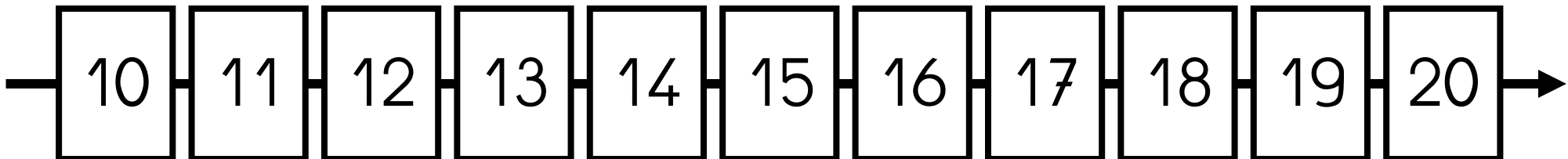




## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

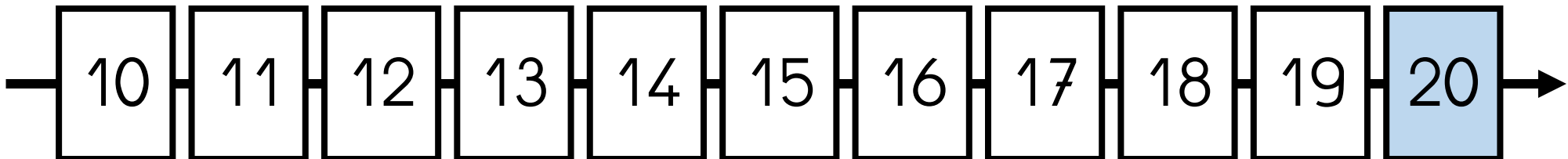
$$20 - 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$





## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

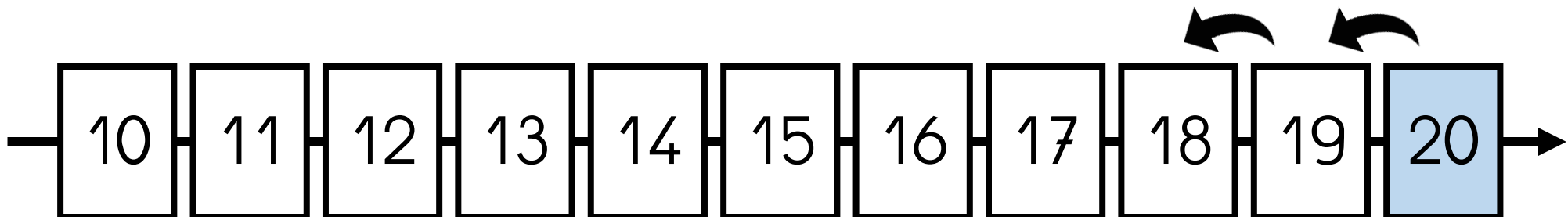
$$20 - 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$





## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

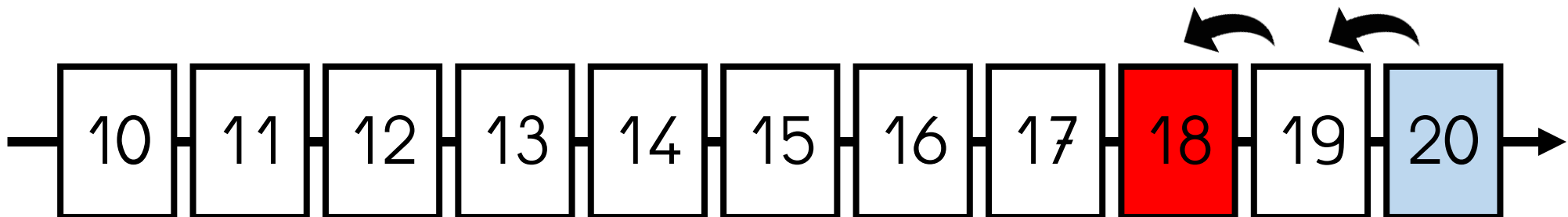
$$20 - 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$





## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

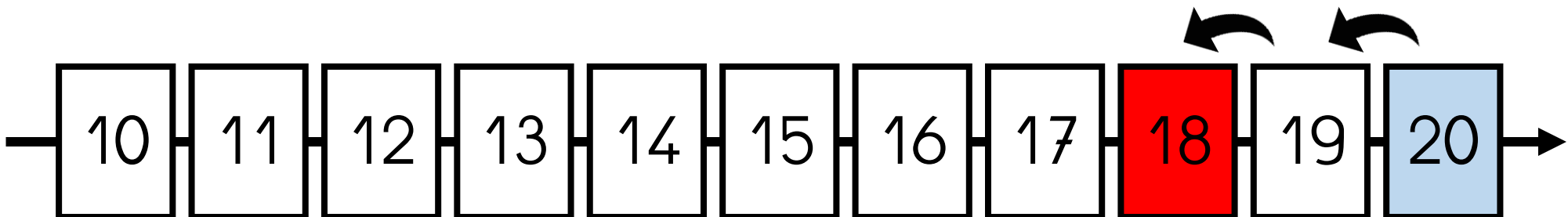
$$20 - 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$





## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

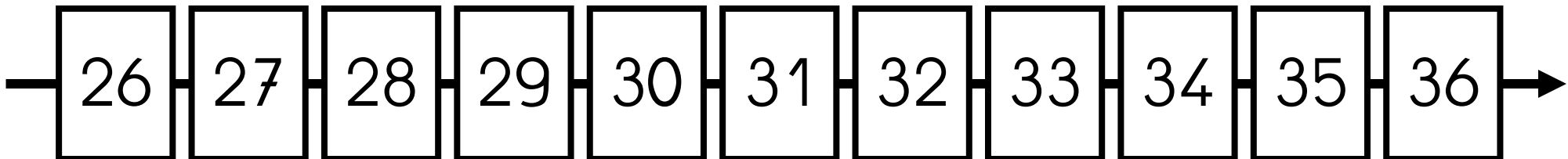
$$20 - 2 = \underline{18}$$





## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

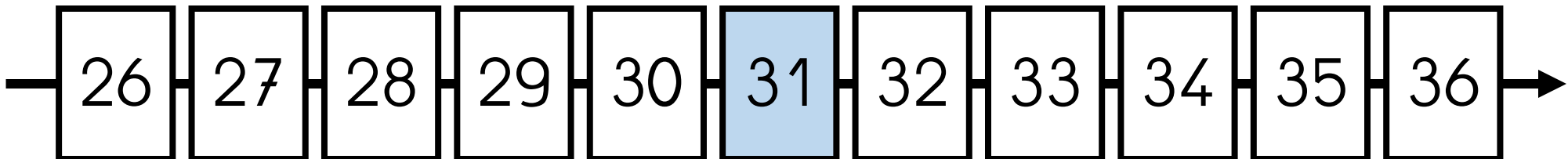
$$31 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$





## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

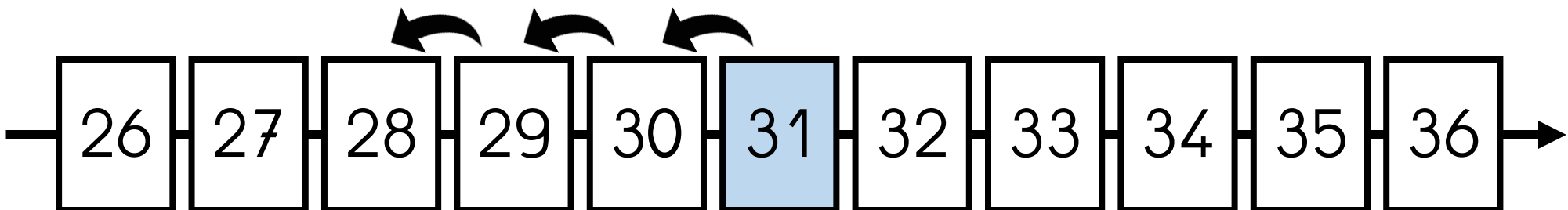
$$31 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$





## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$31 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

