

Arithmetical Complements

The complement of a number is the difference between that number and the unit of the next higher order.

Ex. Complement of 7 = 3, because $10 - 7 = 3$

" " $38 = 62$ " $100 - 38 = 62$

" " $725 = 275$ " $1000 - 725 = 275$

Making Change

In making change the principle of arithmetical complements may be used.

Ex. 1 is given to pay a bill of 35 the complement of 35 would be the change - 65

Ex. 10 is tendered to pay a bill of 62 the complement of 62 or 38 is the change.

Complements may be found more readily by considering 1 as 9 tens or 10 units, or 10 as 9 hundreds or 10 units; so that to find complement of say 364, we begin at the left to subtract, taking 3 from 9, 6 from 9 and 4 from 10 = 636

Change, however, is usually found by the following method

Ex. For a purchase of 3 a 10 bill is tendered by the customer. The clerk counts out the change beginning at 337 saying 340, 350, 4.00, 5.00, 10 having handed back 3 one cent pieces - 1 ten cent piece - 1 fifty cent piece 1 dollar bill, and a 5 bill.

An exercise on this is found in part p. 36

An Explanation

Questions written thus $\begin{array}{r} 43725 \\ 19386 \end{array}$ are to be subtracted and

questions written thus $\begin{array}{r} 396728 \\ 76 \end{array}$ are to be multiplied and

if written thus $\begin{array}{r} 8)469375 \end{array}$ are to be divided.

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
2 9 4 7 5 8 6 3 9 6 8 5 2 7 9 6 8 4