
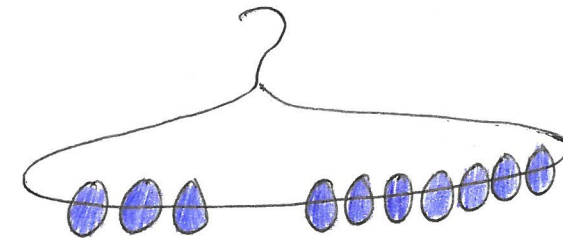
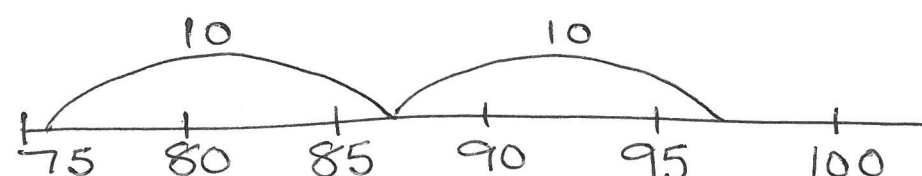
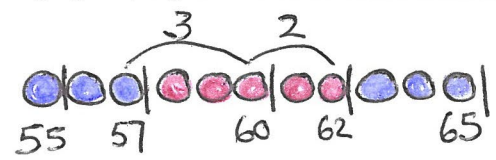
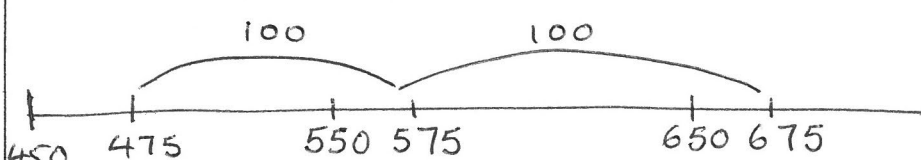




# Hamilton Overview of Calculation Methods and Strategies – Addition and Subtraction DRAFT

	Year 1	Year 2																																
Mental Addition	<p><b>Using Place value</b> Count in ones / Counting in tens, e.g. knowing <math>45 + 1</math> or <math>45 + 10</math> without counting on in ones</p> <p><math>23 + 10</math></p> <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>31</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>34</td><td>35</td><td>36</td><td>37</td><td></td></tr></table> <p><b>Counting on</b> Count on in ones, e.g. <math>11 + 2 = 7 + 4 =</math></p> <p>Count on in tens, e.g. <math>45 + 20</math> as 45, 55, 65</p> <p><b>Using number facts</b> 'Story' of 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, e.g. <math>7 = 7 + 0</math> or <math>6 + 1</math> or <math>5 + 2</math> or <math>4 + 3</math> Number bonds to 10, e.g. <math>5 + 5, 6 + 4, 7 + 3, 8 + 2, 9 + 1, 10 + 0</math></p>   <p>Patterns using known facts, e.g. <math>4 + 3 = 7</math> so we know <math>24 + 3, 44 + 3, 74 + 3</math>, etc.</p>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		31	32	33	34	35	36	37		<p><b>Using Place value</b> Know 1 more or 10 more than any number, e.g. 1 more than 67 or 10 more than 85 Partitioning, e.g. <math>55 + 37</math> as <math>50 + 30</math> and <math>5 + 7</math> finally combining the two totals: <math>80 + 12</math></p> <div><div><div>50</div><div>5</div></div><div>+</div><div><div>30</div><div>7</div></div><div>= 80</div><div>= 12</div><div><math>80 + 12 = 92</math></div></div> <p><b>Counting on</b> Add ten and multiples of ten, e.g. <math>76 + 20</math> as 76, 86, 96 or in one hop <math>76 + 20</math> Add two 2-digit numbers by counting on in tens then in ones, e.g. <math>55 + 37</math> as 55 add 30 (85) add 7 (92)</p>  <p>Add near multiples, e.g. <math>46 + 19</math> or <math>63 + 21</math></p> <p><b>Using number facts</b> Know pairs of numbers which make the numbers up to and including 10, e.g. <math>8 = 4 + 4, 3 + 5, 2 + 6, 1 + 7</math> and <math>10 = 5 + 5, 4 + 6, 3 + 7, 2 + 8, 1 + 9, 0 + 10</math> Patterns of known facts, e.g. <math>6 + 3 = 9</math>, so we know <math>36 + 3 = 39, 66 + 3 = 69, 53 + 6 = 59</math> Bridging ten, e.g. <math>57 + 5</math> as 57 add 3 then add 2 more</p>  <p>Adding three or more single-digit numbers, spotting bonds to 10 or doubles, e.g. <math>6 + 7 + 4 + 2</math> as <math>10 + 7 + 2</math></p>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8																										
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18																										
21	22	23	24	25	26	27																												
31	32	33	34	35	36	37																												