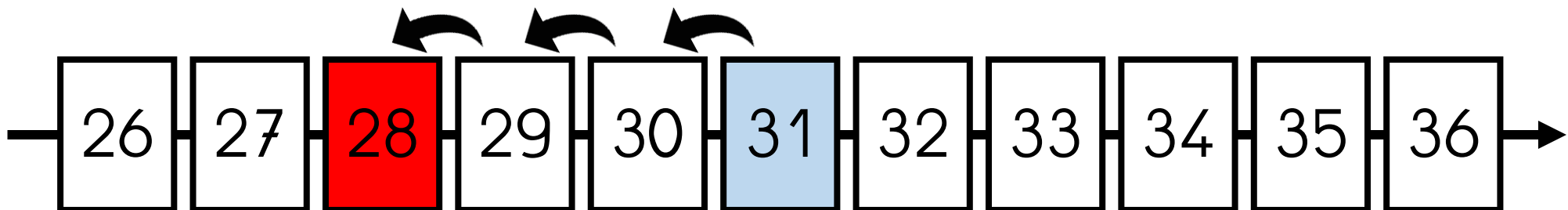






## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

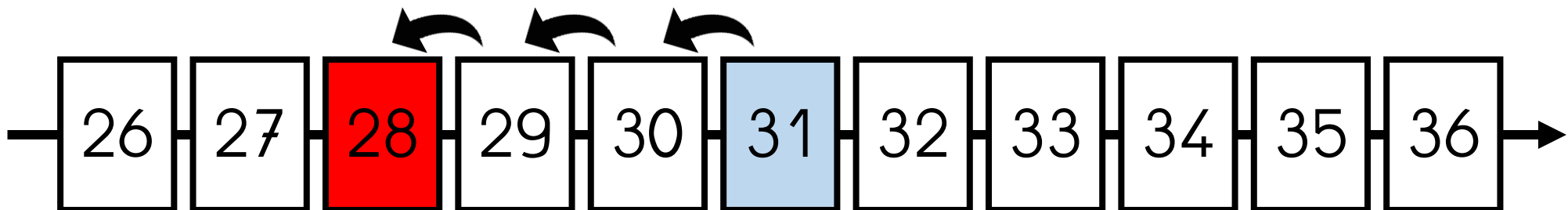
$$31 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$





## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$31 - 3 = \underline{28}$$





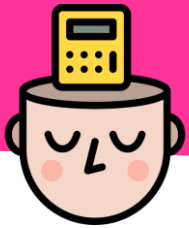
## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$57 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$57 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

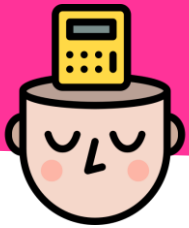
$$\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 50 \quad 7 \end{array} - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 57 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 50 \quad 7 \end{array}$$

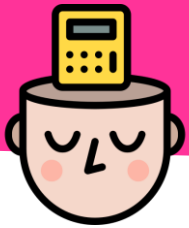
A red dashed arrow points from the 7 to the 3, indicating the borrowing process.



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 57 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 50 \quad 7 \\ \quad \quad \quad \uparrow \\ \quad \quad \quad \text{---} \\ \quad \quad \quad 4 \end{array}$$





## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 57 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 50 \qquad 7 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \qquad 4 \end{array}$$

A diagram illustrating the subtraction of 3 from 57. The number 57 is shown at the top, with the 5 in green and the 7 in yellow. A red dashed arrow points from the 7 down to a yellow 4, and another red dashed arrow points from the 4 up to the 3 in the subtraction problem. Below 57, the number 50 is shown in green, and below 7, the number 4 is shown in yellow. Lines connect 57 to 50 and 7 to 4. The subtraction problem is 57 - 3 = \_\_\_\_\_.



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 57 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 50 \qquad 7 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 54 \end{array}$$

A diagram illustrating the subtraction of 3 from 57. The number 57 is shown at the top, with the 5 in green and the 7 in yellow. A red dashed arrow points from the 7 down to a 4, and another red dashed arrow points from the 4 up to the 3 in the subtraction problem. The number 50 is shown below the 5, and the number 54 is shown below the 4. The result of the subtraction is represented by a blank line.



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 57 - 3 = \underline{54} \\ \begin{array}{l} \text{50} \quad \text{7} \\ \text{54} \end{array} \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction process for  $57 - 3 = 54$ . The number 57 is decomposed into 50 and 7. The number 3 is subtracted from the 7, leaving 4. The final result is 54. A red dashed arrow points from the 7 down to the 4, indicating the subtraction of 3 from 7. The number 50 is shown in green, and the number 4 is shown in yellow.



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$78 - 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$78 - 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} - 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 70 \quad 8 \end{array} - 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 70 \quad 8 \end{array} - 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

A red dashed arrow points from the 8 in the decomposition of 78 up to the 2 in the subtraction problem, indicating the borrowing process.





## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 78 - 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 70 \quad 8 \\ \quad \quad \quad \uparrow \\ \quad \quad \quad 6 \end{array}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 78 - 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 70 \qquad 8 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \qquad 6 \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction process for  $78 - 2$ . The number 78 is decomposed into 70 and 8. The number 2 is subtracted from the 8, resulting in 6. A red dashed arrow points from the 8 up to the 2, indicating the borrowing process. The final result is shown as a blank line for the student to write the answer.



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$78 - 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for  $78 - 2$ :

- The number 78 is decomposed into 70 and 8.
- The number 8 is further decomposed into 6 and 2.
- The 2 from the decomposition of 8 is used to subtract from the original 2, resulting in 0.
- The remaining 6 is added to the 70, resulting in 76.

The final result is 76.



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$78 - 2 = \underline{76}$$

Diagram illustrating the subtraction process:

- 78 is decomposed into 70 and 8.
- 8 is further decomposed into 6 and 2.
- 70 and 6 are combined to form 76.
- A red dashed arrow points from the 2 in 78 down to the 2 in 8, and another red dashed arrow points from the 2 in 8 up to the 2 in the subtraction problem, indicating the borrowing process.



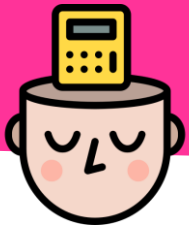
## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$49 - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$49 - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \end{array} - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 40 \quad 9 \end{array} - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

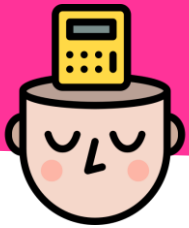




## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 49 - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 40 \quad 9 \end{array}$$

A red dashed arrow points from the 9 down and then left to the 40, indicating the borrowing process.



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 49 - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 40 \quad 9 \\ \quad \quad \quad \uparrow \\ \quad \quad \quad 5 \end{array}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 49 - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 40 \qquad 9 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \qquad 5 \end{array}$$

A diagram illustrating the subtraction of 4 from 49. The number 49 is shown at the top, with the 4 in green and the 9 in yellow. A solid black line connects the 4 to 40 (in green) and the 9 to 9 (in yellow). A red dashed arrow points from the 9 down to a 5 (in yellow), and then a red dashed arrow points from the 5 up to the 4 in the minuend, indicating a borrowing process. The result is represented by a blank line.



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 49 - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 40 \qquad 9 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 45 \end{array}$$

A diagram illustrating the subtraction of 4 from 49. The number 49 is at the top, with a green 4 and a yellow 9. A red dashed arrow points from the yellow 9 down to a yellow 5, and then a red dashed arrow points from the yellow 5 up to the yellow 9. Below 49, the number 40 is written in green, and 9 is written in yellow. Below 40 and 9, the number 45 is written, with a green 4 and a yellow 5. Solid black lines connect 49 to 40 and 9, and 40 and 9 to 45. To the right of the equation, there is a blank line for the answer.



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 49 - 4 = \underline{45} \\ \begin{array}{l} 49 \text{ is composed of } 40 \text{ and } 9. \\ 9 \text{ is composed of } 5 \text{ and } 4. \\ 40 + 5 = 45. \end{array} \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction process for  $49 - 4$ . It shows that 49 is composed of 40 and 9. The number 9 is further broken down into 5 and 4. A red dashed arrow points from the 4 in the 9 down to the 4 in the 45, indicating the subtraction. The final result is 45, where the 4 is green and the 5 is yellow.



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$7 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$7 - 3 = \underline{4}$$

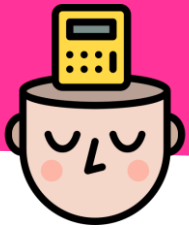


## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$7 - 3 = \underline{4}$$

$$17 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$$





## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$7 - 3 = \underline{4}$$

$$17 - 3 = \underline{14}$$

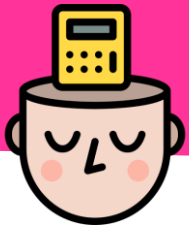


## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$7 - 3 = \underline{4}$$

$$17 - 3 = \underline{14}$$

$$27 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$7 - 3 = \underline{4}$$

$$17 - 3 = \underline{14}$$

$$27 - 3 = \underline{24}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$7 - 3 = \underline{4}$$

$$17 - 3 = \underline{14}$$

$$27 - 3 = \underline{24}$$

$$37 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$7 - 3 = \underline{4}$$

