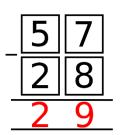
Making a Difference

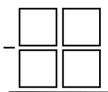
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There are a number of ways the digits 2, 5, 7, 8 can be placed in a subtraction sum like the one below:



 \rightarrow In this example, the answer is 29.

Can you rearrange the four digits to find **ALL** the (<u>positive</u>) answers it is possible to make?



Here are two follow-up questions you might like to consider:

- (1) Can you work out which four digits you need to start with to be able to get all the possible answers 7, 9, 11, 13, 18, 22, 29 and 31?
- (2) Can you show that, if we're only allowed to use consecutive digits (e.g. 5, 6, 7, 8), 31 is the <u>largest</u> possible answer and 7 is the <u>smallest</u>?