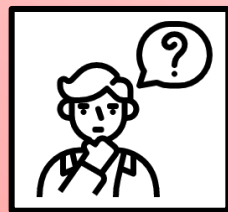
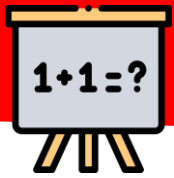




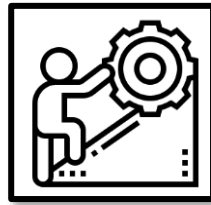
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue



**Comment soustraire
jusqu'à 100 ?**

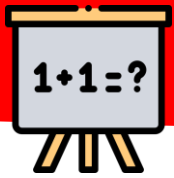


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue



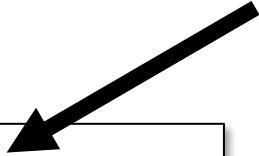
**A quoi sert une
soustraction ?**

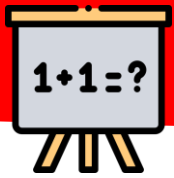
**Invente une histoire de
soustraction.**



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

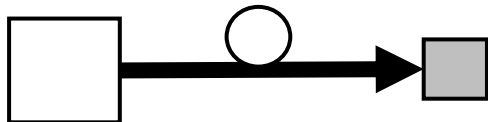
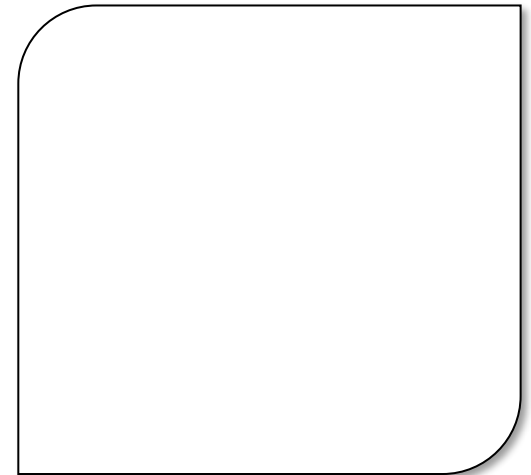
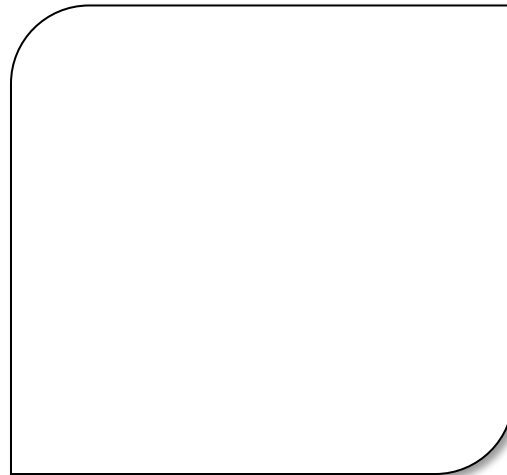
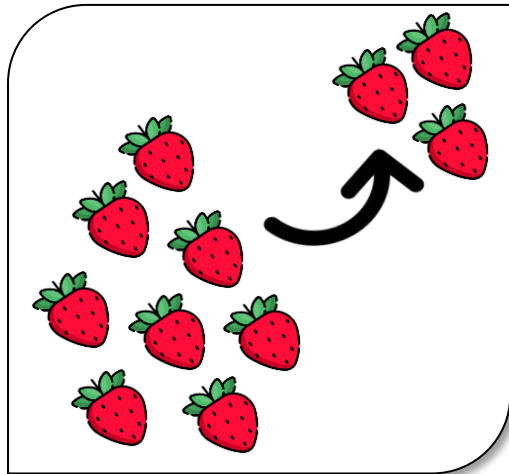
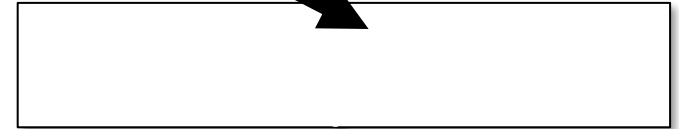
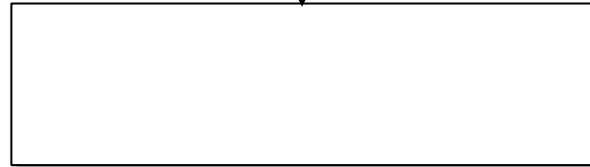
La soustraction sert à

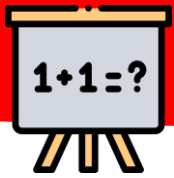




C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

La soustraction sert à

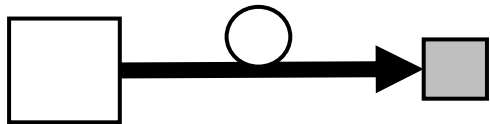
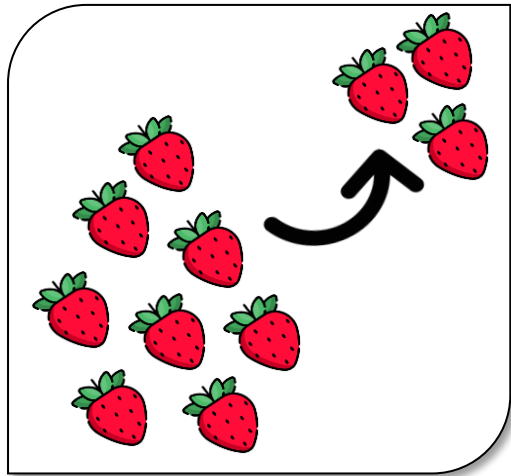




C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

La soustraction sert à

Enlever

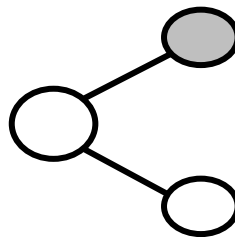
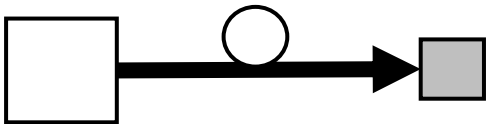
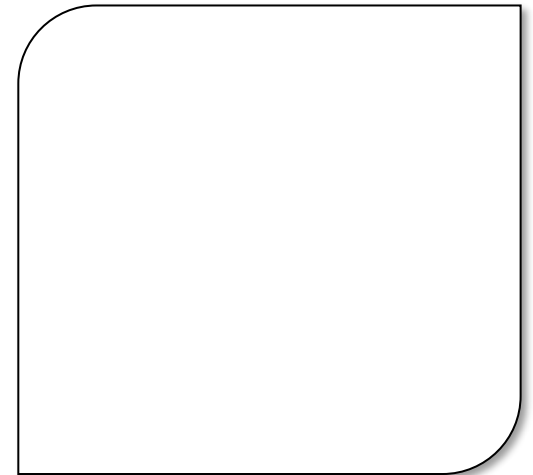
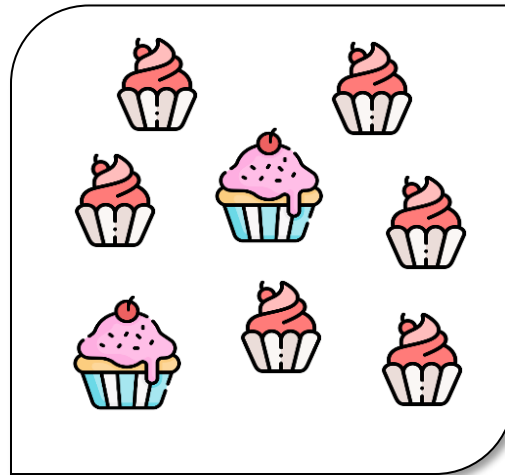
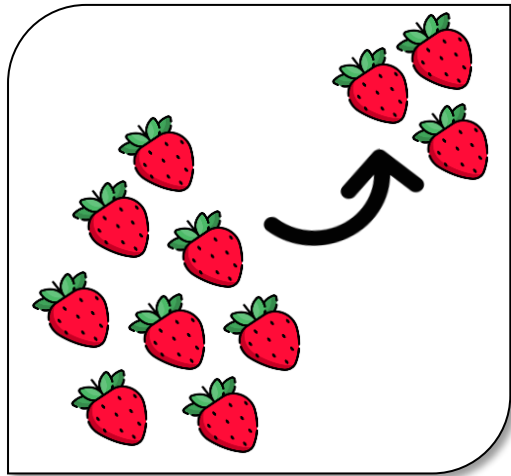




C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

La soustraction sert à

Enlever

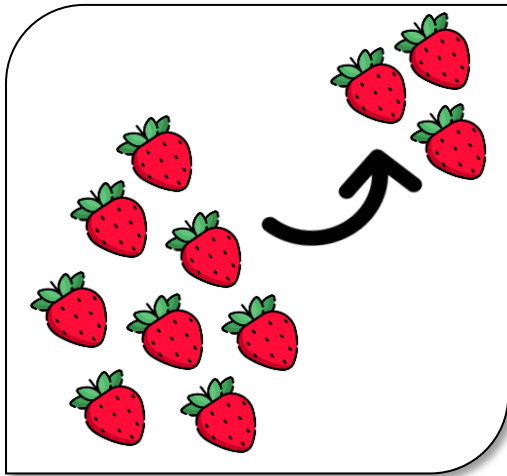




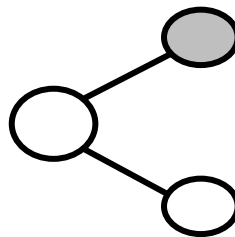
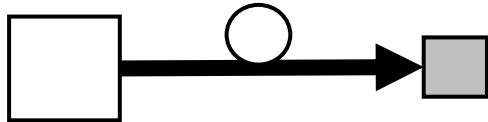
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

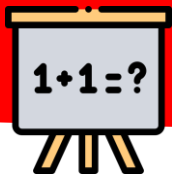
La soustraction sert à

Enlever



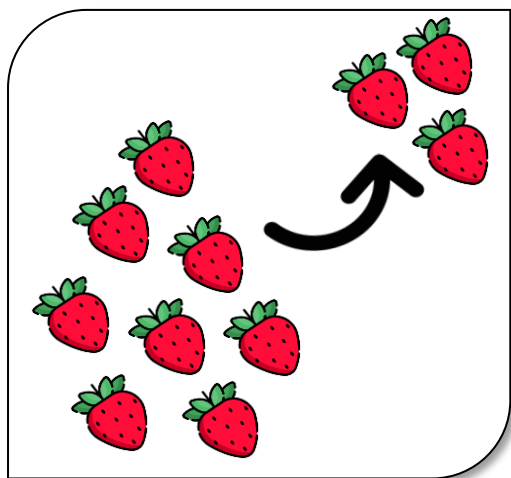
Séparer



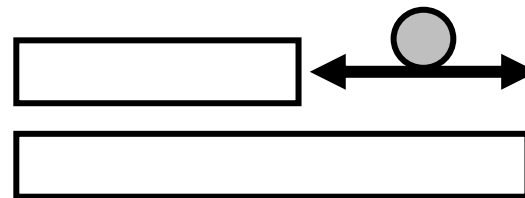
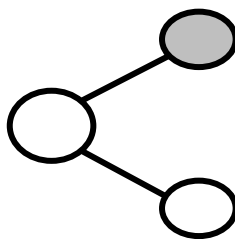
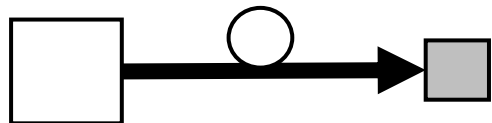
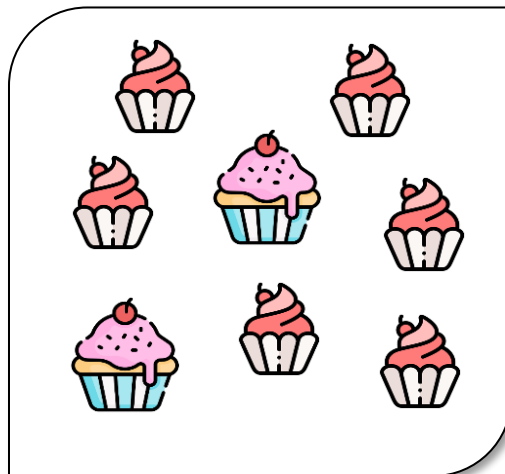


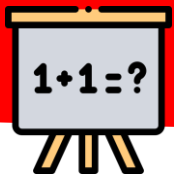
La soustraction sert à

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Séparer

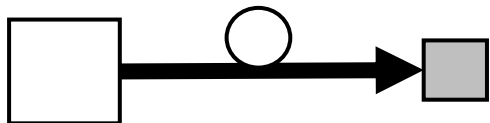
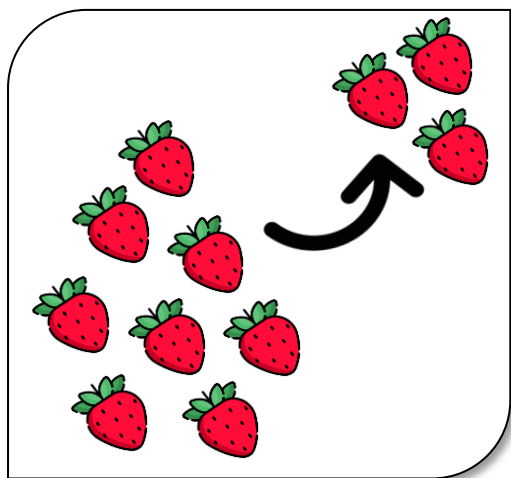




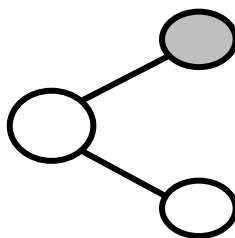
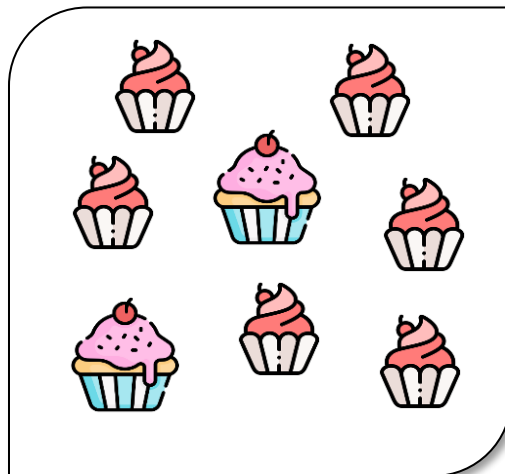
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

La soustraction sert à

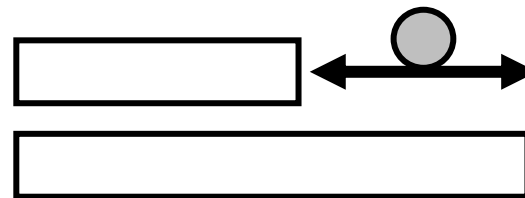
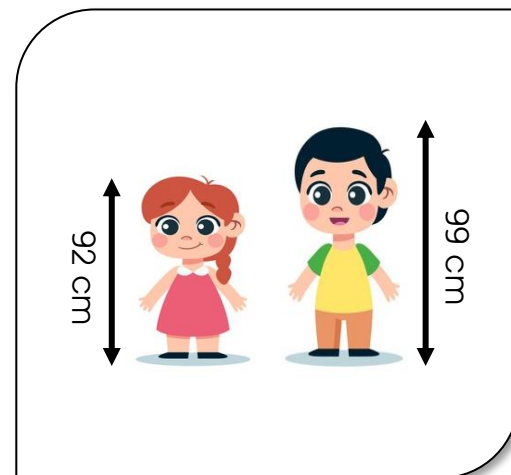
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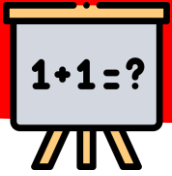


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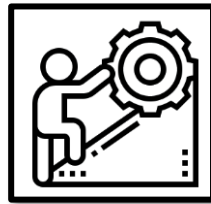


Comparer

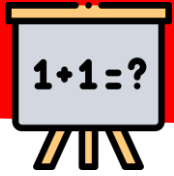




C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

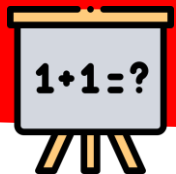


**Comment calculer
rapidement $64 - 28$?**



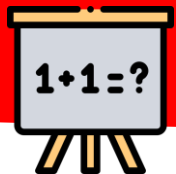
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$



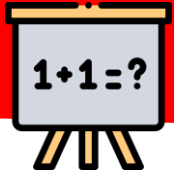
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$



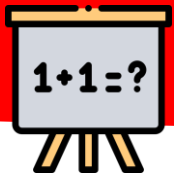
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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



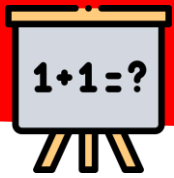
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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

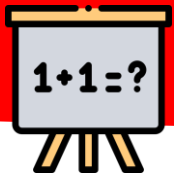


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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

Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $64 - 28$ using the decomposition method (borrowing from the tens place).

The number 64 is decomposed into 60 and 4. The number 28 is decomposed into 20 and 8. A dashed line connects the 60 and the 20, indicating the borrowing process.

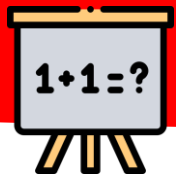


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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

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

The number 64 is decomposed into 60 and 4. The number 28 is decomposed into 20 and 8. A dashed line connects 60 and 20, with the number 40 written below it, indicating the difference between these two tens.

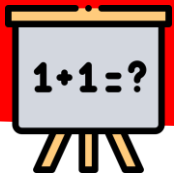


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

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

- 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 of 10 from the 60.
- The 4 is transformed into 14 (4 + 10), and the 60 is transformed into 50 (60 - 10).
- The subtraction is then performed: $50 - 20 = 30$ and $14 - 8 = 6$.
- The final result is 36.

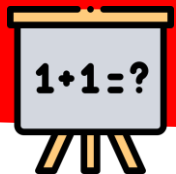


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

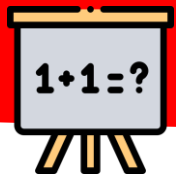
Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $64 - 28$ using the "borrowing" method (retenue):

- 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, likely representing 14 in the tens place).
- The 20 from 28 is crossed out with a large 'X'.
- The final result is 36, derived from $60 - 20 = 40$ and $14 - 8 = 6$.



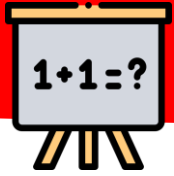
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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



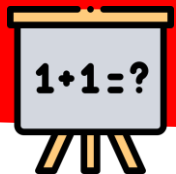
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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



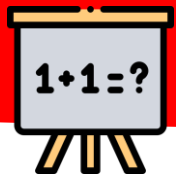
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

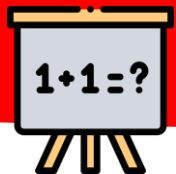
$$\begin{array}{r} 64 - 28 = \\ \hline 50 \quad 14 \quad 20 \quad 8 \end{array}$$



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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

The diagram illustrates the subtraction process for $64 - 28$. 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 20 is added to 14 to get 34, which is then used to subtract 8 to get 26. The final result is 36.



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

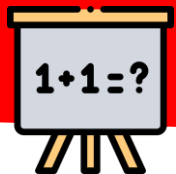
$$\begin{array}{r} 64 - 28 = \\ \hline 50 \quad 14 \quad 20 \quad 8 \end{array}$$

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

The number line shows the steps:

- Start at 64 (green 6, yellow 4).
- Subtract 20 (green 2, green 0) to reach 44 (yellow 4, yellow 4).
- Subtract 8 (yellow 8) to reach 36 (green 3, green 6).