$$17 - 3 = \underline{14}$$

$$27 - 3 = \underline{24}$$

$$37 - 3 = \underline{34}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

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



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$8 - 2 = \underline{6}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$8 - 2 = \underline{6}$$

$$28 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$$





## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$8 - 2 = \underline{6}$$

$$28 - 2 = \underline{26}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$8 - 2 = \underline{6}$$

$$28 - 2 = \underline{26}$$

$$48 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$8 - 2 = \underline{6}$$

$$28 - 2 = \underline{26}$$

$$48 - 2 = \underline{46}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$8 - 2 = \underline{6}$$

$$28 - 2 = \underline{26}$$

$$48 - 2 = \underline{46}$$

$$58 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$8 - 2 = \underline{6}$$

$$28 - 2 = \underline{26}$$

$$48 - 2 = \underline{46}$$

$$58 - 2 = \underline{56}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$9 - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$9 - 4 = \underline{5}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$9 - 4 = \underline{5}$$

$$69 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$$





## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$9 - 4 = \underline{5}$$

$$69 - 4 = \underline{65}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$9 - 4 = \underline{5}$$

$$69 - 4 = \underline{65}$$

$$79 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$9 - 4 = \underline{5}$$

$$69 - 4 = \underline{65}$$

$$79 - 4 = \underline{75}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$9 - 4 = \underline{5}$$

$$69 - 4 = \underline{65}$$

$$79 - 4 = \underline{75}$$

$$89 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$9 - 4 = \underline{5}$$

$$69 - 4 = \underline{65}$$

$$79 - 4 = \underline{75}$$

$$89 - 4 = \underline{85}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$74 - 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$74 - 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} - 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$





## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 70 \quad 4 \end{array} - 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 74 - 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 70 \quad 4 \end{array}$$

A red dashed arrow points from the 4 in the tens place up to the 9 in the ones place, indicating a borrowing operation.



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 74 - 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 70 \quad 4 \\ \quad \quad \quad \uparrow \\ \quad \quad \quad \text{X} \end{array}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 70 \quad 4 \end{array} - 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

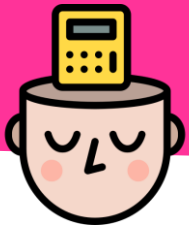
$$\begin{array}{r} 74 - 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 60 \quad 14 \end{array}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 74 - 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 60 \quad 14 \end{array}$$

A red dashed arrow points from the 4 in 14 up to the 9 in 9, indicating the borrowing process.



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 74 - 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 60 \quad 14 \\ \quad \quad \quad \uparrow \\ \quad \quad \quad 5 \end{array}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 74 - 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 60 \quad 14 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \quad 5 \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction process for  $74 - 9$ . The number 74 is decomposed into 60 and 14. The number 9 is decomposed into 5 and 4. A red dashed arrow points from the 4 in 14 to the 9, indicating the subtraction of 4 from 14. The number 5 is shown below 14, indicating the remaining part of 14 after subtracting 4.





## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 74 - 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 60 \quad 14 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 65 \end{array}$$

A diagram illustrating the subtraction of 9 from 74. The number 74 is split into 60 and 14. The number 14 is split into 10 and 4. The number 9 is split into 5 and 4. A red dashed arrow points from the 4 in 14 to the 9, indicating the subtraction of 4 from 14. The number 65 is shown at the bottom, representing the result of the subtraction.



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 74 - 9 = \underline{65} \\ \begin{array}{l} 74 \text{ se décompose en } 60 \text{ et } 14 \\ 14 \text{ se décompose en } 10 \text{ et } 4 \\ 4 + 5 = 9 \end{array} \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction process for  $74 - 9$ . The number 74 is decomposed into 60 and 14. The number 14 is further decomposed into 10 and 4. A red dashed arrow shows the borrowing process: 5 is taken from the 10 (leaving 5) and added to the 4 to make 9, which is then subtracted from 14. The final result is 65.



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$81 - 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$81 - 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



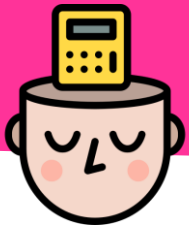
## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} - 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

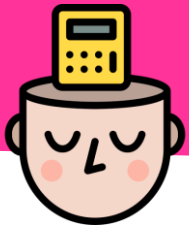
$$\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 80 \quad 1 \end{array} - 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 81 - 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 80 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

A red dashed arrow points from the '1' in the tens place of 81 down to the '1' in the ones place, and then up to the '5' in the subtraction problem, illustrating the borrowing process.



