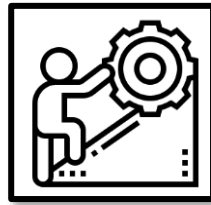
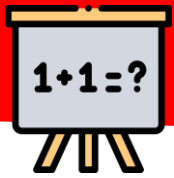




C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

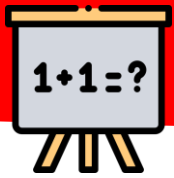


**Comment soustraire
jusqu'à 100 lorsqu'il
n'y a pas assez
d'unités ?**



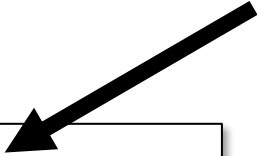
**A quoi sert une
soustraction ?**

**Invente une histoire de
soustraction.**



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

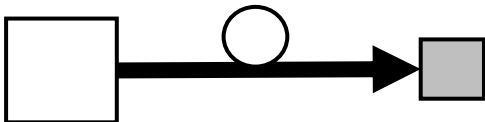
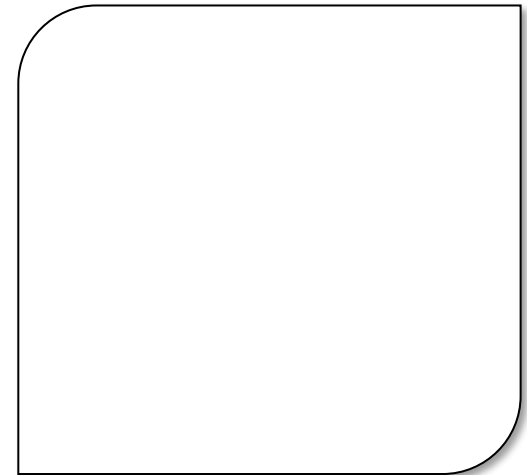
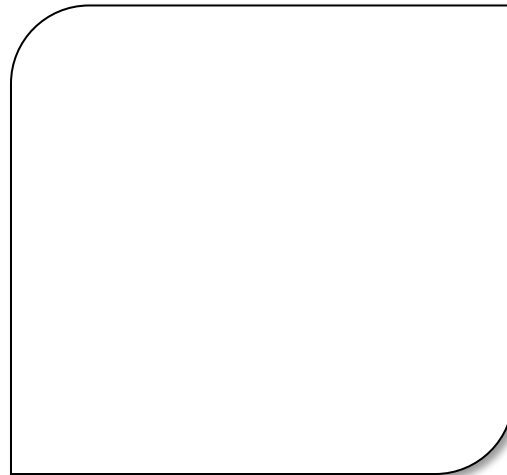
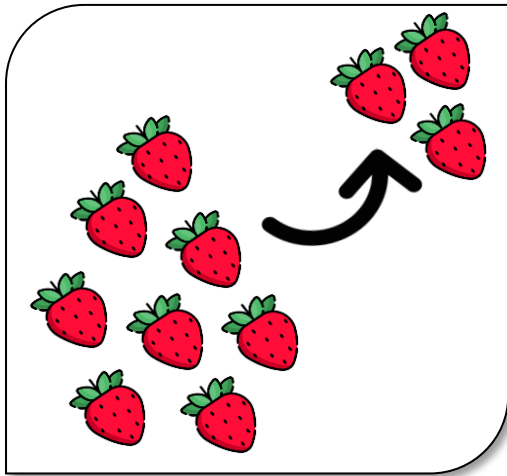
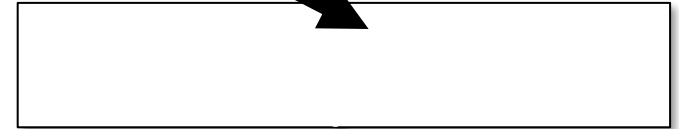
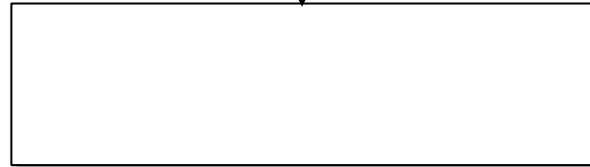
La soustraction sert à





C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

La soustraction sert à

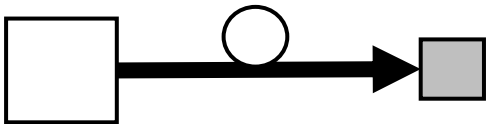
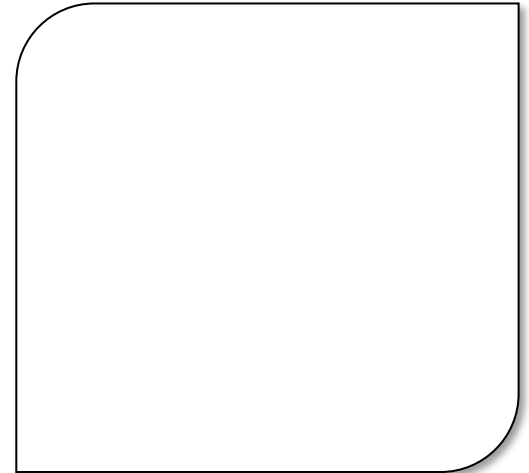
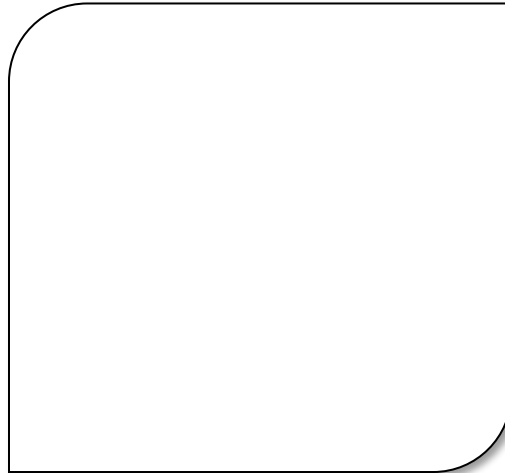
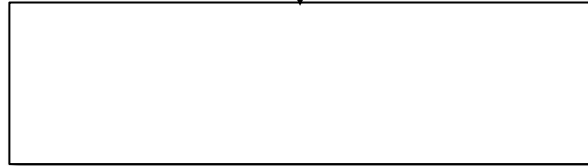
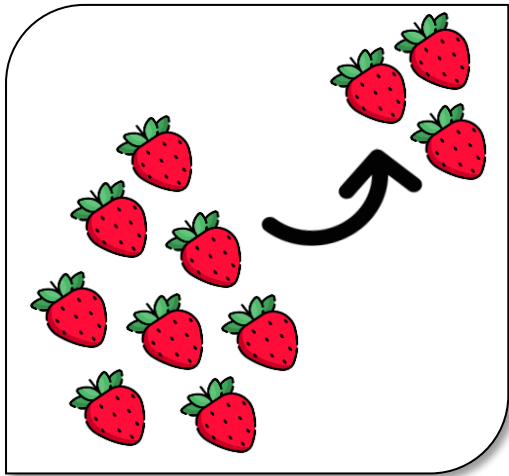




C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

La soustraction sert à

Enlever

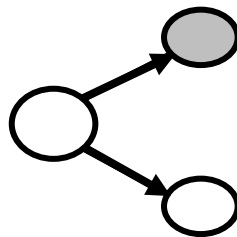
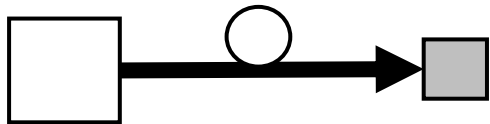
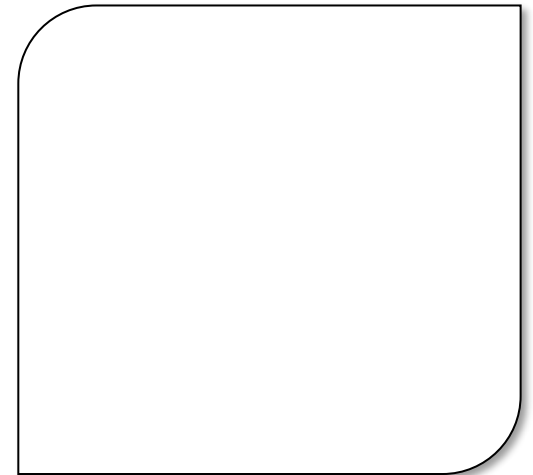
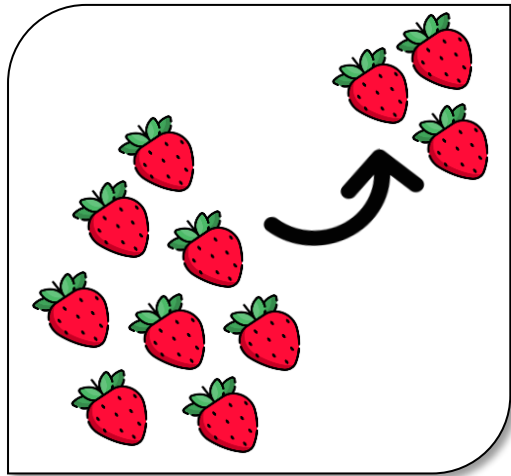




C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

La soustraction sert à

Enlever

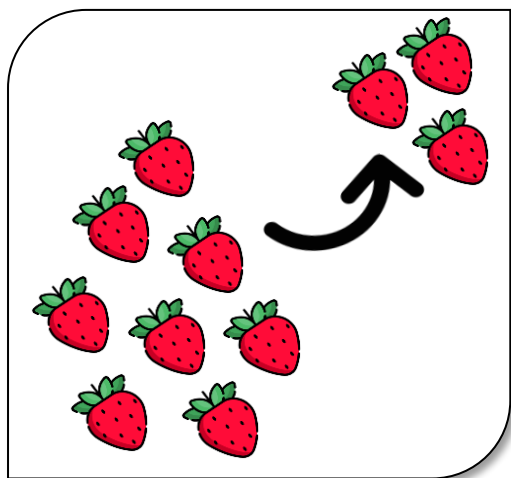




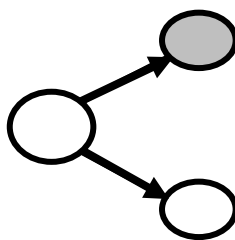
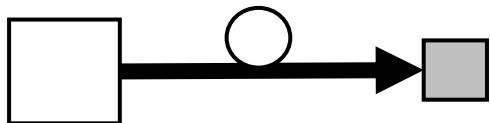
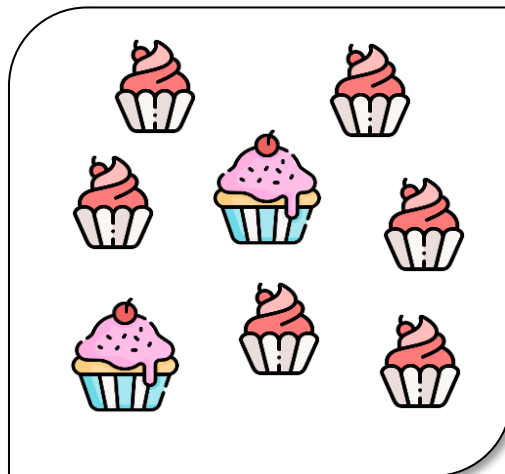
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