The final result is 36.



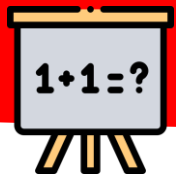
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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

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

The top row shows the equation $64 - 28 =$. The numbers 64 and 28 are decomposed into tens and ones: 64 is 50 + 14, and 28 is 20 + 8. The bottom row shows the result of the subtraction: 30.

The diagram uses a dashed line to represent the number line. The numbers 50, 14, 20, and 8 are positioned above the line. The number 30 is positioned below the line. Arrows indicate the decomposition of 64 into 50 and 14, and 28 into 20 and 8. A dashed line connects the 14 and 20, indicating the borrowing process.

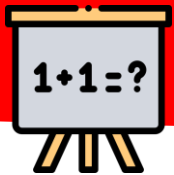


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

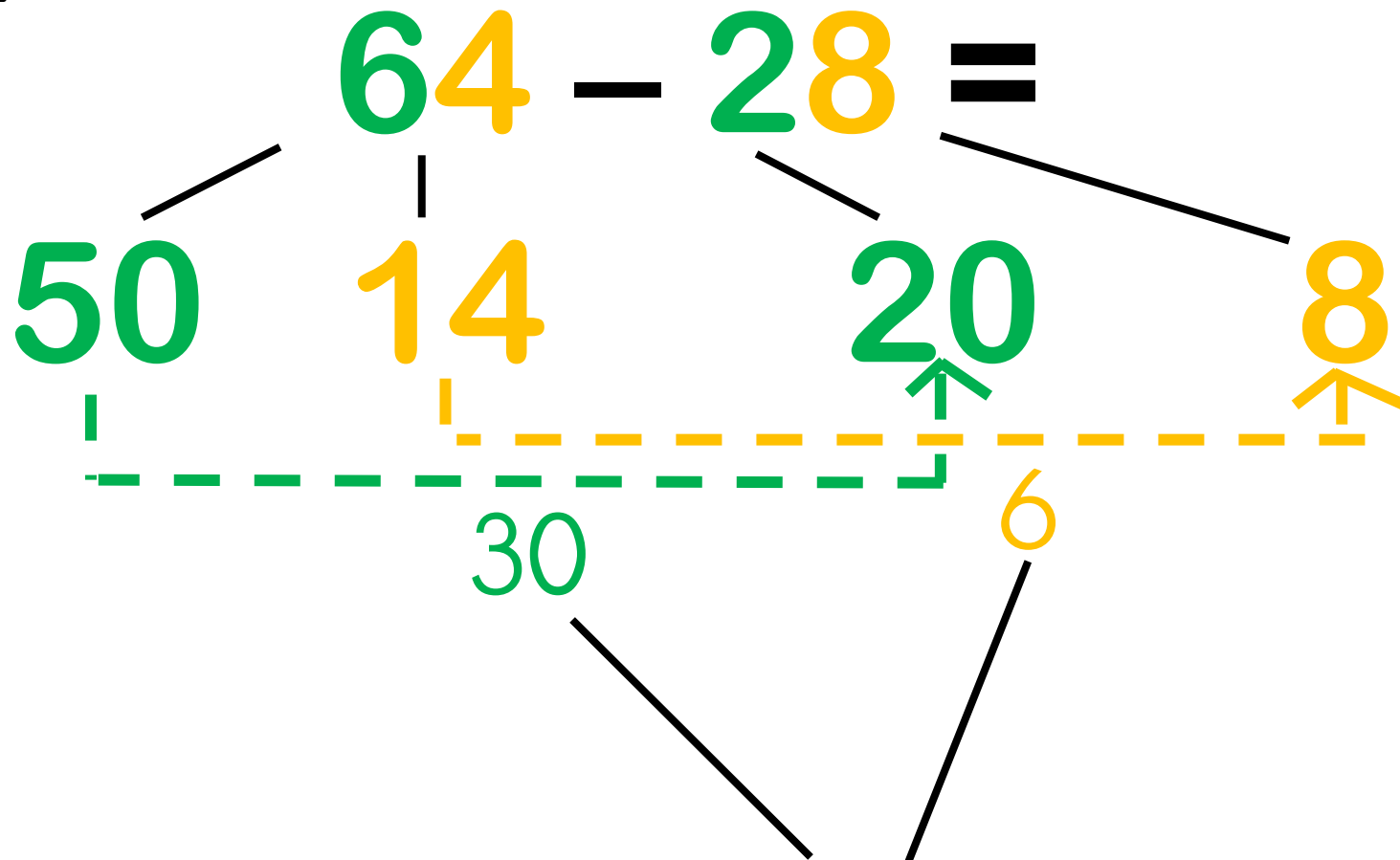
$$64 - 28 =$$

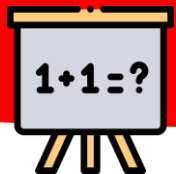
Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $64 - 28$ using the borrowing method:

- The number 64 is decomposed into 50 and 14. A line connects 64 to 50, and a vertical line connects 64 to 14.
- The number 28 is decomposed into 20 and 8. A line connects 28 to 20, and a line connects 28 to 8.
- A dashed green line represents the subtraction of 30 from 50, with the number 30 written below it.
- A dashed yellow line represents the subtraction of 8 from 14, with the number 6 written below it.
- Arrows indicate the borrowing process: a green arrow points from the 30 result up to the 20, and a yellow arrow points from the 6 result up to the 8.

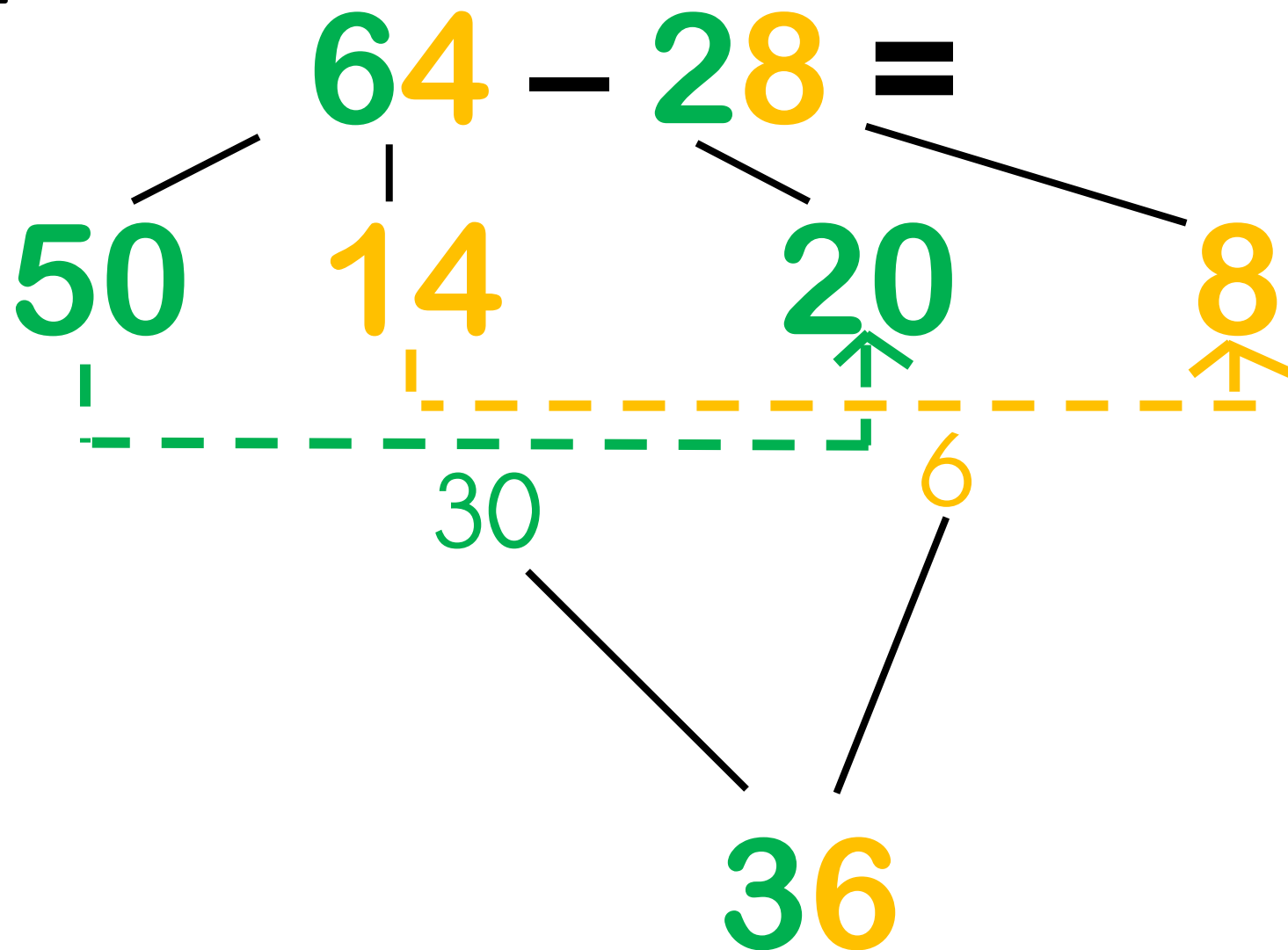


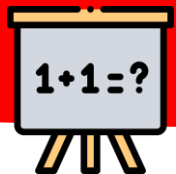
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue



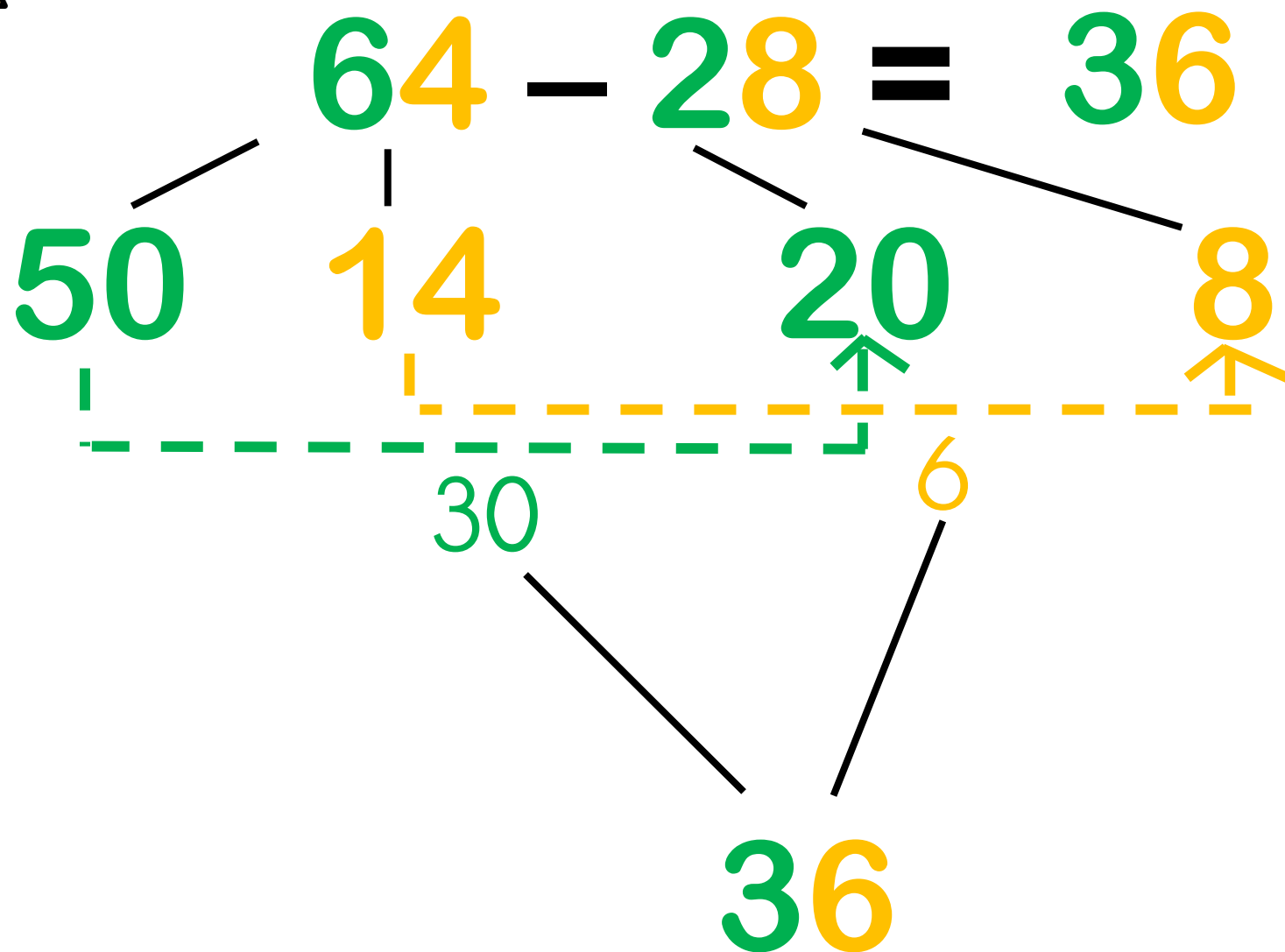


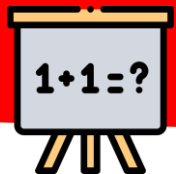
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue





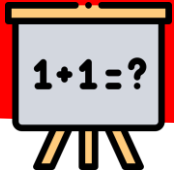
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue





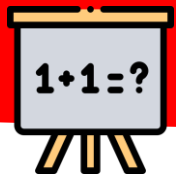
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$53 - 19 =$$



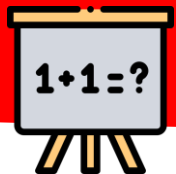
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$53 - 19 =$$



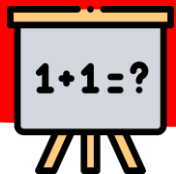
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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



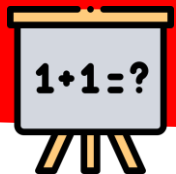
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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



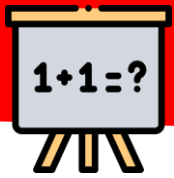
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

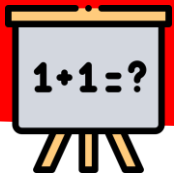
$$\begin{array}{r} 53 - 19 = \\ \hline 50 \quad 3 \quad 10 \quad 9 \end{array}$$



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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

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. An arrow points from the 10 to the 3, showing that the 3 is increased to 13. The final result is 34.

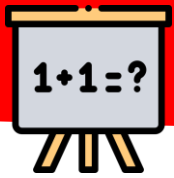


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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

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

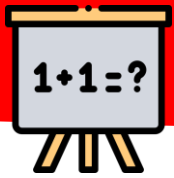


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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

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.



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$53 - 19 =$$

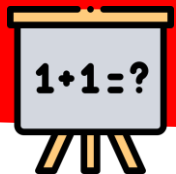
Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $53 - 19$ using a number line and place value decomposition.

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.

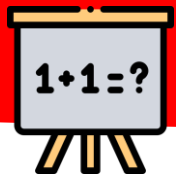
The number 10 is shown above the line, and the number 9 is shown above the line. An arrow points from 10 to 9, indicating the borrowing process.

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



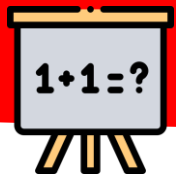
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ \diagup \\ 53 - 19 = \\ | \\ 3 \end{array}$$



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

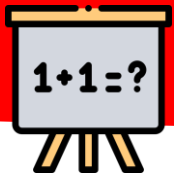
$$\begin{array}{r} 53 - 19 = \\ \text{40} \quad \text{13} \end{array}$$



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

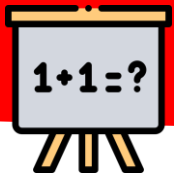
$$\begin{array}{r} 53 - 19 = \\ \underline{} \\ 40 \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the subtraction of 19 from 53 using a base-ten block model. The number 53 is represented by a green '5' and a yellow '3'. The number 19 is represented by a green '1' and a yellow '9'. The result is shown as 40, with a green '4' and a green '0'. A vertical line connects the '5' to the '4', and a horizontal line connects the '3' to the '0', indicating the exchange of one ten for ten ones. The minus sign and equals sign are also present.



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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

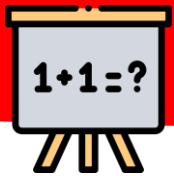


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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

Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $53 - 19$ using the decomposition method (repartitionnement).

- 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 a regrouping of 10 from 40 to 10, resulting in 30 and 20.



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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

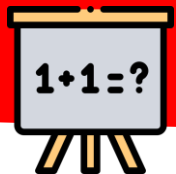
Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $53 - 19$ using a number line and place value.

The number line shows a jump of 30 units from 40 to 70, and a jump of 10 units from 70 to 80. The total jump is 40 units, which is the result of the subtraction.

The diagram also shows the decomposition of the numbers into tens and ones:

- 53 is decomposed into 40 (tens) and 13 (ones).
- 19 is decomposed into 10 (tens) and 9 (ones).

The subtraction is performed by subtracting the tens (40 - 10 = 30) and then the ones (30 - 9 = 21). The final result is 21.



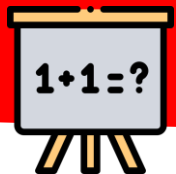
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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

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

The number line shows the decomposition of 53 into 40 and 13, and the subtraction of 19 from 13 to reach 10. The final result is 30.

Arrows indicate the flow of the calculation: from 53 to 40, from 13 to 10, and from 10 to 9. A dashed line connects the 40 and 10, with a 30 written below it, indicating the final result.