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

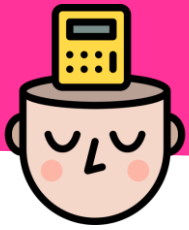
$$\begin{array}{r} 81 - 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 80 \quad 1 \\ \quad \quad \quad \uparrow \\ \quad \quad \quad \text{---} \\ \quad \quad \quad \text{X} \end{array}$$





## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 80 \quad 1 \end{array} - 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 70 \quad 11 \end{array} - 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

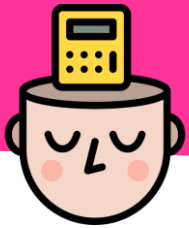
$$\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 70 \quad 11 \end{array} - 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

A red dashed arrow points from the bottom of the '11' to the '5' in the subtraction problem.



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 81 - 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 70 \quad 11 \\ \quad \quad \quad \uparrow \\ \quad \quad \quad 6 \end{array}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 81 - 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 70 \quad 11 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \quad \quad 6 \end{array}$$

A diagram illustrating the subtraction of 5 from 81. The number 81 is shown at the top, with the 8 in green and the 1 in yellow. A solid black line connects the 8 to the number 70 (in green) below it. Another solid black line connects the 1 to the number 11 (in yellow) below it. A red dashed arrow points from the 11 up to the 5 in the subtraction problem. Below the 11 is the number 6 (in yellow), with a solid black line connecting it to the 11. The subtraction problem is followed by an equals sign and a blank line for the answer.



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 81 - 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 70 \quad 11 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 76 \end{array}$$

A red dashed arrow points from the 1 in 11 up to the 5 in 5, and another red dashed arrow points from the 1 in 11 down to the 6 in 76.



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 81 - 5 = \underline{76} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 70 \quad 11 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 76 \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction process for  $81 - 5 = 76$ . It shows the decomposition of 81 into 70 and 11, and the decomposition of 11 into 10 and 1. A red dashed arrow points from the 1 in 11 to the 5 in the subtraction, indicating the borrowing process. The final result is 76.



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$90 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$





## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$90 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



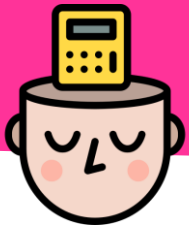
## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

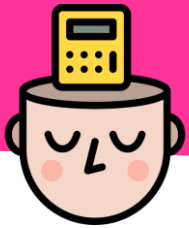
$$\begin{array}{cc} 90 & - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ 90 & 0 \end{array}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 90 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 90 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

A red dashed arrow points from the 0 in the second row to the 3 in the first row, indicating a borrowing operation.



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 90 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 90 \quad 0 \\ \quad \quad \quad \uparrow \\ \quad \quad \quad \text{X} \end{array}$$



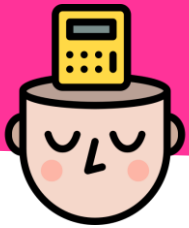
## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{cc} 90 & - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ 90 & 0 \end{array}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 80 \quad 10 \end{array} - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 90 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 80 \quad 10 \end{array}$$

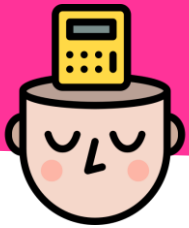
A red dashed arrow points from the 10 to the 3, indicating the borrowing process.





## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 90 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 80 \quad 10 \\ \quad \quad \quad \uparrow \\ \quad \quad \quad 7 \end{array}$$



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$\begin{array}{r} 90 - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 80 \quad 10 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \quad 7 \end{array}$$

A diagram illustrating the subtraction of 3 from 90. The number 90 is split into 80 and 10. The number 10 is further split into 7 and 3. A red dashed arrow points from the 3 in 10 to the 3 in the subtraction problem, indicating the borrowing process.



90 - 3 = \_\_\_\_\_

80 10 3 87



## CM32: Soustraire un petit nombre

$$90 - 3 = \underline{87}$$

Diagram illustrating the subtraction process:

- 90 is decomposed into 80 and 10.
- 80 and 10 are combined to form 87.
- A red dashed arrow points from the 10 to the 3, indicating the borrowing process.
- The final result is 87.