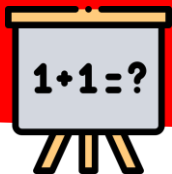
La soustraction sert à

Enlever



Séparer

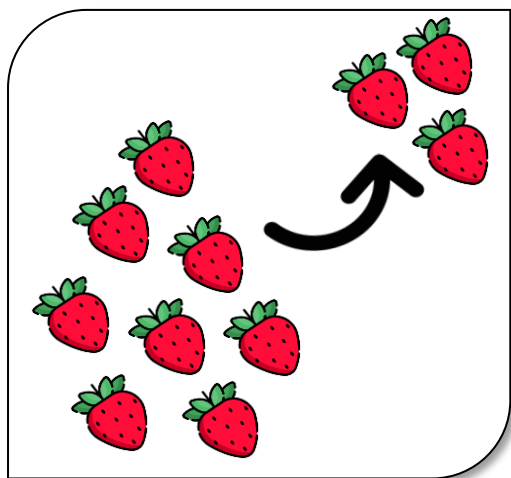




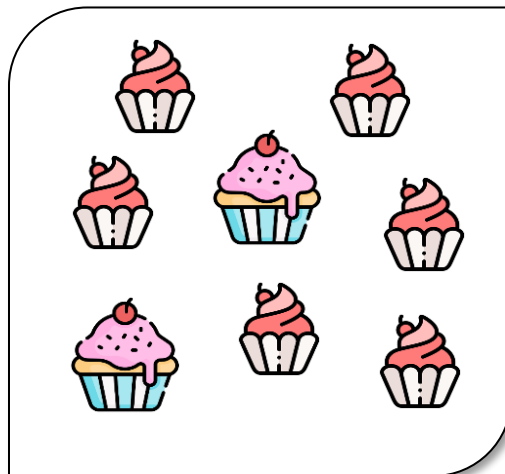
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

La soustraction sert à

Enlever



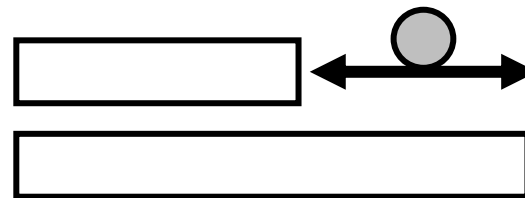
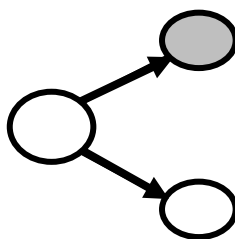
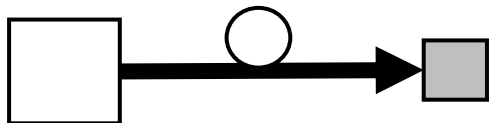
Séparer

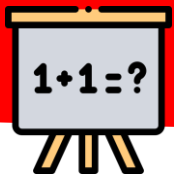


92 cm



99 cm

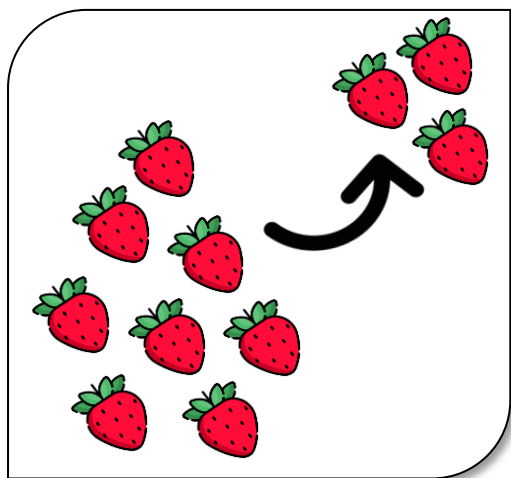




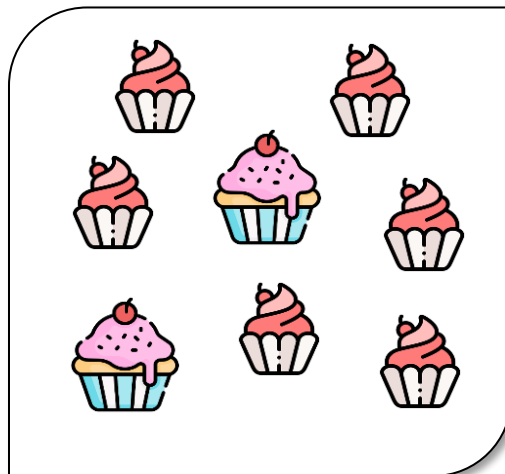
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

La soustraction sert à

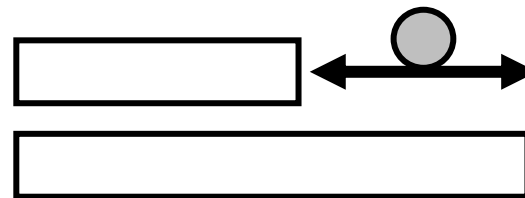
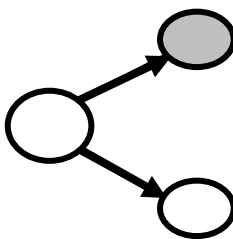
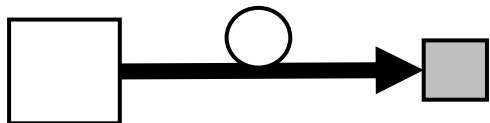
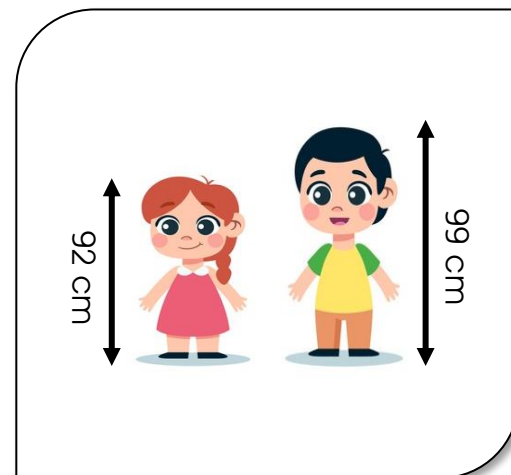
Enlever

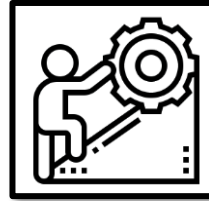
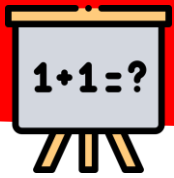


Séparer

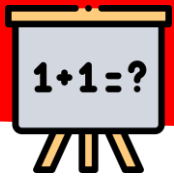


Comparer





**Comment soustraire
rapidement
28 de 64 ?**



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

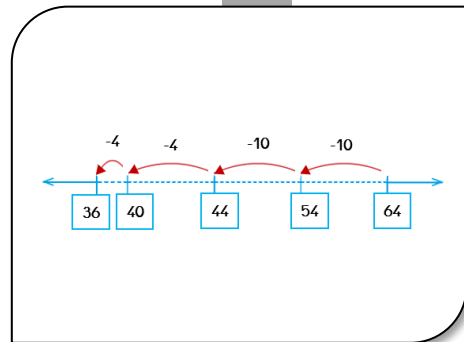
Pour calculer $64 - 28$, on peut :





C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

Pour calculer $64 - 28$, on peut :

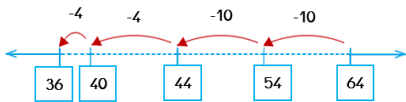




C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

Pour calculer $64 - 28$, on peut :

Faire des
bonds

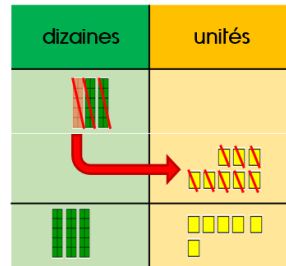
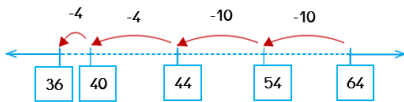




C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

Pour calculer $64 - 28$, on peut :

Faire des
bonds

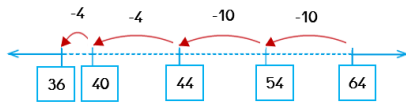




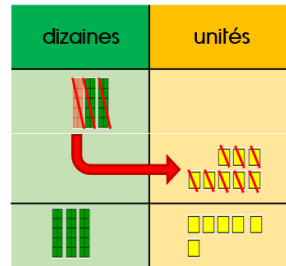
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

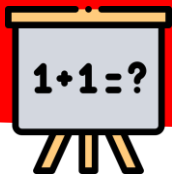
Pour calculer $64 - 28$, on peut :

Faire des
bonds



Utiliser le
matériel de
base 10

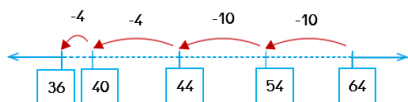




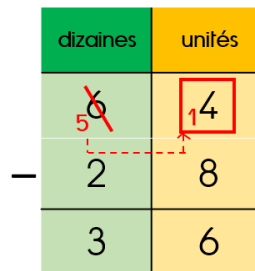
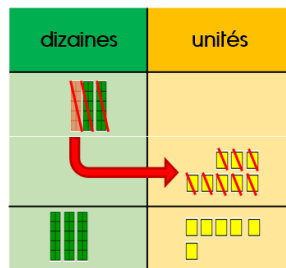
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

Pour calculer $64 - 28$, on peut :

Faire des
bonds



Utiliser le
matériel de
base 10

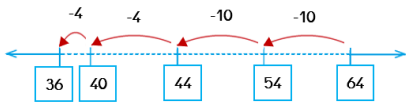




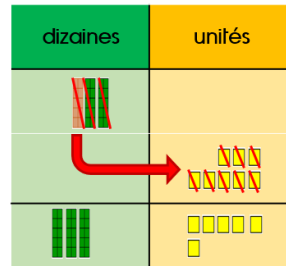
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

Pour calculer $64 - 28$, on peut :

Faire des
bonds

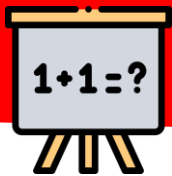


Utiliser le
matériel de
base 10



Poser la
soustraction

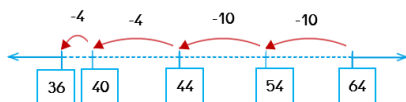
dizaines	unités
6 5	4 14
2	8
3	6



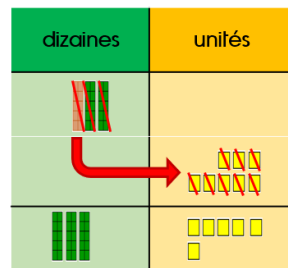
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

