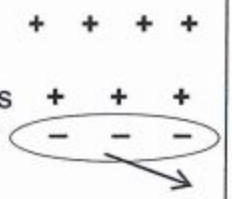
Name:_____
Date:_____ Per:____

SUBTRACTION

Compute each difference. Show your work by drawing positive (+) and negative (–) counters.

Example A	Example B
(-3) – (-2) = -1  Place 3 (–) counters and remove 2 (–) counters.	(4) – (-3) = 7 Place 4 (+) counters and then remove 3 (–) counters. Since there are no (–) counters to remove, add **zero pairs** first. 
1. (4) – (1) = _____	2. (-3) – (-3) = _____
3. (-2) – (-1) = _____	4. (-6) – (-2) = _____
5. (1) – (4) = _____	6. (2) – (6) = _____
7. (-2) – (-3) = _____	8. (-2) – (-4) = _____
9. (-3) – (2) = _____	10. (-5) – (3) = _____
11. (4) – (-1) = _____	12. (-4) – (-2) = _____

What would you tell a classmate who said, "Subtraction makes numbers smaller"?

COMPARING ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION

Compute each difference. Use positive (+) and negative (–) counters if needed.

1a. $8 - 4 =$ _____	1b. $8 + (-4) =$ _____
2a. $-7 - 4 =$ _____	2b. $-7 + (-4) =$ _____
3a. $3 - (-1) =$ _____	3b. $3 + 1 =$ _____
4a. $-6 - (-2) =$ _____	4b. $-6 + 2 =$ _____

Compare parts (a) and (b) for each problem.

5. Subtracting 4 gives the same result as adding _____.

6. Subtracting -1 gives the same result as adding _____.

7. Write an addition expression that is equivalent to $10 - 5$. _____

8. Write an addition expression that is equivalent to $6 - (-3)$. _____

Generalizing the rules for subtracting integers.

9. Subtracting a number gives the same result as adding _____.

$a - b = a + (-b)$, or $a - (-b) = a + b$

for all integers a and b