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

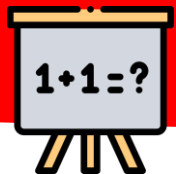
$$\begin{array}{r} 53 - 19 = \\ \hline 40 \quad 13 \quad 10 \quad 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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

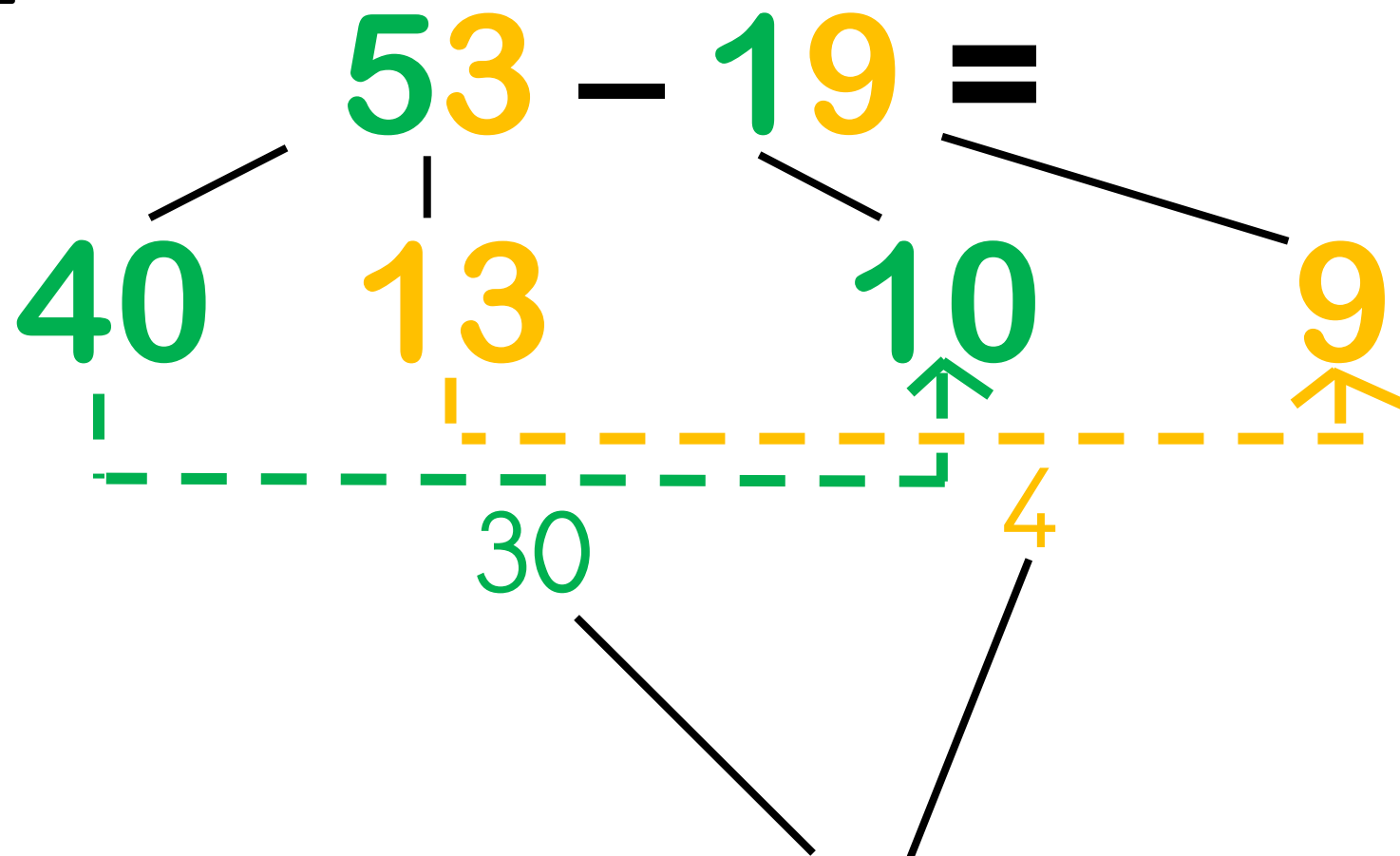
The number line shows the steps:

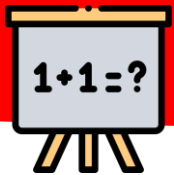
- Start at 53 (green 5, yellow 3).
- Subtract 10 (green 10) to reach 43 (green 40, yellow 3).
- Subtract 9 (yellow 9) to reach 34 (green 30, yellow 4).

The final result is 34.

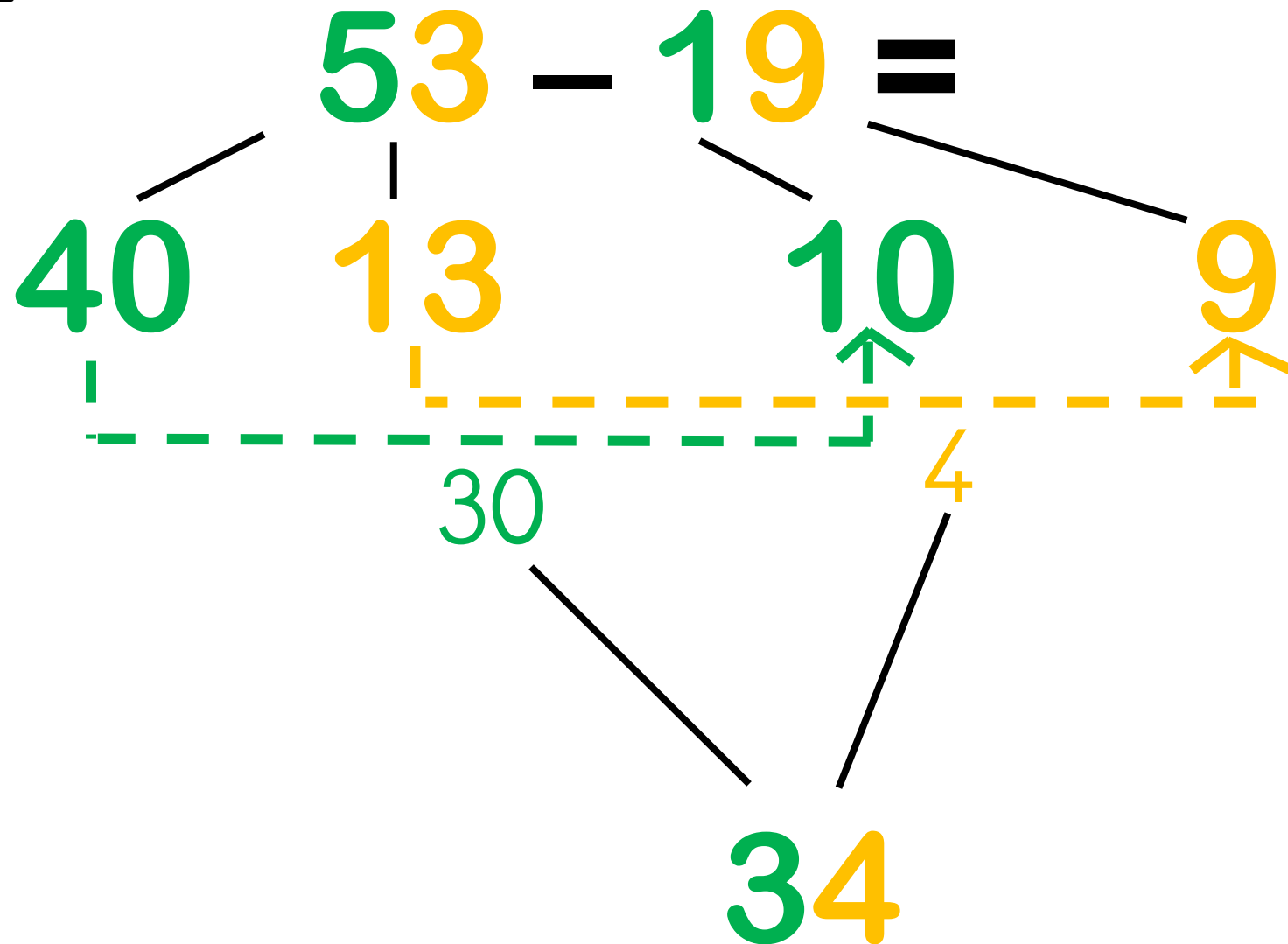


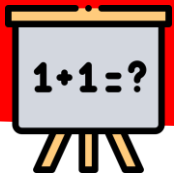
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue



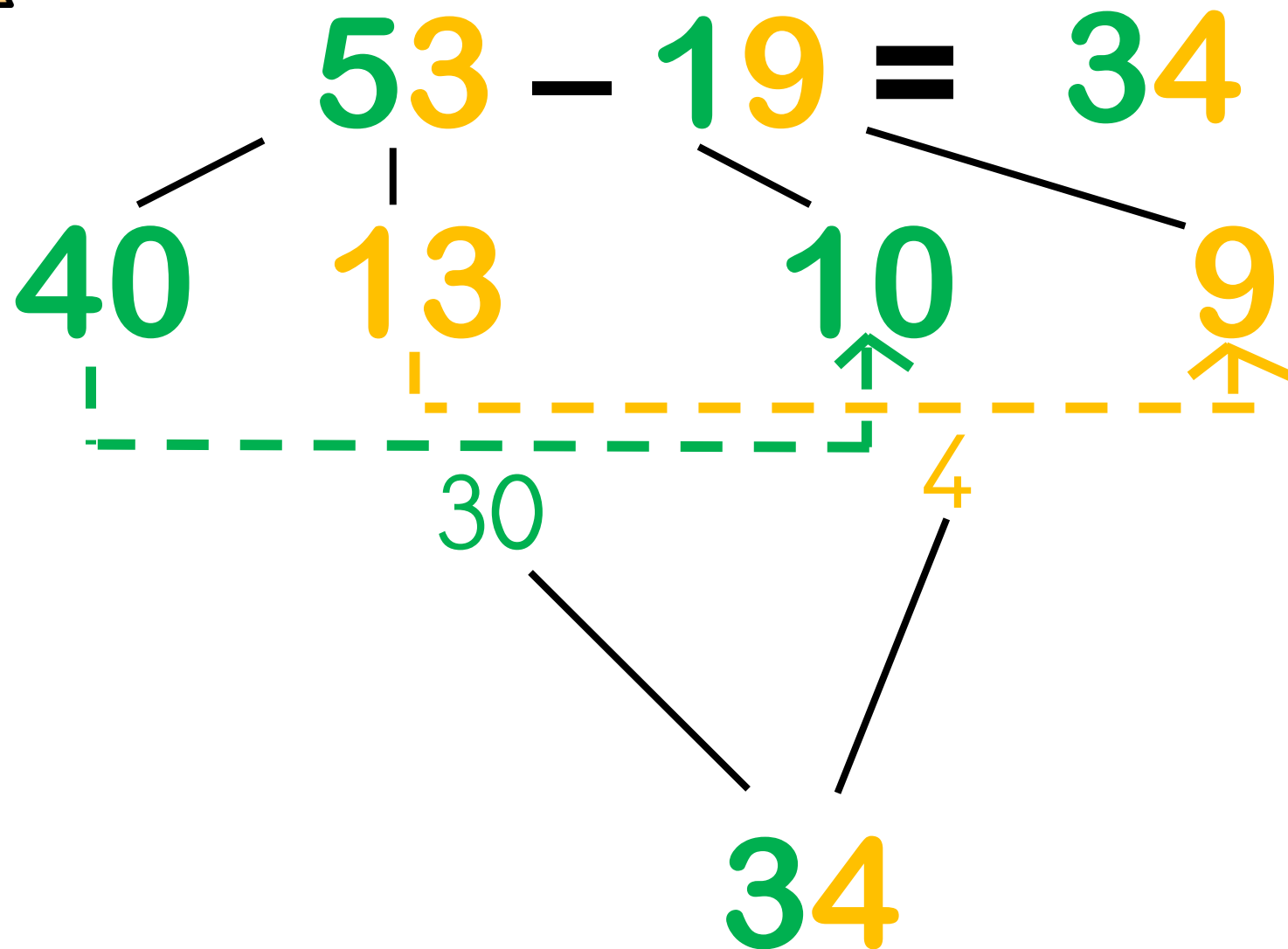


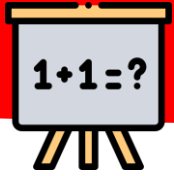
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue





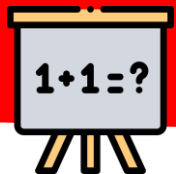
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue





C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$72 - 25 =$$



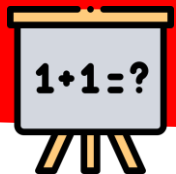
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$72 - 25 =$$



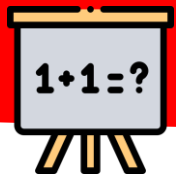
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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



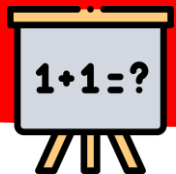
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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



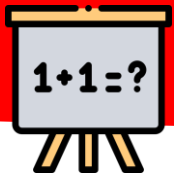
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

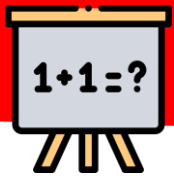
$$\begin{array}{r} 72 - 25 = \\ \hline 70 \quad 2 \quad 20 \quad 5 \end{array}$$



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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

The diagram illustrates the subtraction of 25 from 72 using a decomposition method. The number 72 is broken down into 70 and 2, and 25 is broken down into 20 and 5. A dashed line connects the 70 and 20, indicating a borrowing process where 20 is subtracted from 70 to get 50, and then the remaining 2 is added to the 5 to get 7. The final result is 47.

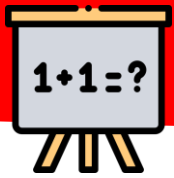


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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

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

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.

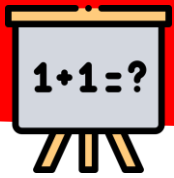


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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

Diagram illustrating the subtraction $72 - 25$ 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. The subtraction is performed by first subtracting 20 from 70, resulting in 50, and then subtracting 5 from 50, resulting in 45.



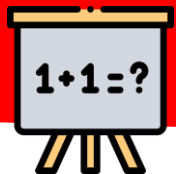
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$72 - 25 =$$

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

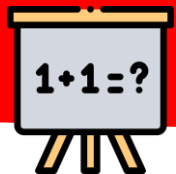
The number line shows the following components:

- 70** (green) and **2** (yellow) are connected by a diagonal line, representing the number 72.
- 20** (green) and **5** (yellow) are connected by a diagonal line, representing the number 25.
- A dashed line represents the number line, with a green segment labeled **50** and a yellow segment labeled **X**.
- Arrows indicate the subtraction process: a green arrow points from the 70 segment to the 20 segment, and a yellow arrow points from the 2 segment to the 5 segment.



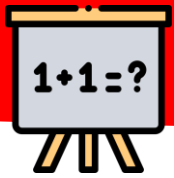
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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



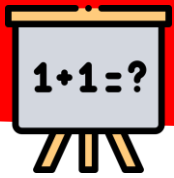
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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



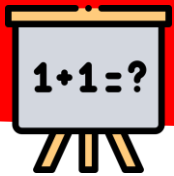
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

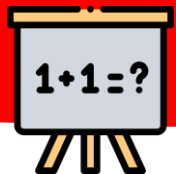
$$\begin{array}{r} 72 - 25 = \\ \hline 60 \quad 12 \quad 20 \quad 5 \end{array}$$



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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

The diagram illustrates the subtraction process for $72 - 25$. The number 72 is decomposed into 60 and 12. The number 25 is decomposed into 20 and 5. A dashed line connects the 60 and the 20, indicating a borrowing of 20 from 60 to add to the 12, resulting in 32. The final result is 47.



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

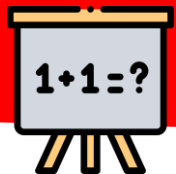
$$\begin{array}{r} 72 - 25 = \\ \hline 60 \quad 12 \quad 20 \quad 5 \end{array}$$

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

The number line shows the process of borrowing from the tens place to the ones place:

- Start at 60.
- Move to 12 (representing 72).
- Move to 20 (representing 25).
- End at 5 (representing the result).

The distance between 60 and 20 is 40, indicated by a dashed line and the number 40 below it.



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

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

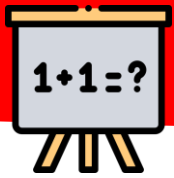
Diagram illustrating the subtraction process for $72 - 25$ using a number line and place value.

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.



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

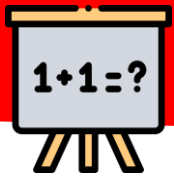
$$72 - 25 =$$

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

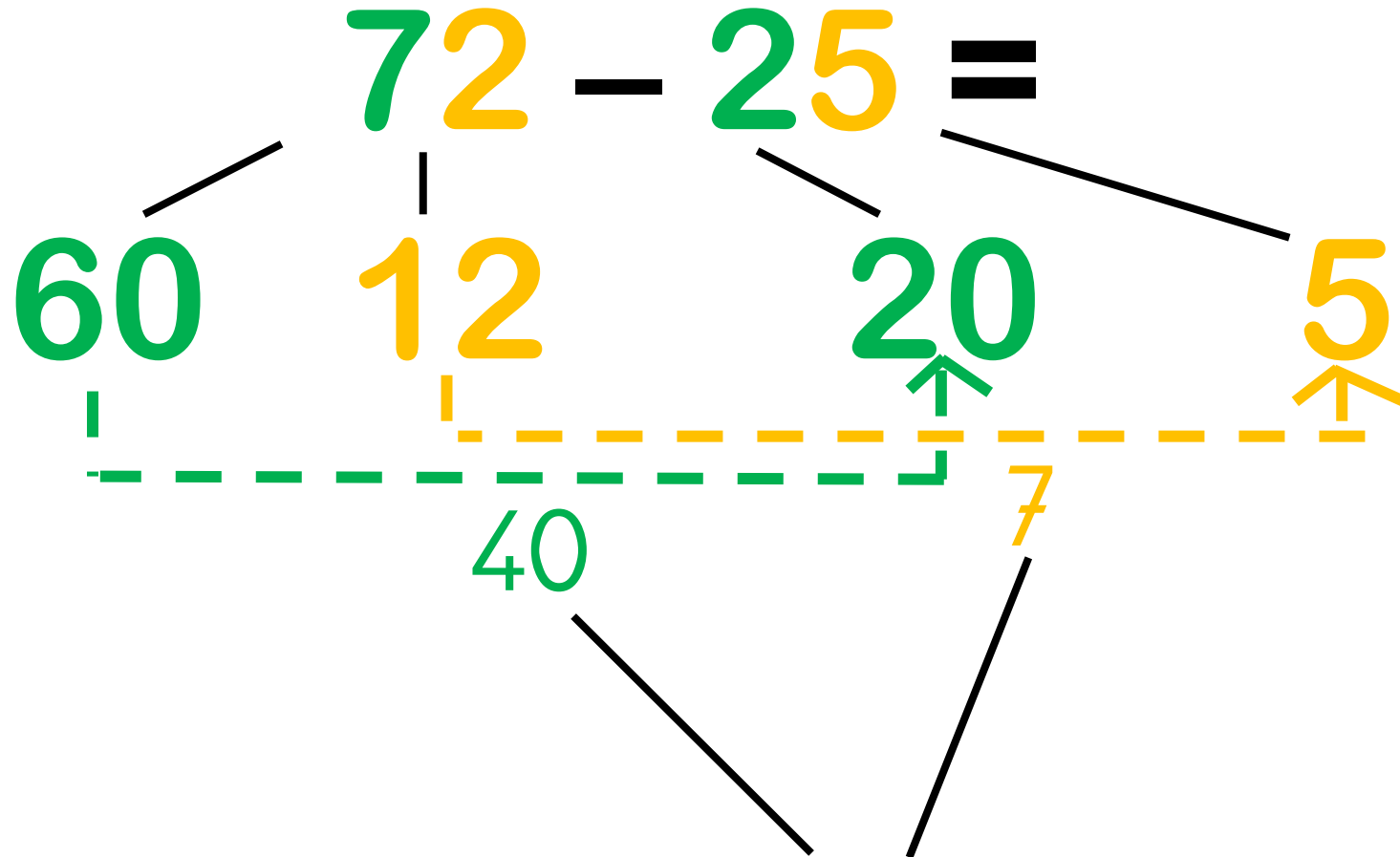
The number line shows the following components:

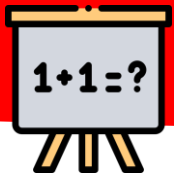
- 60** (Green): The starting point of the subtraction.
- 12** (Yellow): The first part of the minuend (72) decomposed into 60 and 12.
- 20** (Green): The first part of the subtrahend (25) decomposed into 20 and 5.
- 5** (Yellow): The second part of the subtrahend (25) decomposed into 20 and 5.
- 40** (Green): The result of $60 - 20$.
- 7** (Yellow): The result of $12 - 5$.

The final result is 47 , formed by combining the results of the two steps: $40 + 7$.



