

Subtraction with Regrouping

Chapter 3: Subtraction with Regrouping · Topic 1

Key Concept

When the ones digit we're subtracting is bigger than the ones digit we have, we borrow a ten from the tens column.

For example, subtracting $42 - 15$, since 2 is smaller than 5, we borrow a ten, making it $12 - 5 = 7$ in the ones place.

Then we subtract the tens, remembering we borrowed one: $3 - 1 = 2$, giving us the final answer 27.

Practising regrouping in subtraction helps us solve two-digit subtraction problems correctly.

Quick Revision Notes

- Regrouping in subtraction means borrowing.
- We borrow when the ones digit is too small.
- $42 - 15$: borrow, making $12 - 5 = 7$.
- Then subtract tens: $3 - 1 = 2$.
- $42 - 15 = 27$.
- Regrouping is also called 'borrowing'.
- Practice helps solve subtraction correctly.
- This skill builds on basic subtraction.

Practice Questions

- 1 Solve: $42 - 15 = ?$
- 2 Solve: $60 - 28 = ?$
- 3 Solve: $55 - 19 = ?$
- 4 Explain borrowing in your own words.
- 5 Use blocks to show regrouping for $32 - 17$.
- 6 Practice five two-digit subtraction problems with regrouping.