# Hamilton Overview of Calculation Methods and Strategies – Addition and Subtraction DRAFT

	Year 3	Year 4																																																
Mental Addition	<p><b>Using Place value</b> Count in hundreds, e.g. knowing <math>475 + 200</math> as 475, 575, 675</p>  <p>Add multiples of 10, 100 and £1, e.g. <math>746 + 200</math> or <math>746 + 40</math> or <math>£6.34 + £5</math> as <math>£6 + £5</math> and 34p</p> <p>Partitioning, e.g. <math>68 + 74</math> as <math>60 + 70</math> and <math>8 + 4</math> and combine the totals: <math>130 + 12 = 142</math> or <math>£8.50 + £3.70</math> as <math>£8 + £3</math> and 50p + 70p and combine: <math>£11 + £1.20</math></p> <p><b>Counting on</b> Add two 2-digit numbers by adding the multiple of ten then the ones, e.g. <math>67 + 55</math> as 67 add 50 (117) add 5 (122)</p> <p>Add near multiples of 10 and 100, e.g. <math>67 + 39</math> or <math>364 + 199</math></p> <p>Count on from 3-digit nos, e.g. <math>247 + 34</math> as <math>247 + 30</math> (277) then <math>277 + 4 = 281</math></p> <p><b>Using number facts</b> Number bonds to 100, e.g. <math>35 + 65</math>, <math>46 + 54</math>, <math>73 + 27</math>, etc. Add to next ten and next hundred, e.g. <math>176 + 4 = 180</math>, <math>435 + 65 = 500</math>, etc.</p>	<p><b>Using Place value</b> Count in thousands, e.g. knowing <math>475 + 200</math> as 475, 575, 675</p> <p>Partitioning, e.g. <math>746 + 203</math> as <math>700 + 200</math> and <math>46 + 3</math> or <math>134 + 707</math> as <math>130 + 700</math> and <math>4 + 7</math></p> <p><b>Counting on</b> Add two 2-digit numbers by adding the multiple of ten then the ones, e.g. <math>67 + 55</math> as 67 add 50 (117) add 5 (122)</p> <p>Add near multiples of 10, 100 and 1000, e.g. <math>467 + 199</math> or <math>3462 + 2999</math></p>  <p>Count on to add 3-digit numbers and money, e.g. <math>463 + 124</math> as <math>463 + 100</math> (563) + 20 (583) + 4 = 587 or <math>£4.67 + £5.30</math> as <math>£9.67</math> add 30p</p> <p><b>Using number facts</b> Number bonds to 100 and to next multiple of 100, e.g. <math>463 + 37</math>, <math>1353 + 47</math></p>  <p>Number bonds to £1 and to the next whole pound, e.g. <math>£3.45 + 55p</math></p> <p>Add to next whole number, e.g. <math>4.6 + 0.4</math>, <math>7.2 + 0.8</math></p>																																																
	Written Addition	<p>Build on partitioning to develop expanded column addition with two 3-digit numbers</p> <table><tr><td>400</td><td>60</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>+ 300</td><td>50</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>700</td><td>110</td><td>14</td></tr></table> <p>Expanded column addition with 'carrying'</p> <table><tr><td>400</td><td>60</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>+ 300</td><td>50</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>100</td><td>10</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>800</td><td>20</td><td>4</td></tr></table> <p>Compact column addition with two or more 3-digit numbers or towers of 2-digit numbers</p> <table><tr><td>347</td></tr><tr><td>286</td></tr><tr><td>495</td></tr><tr><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>1128</td></tr></table> <p>Compact column addition with 3-digit and 4-digit numbers</p>	400	60	6	+ 300	50	8	700	110	14	400	60	6	+ 300	50	8	100	10		800	20	4	347	286	495	21	1128	<p>Build on expanded column addition to develop compact column addition with larger numbers.</p> <table><tr><td>1000</td><td>400</td><td>60</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>+ 4000</td><td>800</td><td>60</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>1000</td><td>100</td><td>10</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>6000</td><td>300</td><td>30</td><td>4</td></tr></table> <p>Compact column addition with larger numbers.</p> <table><tr><td>5347</td></tr><tr><td>2286</td></tr><tr><td>+ 1495</td></tr><tr><td>121</td></tr><tr><td>9128</td></tr></table> <p>Use expanded and compact column addition to add amounts of money.</p>	1000	400	60	6	+ 4000	800	60	8	1000	100	10		6000	300	30	4	5347	2286	+ 1495	121	9128
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	<p>Recognise fractions which add to 1, e.g. <math>\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}</math> or <math>\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{5}</math></p>	<p>Add like fractions, e.g. <math>\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}</math></p>																																																