Pour calculer $64 - 28$, on peut :

**Faire des
bonds**



**Utiliser le
matériel de
base 10**



**Poser la
soustraction**

dizaines	unités
6 5	14
2	8
3	6

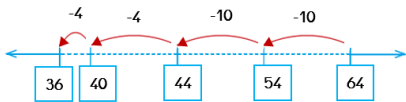
$$64 - 28 = 36$$



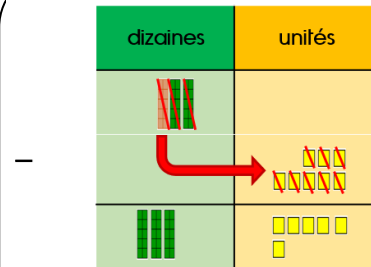
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

Pour calculer $64 - 28$, on peut :

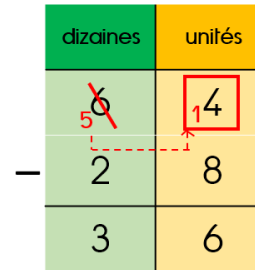
**Faire des
bonds**



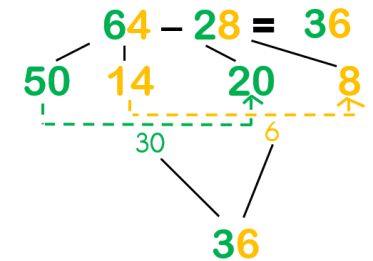
**Utiliser le
matériel de
base 10**



**Poser la
soustraction**



**Faire un
arbre de
calcul**

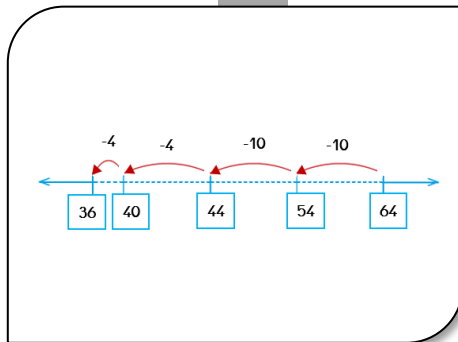




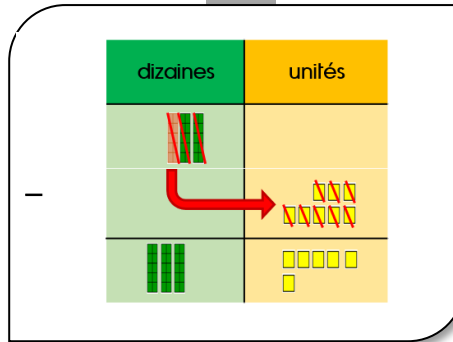
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

Pour calculer $64 - 28$, on peut :

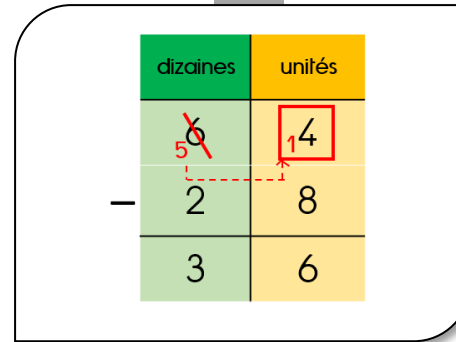
**Faire des
bonds**



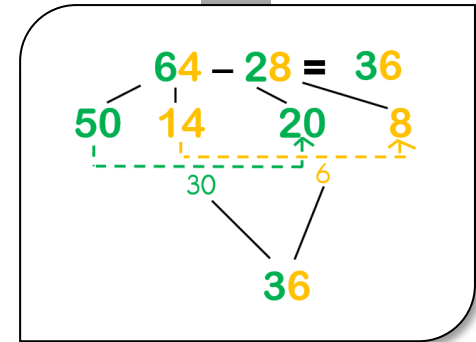
**Utiliser le
matériel de
base 10**

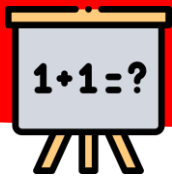


**Poser la
soustraction**



**Faire un
arbre de
calcul**

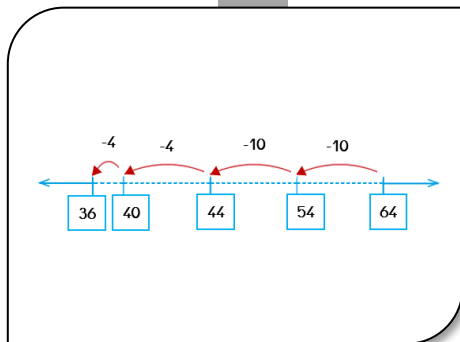




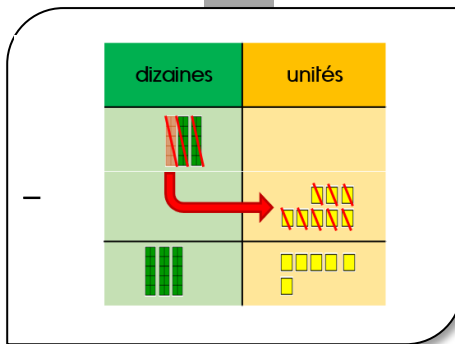
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

Pour calculer $64 - 28$, on peut :

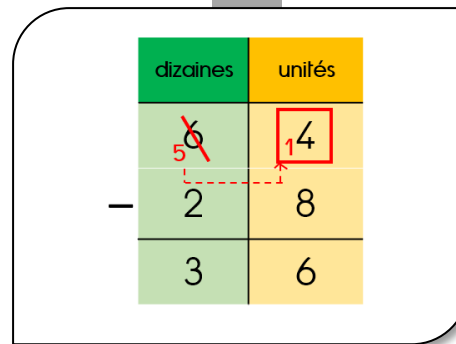
**Faire des
bonds**



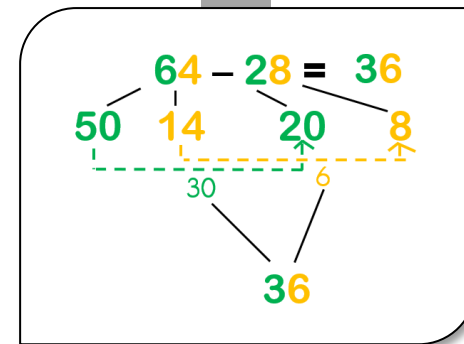
**Utiliser le
matériel de
base 10**



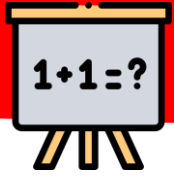
**Poser la
soustraction**



**Faire un
arbre de
calcul**

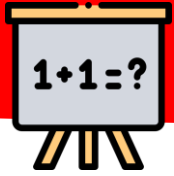


$$64 - 28 = 36$$



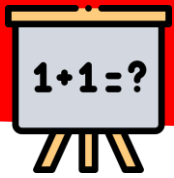
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$64 - 28 =$$



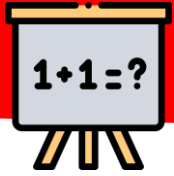
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$64 - 28 =$$



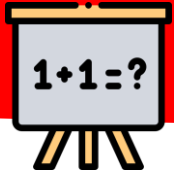
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ 64 - 28 = \end{array}$$



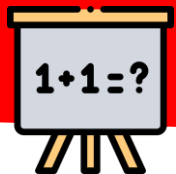
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 64 - 28 = \\ \underline{60} \quad 4 \end{array}$$



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

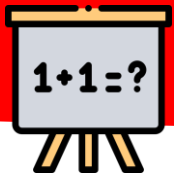
$$\begin{array}{r} 64 - 28 = \\ \hline 60 \quad 4 \end{array}$$



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 64 - 28 = \\ \hline 60 \quad 4 \quad 20 \quad 8 \end{array}$$

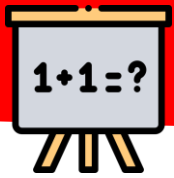
The diagram illustrates the subtraction $64 - 28$ using a decomposition method. The number 64 is split into 60 and 4, and the number 28 is split into 20 and 8. Lines connect the 6 in 64 to the 60, the 4 in 64 to the 4, the 2 in 28 to the 20, and the 8 in 28 to the 8. The equals sign is shown to the right of the subtraction.



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 64 - 28 = \\ \hline 60 \quad 4 \quad 20 \quad 8 \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction process for $64 - 28$. The number 64 is split into 60 and 4, and 28 is split into 20 and 8. A dashed line connects the 60 and 20, indicating a borrowing step. An arrow points from the 20 to the 4, showing that 20 is added to 4 to make 24, which is then used to subtract 8 to get 16. The final result is 36.

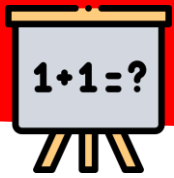


C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 64 - 28 = \\ \hline 60 \quad 4 \quad 20 \quad 8 \\ \hline 40 \end{array}$$

Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $64 - 28$ using the "borrowing from the tens" method:

- The number 64 is decomposed into 60 (tens) and 4 (ones).
- The number 28 is decomposed into 20 (tens) and 8 (ones).
- A dashed line connects the 60 and the 20, indicating a borrowing of 20 from the 60 to complete the 28.
- The remaining value after borrowing is 40, which is shown below the dashed line.

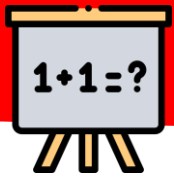


C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$64 - 28 =$$

Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $64 - 28$ using the "borrowing from the tens" method:

- The number 64 is decomposed into 60 (tens) and 4 (ones).
- The number 28 is decomposed into 20 (tens) and 8 (ones).
- A dashed line connects the 4 (ones) and the 20 (tens), indicating a borrowing of 10 from the tens place to the ones place.
- The result of the borrowing is 40, shown below the dashed line.
- The final calculation steps are shown as: $60 - 20 = 40$ and $40 + 4 = 44$.

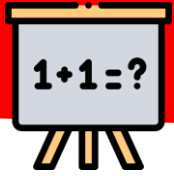


C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$64 - 28 =$$

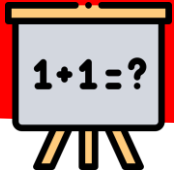
Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $64 - 28$ using the "borrowing" method:

- The number 64 is decomposed into 60 and 4.
- The number 28 is decomposed into 20 and 8.
- A dashed line connects the 4 from 64 to the 8 from 28, indicating a borrowing operation.
- The 4 is transformed into 14 (labeled 40 in the diagram), and the 20 from 28 is transformed into 10 (labeled X in the diagram).
- The final result is 36.



