



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$236 \quad + \quad 3 \quad = \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$236 \quad + \quad 3 \quad = \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$236 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$$

The number 236 is written in blue and green, with each digit having a black line pointing towards it from below. The digit 3 is written in yellow. The equals sign is followed by a horizontal line for the answer.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$236 + 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

200 + 30 + 6

The number 236 is decomposed into 200 (blue), 30 (green), and 6 (yellow). Lines connect each digit to its corresponding part in the decomposition below. The addition sign (+) and equals sign (=) are also present.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$236 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$$

236

200 + 30 + 6

200

The diagram shows the decomposition of the number 236 into 200, 30, and 6. Each term is connected by a line to its summand. The final result is indicated by a blank line under the equals sign.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 236 \\ + \quad 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The number 236 is decomposed into 200 (blue), 30 (green), and 6 (yellow). These components are shown below the original number, connected by lines. The addition sign (+) is placed between 200 and 30, and another addition sign (+) is placed before the equals sign (=).



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 236 \\ + \quad 3 \\ = \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{array}$$

The number 236 is decomposed into 200 (blue), 30 (green), and 6 (yellow). These components are aligned under their respective digits in the original number. The plus sign (+) is placed between the 200 and 30, and another plus sign (+) is placed before the equals sign (=).



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 236 \\ + \quad 3 \\ = \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{array}$$

The number 236 is decomposed into 200 (blue), 30 (green), and 6 (yellow). The number 3 is also decomposed into 200 (blue), 30 (green), and 9 (yellow). The 9 is aligned under the 6, suggesting a subtraction operation where 6 is being taken away from 9.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$236 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$$

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of the number 236 into 200, 30, and 6, and then shows how 3 is added to 6 to get 9. The number 236 is at the top, with lines pointing down to 200 (blue), 30 (green), and 6 (yellow). From 200, lines point down to 200 (blue) and 30 (green). From 30, lines point down to 30 (green) and 9 (yellow). The 6 and the 3 from the original 236 are also connected by lines to the 9, showing that $6 + 3 = 9$.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$236 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$$

The diagram illustrates the addition of 236 and 3. It starts with the number 236 at the top, which is decomposed into 200 (blue), 30 (green), and 6 (yellow). These three components are then added together: 200 + 30 + 6. The result of this intermediate addition, 236, is shown below. Finally, 3 is added to 236 to reach the final sum, 239, which is indicated by an arrow pointing to the right.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$236 + 3 = \underline{\underline{239}}$$

The diagram illustrates the addition of 236 and 3. It starts with the number 236 at the top, which is decomposed into 200 (blue), 30 (green), and 6 (yellow). Below this, the number 3 is shown. Arrows point from each part of 236 to its corresponding digit in the sum 239 below. The digit 9 is also highlighted in yellow, indicating it is the result of the addition of 6 and 3.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$574 + 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$574 + 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 574 \\ + \quad 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 574 \\ + \quad 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The number 574 is decomposed into 500, 70, and 4. The 500 and 70 are in blue, and the 4 is in green. Lines connect the digits to their respective values below. The plus sign and equals sign are also in black.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 574 \\ + \quad 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The number 574 is decomposed into 500, 70, and 4, with lines connecting each digit to its corresponding place value below it.

$$\begin{array}{r} 500 + 70 + 4 \\ \hline 500 \end{array}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 574 \\ + \quad 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The number 574 is decomposed into 500 (blue), 70 (green), and 4 (yellow). These components are shown below the original number, connected by lines indicating their sum. The result of the addition is indicated by a blank line for the answer.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$500 + 70 + 4 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$$

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of the number 574 into 500, 70, and 4, which are then added together along with the number 6 to find the total. Lines connect the digits of 574 to their respective values (500, 70, and 4), and another line connects the digit 6 to its value (6). The addition is shown as $500 + 70 + 4 + 6$, followed by an equals sign and a blank line for the answer.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$500 + 70 + 4 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$$

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of the number 574 into 500, 70, and 4, which are then added together along with the number 6 to find the total. The numbers 500, 70, and 4 are aligned horizontally below the original number 574, with lines connecting them to their respective digits in 574. The number 6 is positioned to the right of the plus sign, and the equals sign is followed by a blank line for the answer.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$500 + 70 + 4 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$$

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of the number 574 into 500, 70, and 4, which are then added together along with the number 6 to find the total. The number 574 is at the top, with lines pointing down to its hundreds (500), tens (70), and ones (4) digits. These three digits are then grouped together with a plus sign between them. This sum is then combined with another plus sign and the digit 6, followed by an equals sign and a blank line for the answer.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$500 + 70 + 4 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$$

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of the number 574 into 500, 70, and 4, which are then added together along with the number 6 to find the sum.

