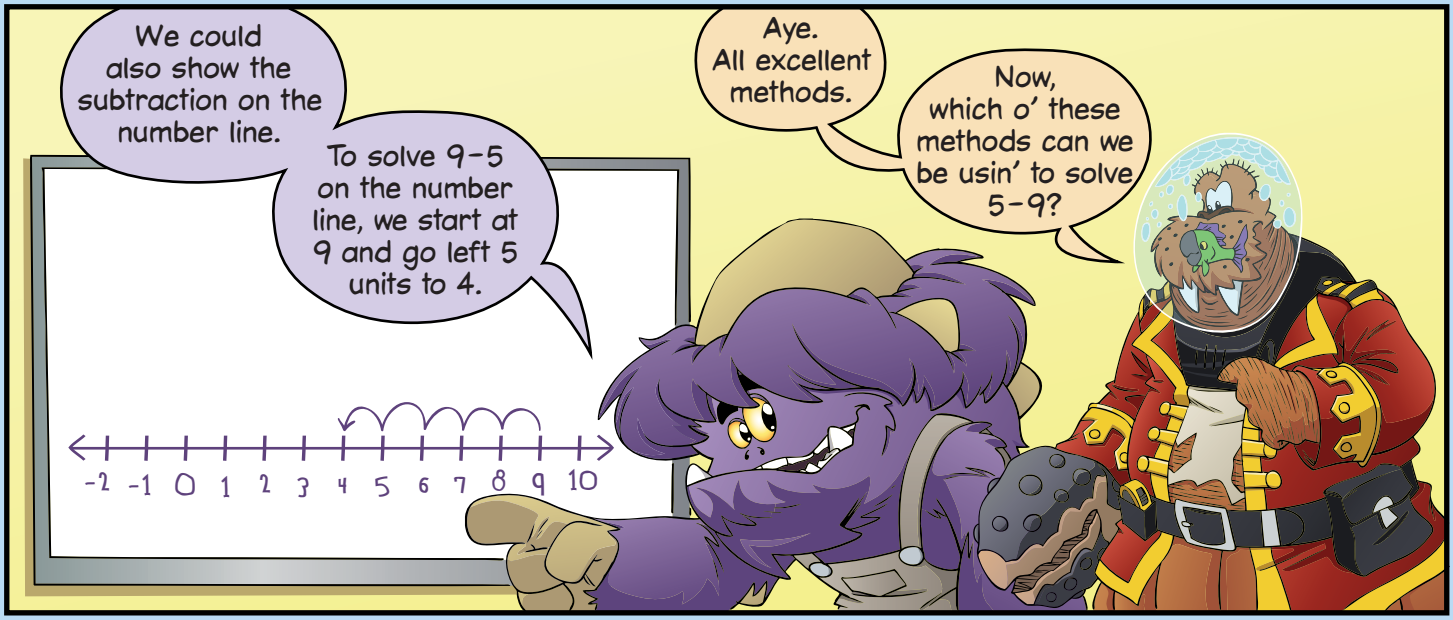
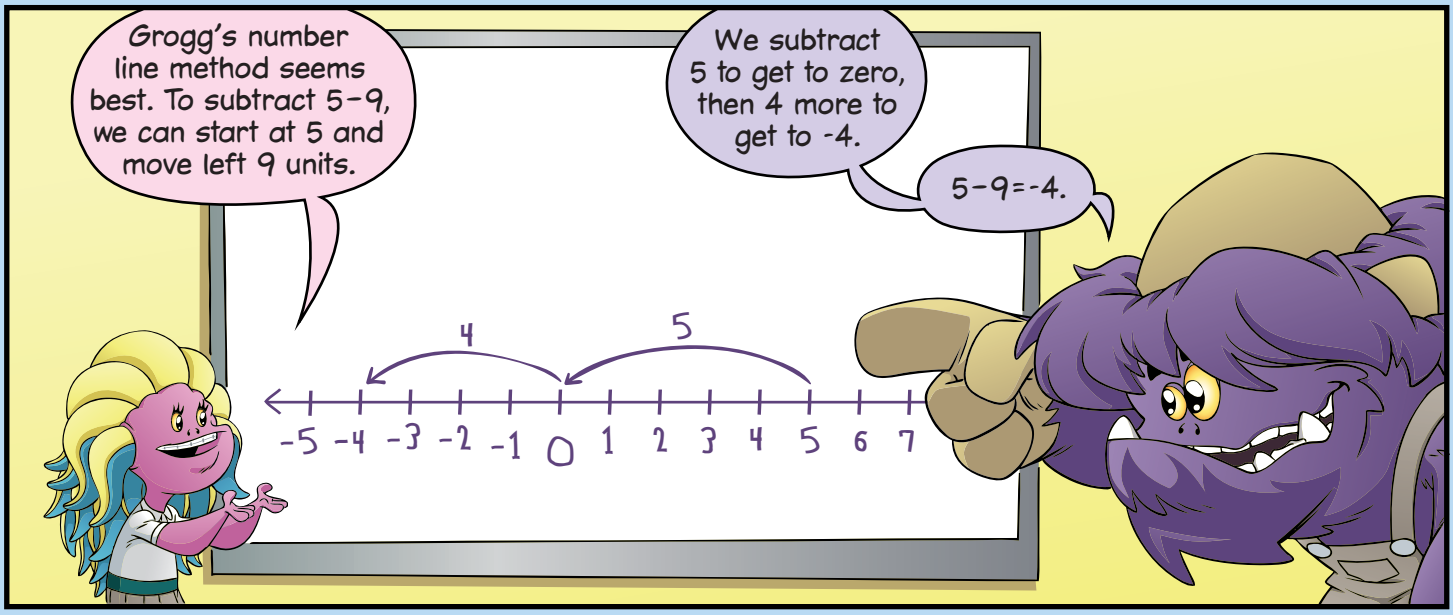
