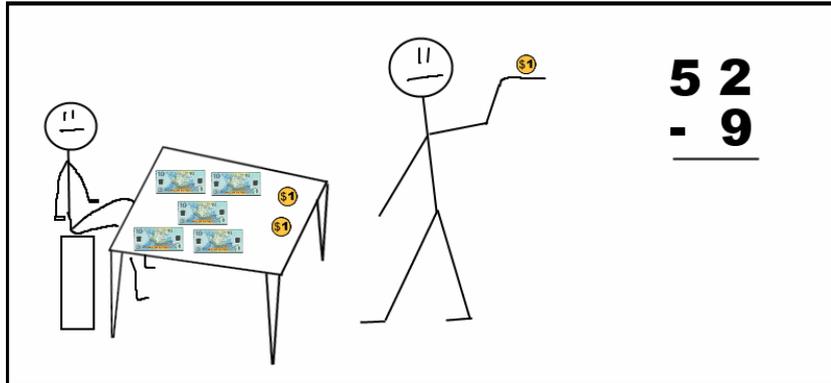


SUBTRACTION

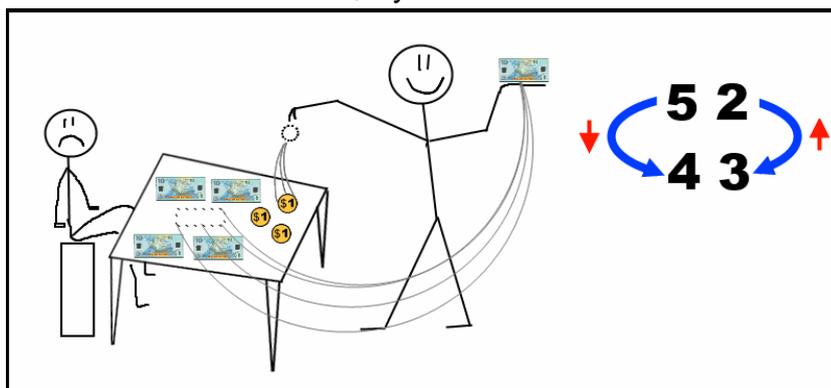
The "Add a Complement" Strategy

Consider the situation where you need to take \$9 off a customer:



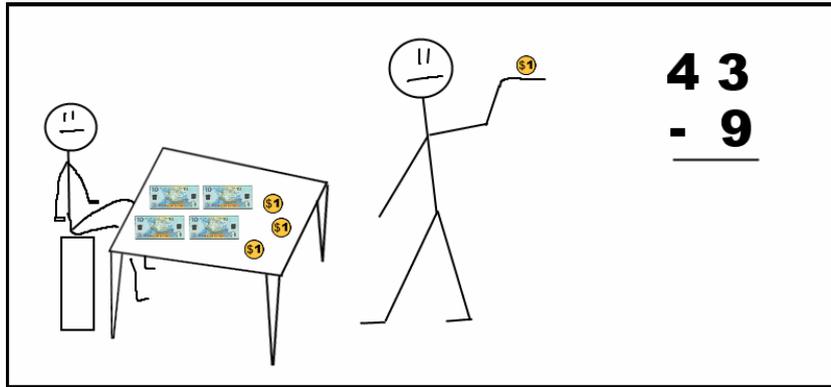
They have \$52
You have a dollar change.
The question is:
How can you do it?

The solution is that you take their \$10 note
and give them back \$1
That's \$9 you took in all:

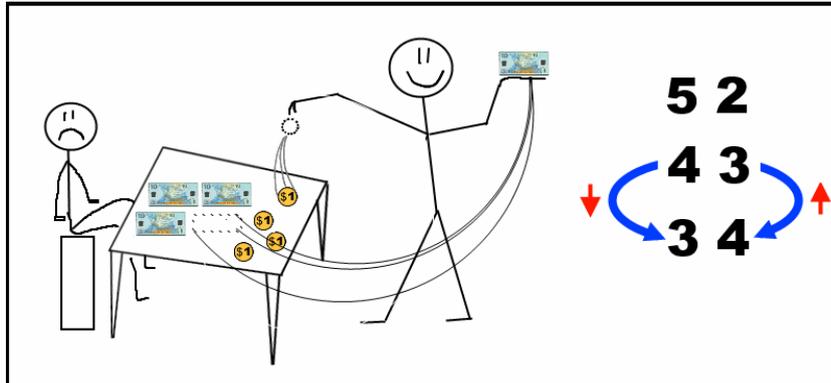


Their TENS went DOWN by one from fifty to forty
Their ONES went UP by one from two to three
 $52 - 9 = 43$
That worked.
You decide to do it again:

This time they are starting from \$43
 And you are taking \$9 off them



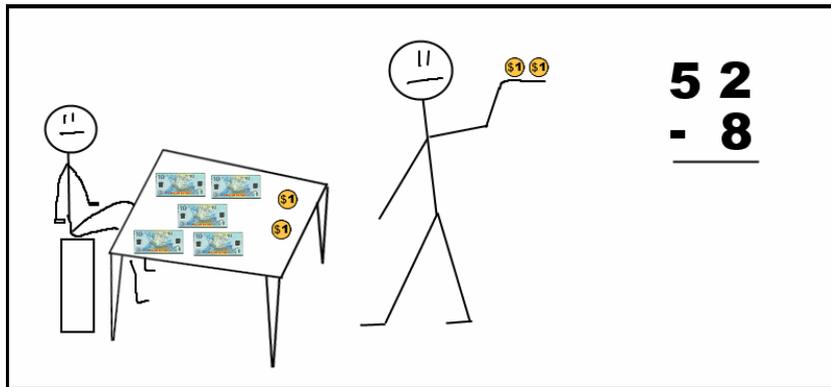
You take another TEN dollar note
 And give back another ONE dollar coin:



Their TENS go DOWN by one from forty to thirty
 Their ONES go UP by one from three to four
 $43 - 9 = 34$

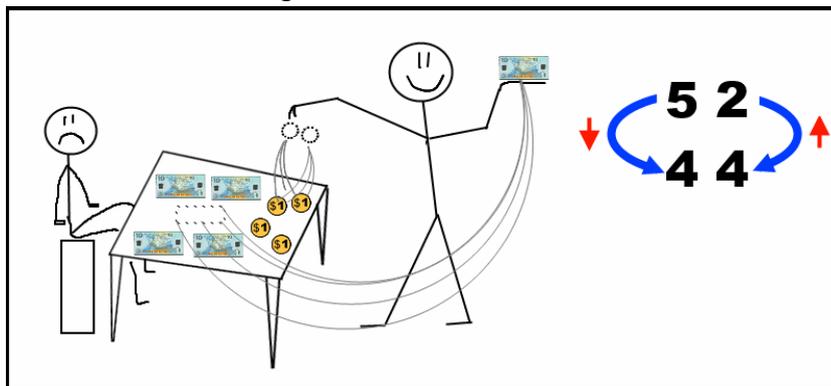
That is very simple to do.
 And that is the basis for the
 "Add a Complement" strategy for subtraction.

When you want to subtract \$8 you give back \$2 change:



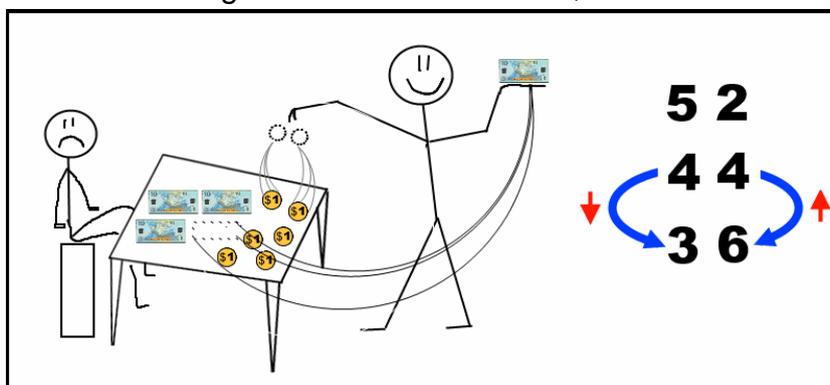
Let's start again with the customer having \$52.
You have \$2 change available this time.
Lucky you!

To take away \$8 you
Take away a \$10 note
and give back **TWO** \$1 coins:



Their TENS go DOWN by one from fifty to forty
Their ONES go UP by TWO from two to four
 $52 - 8 = 44$

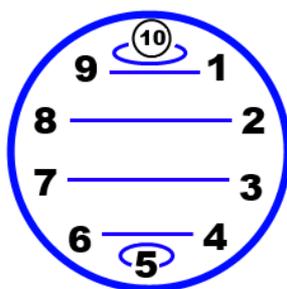
Go another step.
 Take away another 8 from the 44.
 You take away another \$10 note
 And give back another TWO \$1 coins:



Their TENS go DOWN by one from forty to thirty
 Their ONES go UP by TWO from four to six
 $44 - 8 = 36$

To subtract \$7 you give back \$3
 and so on.

We can summarize these amounts you give back
 within a 10-circle.
 (It's called a 10-circle because it has 10 places in it).



Complements in 10-circle

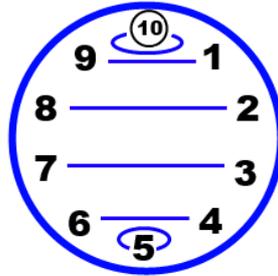
We call these numbers **complements**.

9 and 1 are complements
 9 is the complement of 1 and 1 is the complement of 9.
 8 and 2 are complements
 8 is the complement of 2 and 2 is the complement of 8.

All these amounts (9 and 1, 8 and 2 etc.)
add to TEN exactly.

Complements:

are what the other number needs to **complete** the circle



Complements in 10-circle

In general:

if a subtraction step "won't go"

REDUCE the tens by one, and ADD the Complement

But Don't Be Fooled!

if a subtraction step "WILL go"

do what a good shop keeper would do and
GRAB THE CHANGE!

Take the one's!
Don't try and "Add a Complement"

$$\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ - 9 \\ \hline 50 \end{array} \text{ (good)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ - 9 \\ \hline 4 \text{ "10"} \end{array} \text{ (oops!)}$$

or you'll get this!

Question: *What happened on the right?*

Answer: We used the "Add a Complement" Strategy when we didn't need to.

We took a \$10 note
The TENS went DOWN from fifty to forty.
We gave back a \$1 coin
The ONES went UP from 9 to **10**

We still have \$50
but it is in the form of 4 TEN dollar notes
and
10 ONE dollar coins!
Hence 4 "10".

The correct thing to do is to
grab the change
when it can be taken
as on the left
where we just took
the NINE \$1 coins.