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue





C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

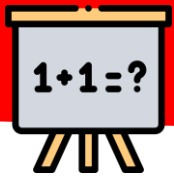
$$72 - 25 =$$

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

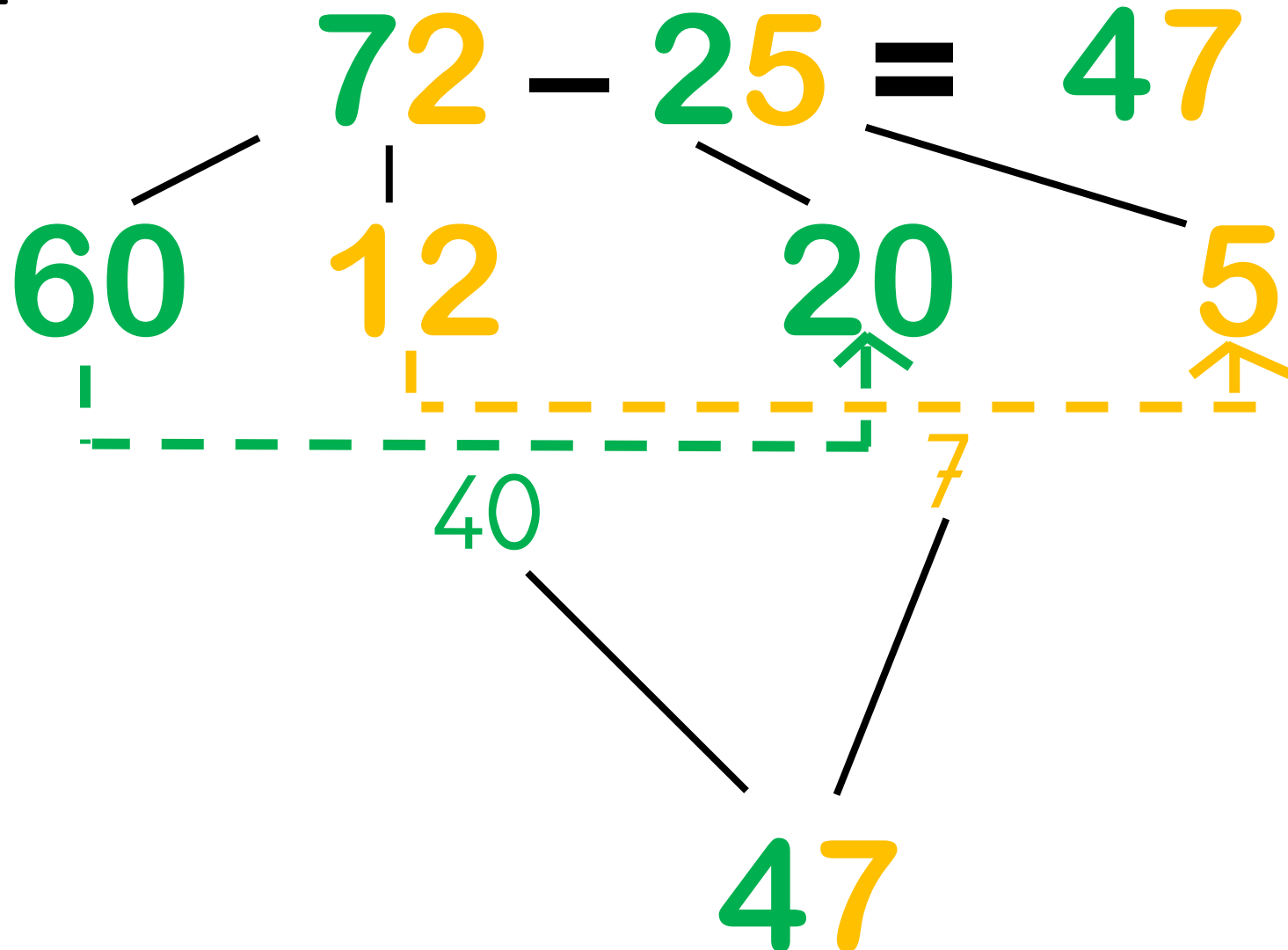
The number line shows the following components:

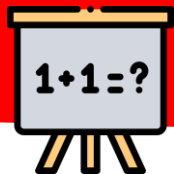
- 60** (Green): Tens place of the minuend.
- 12** (Yellow): Ones place of the minuend, decomposed into **10** (Green) and **2** (Yellow).
- 20** (Green): Tens place of the subtrahend.
- 5** (Yellow): Ones place of the subtrahend, decomposed into **4** (Green) and **1** (Yellow).
- 40** (Green): Result of $60 - 20$.
- 7** (Yellow): Result of $12 - 5$.
- 47** (Green and Yellow): Final result, composed of **40** (Green) and **7** (Yellow).

Dashed lines indicate the subtraction steps: a green dashed line from 60 to 40, and a yellow dashed line from 12 to 7.



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue



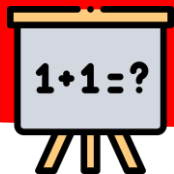


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

dizaines	unités

—

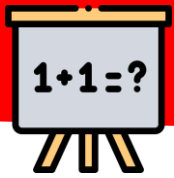


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

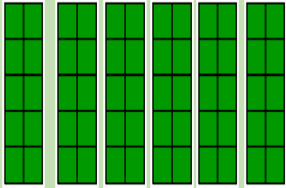
dizaines	unités

—

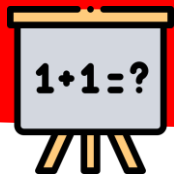


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

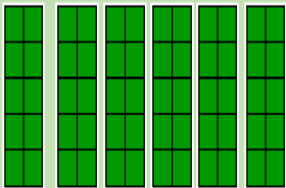
dizaines	unités
	

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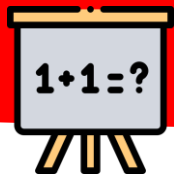


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

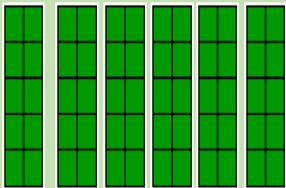
dizaines	unités
	

—

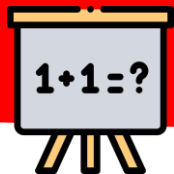


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

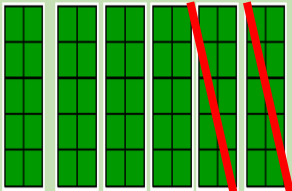
dizaines	unités
	

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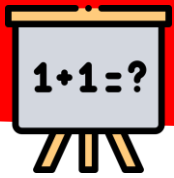


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

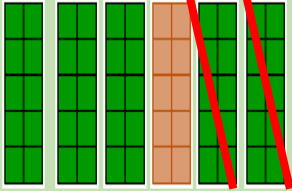
dizaines	unités
	

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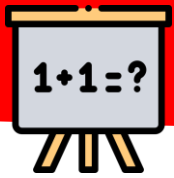


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

dizaines	unités
	

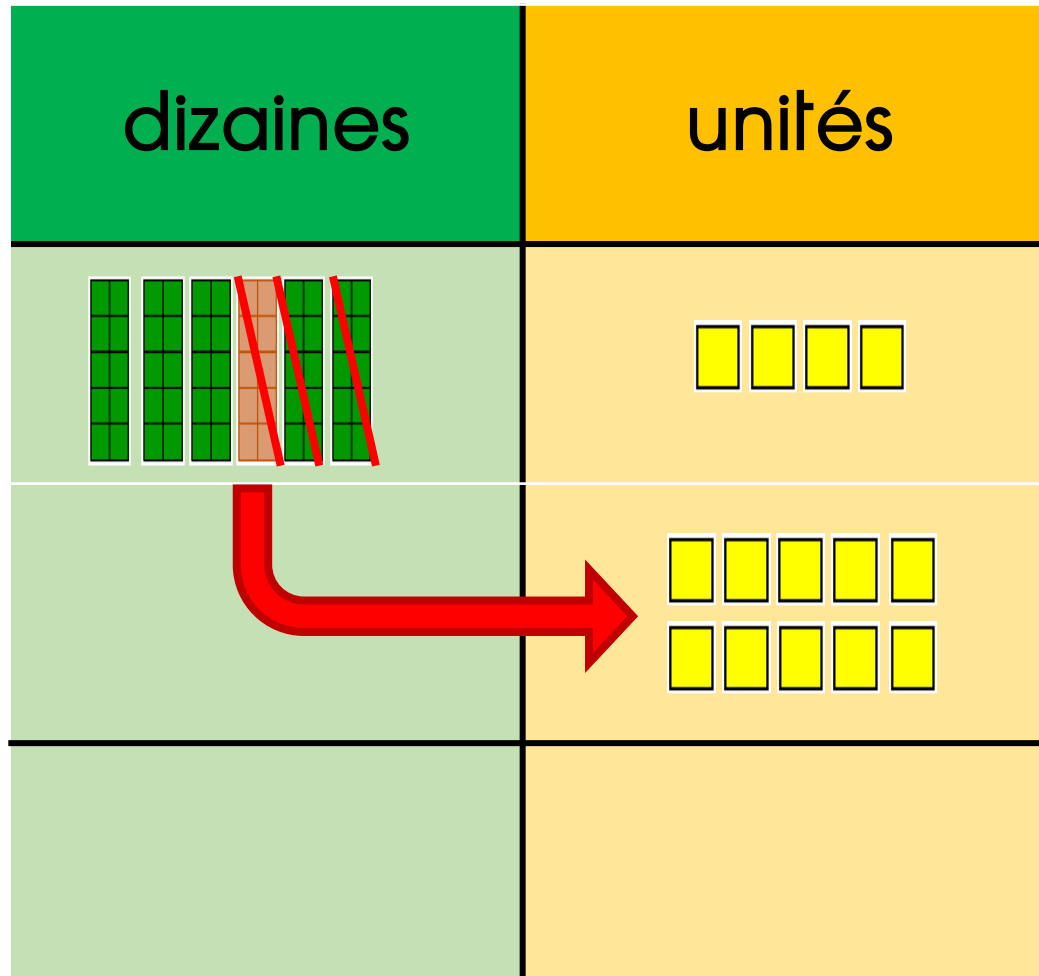
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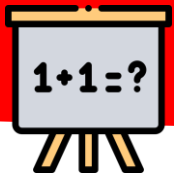


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

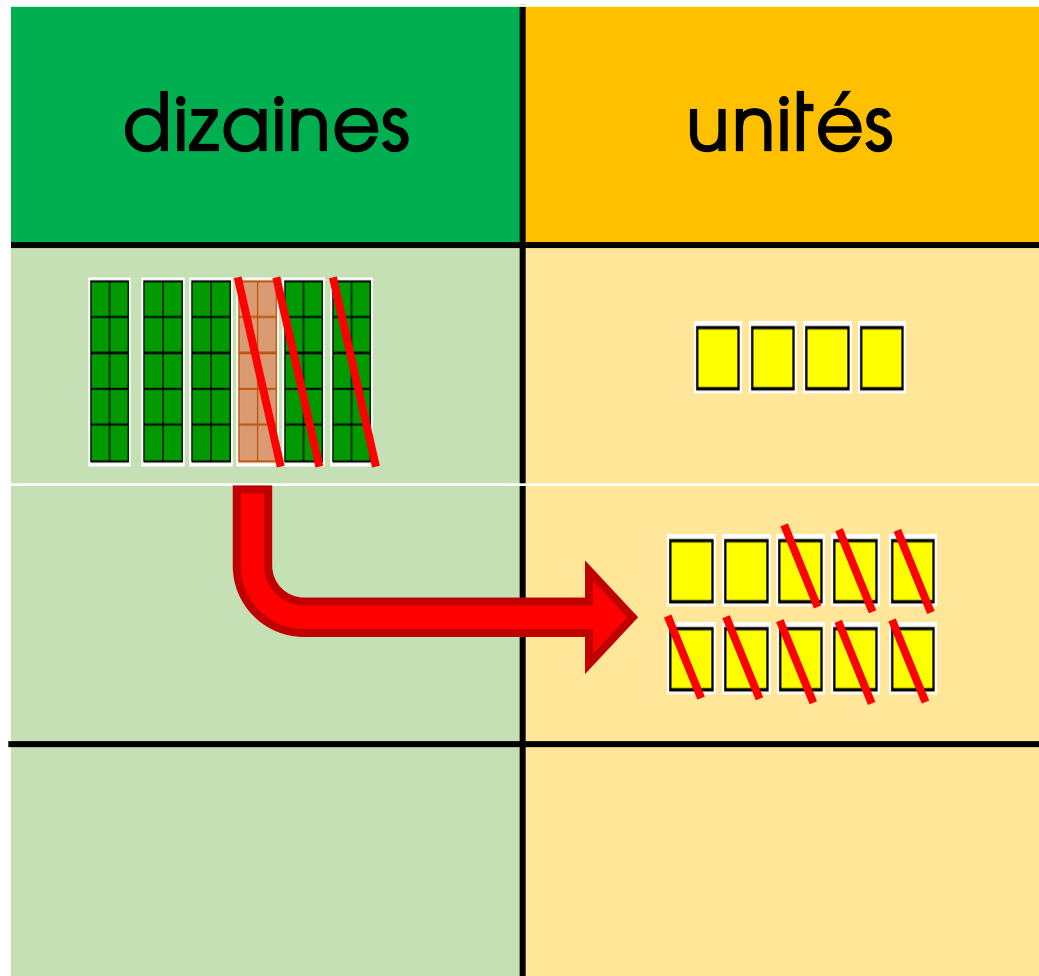
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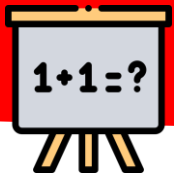