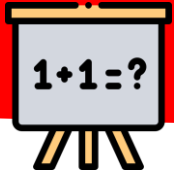
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$64 - 28 =$$



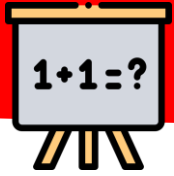
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ 64 - 28 = \end{array}$$



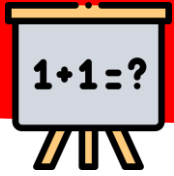
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ \diagup \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 64 \\ | \\ 4 \end{array} - 28 =$$



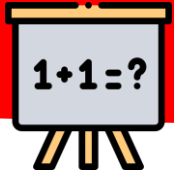
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 64 - 28 = \\ \underline{50} \quad 14 \end{array}$$



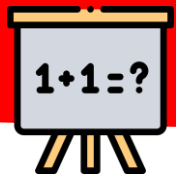
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 64 - 28 = \\ \hline 50 \quad 14 \end{array}$$



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

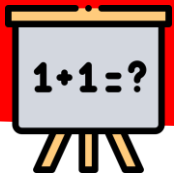
$$\begin{array}{r} 64 - 28 = \\ \hline 50 \quad 14 \quad 20 \quad 8 \end{array}$$



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 64 - 28 = \\ \hline 50 \quad 14 \quad 20 \quad 8 \end{array}$$

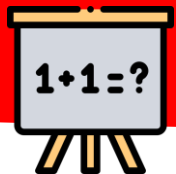
The diagram illustrates the subtraction $64 - 28$ using a decomposition method. The number 64 is split into 50 and 14. The number 28 is split into 20 and 8. A dashed line connects the 50 and the 20, indicating a borrowing process. An arrow points from the 20 to the 14, showing that the 20 is being added to the 14 to make 34, which is then subtracted by 8 to get 26. The final result is 36.



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 64 - 28 = \\ \hline 50 \quad 14 \quad 20 \quad 8 \end{array}$$

A diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $64 - 28$. The numbers are arranged in a sequence: 50, 14, 20, 8. A dashed line connects the 50 and the 20, with the number 30 written below it. An arrow points from the 20 up to the 2 in the original subtraction problem. Another arrow points from the 8 to the 8 in the original subtraction problem. The original problem $64 - 28 =$ is shown at the top, with the 6 and 2 in green, and the 4 and 8 in yellow.



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

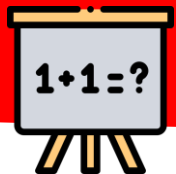
$$\begin{array}{r} 64 - 28 = \\ \hline 50 \quad 14 \quad 20 \quad 8 \\ \hline 30 \end{array}$$

Diagram illustrating the subtraction $64 - 28 =$ using a number line and place value.

The number line shows the following components:

- 50** (Green): The starting point of the subtraction.
- 14** (Yellow): The result of subtracting 20 from 50.
- 20** (Green): The amount subtracted from 50.
- 8** (Yellow): The result of subtracting 2 from 14.
- 30** (Green): The final result of the subtraction.

The diagram uses dashed lines to show the steps: a green dashed line from 50 to 30, and a yellow dashed line from 14 to 8. Arrows indicate the direction of subtraction: a green arrow from 50 to 20, and a yellow arrow from 14 to 8.



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

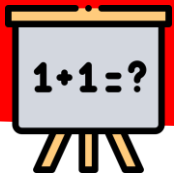
$$\begin{array}{r} 64 - 28 = \\ \hline 50 \quad 14 \quad 20 \quad 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $64 - 28$ using a number line and place value.

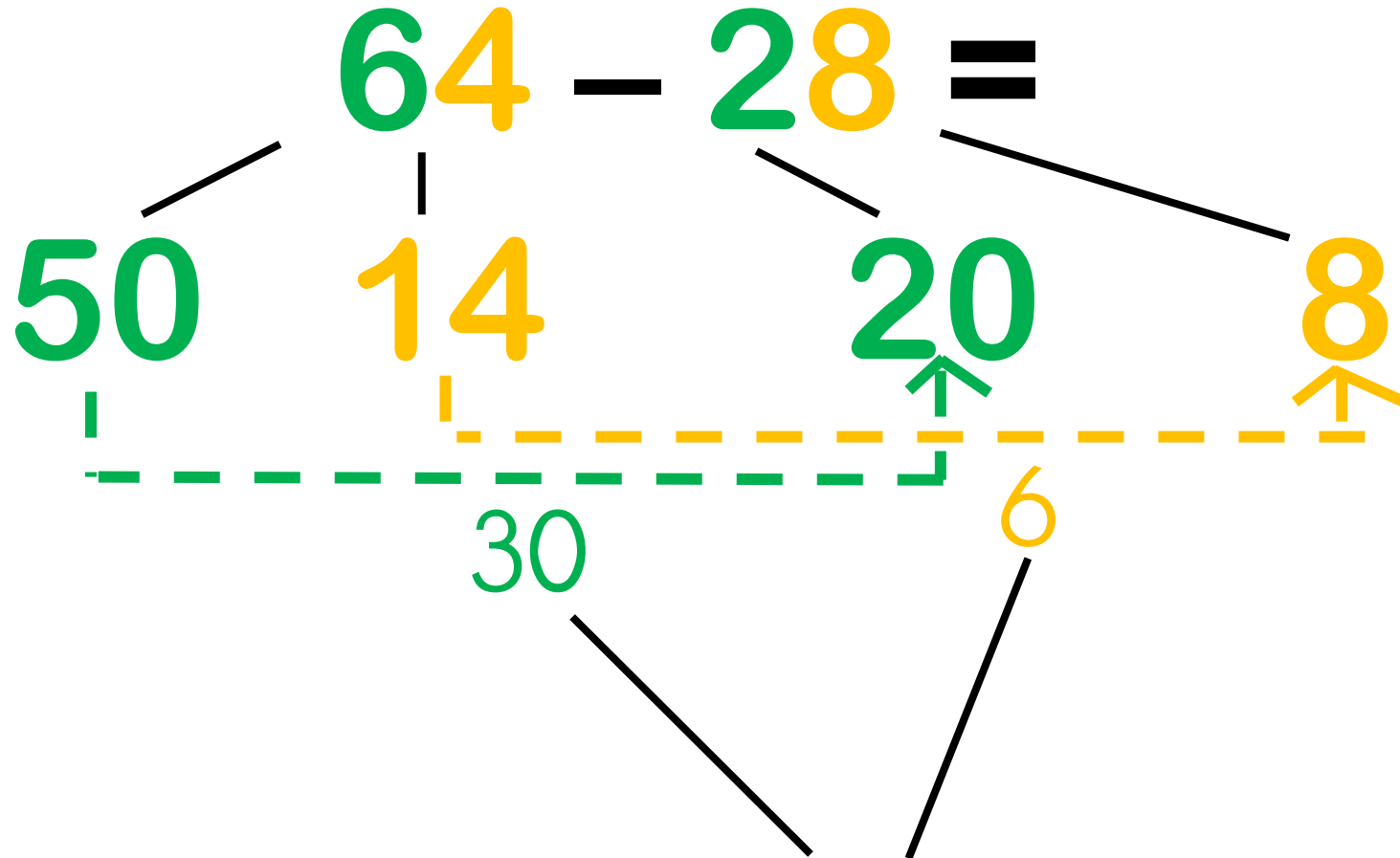
The number line shows the following components:

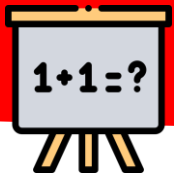
- 50** (Green): The starting point of the subtraction.
- 14** (Yellow): The result of subtracting 20 from 50.
- 20** (Green): The amount subtracted from 50.
- 8** (Yellow): The amount subtracted from 14.
- 30** (Green): The result of subtracting 28 from 50.
- 6** (Yellow): The result of subtracting 8 from 14.

The diagram uses dashed lines to show the steps: a green dashed line from 50 to 30, and a yellow dashed line from 14 to 6. Arrows indicate the direction of subtraction: a green arrow from 50 to 20, and a yellow arrow from 14 to 8.

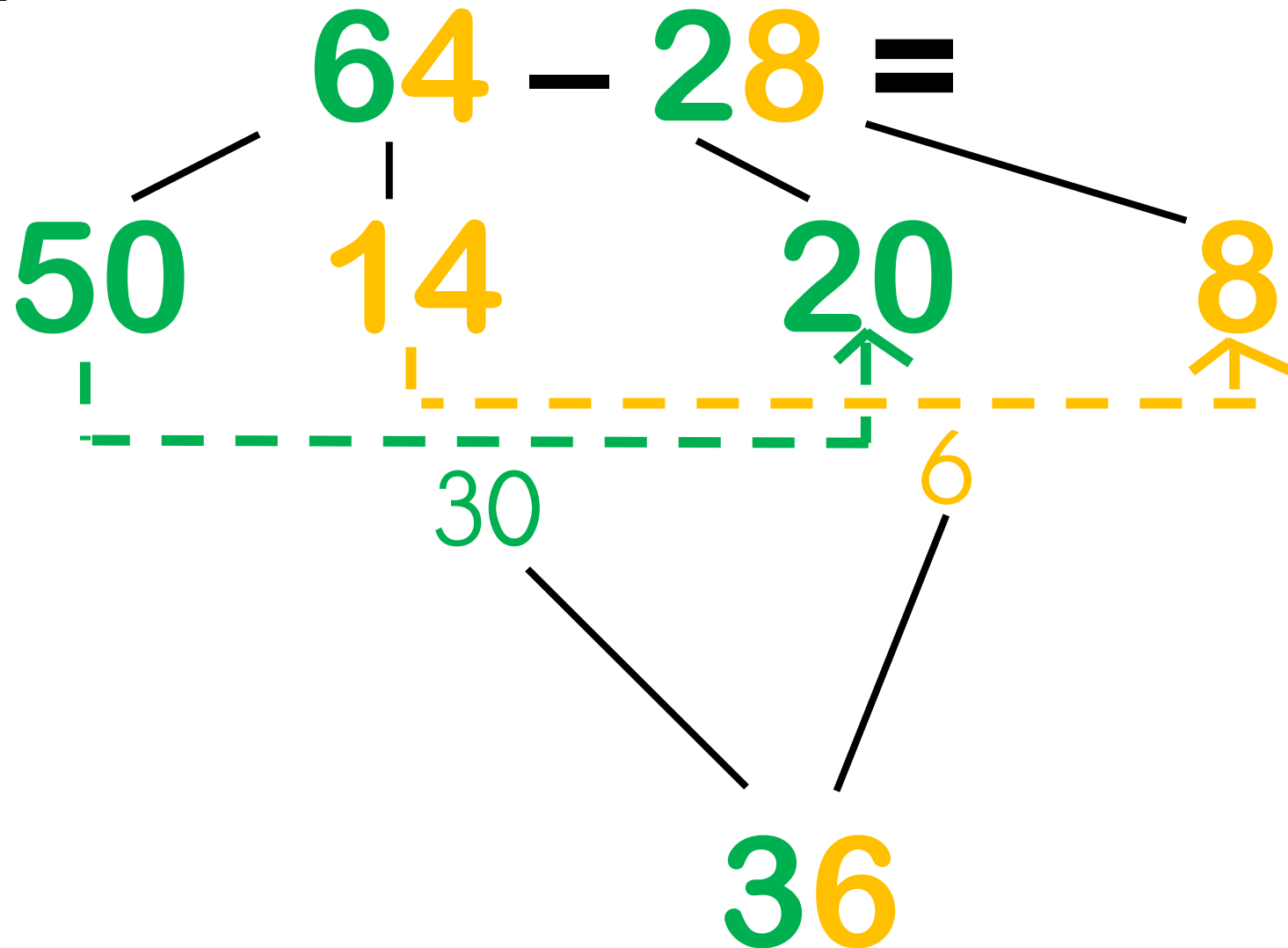


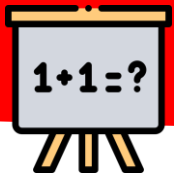
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)



