

Technique usuelle

$12 - 6 = \dots\dots\dots$ $17 - 9 = \dots\dots\dots$ $15 - 7 = \dots\dots\dots$ $10 - 7 = \dots\dots\dots$ $14 - 6 = \dots\dots\dots$
 $47 - 20 = \dots\dots\dots$ $348 - 40 = \dots\dots\dots$ $107 - 10 = \dots\dots\dots$ $147 - 60 = \dots\dots\dots$ $123 - 30 = \dots\dots\dots$

+	4	7		3		
	9					
		15				
2			10			11
7					13	

+	70		30	60	90	20
40						
			120			
50		100				
					170	

A horizontal number line is shown with a starting point at 45. Above the line, there are six curved arrows representing jumps. The first arrow points right and is labeled $+20$. The second arrow points left and is labeled -7 . The third arrow points right and is labeled $+500$. The fourth arrow points left and is labeled -60 . The fifth arrow points left and is labeled -9 . The sixth arrow points left and is labeled -400 . The number line itself has a series of dots below it, but no numerical labels are provided for the intermediate points.

[illegible]

• $694 - 407$ • $5\,674 - 2\,053$ • $706 - 325$ • $2\,050 - 807$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \text{ } \bullet \text{ } 7 \\ - \quad 6 \text{ } 3 \\ \hline \bullet \text{ } 2 \text{ } 4 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 8 \text{ } 7 \text{ } \bullet \\ - \quad \bullet \text{ } 2 \text{ } 8 \\ \hline 4 \text{ } \bullet \text{ } 4 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} \bullet \text{ } 5 \text{ } \bullet \text{ } 8 \\ - \quad \bullet \text{ } 9 \text{ } 3 \\ \hline 2 \text{ } 0 \text{ } 3 \text{ } \bullet \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 8 \text{ } 2 \text{ } \bullet \text{ } 7 \\ - \quad 1 \text{ } \bullet \text{ } 2 \text{ } \bullet \\ \hline \bullet \text{ } 5 \text{ } 1 \text{ } 1 \end{array}$$

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