C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

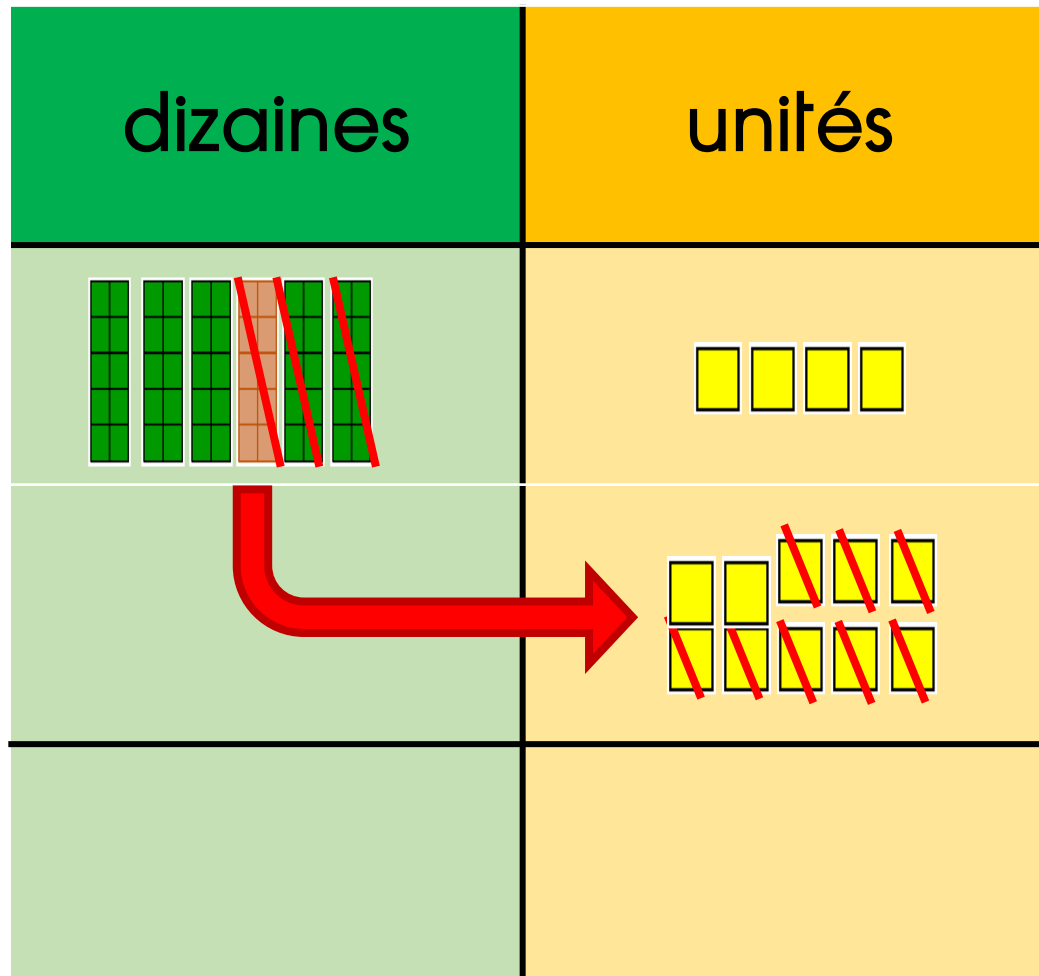
$$64 - 28 =$$

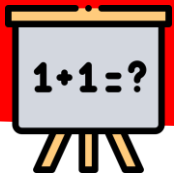




C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

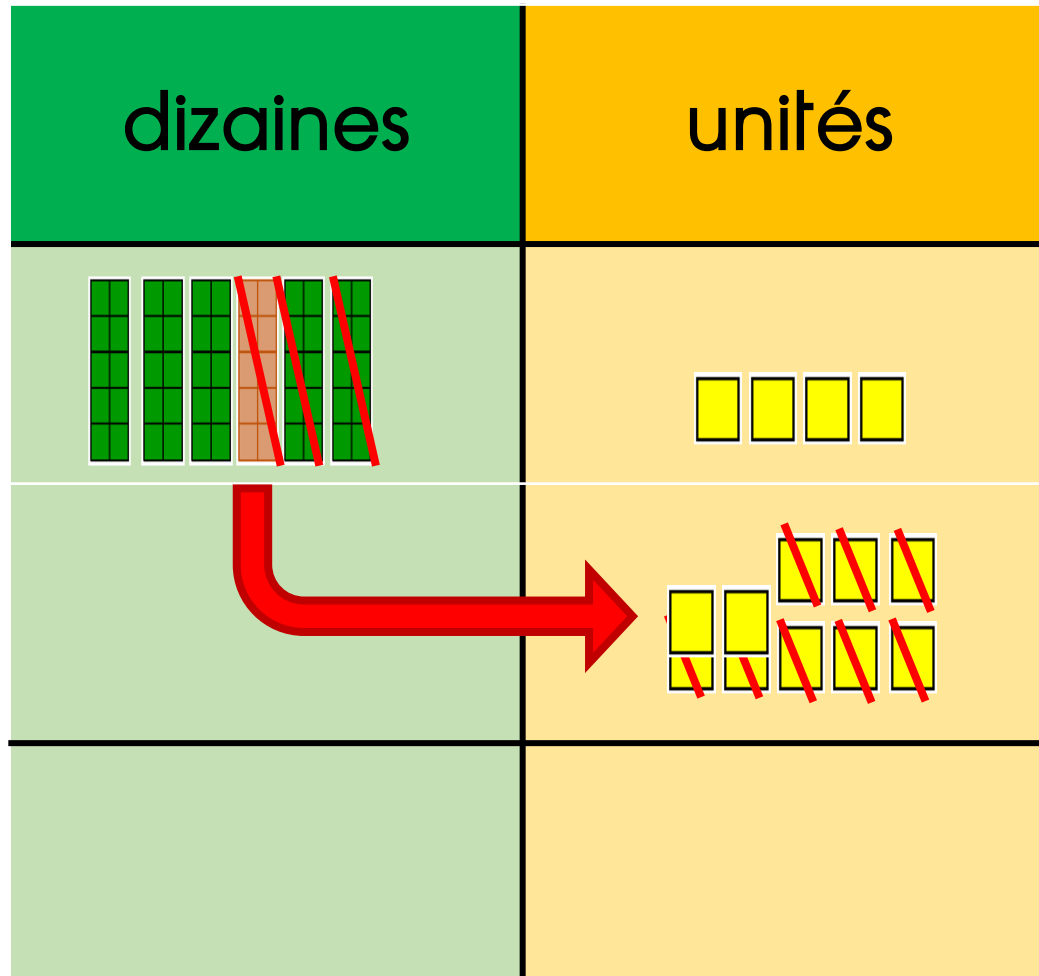


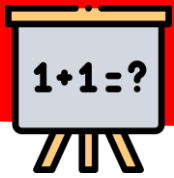


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

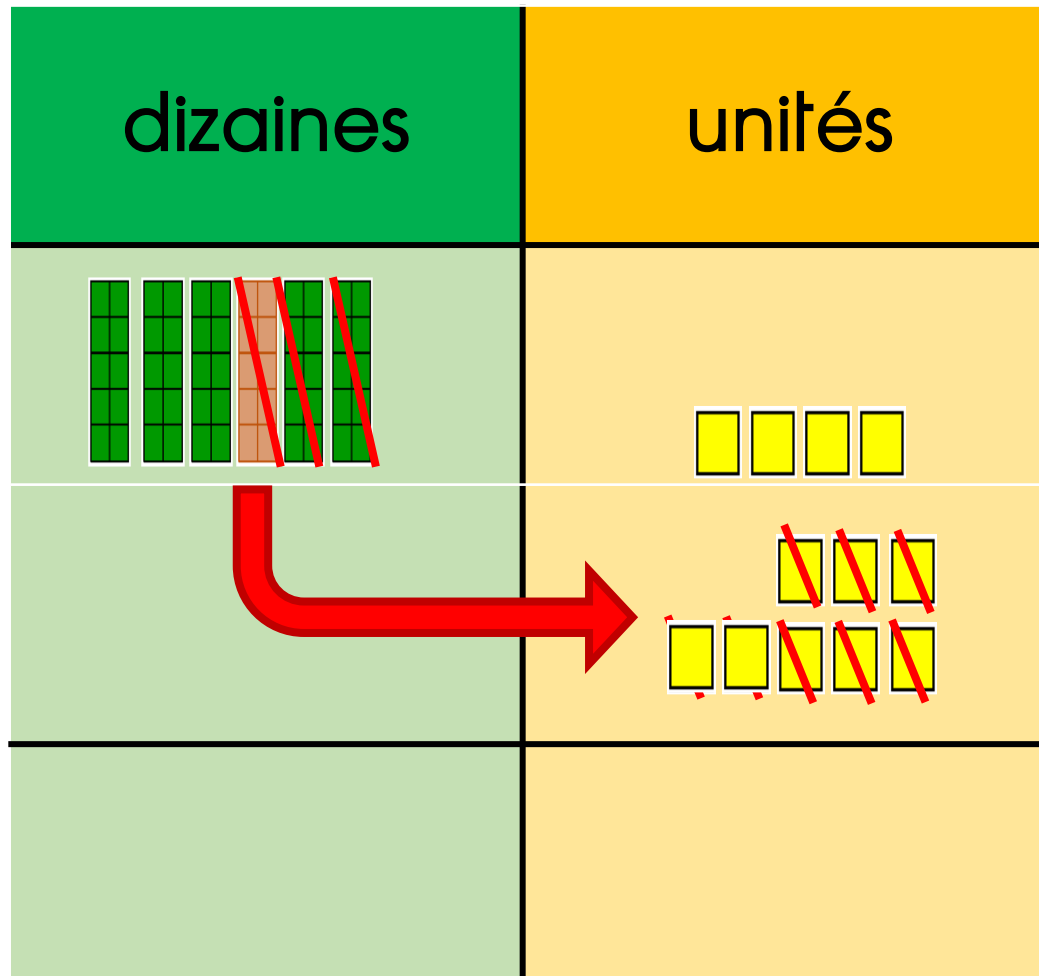
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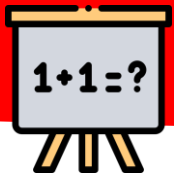