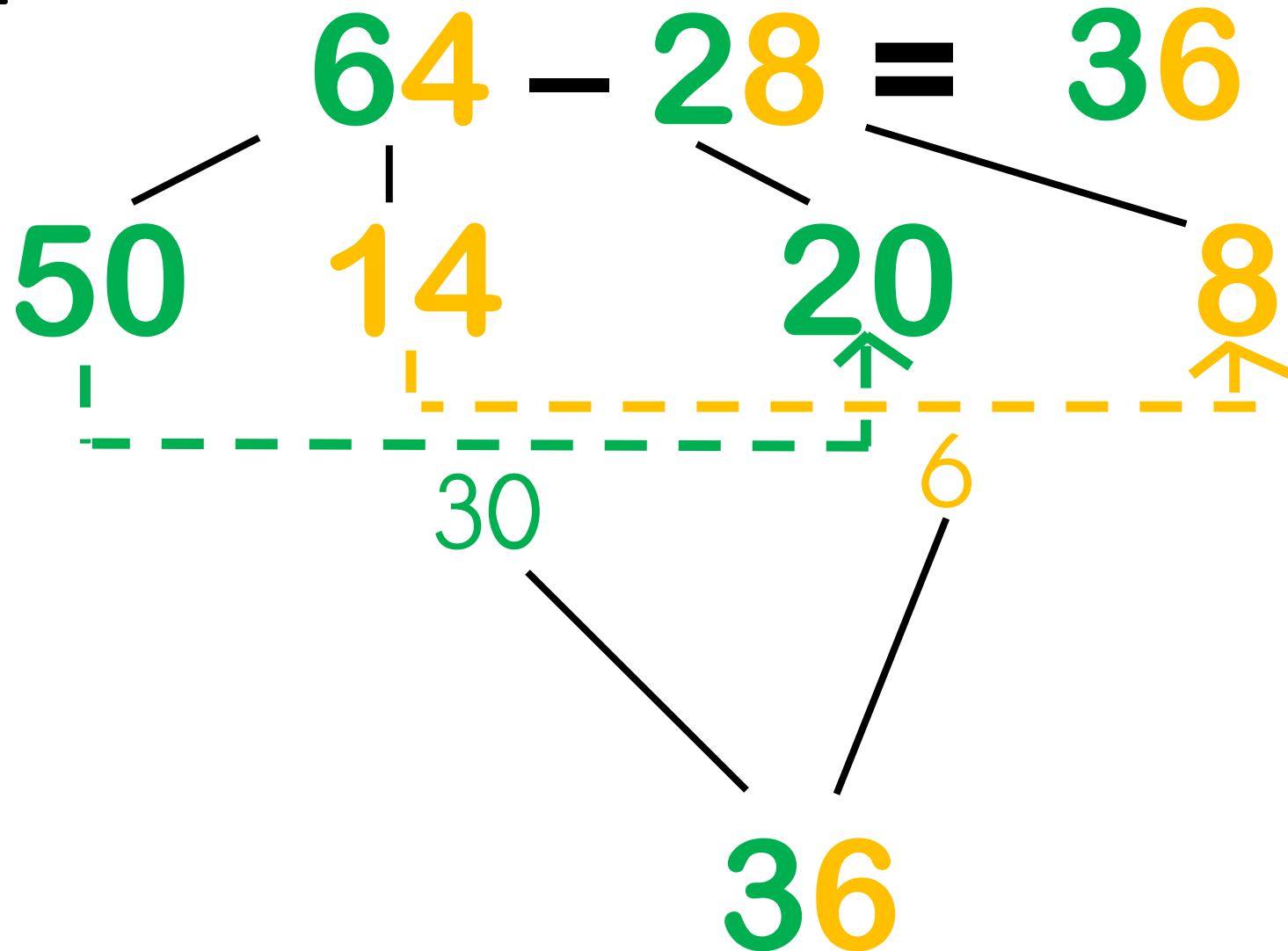


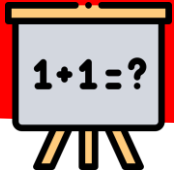
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)





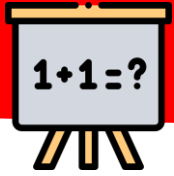
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)





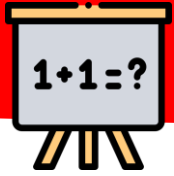
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$53 - 19 =$$



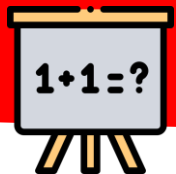
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$53 - 19 =$$



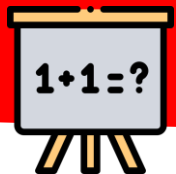
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ 53 - 19 = \end{array}$$



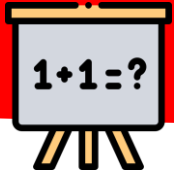
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 53 - 19 = \\ \text{50} \quad \text{3} \end{array}$$



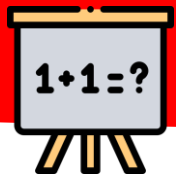
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 53 - 19 = \\ \hline 50 \quad 3 \end{array}$$



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

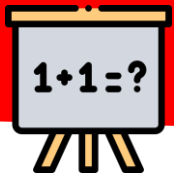
$$\begin{array}{r} 53 - 19 = \\ \hline 50 \quad 3 \quad 10 \quad 9 \end{array}$$



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 53 - 19 = \\ \hline 50 \quad 3 \quad 10 \quad 9 \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction process for $53 - 19$. The number 53 is decomposed into 50 and 3. The number 19 is decomposed into 10 and 9. A dashed line connects the 50 and the 10, indicating a borrowing process where 10 is subtracted from 50 to get 40, and then 40 + 3 = 43 is the result.

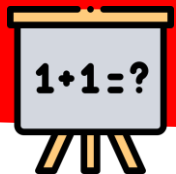


C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 53 - 19 = \\ \hline 50 \quad 3 \quad 10 \quad 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $53 - 19$ using the "borrowing from the tens" method (soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue).

The number 53 is decomposed into 50 and 3. The number 19 is decomposed into 10 and 9. A dashed line connects the 50 and the 10, with the number 40 written below it, indicating that 10 is borrowed from 50 to make 40.

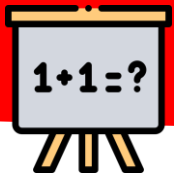


C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 53 - 19 = \\ \hline 50 \quad 3 \quad 10 \quad 9 \\ \hline 40 \end{array}$$

Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $53 - 19$ using a number line and place value decomposition.

The number 53 is decomposed into 50 and 3. The number 19 is decomposed into 10 and 9. A dashed line represents the number line, with a green segment labeled 40 and a yellow segment labeled 10. Arrows indicate the subtraction steps: from 53 to 50, from 3 to 10, and from 10 to 9.



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$53 - 19 =$$

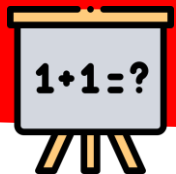
Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $53 - 19$ using a number line and place value decomposition.

The number 53 is decomposed into 50 and 3. The number 19 is decomposed into 10 and 9.

A dashed line represents the number line. The starting point is 50. The number 3 is shown below the line, and the number 40 is shown below the line, indicating the result of the subtraction.

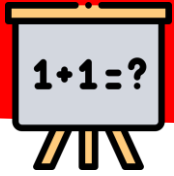
The number 10 is shown above the line, and the number 9 is shown above the line. An arrow points from 10 to 9, indicating the borrowing process.

An 'X' is marked on the dashed line, indicating the point where the subtraction is completed.



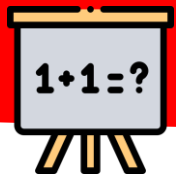
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 53 - 19 = \\ \text{50} \quad \text{3} \end{array}$$



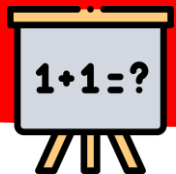
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 53 - 19 = \\ \underline{40} \quad 13 \end{array}$$



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

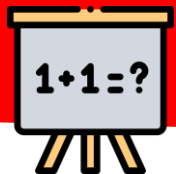
$$\begin{array}{r} 53 - 19 = \\ \hline 40 \quad 13 \end{array}$$



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 53 - 19 = \\ \hline 40 \quad 13 \quad 10 \quad 9 \end{array}$$

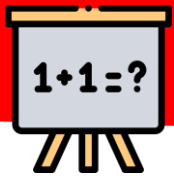
The diagram illustrates the subtraction $53 - 19$ using a decomposition method. The number 53 is decomposed into 40 and 13, indicated by a diagonal line from the 5 to 40 and a vertical line from the 3 to 13. The number 19 is decomposed into 10 and 9, indicated by a diagonal line from the 1 to 10 and a diagonal line from the 9 to 9. The result of the subtraction is shown as 40, 13, 10, and 9.



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 53 - 19 = \\ \underline{40 \quad 13} \quad 10 \quad 9 \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction $53 - 19$ using a decomposition method. The number 53 is decomposed into 40 and 13. The number 19 is decomposed into 10 and 9. A dashed line connects the 40 and the 10, indicating that 10 is borrowed from 40 to make 10. The result is 40 + 13 - 10 - 9 = 34.

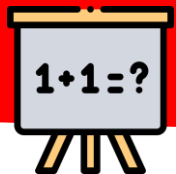


C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 53 - 19 = \\ \underline{40 \quad 13} \quad 10 \quad 9 \end{array}$$

Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $53 - 19$ using a number line and place value.

The number 53 is decomposed into 40 and 13. The number 19 is decomposed into 10 and 9. A dashed line connects 40 and 10, with the number 30 written below it, indicating the difference between these two values.



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 53 - 19 = \\ \underline{40} \quad \underline{13} \quad \underline{10} \quad \underline{9} \\ 30 \end{array}$$

Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $53 - 19$ using the "borrowing" method (retenue).

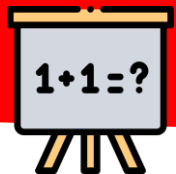
The numbers are decomposed into tens and units:

- 53 is decomposed into 40 (green) and 13 (yellow).
- 19 is decomposed into 10 (green) and 9 (yellow).

The subtraction is performed in two steps:

- Subtract the units: $13 - 9 = 4$. The result 4 is shown as a yellow arrow pointing to the units place of the result line.
- Subtract the tens: $40 - 10 = 30$. The result 30 is shown as a green arrow pointing to the tens place of the result line.

