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There are 3 simple steps to subtract fractions: Step 1. Make sure the denominators are the same. Step 2. Subtract the numerators. Put the answer over the same denominator as in step 1. Step 3. Simplify the fraction. (if needed) (Note: $\frac{3}{4}$ the 3 in the numerator, and the 4 is the denominator.) Let me explain.... Lets say we have the problem... $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$ Since the denominators are the same, you can go straight to step 2, and add the top 2 numbers. You will get $\frac{2}{4}$, and now you simplify. --HOW TO SIMPLIFY --To simplify you divide both the top and bottom of the fraction by the Greatest Common Factor. What is a "Greatest Common Factor" AKA: GCF? Well lets look at what a factor is first. A factor is any of the numbers that can be multiplied together to make another number. Example: The factors of 12 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 ...because $2 * 6 = 12$, or $4 * 3 = 12$, or $1 * 12 = 12$. Now, what makes a Factor a "Common Factor"? A factor is a common factor if it is a factor of two or more numbers. For example: The factors of 12 are 1, 2, 3, 4, "6" and 12. The factors of 30 are 1, 2, 3, 5, "6", 10, 15 and 30. Notice that 1, 2, 3 and 6 appear in both lists? So, the common factors of 12 and 30 are: 1, 2, 3 and 6. Ok, now we know what a common factor is but what on earth is the "Greatest Common Factor"? It is simply the largest of the common factors. In our example above, the largest of the common factors is 6, so the Greatest Common Factor is 6! To find the GCF, you just play around with the numbers, lets try with 4 and 10! 4: 1, "2", 4: 10: 1, "2", 5, 10. The GFC is 2! Ok? Now lets get back to the subtracting $\frac{2}{4}$. The GCF of the two numbers is 2, so divide both numbers by 2 and you get... $\frac{1}{2}$ -- Done. We have now subtracted, and simplified a fraction. Simple right? Well it gets harder! If you have a problem like $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{10}$, you have to make the denominators the same before you can subtract. In this case we need to multiply $\frac{1}{2}$ by 5, so you get $\frac{5}{10}$. Now we have $\frac{5}{10} - \frac{1}{10}$. Subtract the numerators, and leave the denominators alone and we get $\frac{4}{10}$. And that equals $\frac{2}{5}$. It's that simple! If you have a question, feel free to ask! See: After students grasp the core concepts of addition and subtraction in kindergarten, they are ready to learn the 1st-grade mathematical concept of 2-digit subtraction, which does not require regrouping or "borrowing the one" in its calculations. Teaching students this concept is the first step in introducing them to higher levels of mathematics and will be important in quickly computing multiplication and division tables, wherein the student will often times have to carry and borrow more than just one in order to balance the equation. Still, it's important for young students to first master the basic concepts of larger-number subtraction and the best way for elementary teachers to instill these fundamentals in their students' minds is by allowing them to practice with worksheets like the following. These skills will be essential to higher math like algebra and geometry, where students will be expected to have a base understanding of how numbers can be related to one another in order to solve difficult equations that require such tools as the order of operations to even understand how to calculate their solutions. A sample worksheet, Worksheet #2, which helps students understand 2-digit subtraction. D. Russell In worksheets #1, #2, #3, #4, and #5, students can explore the concepts they learned that are related to subtracting two-digit numbers by approaching each decimal place subtraction individually without needing to "borrow a one" from preceding decimal places. In simple terms, no subtractions on these worksheets require students to perform more difficult mathematic calculations because the numbers being subtracted are less than the ones they are subtracting from in both the first and second decimal places. Still, it may help some children to use manipulatives such as number lines or counters so they can visually and tactilely grasp how each decimal place operates to provide an answer to the equation. Counters and number lines act as visual tools by allowing students to input the base number, such as 19, then subtracting the other number from it by counting it out individually down the counter or line. By combining these tools with practical application on worksheets like these, teachers can easily guide their students to understand the complexity and simplicity of early addition and subtraction. Another sample worksheet, Worksheet #6, which also does not require regrouping. D. Russell Print and use worksheets #6, #7, #8, #9, and #10 to challenge students to not use manipulatives in their calculations. Eventually, through repeated