C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

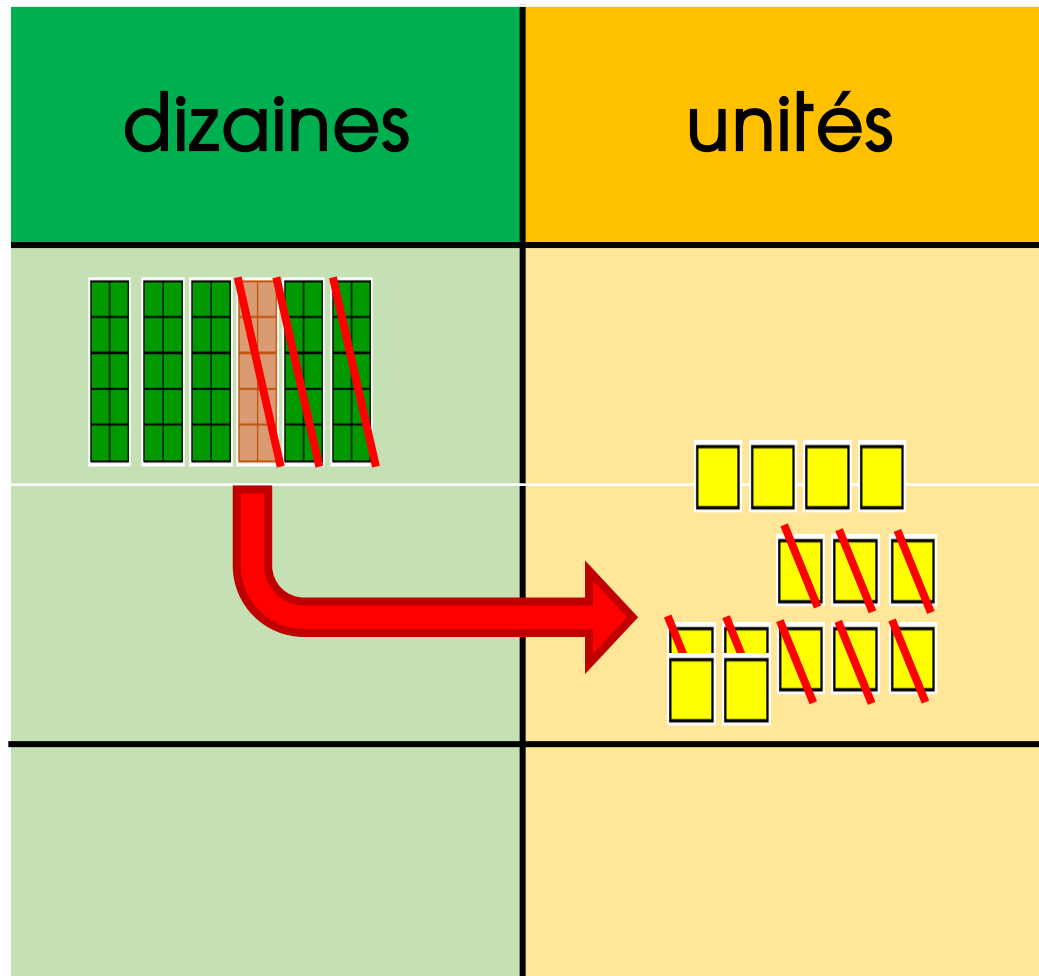
$$64 - 28 =$$

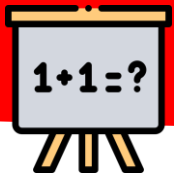




C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

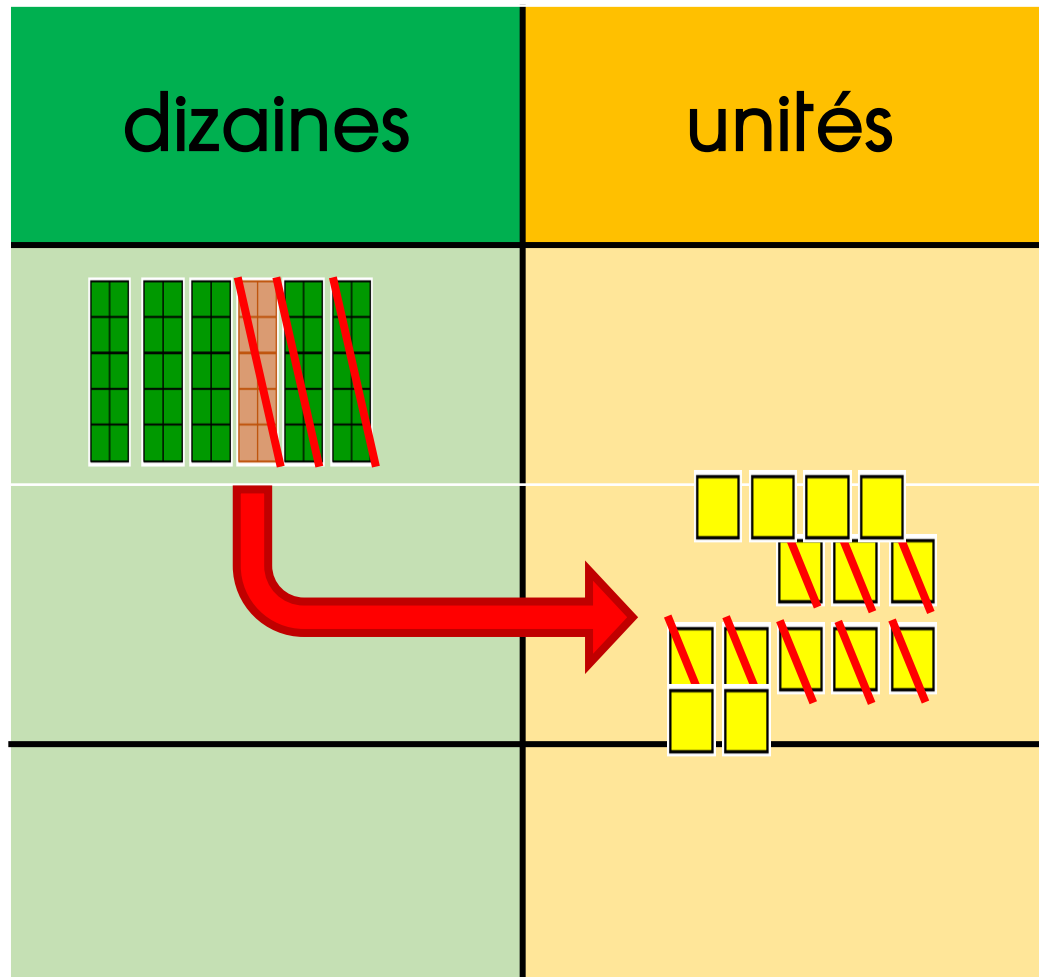


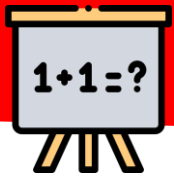


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

—

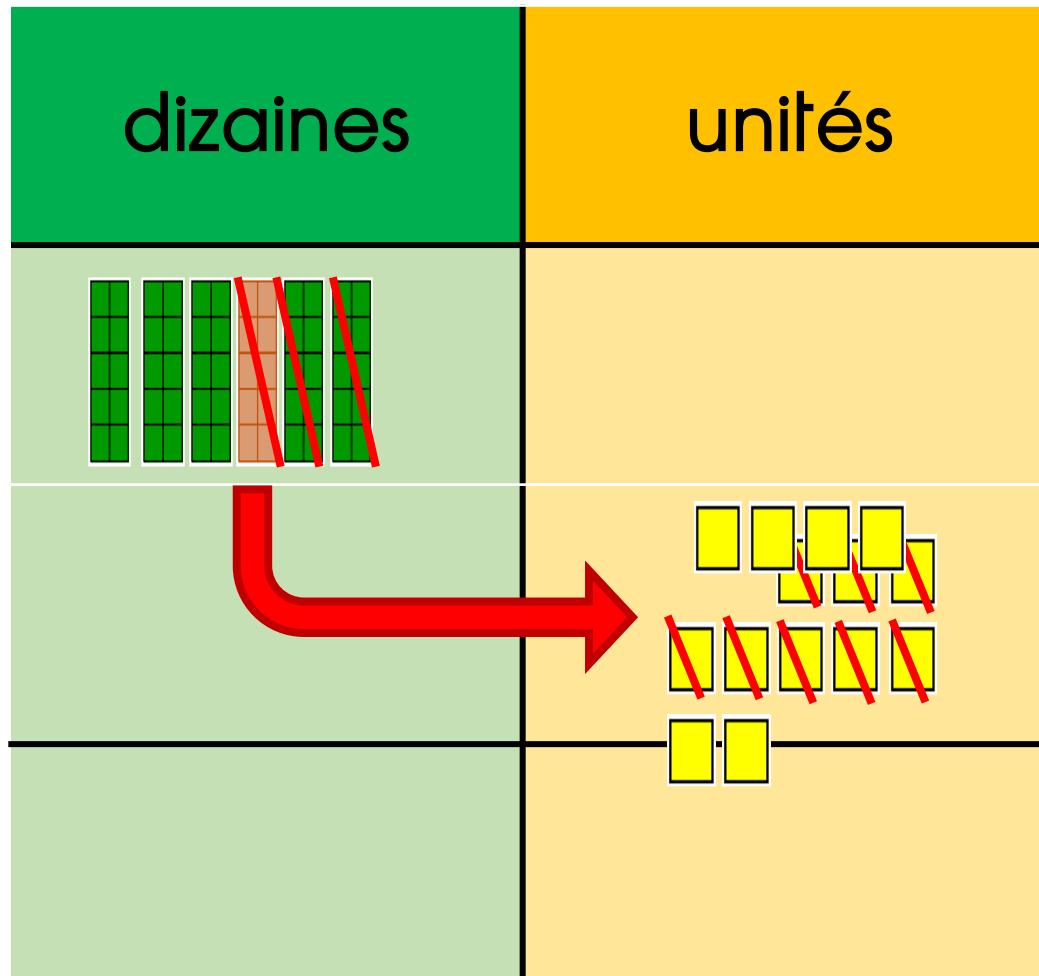


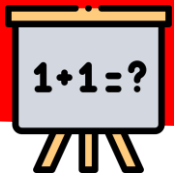


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

—

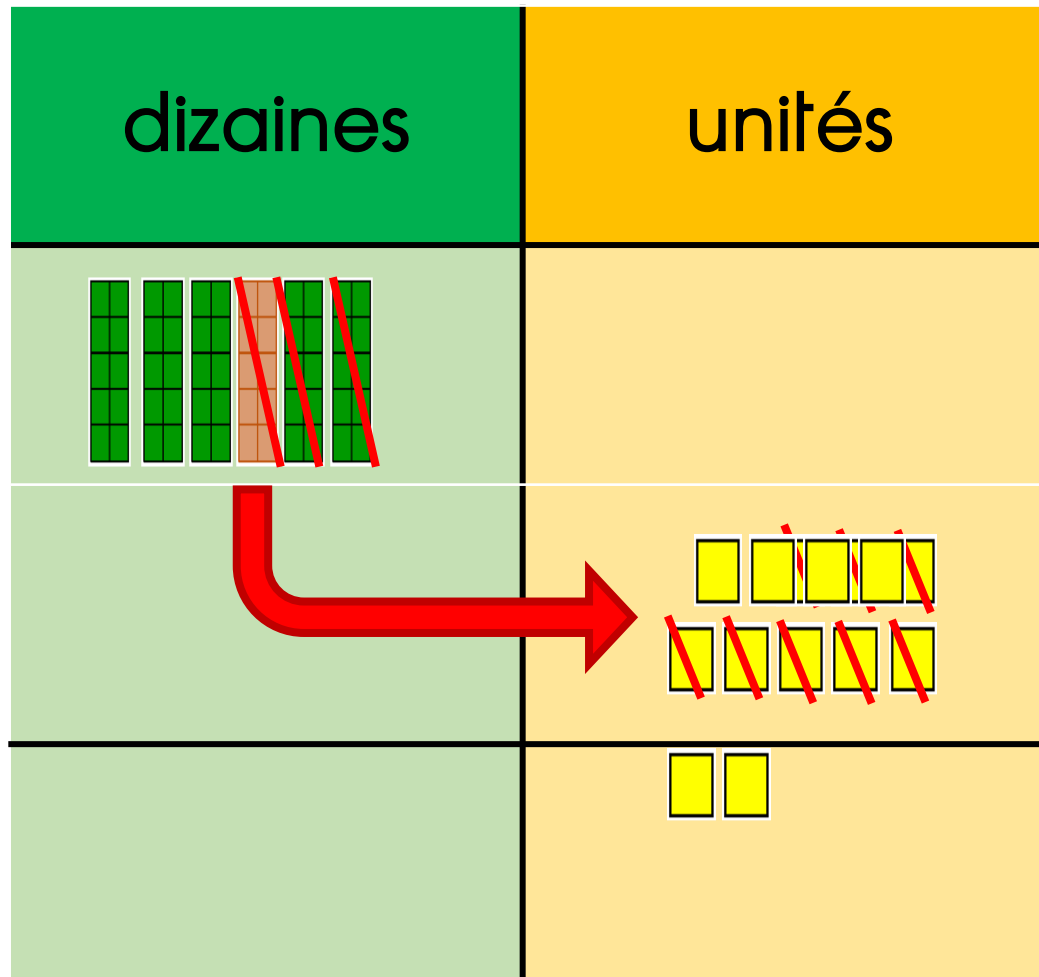


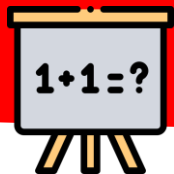


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

—

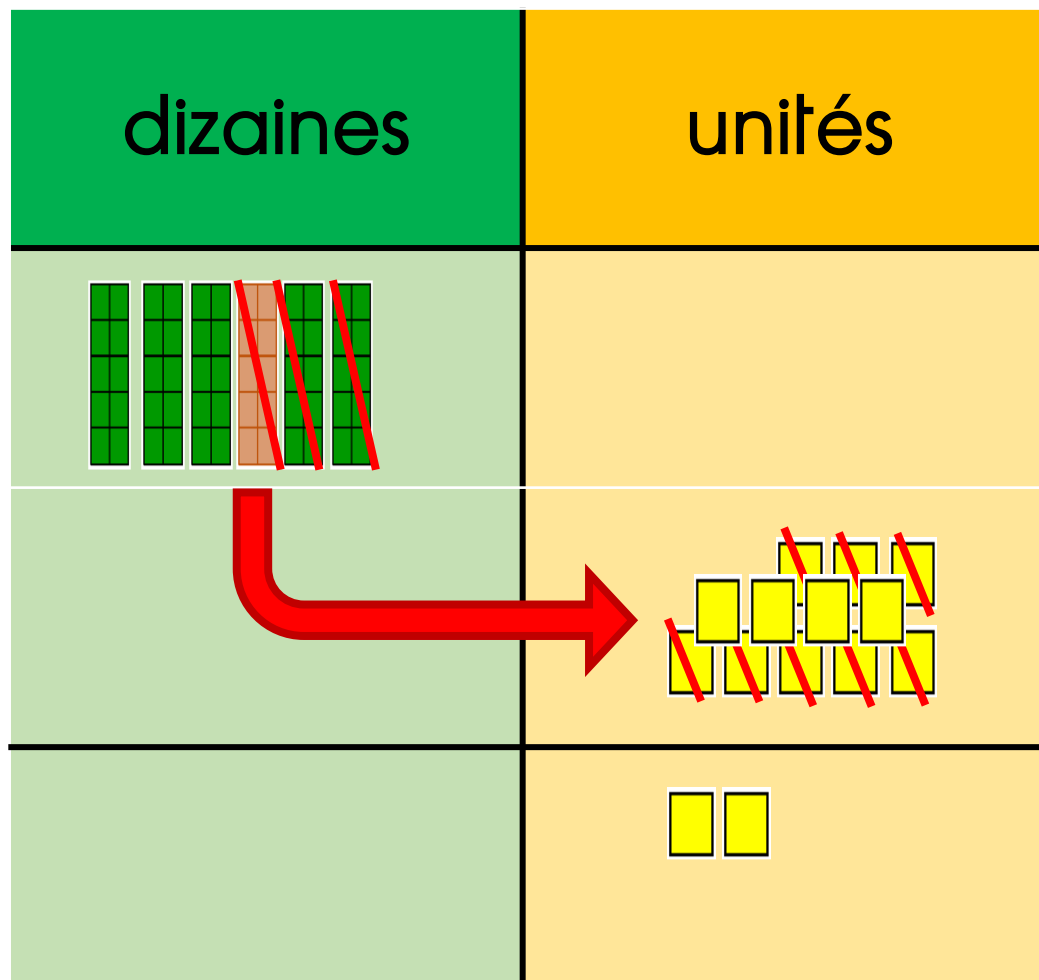


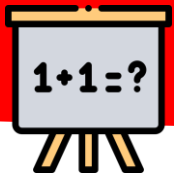


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

—

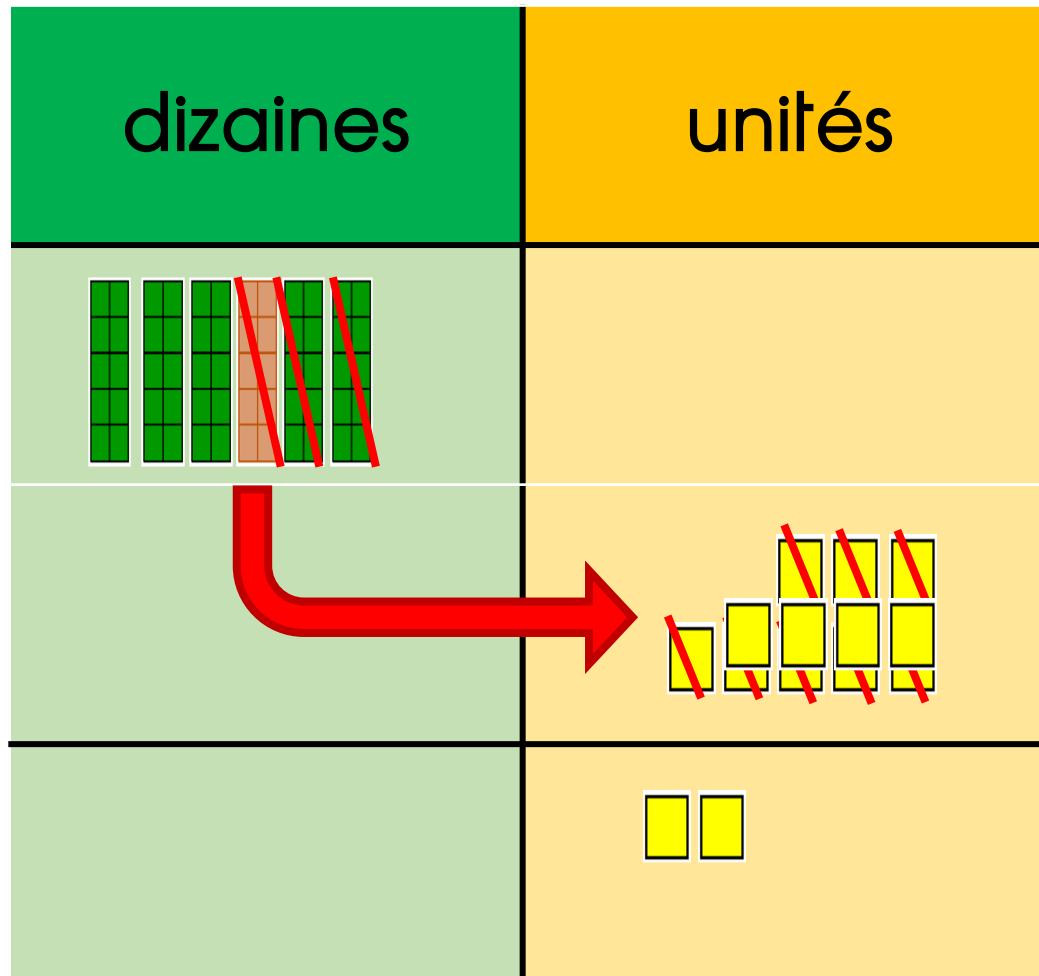


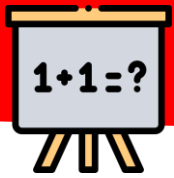


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

—

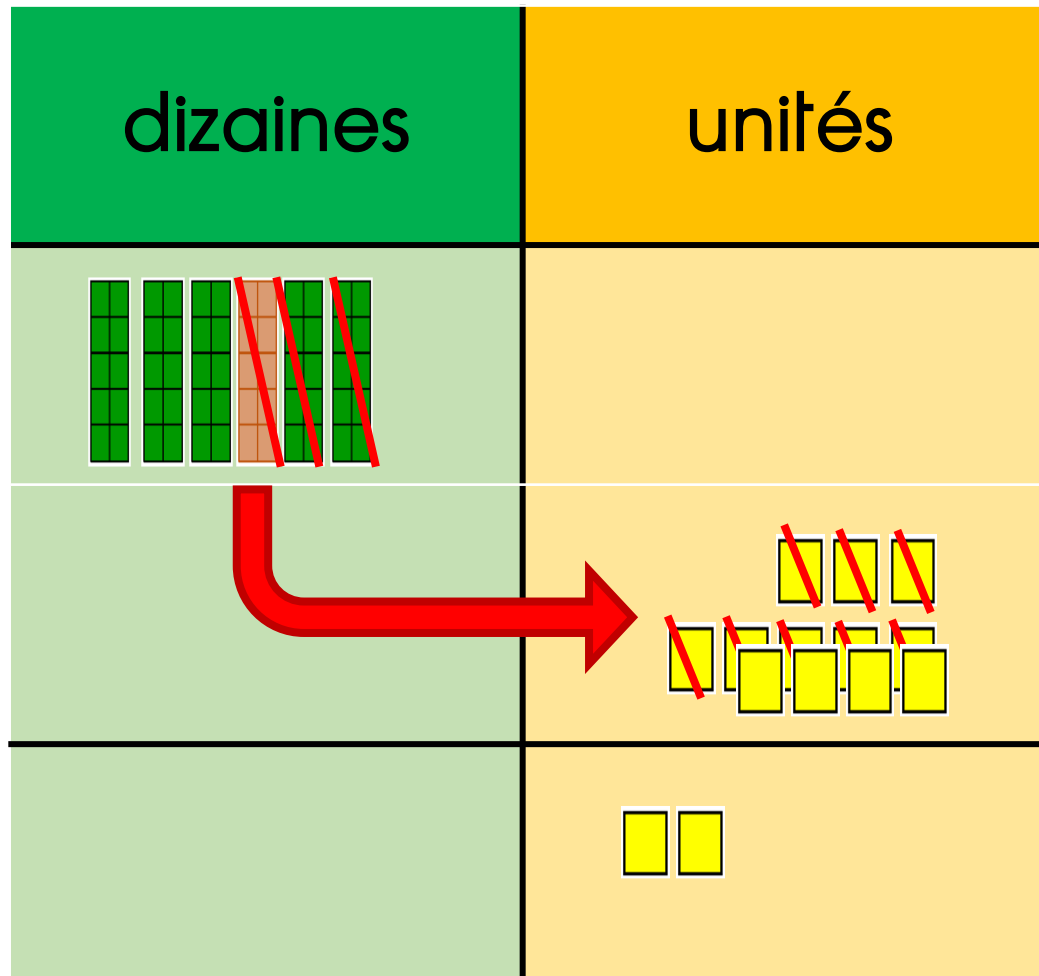


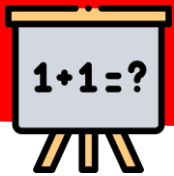


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

—

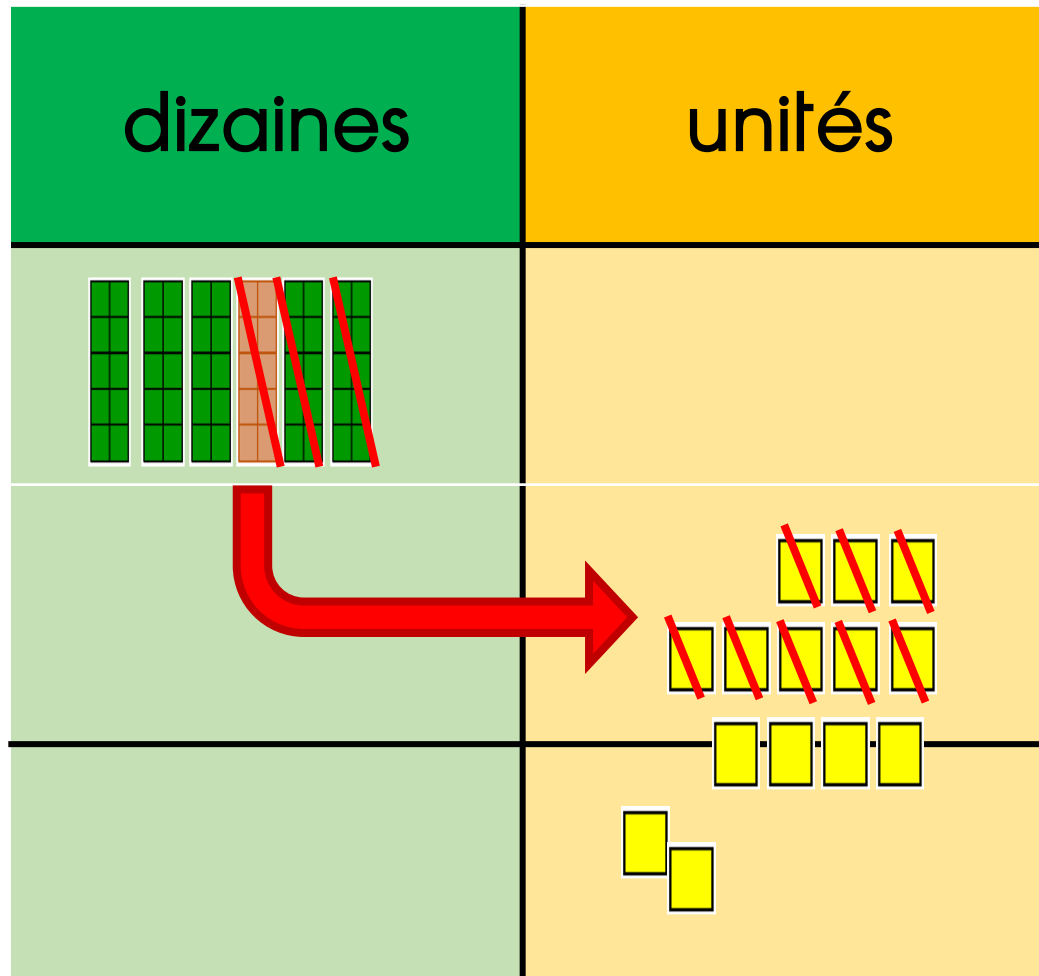


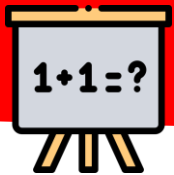


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

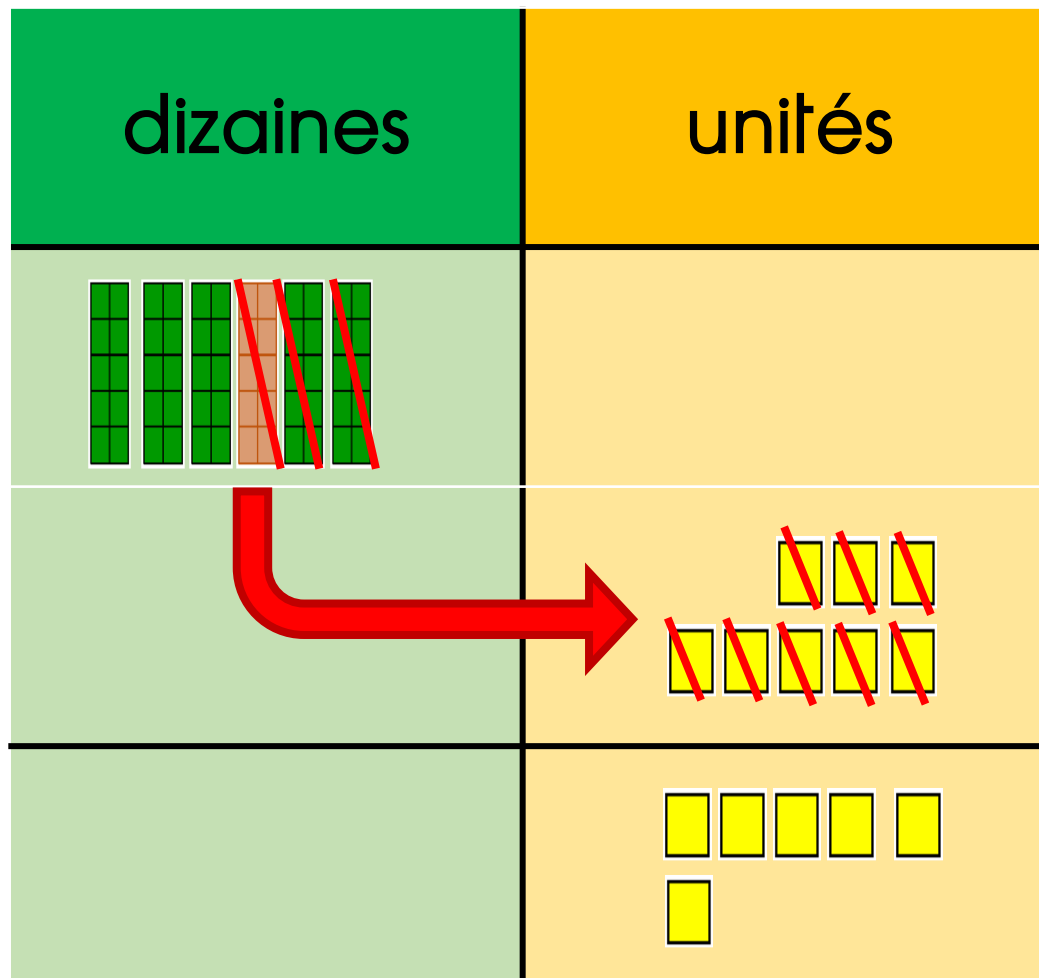
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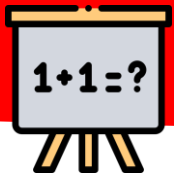