The number 574 is shown at the top, with lines pointing down to its components: 500 (blue), 70 (green), and 4 (yellow). These three components are then added together: 500 + 70 + 4. The result of this addition, 580, is shown at the bottom, with lines pointing up to it from the 500, 70, and 4 components.

Finally, the number 6 (yellow) is added to the sum of 580: 580 + 6. The result is indicated by a blank line for the answer: $\underline{\quad}$.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$574 + 6 = \underline{\underline{580}}$$

The diagram illustrates the addition of 574 and 6. It starts with the number 574 at the top, with each digit (5, 7, 4) connected by lines to its corresponding place value below: 500, 70, and 4 respectively. The number 6 is also connected to its place value, 10. Finally, all these values (500, 70, 4, and 10) are connected by lines to the final sum, 580, at the bottom.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$649 + 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$649 + 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$649 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$$

The number 649 is written in blue and yellow. The digit 6 is blue, 4 is yellow, and 9 is yellow. Three lines extend from the 4 to the right, pointing towards the plus sign, the equals sign, and the first blank space of the answer line respectively.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$649 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$$

600 + 40 + 9

The diagram shows the number 649 at the top, with lines pointing down to the digits 6, 4, and 9. Below it, the digits are shown again with plus signs between them: 600 + 40 + 9. To the right of the plus sign above the digits, there is another plus sign followed by an equals sign and a blank horizontal line for the answer.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$649 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$$

649

600 + 40 + 9

600

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of the number 649 into its place values. The number 649 is at the top, with a horizontal line pointing to a plus sign and another line pointing to an equals sign followed by a blank answer line. Below 649, the digits 6, 4, and 9 are separated by plus signs. Lines connect the digit 6 to the hundreds place value '600' below it, the digit 4 to the tens place value '40' below it, and the digit 9 to the ones place value '9' below it. The word '600' is also repeated below the first '600'.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 649 \\ + \quad 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The number 649 is decomposed into 600 (blue), 40 (green), and 9 (yellow). These components are shown below the original number, connected by lines indicating their sum. The result of the addition is indicated by a blank line for the answer.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$649 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$$

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of the number 649 into 600 and 40, and then further into 600 and 40. The number 649 is at the top, with lines pointing down to 600 and 40. From 600, lines point down to 600 and 40. The number 4 is also shown separately, with a line pointing down to 40. The final result is indicated by a blank line under the equals sign.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 649 \\ + \quad 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The number 649 is decomposed into 600, 40, and 9. The number 4 is decomposed into 6 and 13. The 6 from 649 is combined with the 6 from 4 to make 12, which is then combined with the 13 to make 13. The 13 is then combined with the 4 to make 17, which is then combined with the 600 to make 767.

$$\begin{array}{r} 600 + 40 + 9 \\ 600 \quad 40 \quad 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$649 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$$

The equation $649 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$ is shown at the top. Below it, the number 649 is decomposed into 600 + 40 + 9. Each term is further broken down into its component parts: 600 is shown as 600, 40 is shown as 40, and 9 is shown as 13 (with a line through it). Lines connect each part of the decomposition to its corresponding term in the original equation.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 649 \\ + \quad 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of the number 649 into 600, 40, and 9, which are then added together. Below this, the number 649 is decomposed into 600, 40, and 13, where 13 is further broken down into 6 and 53. These components are then combined to form the final sum of 653.

$$\begin{array}{r} 600 + 40 + 9 \\ \hline 600 \quad 40 \quad 13 \\ \hline 653 \end{array}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$649 + 4 = \underline{\underline{653}}$$

The diagram illustrates the addition of 649 and 4 to get 653. It uses place value decomposition:

- The number 649 is broken down into 600, 40, and 9.
- The number 4 is broken down into 10 and 3 (referred to as 13 in the diagram).
- The 600 from 649 and the 600 from 4 are combined to form 650.
- The 40 from 649 and the 10 from 4 are combined to form 50.
- The 9 from 649 and the 3 from 4 are combined to form 12, which is then broken down into 10 and 2.
- The 10 from the 9 and 10 combination is added to the 600 from 649 to form 650.
- The 2 from the 9 and 10 combination is added to the 50 to form 52.
- The 50 and 52 are combined to form 55.
- The 55 and the 13 from 4 are combined to form 653.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$287 \quad - \quad 4 \quad = \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$287 - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 287 \\ - \quad 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 287 \\ - 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The number 287 is decomposed into 200, 80, and 7, with lines connecting each digit to its corresponding place value. The minus sign and equals sign are also present.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 287 \\ - 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The number 287 is decomposed into 200, 80, and 7. The 200 is further decomposed into 200. The decomposition is shown with lines connecting the numbers:

