

# ADDITION AND

# SUBTRACTION CONNECTIONS 2

In math, we say that addition is the *inverse* of subtraction. That means that they are opposites... they *undo* each other. You can add to double check any subtraction problem.

**EXAMPLE:** If you know that  $8 - 6 = 2$ ... then you can add using those same numbers to check your thinking:  $2 + 6 = 8$  or  $6 + 2 = 8$ !

**DIRECTIONS:** Find the missing number in the first column and complete the subtraction number sentence. Then add to double check your thinking. Write an addition number sentence in the blank box to show the *inverse* of what you subtracted.

If $10 - \underline{4} = 6$	then $4 + 6 = 10$ *(or $6 + 4 = 10$ )
If $8 - \underline{5} = 3$	then $3 + 5 = 8$ *(or $5 + 3 = 8$ )
If $15 - \underline{5} = 10$	then $10 + 5 = 15$ *(or $5 + 10 = 15$ )
If $11 - \underline{7} = 4$	then $4 + 7 = 11$ *(or $7 + 4 = 11$ )
If $9 - \underline{7} = 2$	then $2 + 7 = 9$ *(or $7 + 2 = 9$ )
If $12 - \underline{4} = 8$	then $8 + 4 = 12$ *(or $4 + 8 = 12$ )
If $17 - \underline{6} = 11$	then $11 + 6 = 17$ *(or $6 + 11 = 17$ )
If $13 - \underline{6} = 7$	then $7 + 6 = 13$ *(or $6 + 7 = 13$ )
If $24 - \underline{10} = 14$	then $14 + 10 = 24$ *(or $10 + 14 = 24$ )
If $14 - \underline{5} = 9$	then $9 + 5 = 14$ *(or $5 + 9 = 14$ )

\* Children do not have to write both subtraction options in their answer.