C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

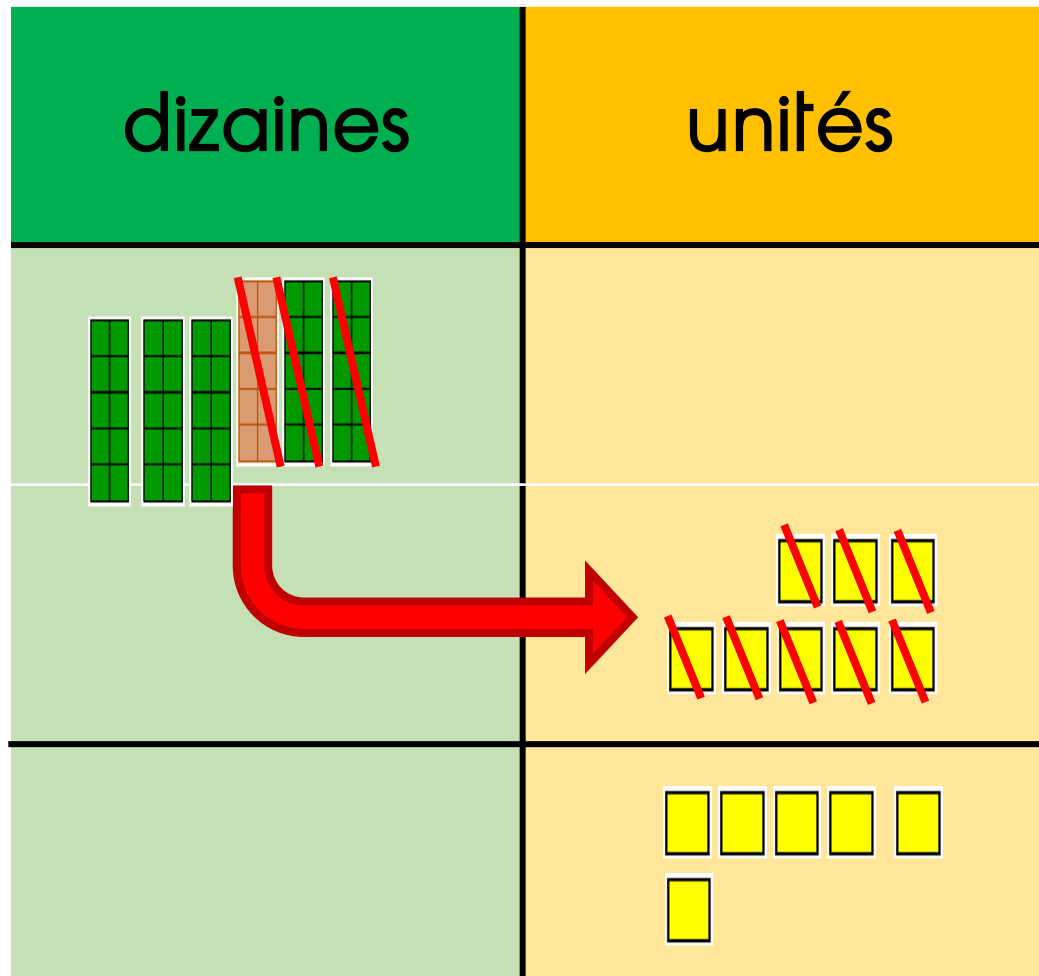


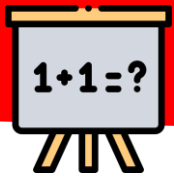


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

—

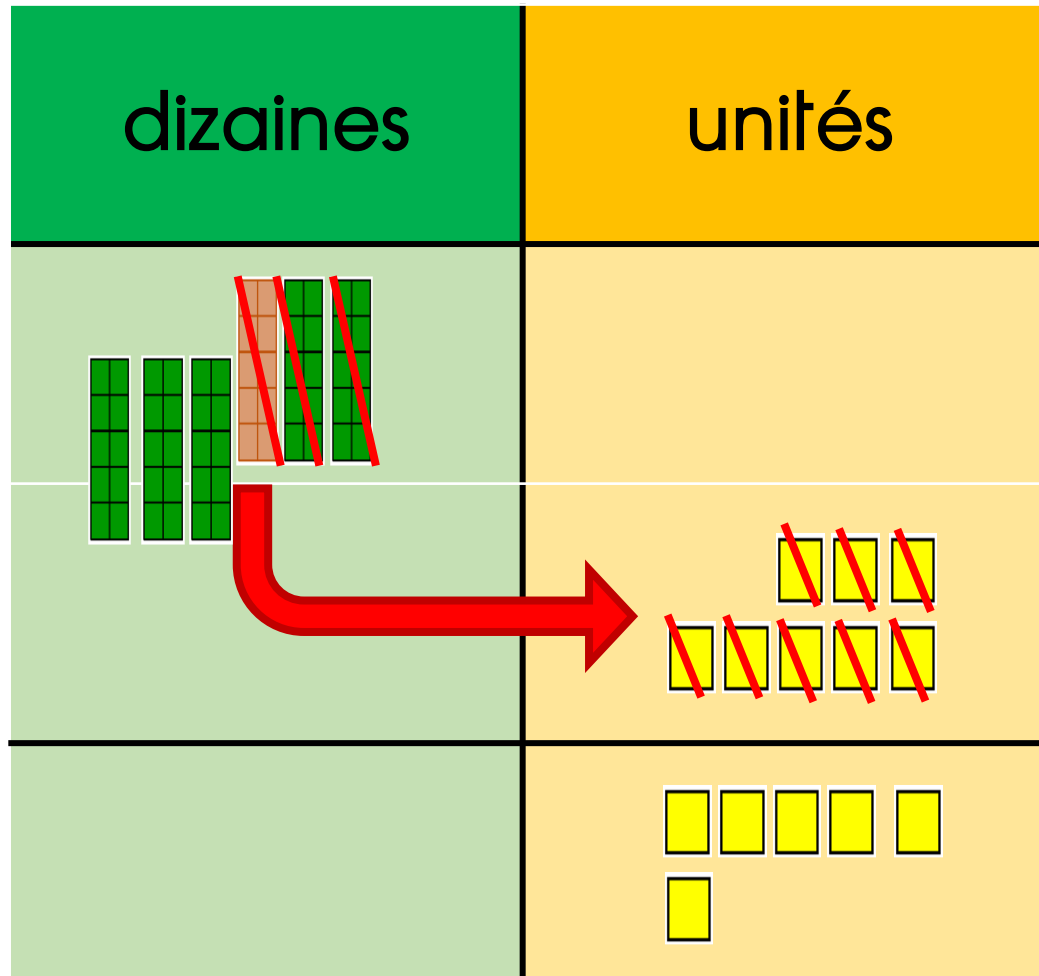


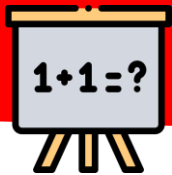


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

—

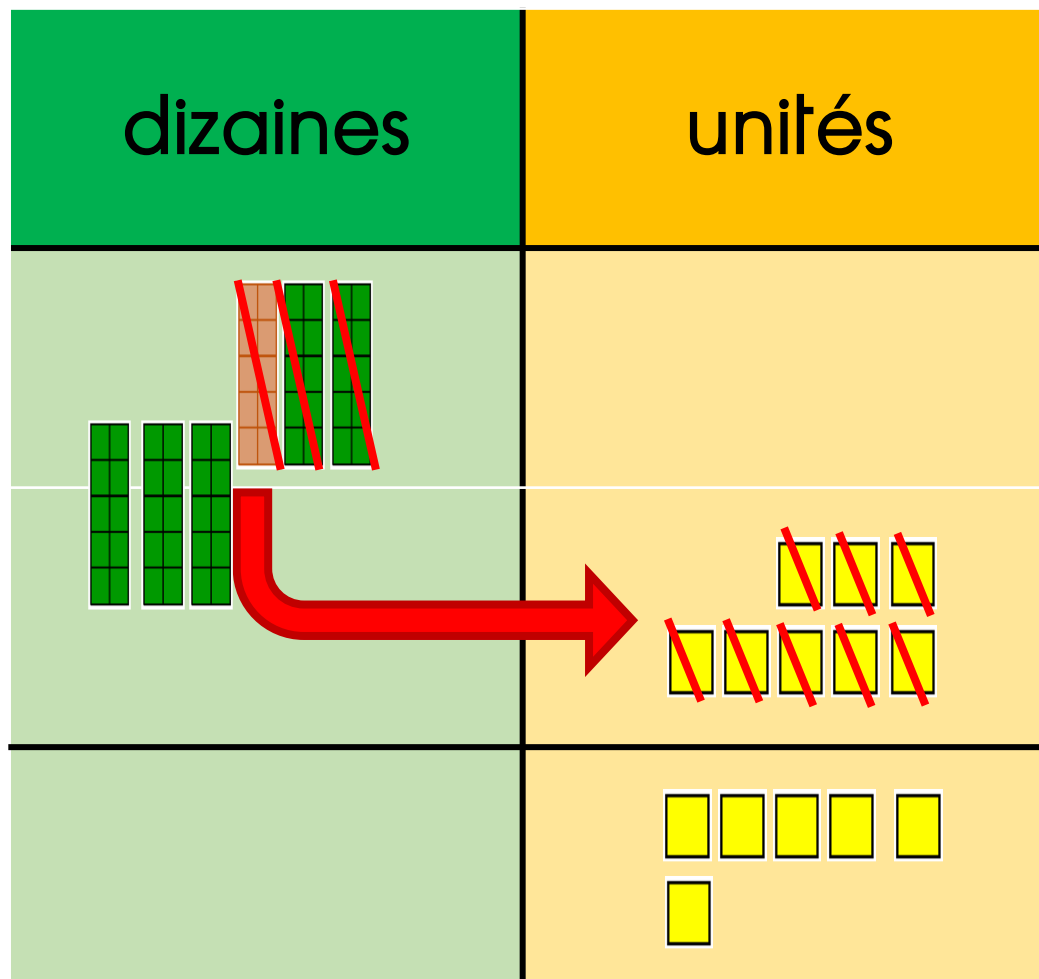


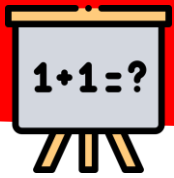


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

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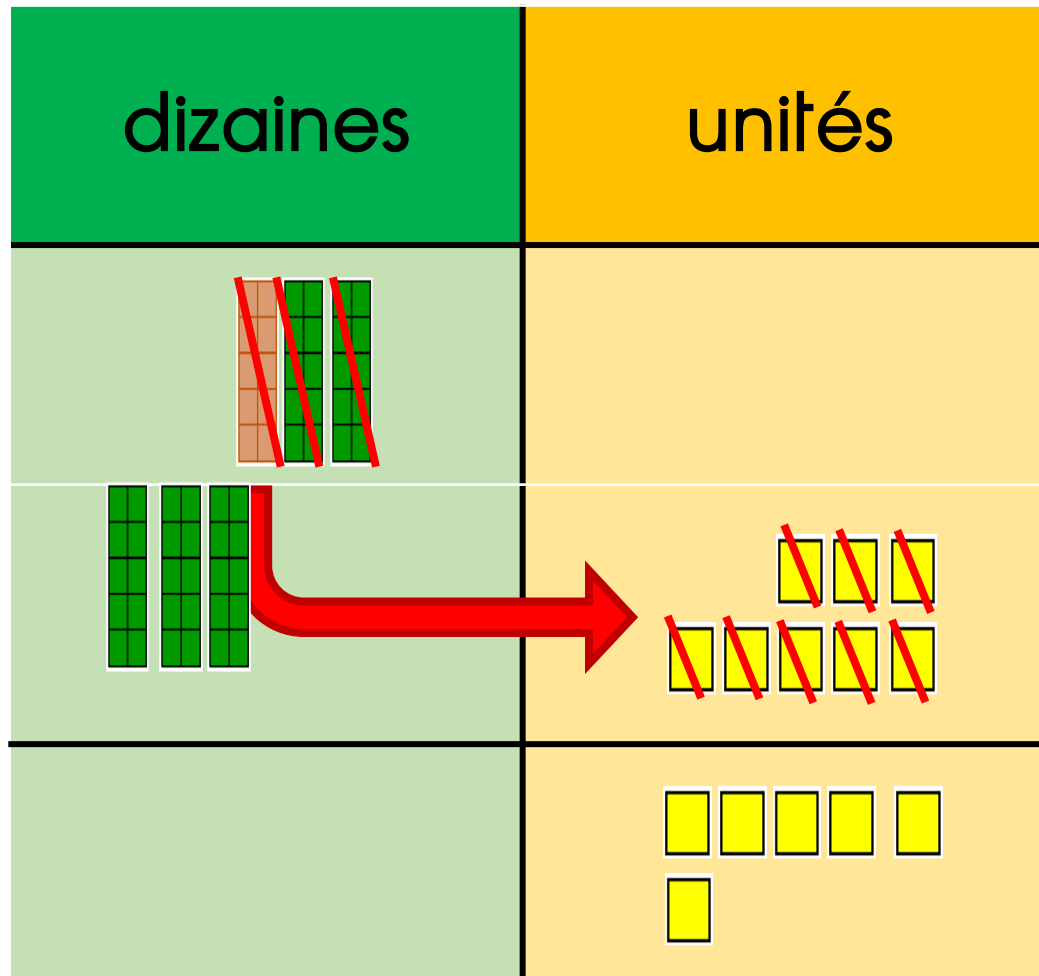


