For the operation "addition", the order of the terms does not impact the sum. le. 4 + (-3) = 1 and (-3) + 4 = 1

Adding Values with the same sign (both positive, or both negative)	Adding Values with Different Signs (one positive, one negative)
 The answer will be the same sign as the original numbers 	 The answer will be the sign of the larger quantity
8 + 3 = 11 (all values are positive)	8 + (-3) = 5 (the eight is larger)
(-9) + (-4) = -13 (all values are negative)	(-9) + 4 = -5 (the negative nine is larger)
Your Examples	Your Examples
(a)	(a)
(b)	(b)
Adding by breaking up the numbers	Adding by using the Column method
124 + 48 = 100 + 20 + 4 + 40 + 8 = 100 + 20 + 40 + 4 + 8 = 100 + 60 + 12 = 172	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Your Example	Your Examples

For the operation "subtraction", the order of the terms **DOES** impact the sum. le. 4 - 7 = (-3) is **NOT** the same as 7 - 4 = 3

Subtracting Values that are POSITIVE	Subtracting Values that are NEGATIVE
 Subtracting a positive value, is the same as adding a negative value 	 Subtracting a negative value, is the same as adding a positive value
5 – 3 is the same as 5 + (-3)	6 – (-3) is the same as 6 + 3
18 - 5 is the same as 18 + (-5) = 13	7 – (-8) is the same as 7 + 8 = 15
Your Examples	Your Examples
(a)	(a)
(b)	(b)
Subtraction by breaking up the numbers	Subtraction by using the Column method
124 48	(you may need to borrow from the next column)
124 - 48	456 456
= 100 + 20 + 4 - 40 - 8 = 100 + 20 - 40 + 4 - 8	-125 -125
= 100 - 20 - 4	$\frac{1}{30}$ 331
= 76	$\frac{+300}{331}$
Your Examples	Your Examples