- 287 connects to 200 and 87.
- 200 connects to 200 and 0.
- 87 connects to 80 and 7.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 287 \\ - 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A subtraction diagram showing the decomposition of 287. The number 287 is at the top, with lines pointing down to 200 and 80. From 80, lines point down to 200 and 80. This illustrates the decomposition of 287 into 200 + 80 + 7, which is then subtracted by 4.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 287 \\ - 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The diagram shows the decomposition of 287 into 200 + 80 + 7. The number 200 is shown twice in blue, and 80 is shown once in green. A red dashed box highlights the 7, and a red arrow points from it to the minus sign, indicating it is being subtracted.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 287 \\ - 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The diagram shows the decomposition of the number 287 into 200 + 80 + 7. The 200 is shown twice to emphasize the concept of decomposing a number into hundreds, tens, and ones. A red dashed box highlights the subtraction step between the ones column (7 - 4). The result is indicated as a blank line below the equals sign.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$287 - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

A subtraction diagram for the problem $287 - 4$. The number 287 is at the top, with lines connecting its digits to the corresponding place values below: 200, 80, and 7. The number 4 is positioned to the right of the minus sign. A red dashed box encloses the tens column (80) and the ones column (7). A red dashed arrow points from the tens column up to the hundreds column (200), indicating a borrowing step. The result of the subtraction, 283, is shown below the equals sign.

200 80 7

200 80 3

4

=

283



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$287 - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of the number 287 into 200, 80, and 7. It shows the subtraction of 4 from 7, with the result 3 being carried down to the tens column. The final result is 283.

287

200 80 7

200 80 3

283



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$287 - 4 = \underline{283}$$

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of the number 287 into 200, 80, and 7. Arrows point from 287 to each of these components. To the right, a subtraction problem is shown: 287 minus 4 equals 283. A red dashed box encloses the tens column (80) and the ones column (7). A red dashed arrow points from the tens column towards the ones column, indicating a borrowing step where 80 is reduced to 7 and 1 is borrowed to add to the ones column, turning the 7 into a 3.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$738 - 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$738 - 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$738 - 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

The number 738 is written in green and blue, with each digit having a black line pointing towards it from below. The minus sign and equals sign are also present.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 738 \\ - \quad 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The number 738 is decomposed into 700 (blue), 30 (green), and 8 (yellow) using lines from the original digits.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 738 \\ - \quad 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The number 738 is decomposed into 700, 30, and 8. The 700 is further decomposed into 700. The 30 and 8 are aligned under the 3 and 8 of 738 respectively, and the 700 is aligned under the 7 of 738.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 738 \\ - \quad 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A subtraction diagram for 738 minus 6. The number 738 is at the top, with lines pointing down to 700, 30, and 8. The number 6 is below the 8. The result is shown as a blank line for the answer.

700 30 8

700 30



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 738 \\ - 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The number 738 is decomposed into 700 + 30 + 8. The 8 is circled in red, and a red dashed rectangle encloses the 8 and the 6 from the subtraction sign. A red arrow points upwards from the 8 towards the 6.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 738 \\ - 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The number 738 is decomposed into 700 + 30 + 8. The 8 is highlighted in yellow and has a red dashed box around it, with a red arrow pointing up to the 6 above it, indicating a subtraction step.

700 30 8

700 30 2



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$738 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction of 6 from 738 using a decomposition strategy:

- The number 738 is broken down into 700 + 30 + 8.
- The 700 is further broken down into 700 + 0.
- The 8 is broken down into 2 + 2 + 2 + 2.
- A red dashed box encloses the 8 and the 2, with a red arrow pointing up to the 6, indicating that 6 is being subtracted from 8.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$738 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$$

A diagram illustrating the subtraction of 6 from 738 using decomposition. The number 738 is broken down into 700 + 30 + 8. The 8 is then further broken down into 30 - 2. A red dashed box encloses the 8 and the 2, with a red arrow pointing upwards to the 6, indicating that 8 minus 2 equals 6. The 700 and 30 are also shown with lines pointing to their respective hundreds and tens places in the result 732.

```
graph TD; A[738] --> B[700]; A --> C[30]; A --> D[8]; C --> E[30]; C --> F[2]; D --> G[6]; F -. red dashed box .-> H[6]; B --> I[700]; C --> J[30]; D --> K[732];
```