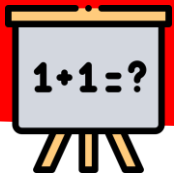


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

—

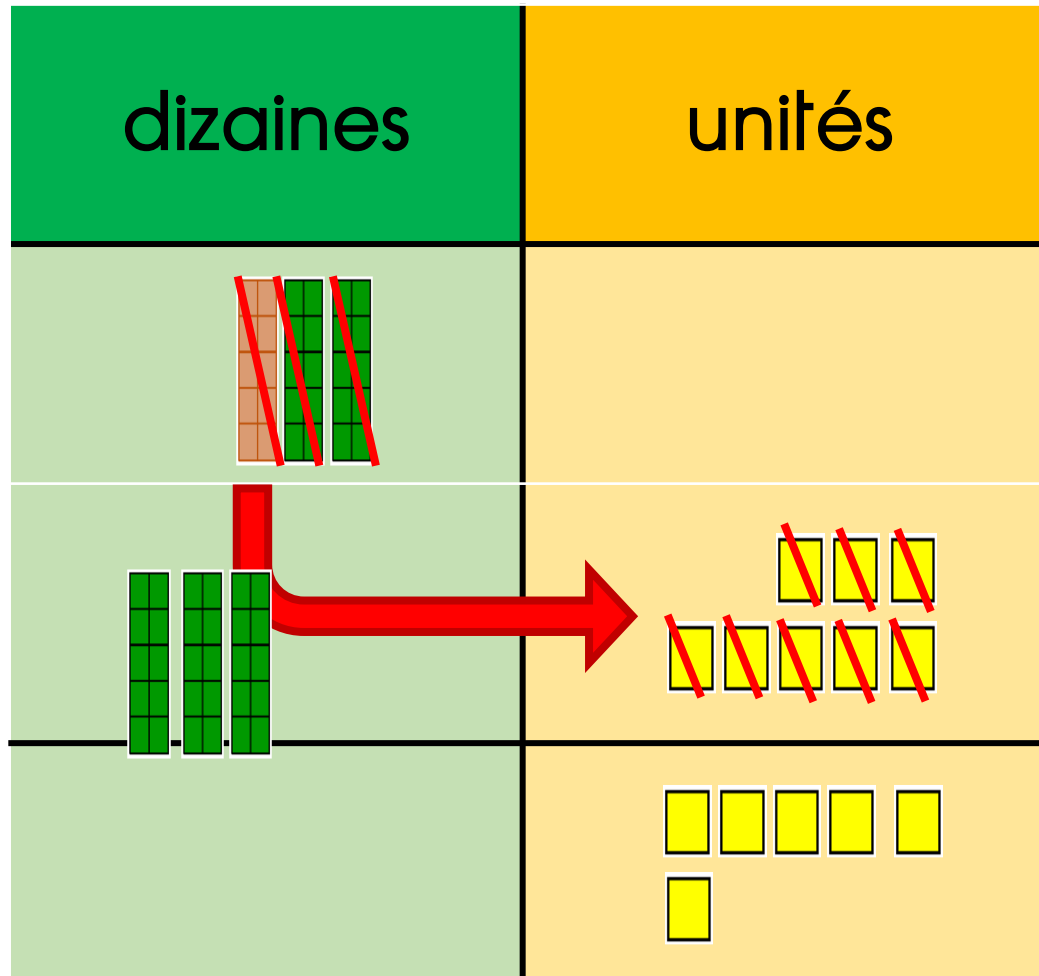


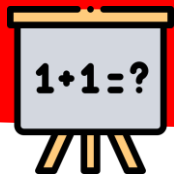


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

—

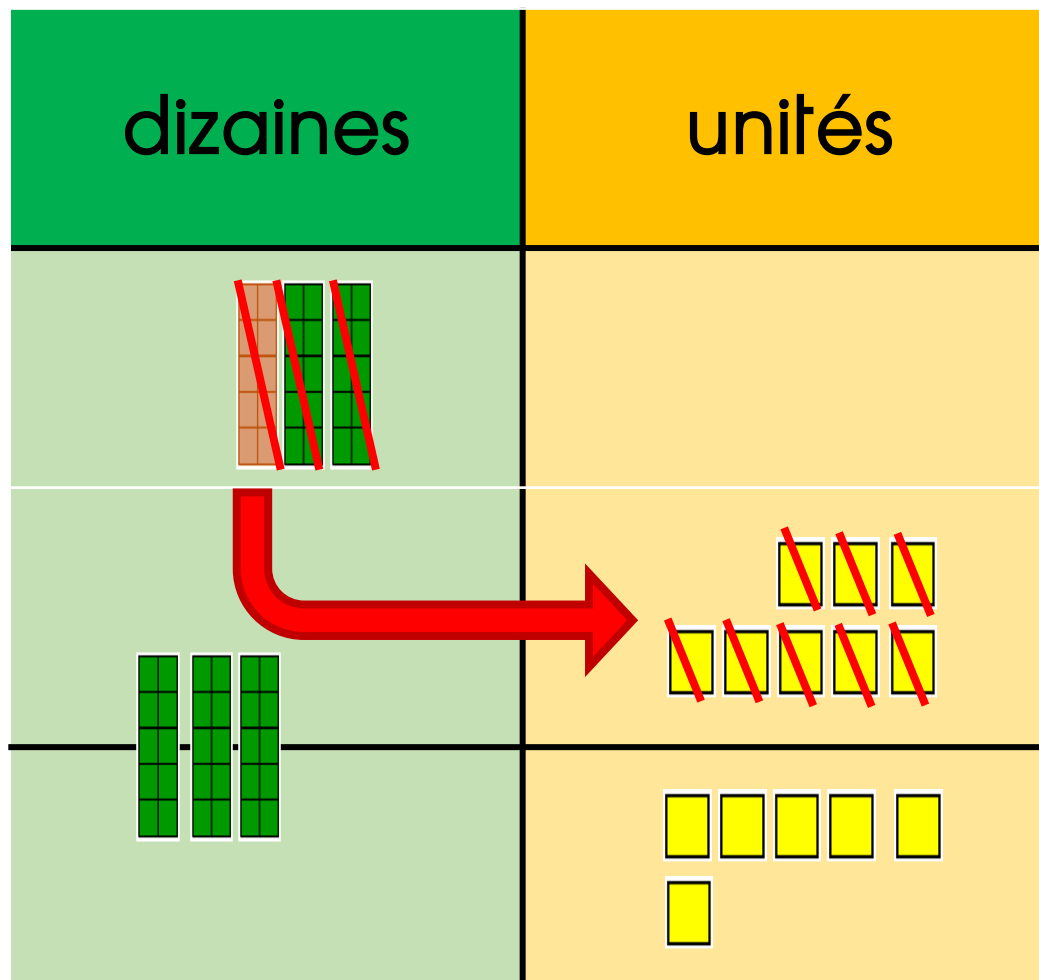


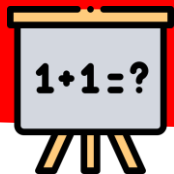


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

—

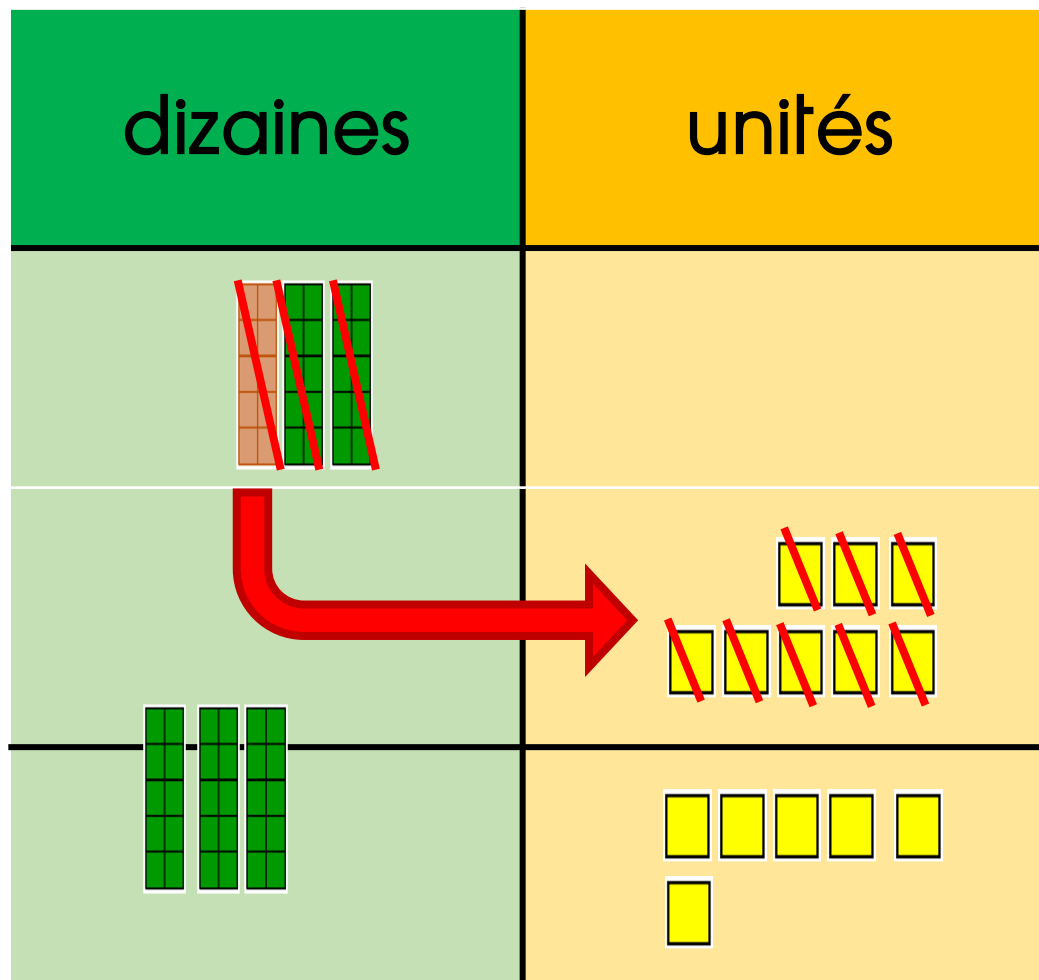


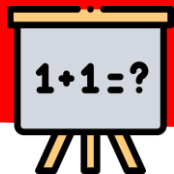


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

—

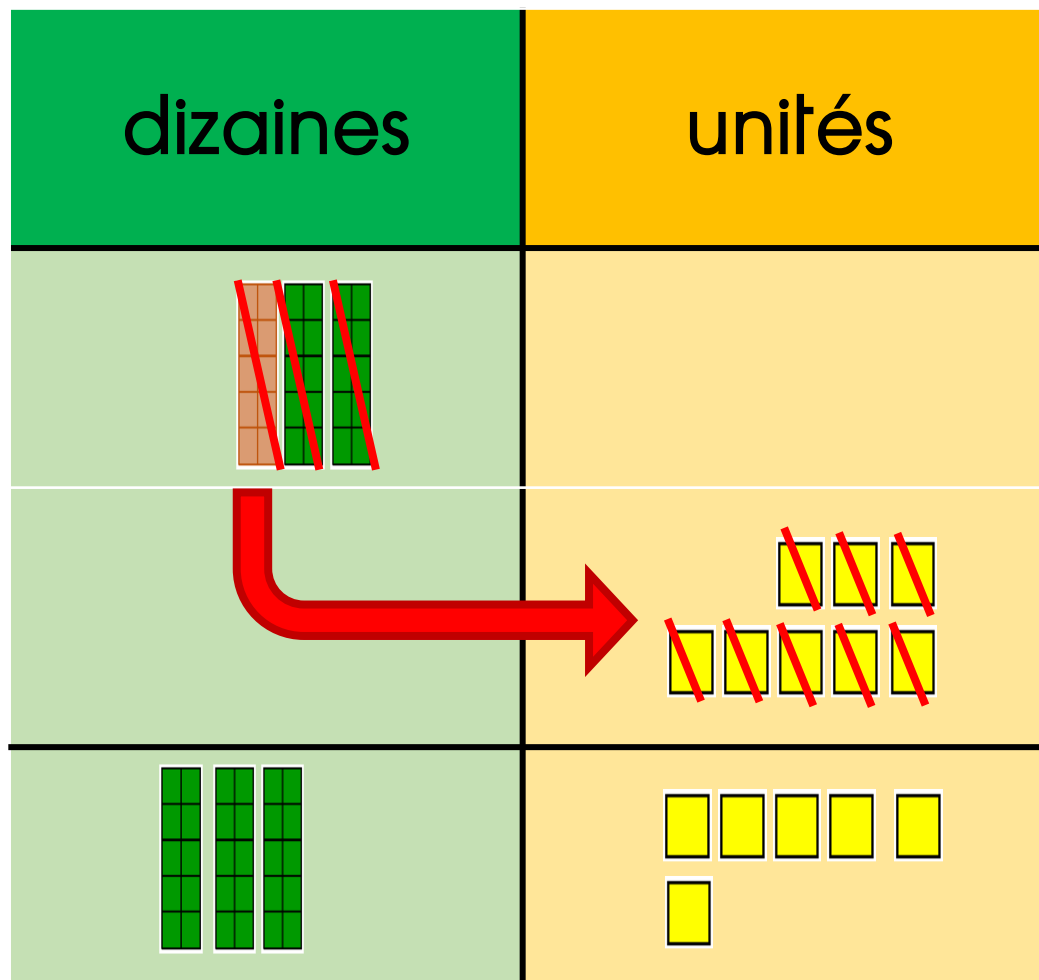


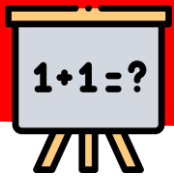


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

—

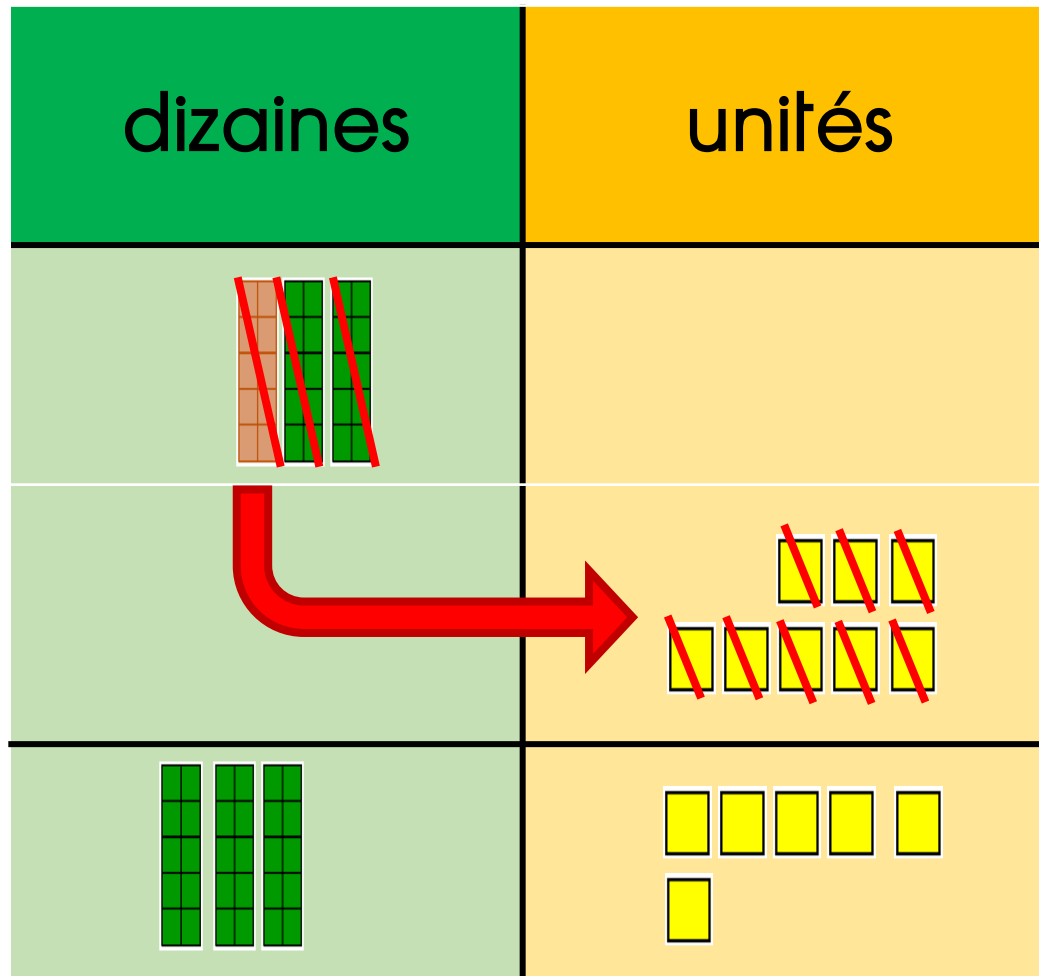


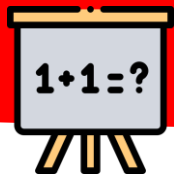


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 = 36$$

—

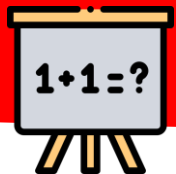




C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

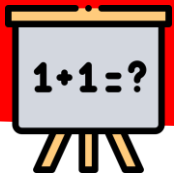
dizaines	unités



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

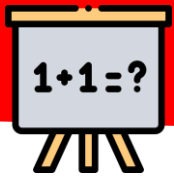
dizaines	unités



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

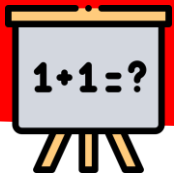
dizaines	unités
6	



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

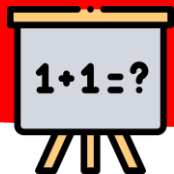
dizaines	unités
6	4



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

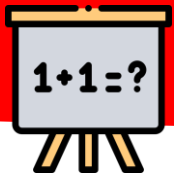
	dizaines	unités
	6	4
-		



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

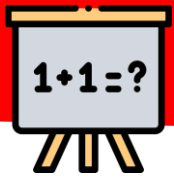
	dizaines	unités
	6	4
-	2	



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

	dizaines	unités
	6	4
-	2	8

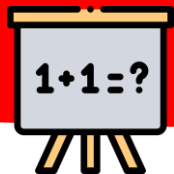


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$



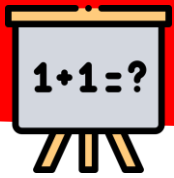
	dizaines	unités
	6	4
-	2	8



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

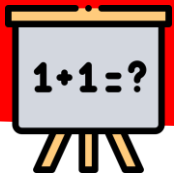
	dizaines	unités
	6	4
-	2	8



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

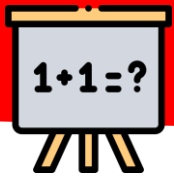
	dizaines	unités
	6 5	4
-	2	8



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

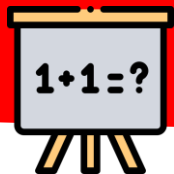
	dizaines	unités
	6 5	4
-	2	8



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

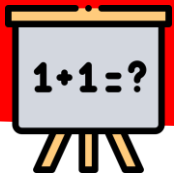
	dizaines	unités
	6 5	4
-	2	8



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

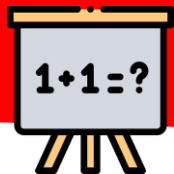
	dizaines	unités
	6 5	14
-	2	8



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

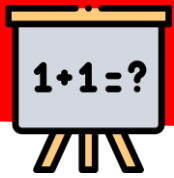
	dizaines	unités
	6 5	14
-	2	8
		6



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 =$$

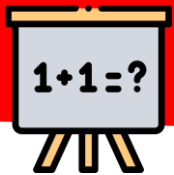
	dizaines	unités
	6 5	14
-	2	8
	3	6



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$64 - 28 = 36$$

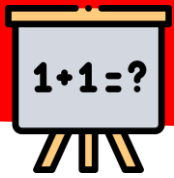
	dizaines	unités
	6 5	14
-	2	8
	3	6



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$91 - 47 =$$

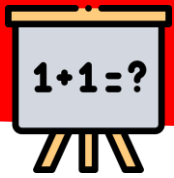
dizaines	unités



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$91 - 47 =$$

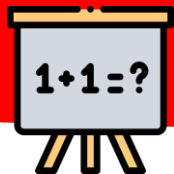
dizaines	unités



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$91 - 47 =$$

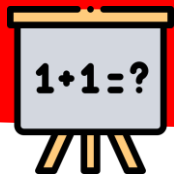
dizaines	unités
9	



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$91 - 47 =$$

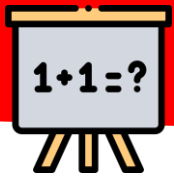
dizaines	unités
9	1



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$91 - 47 =$$

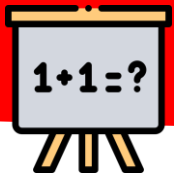
	dizaines	unités
	9	1
-		



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$91 - 47 =$$

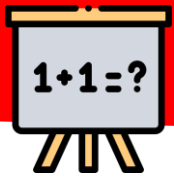
	dizaines	unités
	9	1
-	4	



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$91 - 47 =$$

	dizaines	unités
	9	1
-	4	7

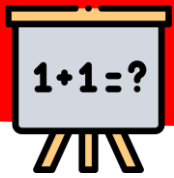


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$91 - 47 =$$



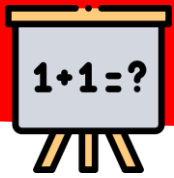
	dizaines	unités
	9	1
-	4	7



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$91 - 47 =$$

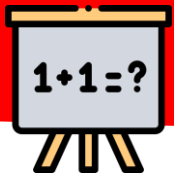
	dizaines	unités
	9	1
-	4	7



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$91 - 47 =$$

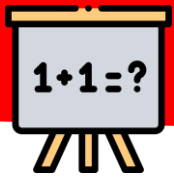
	dizaines	unités
	9 8	1
-	4	7



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$91 - 47 =$$

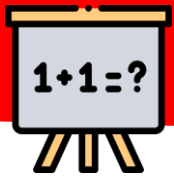
	dizaines	unités
	9 8	1
-	4	7



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$91 - 47 =$$

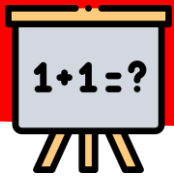
	dizaines	unités
	9 8	1
-	4	7



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$91 - 47 =$$

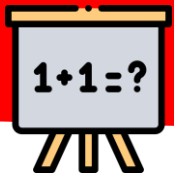
		dizaines	unités
—		9 8	1 1
		4	7



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$91 - 47 =$$

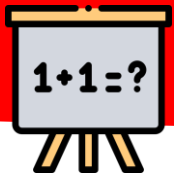
	dizaines	unités
	9 8	1 1
-	4	7
		4



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$91 - 47 =$$

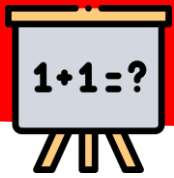
	dizaines	unités
	9 8	1 1
-	4	7
	4	4



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$91 - 47 = 44$$

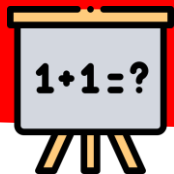
	dizaines	unités
	9 8	1 1
-	4	7
	4	4



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$70 - 32 =$$

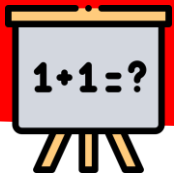
dizaines	unités



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$70 - 32 =$$

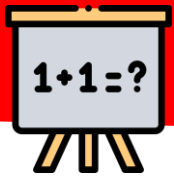
dizaines	unités



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$70 - 32 =$$

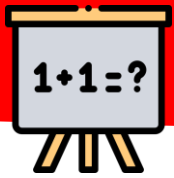
dizaines	unités
7	



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$70 - 32 =$$

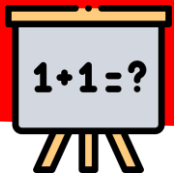
dizaines	unités
7	0



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$70 - 32 =$$

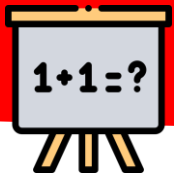
	dizaines	unités
	7	0
-		



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$70 - 32 =$$

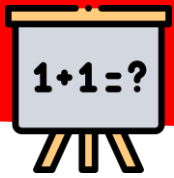
	dizaines	unités
	7	0
-	3	



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$70 - 32 =$$

	dizaines	unités
	7	0
-	3	2

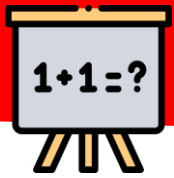


C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$70 - 32 =$$



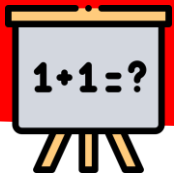
	dizaines	unités
	7	0
-	3	2



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$70 - 32 =$$

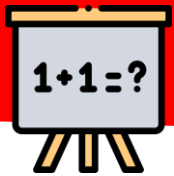
	dizaines	unités
	7	0
-	3	2



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$70 - 32 =$$

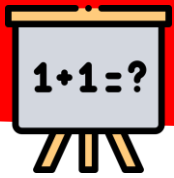
	dizaines	unités
	7 6	0
-	3	2



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$70 - 32 =$$

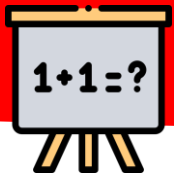
	dizaines	unités
	7 6	0
-	3	2



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$70 - 32 =$$

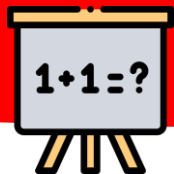
	dizaines	unités
	7 6	0
-	3	2



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$70 - 32 =$$

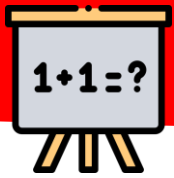
	dizaines	unités
	7 6	10
-	3	2



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$70 - 32 =$$

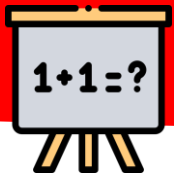
		dizaines	unités
—		7 6	10
		3	2
			8



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$70 - 32 =$$

	dizaines	unités
	7 6	10
-	3	2
	3	8



C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

$$70 - 32 = 38$$

	dizaines	unités
	7 6	10
-	3	2
	3	8

Tableau des stratégies pour soustraire

1 Compter à rebours

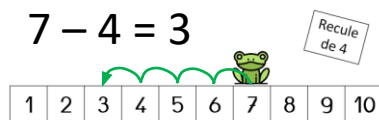


$$6 - 2 = 4$$

Dis les nombres à l'envers dans ta tête.

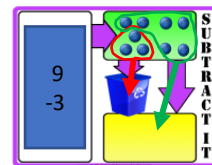
2 Reculer

$$7 - 4 = 3$$



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

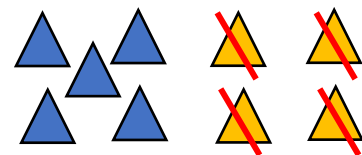
3 Enlever



$$9 - 3 = 6$$

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

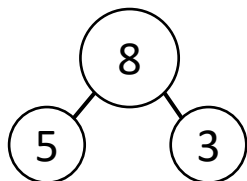
4 Barrer ou colorier



$$9 - 4 = 5$$

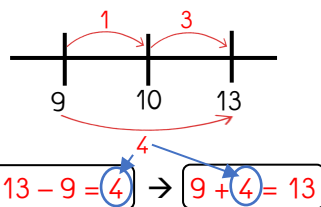
Fais des dessins et barre ou colorie une partie.

5 Liens entre les nombres



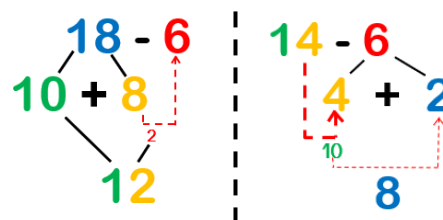
Si je sais que $5 + 3 = 8$, alors $8 - 3 = 5$ et $8 - 5 = 3$.

6 Addition à trous

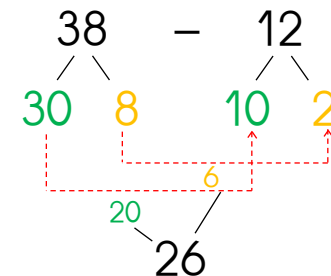


Transformer la soustraction en une addition à trous.

7 Décomposer un des nombres



8 Décomposer les 2 nombres



9 Soustraire les dizaines puis les unités

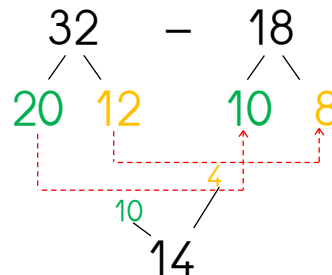
$$38 - 12 = 26$$

Entoure les dizaines et souligne les unités pour te repérer.

10 Poser en colonne

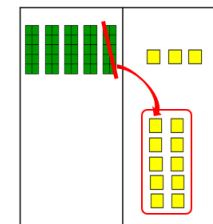
	Dizaines	Unités
-	3	8
	1	3
	2	5

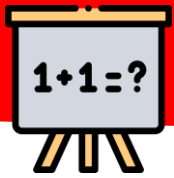
11 Décomposer autrement



12 Casser une dizaine

$$53 - 28 = \boxed{}$$





C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue

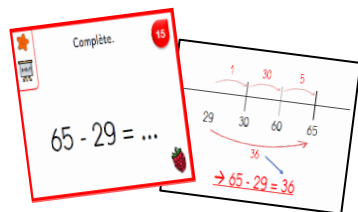


Pour soustraire deux nombres, il existe plusieurs stratégies.

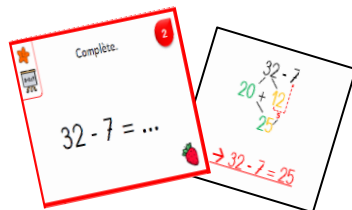
On choisit celle qui nous paraît la plus efficace avec les nombres qui nous sont proposés.



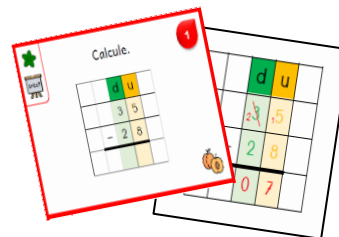
C33: Soustraire jusqu'à 100 avec retenue



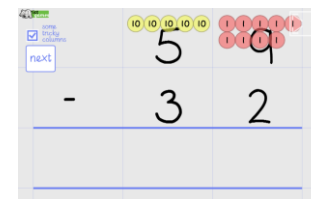
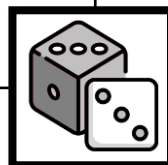
Cartes framboises



Cartes fraises



Cartes abricots



ICT Games:
Substraction
column