14 = 18$$