# Hamilton Overview of Calculation Methods and Strategies – Addition and Subtraction DRAFT

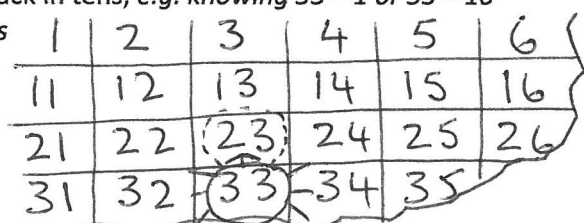

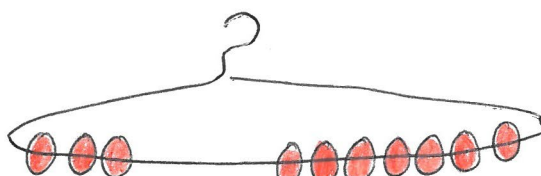
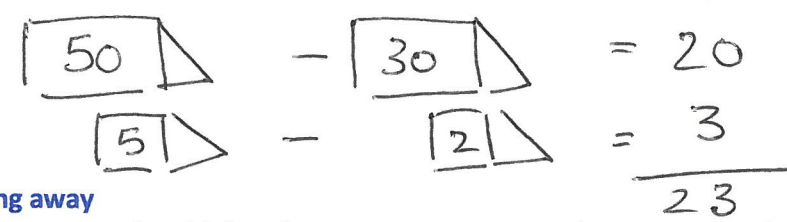
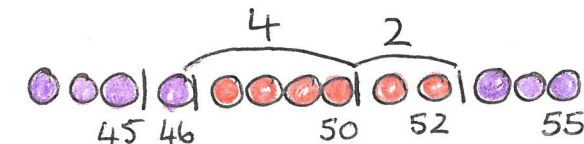
	Year 5	Year 6																																										
Mental Addition	<p><b>Using Place value</b> Count in 0.1s, 0.01s, e.g. knowing what 0.1 more than 0.51 is</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>100s</td> <td>10s</td> <td>1s</td> <td>0.1s</td> <td>0.01s</td> <td>0.001s</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>6</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Partitioning, e.g. <math>2.4 + 5.8</math> as <math>2 + 5</math> and <math>0.4 + 0.8</math> and combine the totals: <math>7 + 1.2 = 8.2</math></p> $\begin{array}{r} 2.4 \\ + 5.8 \\ \hline 7 + 1.2 = 8.2 \end{array}$ <p><b>Counting on</b> Add two decimal numbers by adding the ones then the tenths/hundredths, e.g. <math>5.72 + 3.05</math> as <math>5.72</math> add 3 (<math>8.72</math>) then add 0.05 (<math>8.77</math>) Add near multiples of 1, e.g. <math>6.34 + 0.99</math> or <math>5.63 + 0.9</math> Count on from large numbers, e.g. <math>6834 + 3005</math> as <math>9834 + 5</math></p> <p><b>Using number facts</b> Number bonds to 1 and to the next whole number, e.g. <math>0.4 + 0.6</math> or <math>5.7 + 0.3</math></p> <p>Add to next ten from a decimal number, e.g. <math>7.8 + 2.2 = 10</math></p>	100s	10s	1s	0.1s	0.01s	0.001s				5	1					6	1		<p><b>Using Place value</b> Count in 0.1s, 0.01s, 0.001s, e.g. knowing what 0.001 more than 6.725 is</p> <p>Partitioning, e.g. <math>9.54 + 3.25</math> as <math>9 + 3</math> and <math>0.5 + 0.2</math> and <math>0.04 + 0.05</math> to get 12.79</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>100s</td> <td>10s</td> <td>1s</td> <td>0.1s</td> <td>0.01s</td> <td>0.001s</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>2</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>2</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Counting on</b> Add two decimal numbers by adding the ones then the tenths/hundredths or thousandths, e.g. <math>6.314 + 3.006</math> as <math>6.314</math> add 3 (<math>9.314</math>) then add 0.006 (<math>9.32</math>) Add near multiples of 1, e.g. <math>6.345 + 0.999</math> or <math>5.673 + 0.9</math> Count on from large numbers, e.g. <math>16,375 + 12,003</math></p> <p><b>Using number facts</b> Number bonds to 1 and to next multiple of 1, e.g. <math>0.63 + 0.37</math> or <math>2.355 + 0.645</math> Add to next ten, e.g. <math>4.62 + 0.38</math></p>	100s	10s	1s	0.1s	0.01s	0.001s			6	7	2	5				0	0	1			6	7	2	6
