

Subtraction Glossary

B

borrow (exchange)

a form of regrouping used in subtraction where a digit is transferred from one column of digits to another (lower place value) column

Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 627 \\ - 219 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
 Although **627** is larger than **219**, you may have noticed that in the **one's place** the '**9**' is larger than '**7**'. Therefore, you need to borrow.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 17 \\ 627 \\ - 219 \\ \hline 408 \end{array}$$
 1) Borrow **1** from the **2**, and make it **1**.
2) Then add **10** to **7**, making it **17**.
3) Now you may subtract.

R

regrouping

the process of making groups of tens when adding or subtracting two-digit numbers (or more); another name for carrying and borrowing (Lesson 9,17)

Addition Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 + 145 + 312 = \\ 23 \\ 145 \\ + 312 \\ \hline 480 \end{array}$$

As numbers get larger when you add, you may be required to carry (regroup). In the example to the left, when adding the column in the far right or the ones column ($3+5+2$), the result is 10. For the total, put down a '0' and carry (regroup) the number '1'. Add 1 to the next column. Continue to follow the same carry (regroup) procedure in the tens, hundreds and thousands place, etc.

Subtraction Example:

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