$$(4) \quad 6a-5b-\ 4c+\ 6$$
$$-5a+7b-12c-17$$
$$-\ a-8b+19c+\ 4$$
$$\overline{\qquad -6b+\ 3c-\ 7}$$

$$(5) \quad 7x-5y+9z$$
$$-18x+9y-5z$$
$$-\ 3x-8y+\ z$$
$$\overline{-14x-4y+5z}$$

SUBTRACTION.

(1) From $\quad x$
Take $\quad -y$
Remainder $\overline{x+y}$

or we might represent the operation thus,

$$x-(-y)=x+y.*$$

(2) $\quad a+b-(-a+b)=a+b+a-b=2a.$

(3) $\quad -a-b-(a-b)=-a-b-a+b=-2a.$

$$(4) \qquad -3a+\ 4b-\ 7c+10$$
$$5a-\ 9b+\ 8c+19$$
$$\overline{\qquad -8a+13b-15c-\ 9}$$

(5) $\quad x-y-[3x-\{-5x-(-4y+7x)\}]$
$\quad =x-y-[3x-\{-5x+4y-7x\}]$
$\quad =x-y-[3x+5x-4y+7x]$
$\quad =x-y-3x-5x+4y-7x$
$\quad =-14x+3y.$

$$(6) \qquad 7a+\ 5b+\ 9c-12d$$
$$-3b-12c-\ 8d+\ 6e$$
$$\overline{\qquad 7a+\ 8b+21c-\ 4d-6e}$$

In this example we have deviated from our previous practice of placing *like terms* under each other. This arrangement is useful to facilitate the calculation, but is not absolutely necessary; for the terms which are alike can be combined independently of it.

* NOTE.—The meaning of **Subtraction** is here extended so that the result in Art. 18, CASE IV. may be true when z is less than c.