	100s	10s	1s	0.1s	0.01s	0.001s																																						
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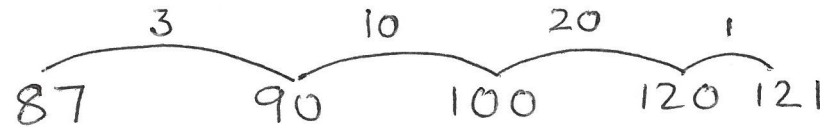
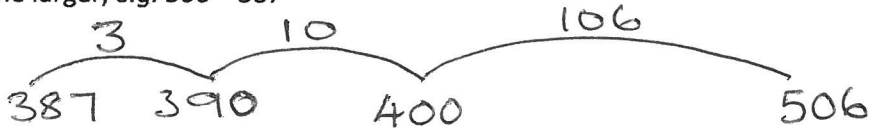
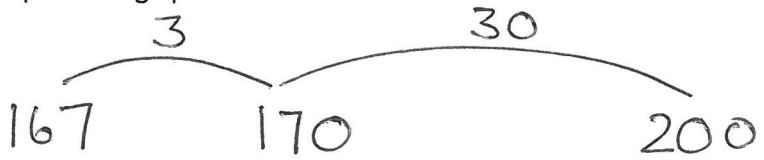
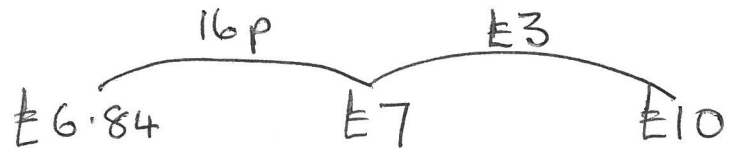
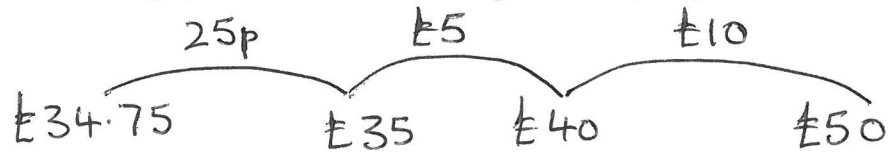
## Hamilton Overview of Calculation Methods and Strategies – Addition and Subtraction DRAFT

	Year 5	Year 6
<b>Written Addition</b>	<p>Expanded column addition for money leading to compact column addition for adding several amounts of money</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <math display="block">\begin{array}{r} \pounds 14 \quad 60\text{p} \quad 4\text{p} \\ \pounds 28 \quad 70\text{p} \quad 8\text{p} \\ + \pounds 12 \quad 20\text{p} \quad 6\text{p} \\ \hline \pounds 1 \quad 10\text{p} \\ \pounds 55 \quad 60\text{p} \quad 8\text{p} \end{array}</math> </div> <p>Compact column addition to add Pairs of 5-digit numbers</p> <p>Continue to use column addition to add towers of several larger numbers.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <math display="block">\begin{array}{r} 15.68 \\ + 27.86 \\ \hline 11.1 \\ 43.54 \end{array}</math> </div> <p>Use compact addition to add decimal numbers with up to two places</p> <p>Adding fractions with related denominators, e.g. <math>\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{5}{8}</math></p>	<p>Compact column addition for adding several large numbers and decimal numbers with up to two places</p> <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;"> <math display="block">\begin{array}{r} \pounds 14.64 \\ + \pounds 28.78 \\ \pounds 12.26 \\ \hline \pounds 55.68 \end{array}</math> </div> <p>Compact column addition with money</p> <p>Add fractions with unlike denominators, e.g. <math>\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{3} = 1 \frac{1}{12}</math> or <math>\frac{13}{12}</math>  <math>2 \frac{1}{4} + 1 \frac{1}{3} = 3 \frac{7}{12}</math></p>