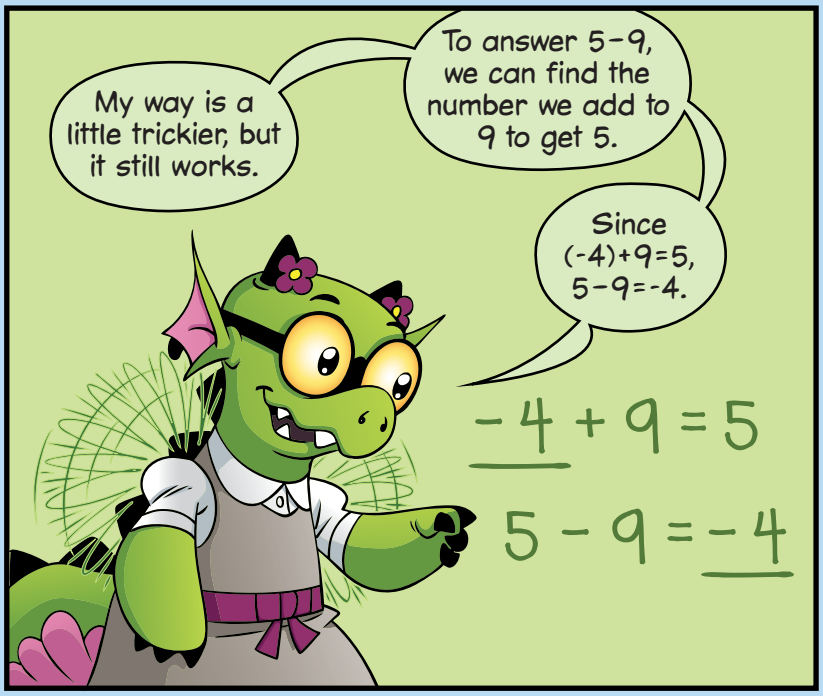