The final result is 30 , indicated by a green arrow pointing to the units place of the result line.



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

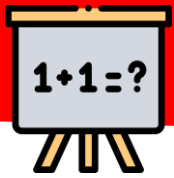
$$\begin{array}{r} 53 - 19 = \\ \hline 40 \quad 13 \quad 10 \quad 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $53 - 19$ using a number line and place value.

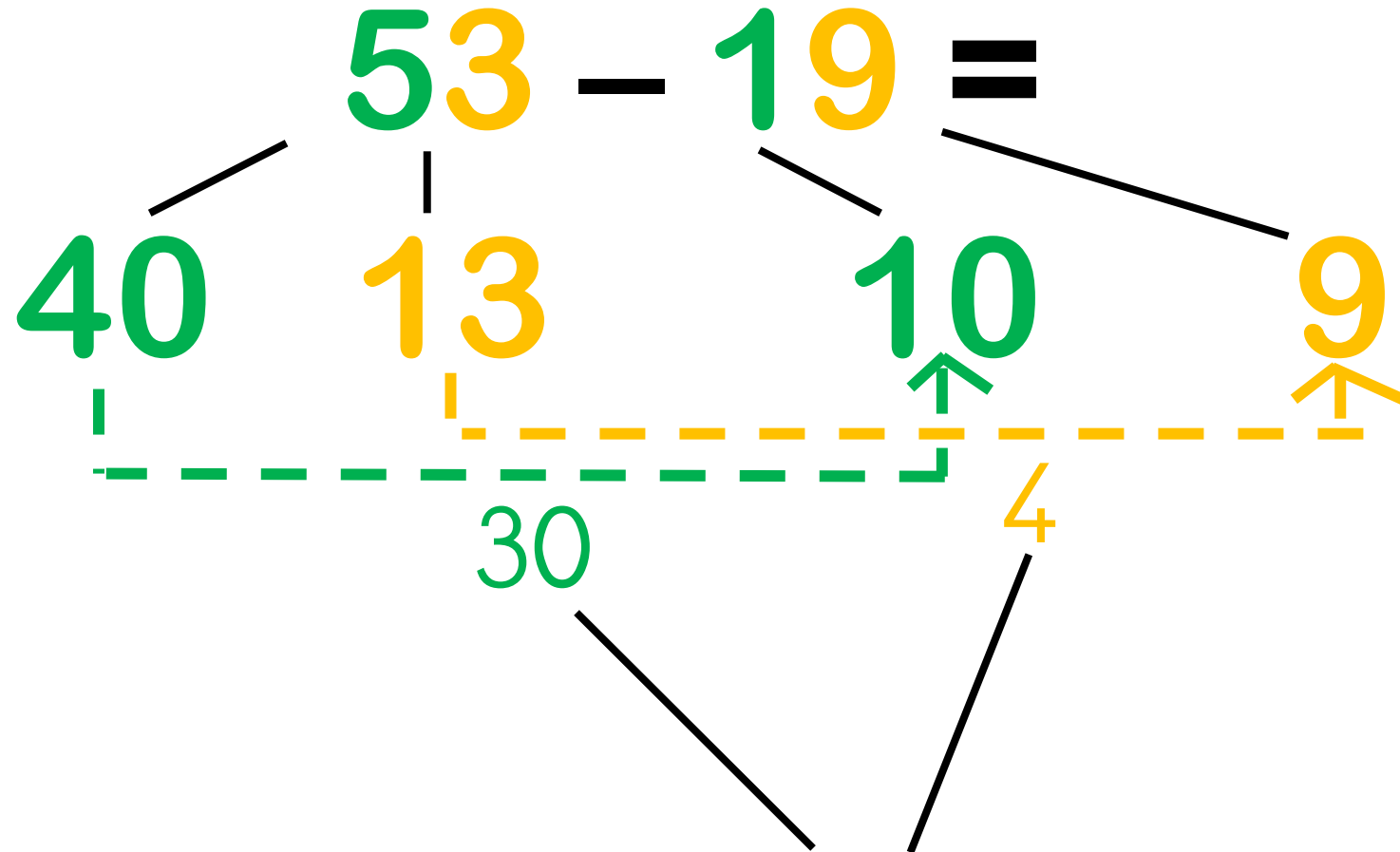
The number line shows the steps:

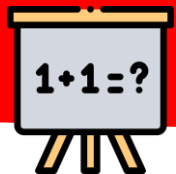
- Start at 53 (tens place).
- Subtract 10 (tens place) to reach 40.
- Subtract 9 (ones place) from 40 to reach 31.
- Subtract 3 (ones place) from 31 to reach 28.

The final result is 34.

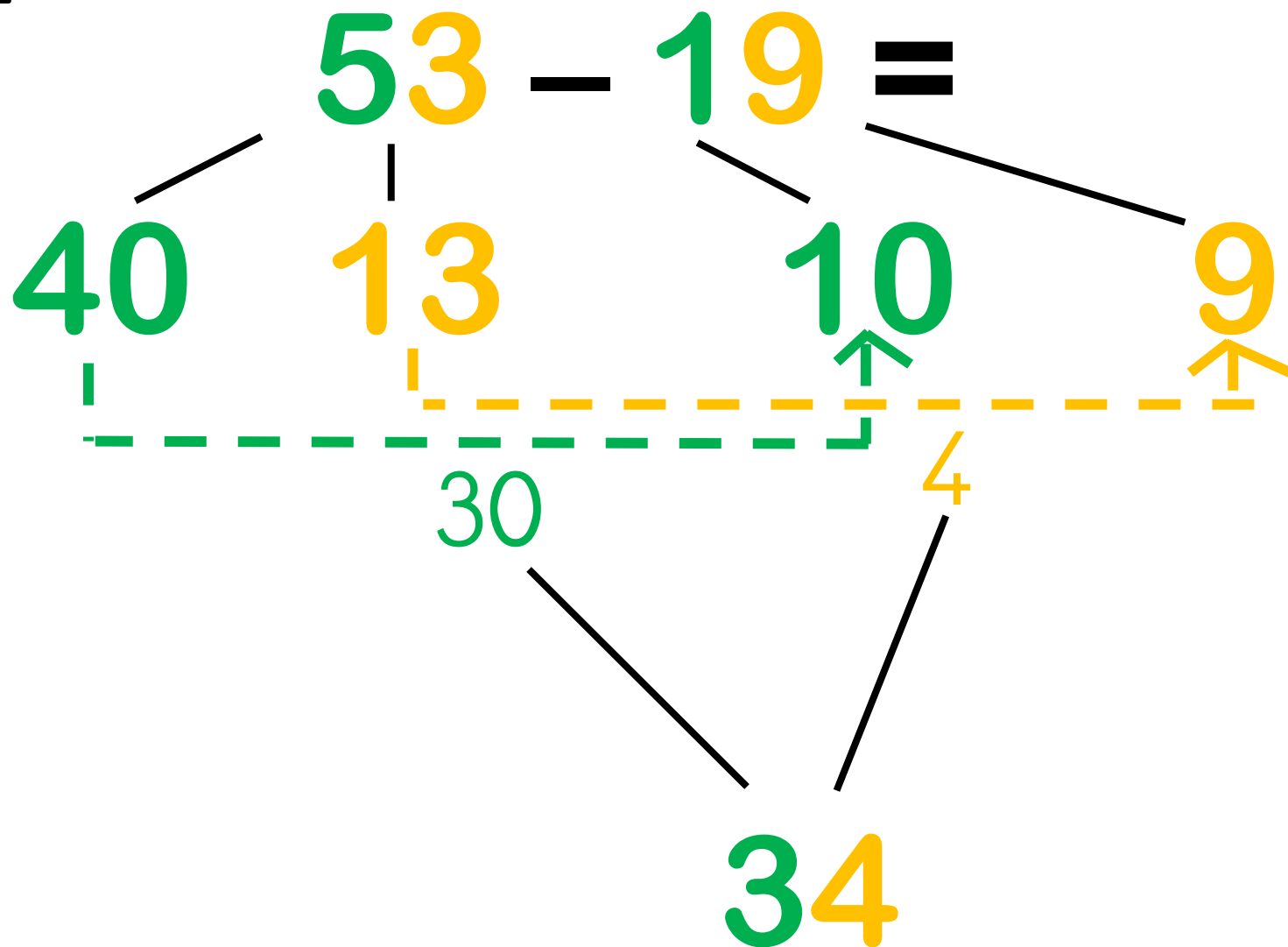


C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)





C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

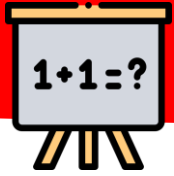




The diagram illustrates the subtraction $53 - 19 = 34$ using a number line and a tree diagram.

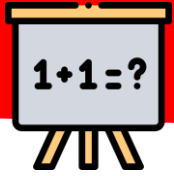
Number Line: A horizontal number line is shown with a dashed green line and a dashed yellow line. The numbers 40, 13, 10, and 9 are marked on the line. The number 40 is green, 13 is yellow, 10 is green, and 9 is yellow. A green arrow points from 40 to 13, and a yellow arrow points from 13 to 10. A green arrow points from 10 to 9, and a yellow arrow points from 9 to 4. The number 30 is marked below the line, and the number 4 is marked below the line.

Tree Diagram: A tree diagram is shown with a root node 34 at the bottom. The root node 34 is green. It branches into two nodes: 30 (green) and 4 (yellow). The node 30 branches into two nodes: 40 (green) and 13 (yellow). The node 13 branches into two nodes: 53 (green) and 19 (yellow). The node 19 branches into two nodes: 10 (green) and 9 (yellow). The node 10 branches into two nodes: 34 (green) and 4 (yellow). The node 4 branches into two nodes: 34 (green) and 4 (yellow).



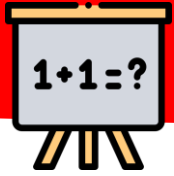
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$72 - 25 =$$



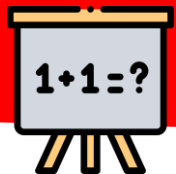
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$72 - 25 =$$



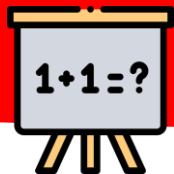
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ 72 - 25 = \end{array}$$



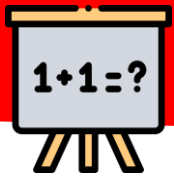
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ \diagup \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 72 \\ | \\ 2 \end{array} - 25 =$$



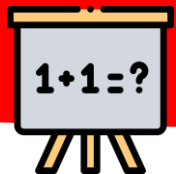
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 - 25 = \\ \hline 70 \quad 2 \end{array}$$



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

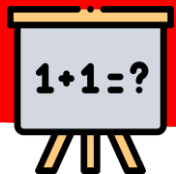
$$\begin{array}{r} 72 - 25 = \\ \hline 70 \quad 2 \quad 20 \quad 5 \end{array}$$



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 - 25 = \\ \hline 70 \quad 2 \quad 20 \quad 5 \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction $72 - 25$ using a decomposition method. The number 72 is broken down into 70 and 2, and the number 25 is broken down into 20 and 5. A dashed line connects the 70 and the 20, indicating a borrowing process. An arrow points from the 2 to the 20, showing that the 2 is being added to the 20 to make 22, which is then subtracted from 70 to get 45. The final result is 45.