# Hamilton Overview of Calculation Methods and Strategies – Addition and Subtraction DRAFT

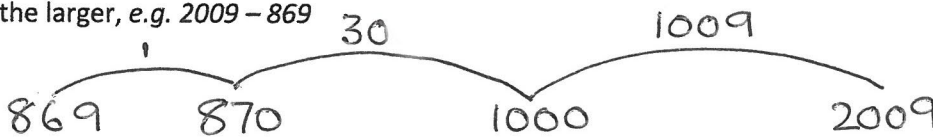

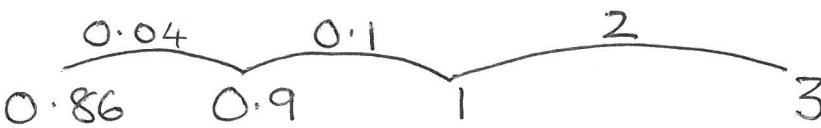
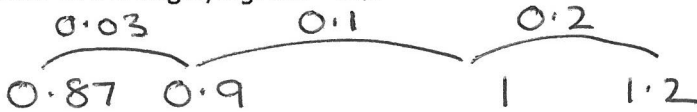

	Year 1	Year 2
Mental Subtraction	<p><b>Using Place value</b> Count back in ones / Count back in tens, e.g. knowing <math>53 - 1</math> or <math>53 - 10</math> without counting back in ones</p> <p><math>33 - 10</math></p>  <p><b>Taking away</b> Count back in ones, e.g. <math>11 - 3 =</math>    <math>15 - 4 =</math></p> <p>Count back in tens, e.g. <math>53 - 20</math> as 53, 43, 33</p>  <p><b>Using number facts</b> 'Story' of 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, e.g. <math>7 - 1 = 6</math>, <math>7 - 2 = 5</math>, <math>7 - 3 = 4</math>, etc. Number bonds to 10, e.g. <math>10 - 1 = 9</math>, <math>10 - 2 = 8</math>, <math>10 - 3 = 7</math>, etc.</p>  <p>Patterns using known facts, e.g. <math>7 - 3 = 4</math> so we know <math>27 - 3 =</math>, <math>47 - 3 =</math>, <math>77 - 4 =</math>, etc.</p>	<p><b>Using Place value</b> Know 1 less or 10 less than any number, e.g. 1 less than 74 or 10 less than 82 Partitioning, e.g. <math>55 - 32</math> as <math>50 - 30</math> and <math>5 - 2</math> combining the answers: <math>20 + 3</math></p>  <p><b>Taking away</b> Subtract ten and multiples of ten, e.g. <math>76 - 20</math> as 76, 66, 56 or in one hop <math>76 - 20 = 56</math> Subtract two 2-digit numbers by counting back in tens then in ones, e.g. <math>67 - 33</math> as 67 subtract 30 (37) then count back 3 (34) Subtracting near multiples, e.g. <math>74 - 21</math> or <math>57 - 19</math></p> <p><b>Using number facts</b> Know pairs of numbers which make the numbers up to and including 10, e.g. <math>10 - 6 = 4</math>, <math>8 - 3 = 5</math>, <math>5 - 2 = 3</math>, etc. Patterns of known facts, e.g. <math>9 - 6 = 3</math>, so we know <math>39 - 6 = 33</math>, <math>69 - 6 = 63</math>, <math>89 - 6 = 83</math> Bridge ten, e.g. <math>52 - 6</math> as 52 subtract 2 then subtract 4 more</p>  <p><b>Counting up</b> Find a difference between two numbers on a line, e.g. <math>51 - 47</math></p>