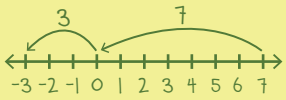




When we subtract 7−10, we go 3 units below 0. So, 7−10=-3.

$7-10$

$=-3$

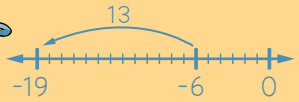


We can solve -6−13 on the number line, too.

Starting at -6, we go 13 units to the left to land on -19.

$-6-13$

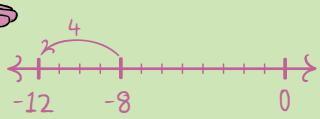
$=-19$



-8−4 is -12.

$-8-4$

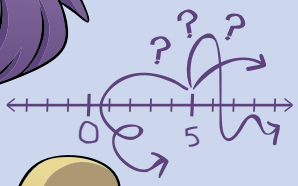
$=-12$



Hmmm. I'm gonna need a little help here.

How do we subtract a ***negative?***

$5-(-3)$



Maybe we can try to solve 5−(-3) using addition.

To answer 5−(-3), we need to find the number we add to -3 to get 5.

$5-(-3)=\_\_$

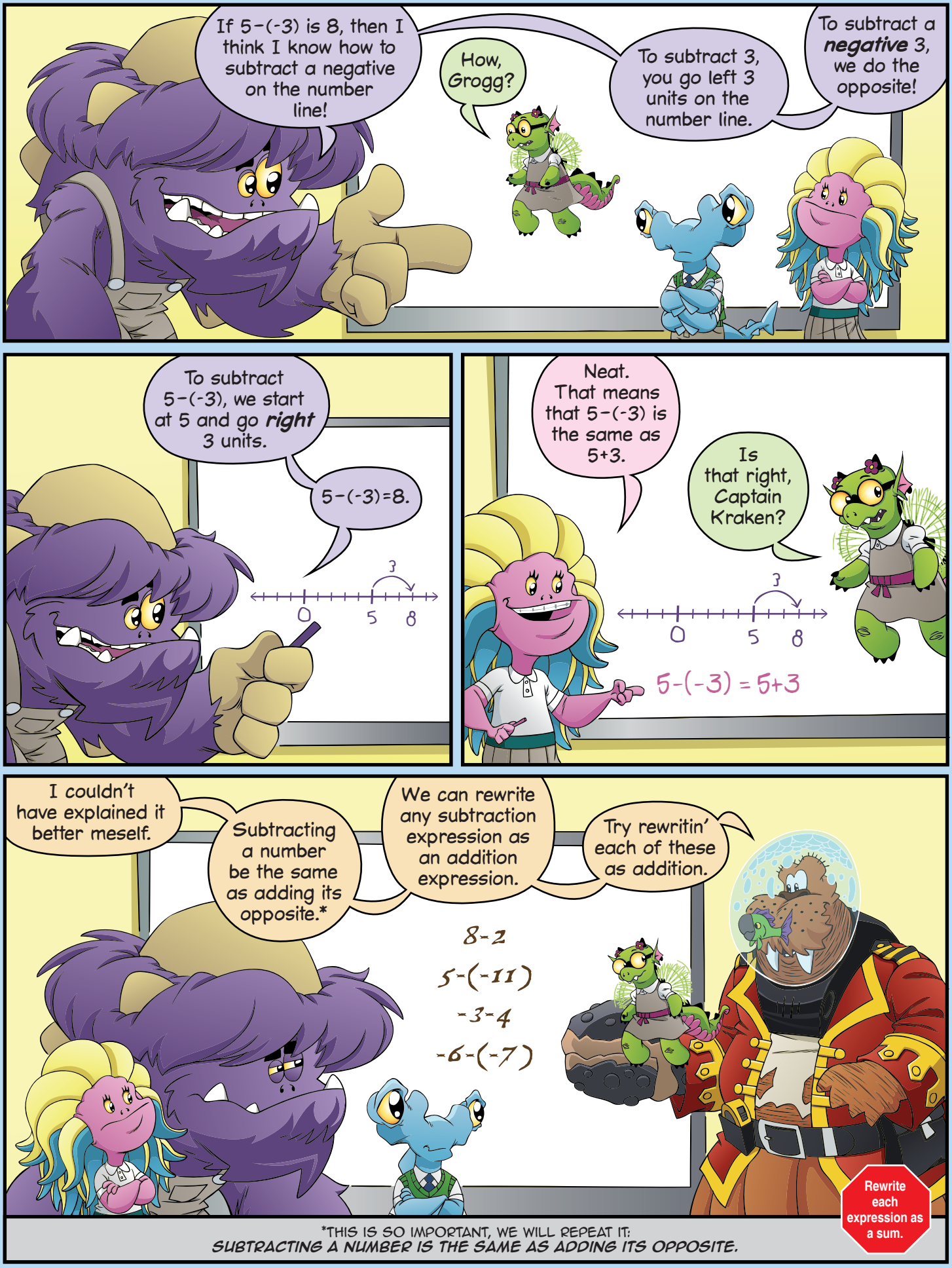
$\_\_+(-3)=5$

Since 8+(-3)=5...

...5−(-3) must be 8!

$5-(-3)=8$

$8+(-3)=5$


If 5−(-3) is 8, then I think I know how to subtract a negative on the number line!
How, Grogg?
To subtract 3, you go left 3 units on the number line.
To subtract a negative 3, we do the opposite!
To subtract 5−(-3), we start at 5 and go right 3 units.
5−(-3)=8.
3
0
5
8
Neat. That means that 5−(-3) is the same as 5+3.
Is that right, Captain Kraken?
3
0
5
8
5-(-3) = 5+3
I couldn't have explained it better meself.
Subtracting a number be the same as adding its opposite.*
We can rewrite any subtraction expression as an addition expression.
Try rewritin' each of these as addition.
8-2
5-(-11)
-3-4
-6-(-7)
Rewrite each expression as a sum.
*THIS IS SO IMPORTANT, WE WILL REPEAT IT:
SUBTRACTING A NUMBER IS THE SAME AS ADDING ITS OPPOSITE.