Subtraction

3

Chapter Overview

Subtraction is the reverse of addition. Taking away is as important as getting more. Children often see adults at home talking about shopping, budgeting etc. All these involve taking away a small amount from a bigger amount. If we do not learn the concept of taking away, we will not be able to keep track of our things properly. In this chapter, students will learn how to subtract 2-digit numbers with or without regrouping. They will be able to add and subtract using a number grid and relate subtraction to real life situations.

Grandma: "Tanu, I remember giving you 10 sweets yesterday. Please get them back, I want to give half of them to Raman."

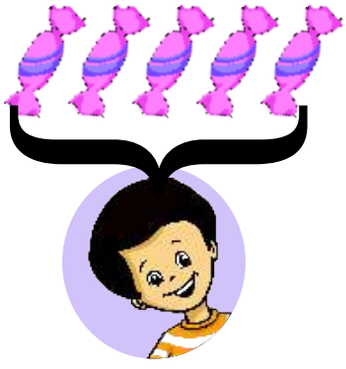
Tanu: "Grandma, here they are."

Grandma: "Raman, if I give you 5 sweets out of 10, how many are going to be left with Tanu."

Raman: "That is simple Grandma, if you give me 5 sweets, Tanu will have 5 sweets left with her".

Grandma: "Very good Raman".

10 sweets



Subtraction is taking away or minus. It also tells us how much is left. Let us see the terminology associated with subtraction.

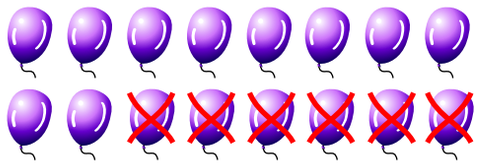
In subtraction , a subtrahend is subtracted from a minuend to find a difference.

Minuend → 9
Subtrahend → 3
Difference → 6

Exercise 3.1

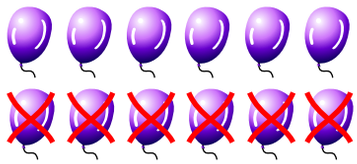
Balloons are drawn in rows. Count and write the number of balloons left after few of them burst.

1)



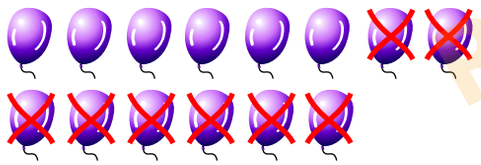
	T	O
	1	6
–		6
	1	0

2)



	T	O
	1	2
–		6

3)



	T	O
	1	4
–		8

Tanu: "Just like addition, in subtraction we start subtracting from ones and then move on to tens. We will learn and practice two–digit numbers."

Example

Subtract 12 from 36.

After placing numbers in the tens and ones place.

	T	O
	3	6
–	1	2
	2	4

Step 1 Subtract the ones. 6 ones – 2 ones = 4 ones

Step 2 Subtract the tens. 3 tens – 1 ten = 2 tens

Exercise 3.2

Subtract the following:

1)

	T	O
	3	5
–	2	2

2)

	T	O
	4	5
–	2	0

3)

	T	O
	2	5
–	1	2

4)

	T	O
	5	0
–	4	0

5)

	T	O
	1	2
–	1	0

6)

	T	O
	3	8
–	2	8

7)

	T	O
	5	6
–	1	3

8)

	T	O
	5	5
–	4	5

9)

	T	O
	7	0
–	5	0

10)

	T	O
	3	6
–	2	0

11)

	T	O
	5	8
–	3	8

12)

	T	O
	9	8
–	8	8

Subtraction with Regrouping

In subtraction, sometimes we need to regroup 1 ten into 10 ones. This is opposite of what we do in addition.

Raman: "We will learn to subtract 1–digit number from 2–digit number and 2–digit number from a 2–digit number."

Example 1

Subtract 8 from 20. $20 - 8 = ?$

After placing numbers in the tens and ones place.

Step 1 Subtract the ones.

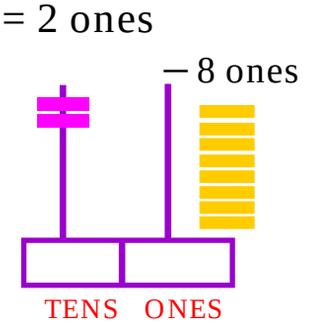
But we cannot subtract 8 from 0. Let us regroup 20.

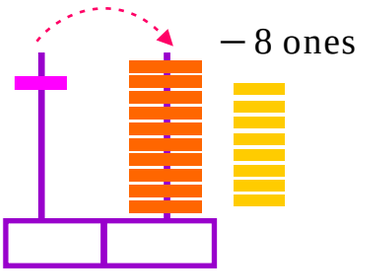
20 = 2 tens + 0 ones

= 1 ten + 10 ones

Now, 2 in tens place is regrouped as 1 ten and 10 ones.
Write 1 in tens place and 0 becomes 10 in ones place.
10 ones – 8 ones = 2 ones

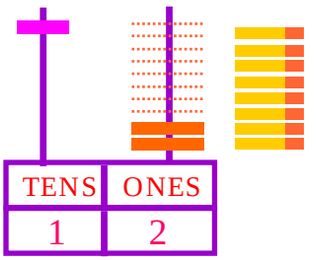
	T	O
	$^{1}\cancel{2}$	$^{10}\cancel{0}$
–		8





Step 2 Subtract the tens Since nothing is to be subtracted copy down 1 that is left after regrouping.

	T	O
	$^{1}\cancel{2}$	$^{10}\cancel{0}$
–		8
	1	2



Example 2

Subtract 15 from 41. 41 – 15 = ?

After placing numbers in the tens and ones place.

Step 1 Subtract the ones.

But we cannot subtract 5 from 1. Let us regroup 41.

41 = 4 tens + 1 one
= 3 tens + 11 ones

Now, 4 in tens place is regrouped as 3 tens and 10 ones.
Write 3 in tens place and 1 becomes 11 in ones place.
11 ones – 5 ones = 6 ones

	T	O
	$^{3}\cancel{4}$	$^{11}\cancel{1}$
–	1	5