# Hamilton Overview of Calculation Methods and Strategies – Addition and Subtraction DRAFT

	Year 3	Year 4
Mental Subtraction	<p><b>Taking away</b>            Use place value to subtract, e.g. <math>348 - 300</math> or <math>348 - 40</math> or <math>348 - 8</math>            Taking away multiples of 10, 100 and £1, e.g. <math>476 - 40 = 436</math>, <math>476 - 300 = 176</math>, <math>£4.76 - £2 = £2.76</math>            Partitioning, e.g. <math>68 - 42</math> as <math>60 - 40</math> and <math>8 - 2</math> or <math>£6.84 - £2.40</math> as <math>£6 - £2</math> and <math>80p - 40p</math>            Count back in hundreds, tens then ones, e.g. <math>763 - 121</math> as <math>763 - 100</math> (663) then subtract 20 (643) then subtract 1 (642)            Subtract near multiples, e.g. <math>648 - 199</math> or <math>86 - 39</math></p> <p><b>Counting up</b>             Find a difference between two numbers by counting up from the smaller to the larger, e.g. <math>121 - 87</math></p>  <p><b>Using number facts</b>            Number bonds to 100, e.g. <math>100 - 35 = 65</math>, <math>100 - 48 = 52</math>, etc.</p>	<p><b>Taking away</b>            Use place value to subtract, e.g. <math>4748 - 4000</math> or <math>4748 - 8</math>, etc.            Take away multiples of 10, 100, 1000, £1, 10p or 0.1, e.g. <math>8392 - 50</math> or <math>6723 - 3000</math> or <math>£3.74 - 30p</math> or <math>5.6 - 0.2</math>            Partitioning, e.g. <math>£5.87 - £3.04</math> as <math>£5 - £3</math> and <math>7p - 4p</math> or <math>7493 - 2020</math> as <math>7000 - 2000</math> and <math>90 - 20</math>            Count back, e.g. <math>6482 - 1301</math> as <math>6482 - 1000</math> then <math>- 300</math> then <math>- 1</math> (5181)            Subtract near multiples, e.g. <math>3522 - 1999</math> or <math>£34.86 - £19.99</math></p> <p><b>Counting up</b>            Find a difference between two numbers by counting up from the smaller to the larger, e.g. <math>506 - 387</math></p>  <p><b>Using number facts</b>            Number bonds to 10, 100 and derived facts, e.g. <math>100 - 76 = 24</math>, <math>1.0 - 0.6 = 0.4</math>            Number bonds to £1 and £10, e.g. <math>£1.00 - 86p = 14p</math> or <math>£10 - £3.40 = £6.60</math></p>
	<p><b>Written Subtraction</b></p> <p>Develop counting up subtraction</p>  <p>Use counting up subtraction to find change from £1 and £10</p>  <p>Recognise complements of any fraction to 1, e.g. <math>1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}</math> or <math>1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}</math></p>	<p>Expanded column subtraction      Begin to use compact column subtraction</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div> <math display="block">\begin{array}{r} 600 \text{ } 110 \text{ } 16 \\ \cancel{700} \text{ } \cancel{20} \text{ } \cancel{8} \\ - 300 \text{ } 50 \text{ } 8 \\ \hline 300 \text{ } 60 \text{ } 8 \end{array}</math> </div> <div> <math display="block">\begin{array}{r} 6 \text{ } 11 \text{ } 16 \\ \cancel{7} \text{ } \cancel{2} \text{ } \cancel{8} \\ - 3 \text{ } 5 \text{ } 8 \\ \hline 3 \text{ } 6 \text{ } 8 \end{array}</math> </div> </div> <p>Use counting up subtraction to find change from £10, £20, £50 and £100</p>  <p>Subtract like fractions, e.g. <math>\frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{2}{8}</math></p>



