

Subtraction with Regrouping

Chapter 3: Subtraction with Regrouping · Topic 1

Key Concept

When subtracting, if the ones digit on top is smaller than the ones digit on bottom, we borrow 1 ten from the tens column.

For example, subtracting $42-15$: since 2 is smaller than 5, we borrow 1 from the tens (making it $12-5=7$), then $3-1=2$, giving 27.

Regrouping (borrowing) helps us subtract accurately even when the top number's digit is smaller than the bottom's.

Practising subtraction with regrouping builds confidence in solving more complex subtraction problems with bigger numbers.

Quick Revision Notes

- Regrouping used when top digit is smaller.
- Also called 'borrowing'.
- Example: $42-15$, borrow from tens.
- $12-5=7$, then $3-1=2$, giving 27.
- We borrow 1 ten from the tens column.
- This helps subtract accurately.
- It's needed even with smaller top digits.
- Practice builds confidence with bigger numbers.

Practice Questions

- 1 Solve $42-15$ using regrouping.
- 2 Solve $53-28$ using regrouping.
- 3 Solve $61-34$.
- 4 Explain why we borrow in subtraction.
- 5 Create your own regrouping subtraction problem.
- 6 Solve $70-46$.