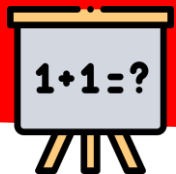


C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 - 25 = \\ \hline 70 \quad 2 \quad 20 \quad 5 \end{array}$$

Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $72 - 25$ using a number line and place value decomposition.

The number 72 is decomposed into 70 and 2. The number 25 is decomposed into 20 and 5. A dashed line connects 70 and 20, with the number 50 written below it, indicating the result of the subtraction of the tens place.



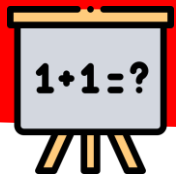
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 - 25 = \\ \hline 70 \quad 2 \quad 20 \quad 5 \\ \hline 50 \end{array}$$

Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $72 - 25$ using a number line and place value decomposition.

The number line shows the decomposition of 72 into 70 and 2, and 25 into 20 and 5. The subtraction is performed in two steps:

- Subtract 20 from 70 to get 50.
- Subtract 5 from 50 to get the final result, 45.



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 - 25 = \\ \hline 70 \quad 2 \quad 20 \quad 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $72 - 25$ using the "borrowing" method (retenue).

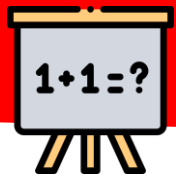
The numbers are decomposed into tens and units:

- 72 is decomposed into 70 and 2 .
- 25 is decomposed into 20 and 5 .

The subtraction is performed in two steps:

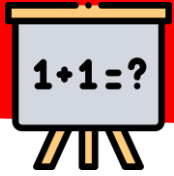
- Subtract the units: $2 - 5$. Since $2 < 5$, a borrow is needed. A green arrow points from the 20 to the 2 , and a green arrow points from the 2 to the 5 . The result is 5 (shown in green).
- Subtract the tens: $70 - 20 = 50$ (shown in green).

The final result is 50 .



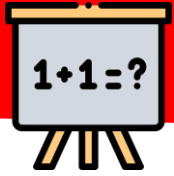
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 - 25 = \\ \text{70} \quad \text{2} \end{array}$$



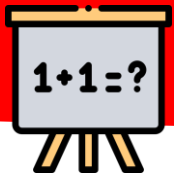
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 - 25 = \\ \text{60} \quad \text{12} \end{array}$$



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

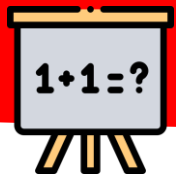
$$\begin{array}{r} 72 - 25 = \\ \hline 60 \quad 12 \end{array}$$



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 - 25 = \\ \hline 60 \quad 12 \quad 20 \quad 5 \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction $72 - 25 =$ using a decomposition method. The number 72 is broken down into 60 and 12. The number 25 is broken down into 20 and 5. The result is shown as 40, which is the difference between 60 and 20.



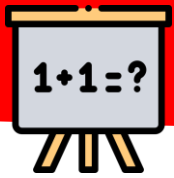
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 - 25 = \\ \hline 60 \quad 12 \quad 20 \quad 5 \end{array}$$

Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $72 - 25$ using the "borrowing" method (retenue). The numbers are broken down into tens and units:

- 72 is decomposed into 60 (tens) and 12 (units).
- 25 is decomposed into 20 (tens) and 5 (units).

A dashed line connects the 60 and the 20 , indicating the borrowing process where the tens are reduced and the units are increased.



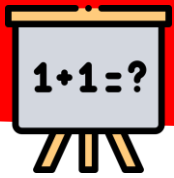
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 - 25 = \\ \hline 60 \quad 12 \quad 20 \quad 5 \end{array}$$

Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $72 - 25$ using a number line and place value.

The number line shows the subtraction of 25 from 72, resulting in 47. The number line is marked with 60, 12, 20, and 5. A dashed line connects 60 and 20, with the number 40 written below it, indicating the difference between these two points.

The diagram shows the decomposition of 72 into 60 and 12, and 25 into 20 and 5. The subtraction is performed in two steps: first, 20 is subtracted from 60 to get 40, and then 5 is subtracted from 12 to get 7. The final result is 47.



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 - 25 = \\ \hline 60 \quad 12 \quad 20 \quad 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

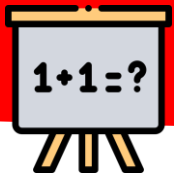
Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $72 - 25$ using a number line and place value.

The number line shows the following components:

- 60** (Green): The starting point of the subtraction.
- 12** (Yellow): The result of subtracting 20 from 60.
- 20** (Green): The result of subtracting 5 from 12.
- 5** (Yellow): The final result of the subtraction.

The number line is marked with dashed lines, and the final result **5** is indicated by a yellow arrow pointing to the end of the line.

The number **40** (Green) is shown below the number line, indicating the distance from 60 to 20.



C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

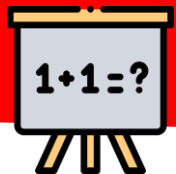
$$\begin{array}{r} 72 - 25 = \\ \hline 60 \quad 12 \quad 20 \quad 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $72 - 25$ using a number line and place value.

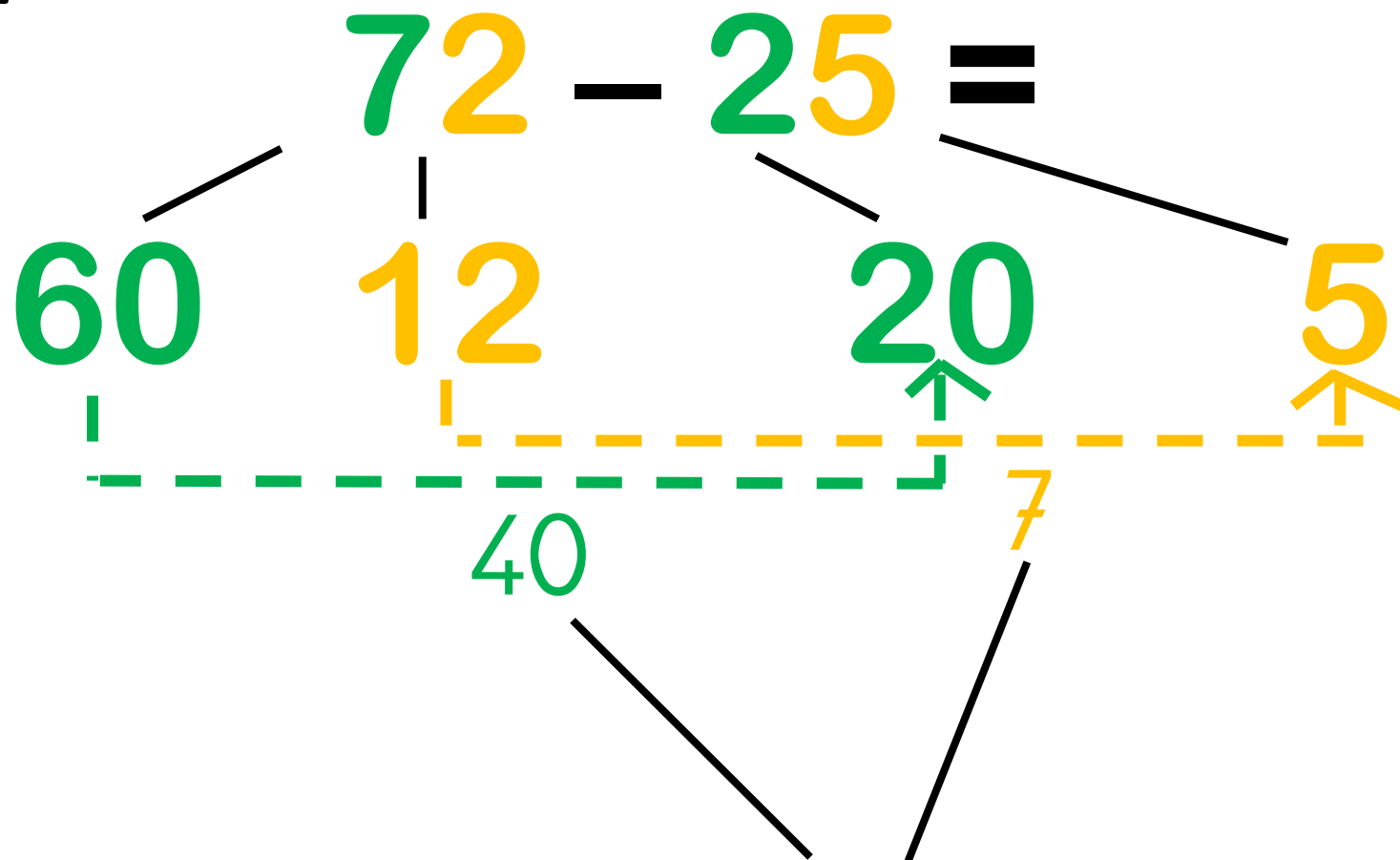
The number line shows the following components:

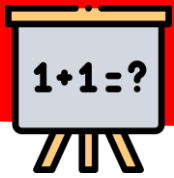
- 60** (Green): The starting point of the subtraction.
- 12** (Yellow): The first jump from 60 to 72.
- 20** (Green): The second jump from 72 to 92.
- 5** (Yellow): The third jump from 92 to 97.

The final result is **97**, indicated by a green arrow pointing to the end of the number line.