practice of basic math, students will develop a fundamental understanding of how numbers are subtracted from one another. After students grasp this core concept, they can then move on to grouping in order to subtract all sorts of 2-digit numbers, not just those whose decimal places are both lower than the number being subtracted from. Although manipulatives like counters can be helpful tools to understanding two-digit subtraction, it is much more beneficial for students to practice and commit simple subtraction equations to memory like $3 - 1 = 2$ and $9 - 5 = 4$. That way, when students pass into higher grades and are expected to compute addition and subtraction much faster, they are prepared to use these memorized equations in order to quickly assess the correct answer. Mathematics is an important foundational skill for students, yet math anxiety is a very real problem for many. Elementary-aged children can develop math anxiety, fear, and stress about math when they fail to gain a solid understanding of basic skills such as addition and multiplication or subtraction and division. While math can be fun and challenging for some children, it can be a very different experience for others. Help students overcome their anxiety and learn math in a fun way by breaking down skills. Start with worksheets that cover addition and multiplication. The following free printable math worksheets include addition charts and multiplication charts to help students practice the skills necessary for these two types of math operations. Print the pdf: Addition Facts - Table Simple addition can prove difficult for young students who are first learning this mathematical operation. Help them by reviewing this addition chart. Show them how they can use it to add numbers on the vertical column on the left by matching them with the corresponding numerals printed on the horizontal row at the top so they can see that: $1 + 1 = 2$; $2 + 1 = 3$; $3 + 1 = 4$, and so on. Print the pdf: Addition Facts - Worksheet 1 In this addition table, students get a chance to practice their skills by filling in the missing numbers. If students are still struggling to find the answers to these addition problems, also known as "sums" or "totals," review the addition chart before they tackle this printable. Print the pdf: Addition Facts - Worksheet 2 Have students use this printable to fill in sums for the "addends," the numbers in the left-hand column and the numbers in the horizontal row across the top. If students have trouble determining the numbers to write in the blank squares, review the concept of addition using manipulatives such as pennies, small blocks or even pieces of candy, which will certainly spark their interest. Print the pdf: Multiplication Facts to 10 - Table One of the most loved—or possibly most hated—basic mathematics learning tools is the multiplication chart. Use this chart to introduce students to the multiplication tables, called "factors," up to 10. Print the pdf: Multiplication Facts to 10 - Worksheet 1 This multiplication chart duplicates the previous printable except that it includes blank boxes scattered throughout the chart. Have students multiply each number in the vertical bar on the left with the corresponding number in the horizontal row across the top to obtain the answers, or "products," as they multiply each pair of numbers. Print the pdf: Multiplication Facts to 10 - Worksheet 2 Students can practice their multiplication skills with this blank multiplication chart, which includes numbers up to 10. If students are having trouble filling in the blank squares, have them refer to the completed multiplication chart printable. Print the pdf: Multiplication Facts to 12 - Table This printable offers a multiplication chart that is the standard chart found in math texts and workbooks. Review with students the numbers being multiplied, or factors, to see what they know. Use multiplication flash cards to bolster their multiplication skills before they tackle the next few worksheets. You can make these flashcards yourself, using blank index cards, or buy a set at most school-supply stores. Print the pdf: Multiplication Facts to 12 - Worksheet 1 Provide students with more multiplication practice by having them fill in the missing numbers on this multiplication worksheet. If they have trouble, encourage them to use the numbers around the blanks boxes to try to figure out what goes in these spots before referring to the completed multiplication chart. Print the pdf: Multiplication Facts to 12 - Worksheet 2 With this printable, students will be able to really show that they understand—and have mastered—the multiplication table with factors up to 12. Students should fill in all the boxes on this blank multiplication chart. If they have difficulty, use a variety of tools to help them, including a review of the previous multiplication chart printables as well as practice using multiplication flash cards.

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