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 738 \\ - \quad 6 \\ \hline 732 \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction process:

- The number 738 is broken down into 700 (blue), 30 (green), and 8 (yellow).
- The number 6 is also shown as 6 (yellow).
- A red dashed box encloses the 8 and the 6, with a red arrow pointing upwards from the 6 towards the 8, indicating that 6 is being subtracted from 8.
- The result of the subtraction is 732, which is composed of 700 (blue), 30 (green), and 2 (yellow).



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$423 - 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$423 - 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ - \quad 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ 400 \quad 20 \quad 3 \\ - \quad 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{array}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ - 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The number 423 is decomposed into 400, 20, and 3. The 400 is further decomposed into two 400s. The 20 is shown as 2 tens. The 3 is shown as 3 ones.

```
graph TD; A[423] --> B[400]; A --> C[20]; A --> D[3]; B --> E[400]; B --> F[400]
```



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ - 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A diagram showing the decomposition of 423 into 400 + 20 + 3. The number 423 is at the top, with lines pointing down to 400, 20, and 3. Below 400, another 400 is shown with lines pointing down to two 20s.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ - 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction of 8 from 423 using a decomposition strategy. The number 423 is broken down into 400 + 20 + 3. The 400 is further decomposed into 200 + 200. A red dashed box encloses the 3 and the 8, with a red arrow pointing upwards between them, indicating they are being subtracted directly.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ - 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The diagram shows the decomposition of 423 into 400 + 20 + 3. The number 400 is shown twice to emphasize the place value. A red dashed box highlights the tens column (20) and the ones column (3). A red arrow points from the tens column to the tens column of the subtraction problem, indicating the borrowing process.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ 400 \quad 20 \quad 3 \\ - \quad 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{array}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ 400 \quad 10 \quad 13 \\ - \quad \quad \quad 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ - 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The number 423 is decomposed into 400, 10, and 13. The 400 is further decomposed into two 400s. The 10 is shown below the 423.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ - 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A subtraction diagram for 423 minus 8. The number 423 is at the top, with lines pointing down to 400, 10, and 13. The number 8 is to the right of the minus sign. The result is shown as a blank line for the answer.

The diagram shows the number 423 at the top. A line points from the 4 in 423 down to the 400 below it. Another line points from the 2 in 423 down to the 10 below it. A third line points from the 3 in 423 down to the 13 below it. To the right of the minus sign is the number 8. To the right of the equals sign is a blank horizontal line for the answer.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ - 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction of 8 from 423 using a decomposition strategy:

- The number 423 is broken down into 400, 10, and 13.
- The 10 is further broken down into 10 and 10.
- A red dashed box encloses the 10 and 13, with a red arrow pointing up to the 8, indicating that 18 needs to be borrowed to make the subtraction possible.
- The result is shown as a blank line for the answer.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ - 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction of 8 from 423 using a decomposition strategy:

- The number 423 is broken down into 400, 10, and 13.
- The 10 is further broken down into 10 and 5.
- A red dashed box encloses the 13 and 5, with a red arrow pointing up to the 8, indicating that 13 minus 5 equals 8.
- The 400 is shown twice below the 423.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ - 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction process:

- The number 423 is broken down into 400 + 20 + 3.
- The 400 is subtracted first, leaving a remainder of 400.
- The 20 is then subtracted, leaving a remainder of 20.
- The final step shows the subtraction of 8 from 3. A red dashed box highlights the 3 and 8, and a red arrow points upwards from the 3 towards the 8, indicating a borrow of 1 from the tens column.
- The result is 400 - 8 = .



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ - 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction process for 423 minus 8. It uses place value decomposition and regrouping:

- The number 423 is broken down into 400 + 20 + 3.
- The 3 is regrouped as 10 - 7 (indicated by a red dashed box).
- The 10 from the regrouping is added to the tens column (20 + 10 = 30), resulting in 30 - 8.
- The tens column shows 30 - 8 = 22, with the 2 carried over to the hundreds column.
- The hundreds column shows 4 - 1 (the 1 being the carry-over) = 3.
- The final result is 415.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ - 8 \\ \hline 415 \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction process for 423 minus 8. It uses place value decomposition and regrouping:

- The number 423 is broken down into 400 + 20 + 3.
- The 3 is regrouped as 10 - 7 (indicated by a dashed red box).
- The 10 from the regrouping is added to the tens column (20 + 10 = 30), which is then broken down into 40 - 5 (indicated by a dashed red box).
- The 40 from the second regrouping is added to the hundreds column (400 + 40 = 440), resulting in 415.
- A red arrow points from the 8 in the original problem to the 5 in the ones column of the answer, indicating the borrowing step.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$740 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$740 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 740 \\ - \quad 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 740 \\ 700 \quad 40 \quad 0 \\ - \quad \quad \quad 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 740 \\ - \quad 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The number 740 is decomposed into 700 and 40. The 700 is further decomposed into 700. The 40 is shown below the original 740.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 740 \\ - 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The number 740 is decomposed into 700 + 40 + 0. The 700 is further decomposed into 700 + 0.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 740 \\ - 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction problem 740 - 3. The number 740 is decomposed into 700 + 40 + 0. The 700 is further broken down into 700 + 0. The 40 is also broken down into 40 + 0. A red dashed box highlights the tens column (40) and the tens place of the subtrahend (3). A red arrow points upwards from the tens column of the minuend to the tens place of the subtrahend, indicating a borrowing step where 1 is borrowed from the hundreds place of the minuend to the tens place.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 740 \\ - 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction problem 740 - 3. The number 740 is decomposed into 700 + 40 + 0. The 700 is further broken down into 700 + 0. The 40 is shown as 40 - 40 = 0. A red dashed box highlights the tens column (40 - 0). A red arrow points from the tens column up to the tens column of the result line, indicating a borrow of 1 ten from the hundreds column. The result line is shown as a blank horizontal line.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 740 \\ 700 \quad 40 \quad 0 \\ - \quad \quad \quad 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 740 \\ 700 \quad 30 \quad 10 \\ - \quad \quad \quad \quad = \quad \quad \quad \end{array}$$



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 740 \\ - 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The number 740 is decomposed into 700, 30, and 10. The 700 is further decomposed into 700. The numbers 700, 30, and 10 are connected by lines to the corresponding digits in 740.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 740 \\ - 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The number 740 is decomposed into 700 + 30 + 10. The 700 is further decomposed into 700 + 0. The 30 is further decomposed into 30 + 0.

```
graph TD; A[740] --> B[700]; A --> C[30]; A --> D[10]; B --> E[700]; B --> F[0]; C --> G[30]; C --> H[0];
```



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 740 \\ - 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of 740 into 700 + 40 and then further into 700 + 30 + 10. A red dashed box highlights the 10, and a red arrow points from it to the minus sign, indicating it is being subtracted. The result is shown as a blank line for the answer.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 740 \\ - 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of 740 into 700 + 30 + 10. The number 740 is at the top, with lines pointing down to 700, 30, and 10. Below 700, another 700 is shown with lines pointing down to two 700s. To the right of the subtraction sign, a vertical red arrow points up from a dashed red rectangle containing the digit 7 towards the tens column of 740. The result of the subtraction is indicated by a blank horizontal line under the equals sign.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 740 \\ - 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of the number 740 into 700 + 30 + 10. The number 740 is at the top, with lines pointing down to 700, 30, and 10. Below 700, another 700 is shown with lines pointing down to two separate 30s. A red dashed box encloses the 10 and the 3, with a red arrow pointing from the top of the box up to the minus sign. To the right of the minus sign is an equals sign followed by a blank horizontal line for the answer.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 740 \\ - 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction problem 740 - 3 using place value decomposition. The number 740 is broken down into 700 + 40. The 40 is further decomposed into 30 + 10. The 10 is then partitioned into 3 tens and 7 ones. A red dashed box encloses the 10 and the 3 tens, with a red arrow pointing from the 3 in the tens column of the minuend down to the 3 in the tens column of the partial difference 737. The 7 ones are shown below the 7 in the ones column of the partial difference. The final result is 737.



CM29: Additionner ou soustraire un nombre <9 à un nombre <1 000

$$\begin{array}{r} 740 \\ - 3 \\ \hline 737 \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction process:

- The minuend **740** is decomposed into **700** (blue), **30** (green), and **10** (yellow).
- The subtrahend **3** is shown above the minus sign.
- A red dashed box encloses the tens column (**10**) and the ones column (**3**).
- An arrow points from the tens column to the ones column, indicating the borrowing of 1 ten to make the subtraction in the ones column possible.
- The result **737** is shown below the line, with the tens column (**3**) and ones column (**7**) aligned under their respective columns.