

Subtraction Strategies

Count Back	Count back to take away small numbers, such as 1, 2, or 3.
Count Up	Count up to find the difference. This works best when the numbers are close together. $11 - 9 = \square$ Count up from 9 to 11.
Think Addition	To subtract, think of the related addition fact. $13 - 6 = \square$ Think: $\square + 6 = 13$
Tens Partners	If you know the addition Tens Partners, then you know the related subtraction facts. $7 + 3 = 10$ so $10 - 3 = 7$ and $10 - 7 = 3$ Tens Partners can be extended to find differences from 20. $20 - 8 = 12$
Doubles	If you know the addition Doubles facts, then you know the related subtraction facts. $2 + 2 = 4$ so $4 - 2 = 2$
Minus 10	The tens-place digit decreases by one, and the ones-place digit stays the same. $23 - 10 = 13$
Minus 9 See 9. Think 10.	Subtract 10 and add 1. Minus 9 can be extended to Minus 19: Subtract 20 and add 1. Minus 9 can be extended to Minus 99: Subtract 100 and add 1.
Minus 8 See 8. Think 10.	Subtract 10 and add 2.
Subtract in Small Steps	Split the number being subtracted into two parts so that you can subtract to 10 or a multiple of 10. For example: $24 - 7 = \square$ $24 - 4 = 20$. So, split 7 into 4 and 3. Then apply Tens Partners to subtract 3 from 20. $20 - 3 = 17$