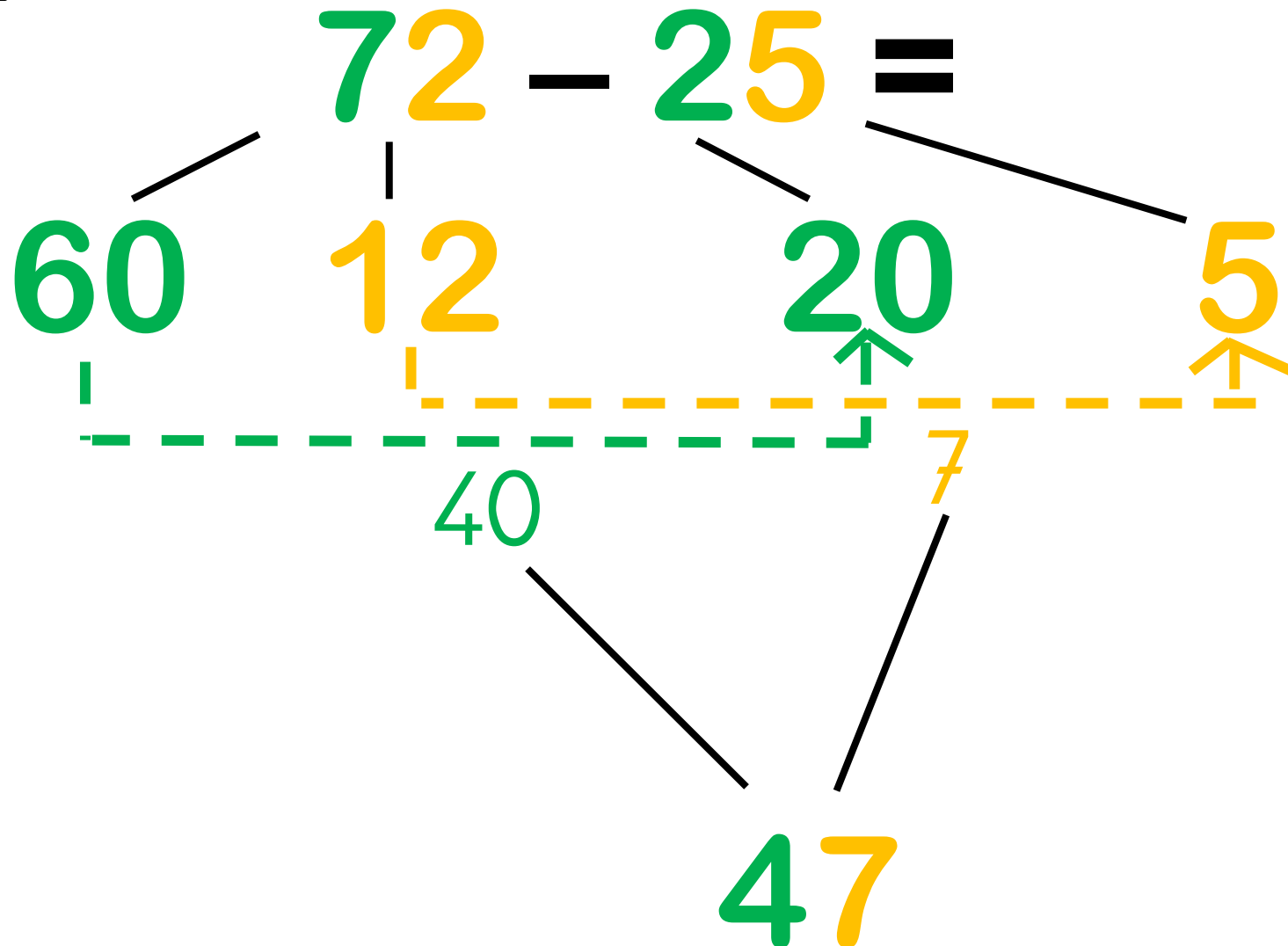


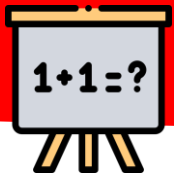
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)





C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)





C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)

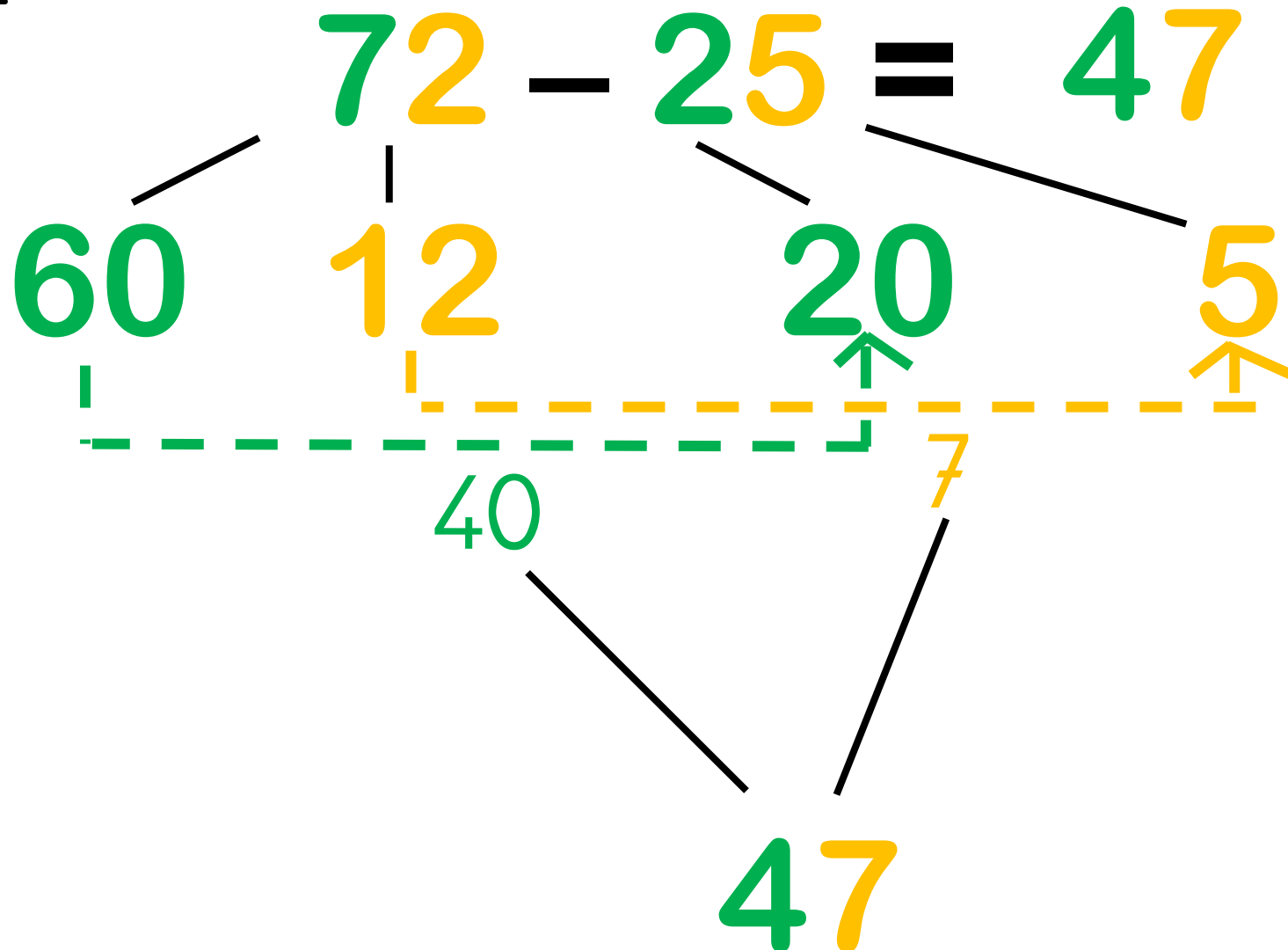


Tableau des stratégies pour soustraire

1 Compter à rebours

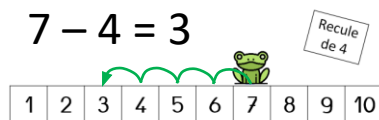


$$6 - 2 = 4$$

Dis les nombres à l'envers dans ta tête.

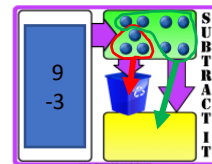
2 Reculer

$$7 - 4 = 3$$



Pars du plus grand nombre et recule du nombre de cases correspondant au plus petit nombre.

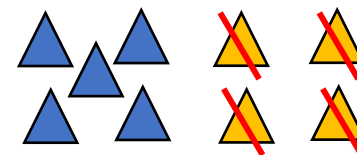
3 Enlever



$$9 - 3 = 6$$

Prends des objets ou tes doigts, et enlève une partie.

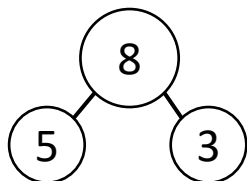
4 Barrer ou colorier



$$9 - 4 = 5$$

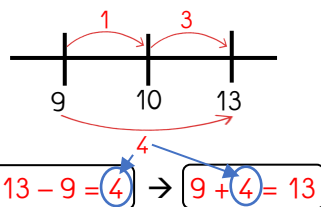
Fais des dessins et barre ou colorie une partie.

5 Liens entre les nombres



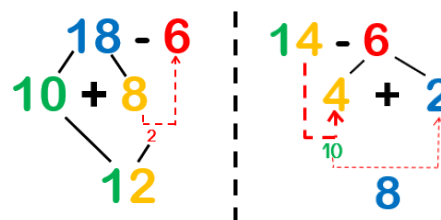
Si je sais que $5 + 3 = 8$, alors $8 - 3 = 5$ et $8 - 5 = 3$.

6 Addition à trous

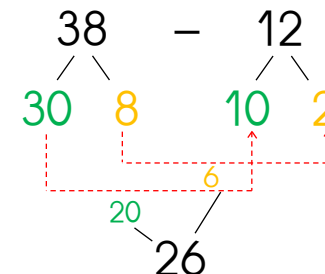


Transformer la soustraction en une addition à trous.

7 Décomposer un des nombres



8 Décomposer les 2 nombres



9 Soustraire les dizaines puis les unités

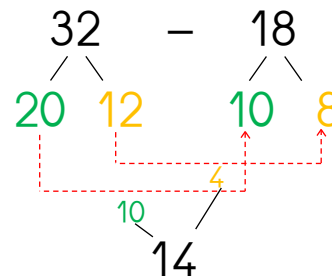
$$38 - 12 = 26$$

Entoure les dizaines et souligne les unités pour te repérer.

10 Poser en colonne

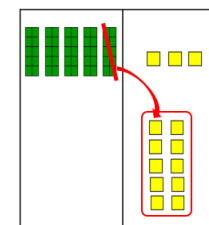
	Dizaines	Unités
	3	8
-	1	3
	2	5

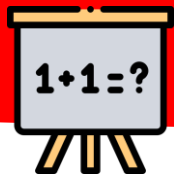
11 Décomposer autrement



12 Casser une dizaine

$$53 - 28 = \square$$





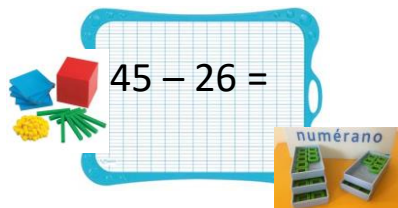
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)



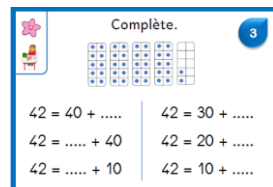
**Pour soustraire en ligne, on peut
décomposer autrement en
cassant une dizaine.**



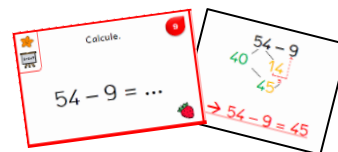
C8: Soustraire en ligne jusqu'à 100 avec retenue (1)



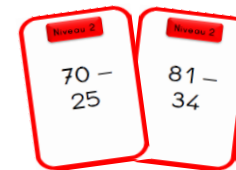
Manipulation



Cartes cerise



**Cartes
fraise**



**Cartes bataille
soustraction
(niveau 2)**