# Hamilton Overview of Calculation Methods and Strategies – Addition and Subtraction DRAFT

	Year 5	Year 6
Mental Subtraction	<p><b>Taking away</b> Use place value to subtract decimals, e.g. <math>4.58 - 0.08</math> or <math>6.26 - 0.2</math>, etc. Take away multiples of powers of 10, e.g. <math>15,672 - 300</math> or <math>4.82 - 2</math> or <math>2.71 - 0.5</math> or <math>4.68 - 0.02</math> Partition or count back, e.g. <math>3964 - 1051</math> or <math>5.72 - 2.01</math> Subtract near multiples, e.g. <math>86,456 - 9999</math> or <math>3.58 - 1.99</math></p> <p><b>Counting up</b> Find a difference between two numbers by counting up from the smaller to the larger, e.g. <math>2009 - 869</math></p>  <p>Find change using shopkeepers' addition, e.g. buy toy for £6.89 using £10</p>  <p><b>Using number facts</b> Derived facts from number bonds to 10 and 100, e.g. <math>2 - 0.45</math> using <math>45 + 55 = 100</math> or <math>3.00 - 0.86</math> using <math>86 + 14 = 100</math></p>  <p>Number bonds to £1, £10 and £100, e.g. <math>£4.00 - £3.86p = 14p</math> or <math>£100 - £66</math> using <math>66 + 34 = £100</math></p>	<p><b>Taking away</b> Use place value to subtract decimals, e.g. <math>7.782 - 0.08</math> or <math>16.263 - 0.2</math>, etc. Take away multiples of powers of 10, e.g. <math>132,956 - 400</math> or <math>686,109 - 40,000</math> or <math>7.823 - 0.5</math> Partition or count back, e.g. <math>3964 - 1051</math> or <math>5.72 - 2.01</math> Subtract near multiples, e.g. <math>360,078 - 99,998</math> or <math>12.831 - 0.99</math></p> <p><b>Counting up</b> Count up to subtract numbers from multiples of 10, 100, 1000, 10,000 Find a difference between two decimal numbers by counting up from the smaller to the larger, e.g. <math>1.2 - 0.87</math></p>  <p><b>Using number facts</b> Derived facts from number bonds to 10 and 100, e.g. <math>0.1 - 0.075</math> using <math>75 + 25 = 100</math> or <math>5 - 0.65</math> using <math>65 + 35 = 100</math></p>  <p>Number bonds to £1, £10 and £100, e.g. <math>£7.00 - £4.37</math> or <math>£100 - £66.20</math> using <math>20p + 80p = £1</math> and <math>£67 + £33 = £100</math>.</p>

## Hamilton Overview of Calculation Methods and Strategies – Addition and Subtraction DRAFT

	Year 5	Year 6
Written Subtraction	<p>Compact column subtraction for numbers with up to 5 digits</p> $  \begin{array}{r}  01513114 \\  \cancel{1}\cancel{0}\cancel{2}\cancel{1}\cancel{0} \\  - \quad 8516 \\  \hline  7808  \end{array}  $	<p>Compact column subtraction for large numbers</p> $  \begin{array}{r}  214715 \\  \cancel{3}\cancel{4}\cancel{6}\cancel{8}\cancel{8} \\  - \quad 16458 \\  \hline  18227  \end{array}  $
	<p>Continue to use counting up subtraction for subtractions involving money, including finding change or, e.g. £50 - £28.76</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <math>\begin{array}{c} 24p \quad \quad \quad \pounds 1 \quad \quad \quad \pounds 20 \\ \text{---} \end{array}</math> </p> <p>£28.76    £29    £30    £50</p>	<p>Use counting up subtraction when dealing with money, e.g. £100 - £78.56 or £45.23 - £27.57</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <math>\begin{array}{c} 44p \quad \quad \quad \pounds 1 \quad \quad \quad \pounds 20 \\ \text{---} \end{array}</math> </p> <p>£78.56    £79    £80    £100</p>
	<p>Use counting up subtraction to subtract decimal numbers, e.g. 4.2 - 1.74</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <math>\begin{array}{c} 0.06 \quad \quad \quad 0.2 \quad \quad \quad 2.2 \\ \text{---} \end{array}</math> </p> <p>1.74    1.80    2.0    4.2</p>	<p>Use counting up subtraction to subtract decimal numbers, e.g. 13.1 - 2.37</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <math>\begin{array}{c} 0.13 \quad \quad \quad 0.50 \quad \quad \quad 10.1 \\ \text{---} \end{array}</math> </p> <p>2.37    2.50    3.00    13.1</p>
	<p>Subtracting fractions with like denominators, e.g. <math>1\frac{1}{8} - \frac{3}{8}</math> as <math>1\frac{2}{8} - \frac{3}{8}</math> or <math>\frac{10}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{7}{8}</math></p>	<p>Subtracting fractions with unlike denominators, e.g. <math>1\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3}</math> as <math>1\frac{3}{12} - \frac{8}{12}</math> or <math>\frac{15}{12} - \frac{8}{12} = \frac{7}{12}</math></p>