Click Here

3 digit math problems

Math Reading Kindergarten Vocabulary Spelling Spelling by Grade Grade 1 Grade 2 Grade 3 Grade 4 Grade 5 Grammar & Writing Science Science by Grade Kindergarten Grade 1 Grade 2 Grade 3 Cursive | Bookstore © Copyright MyKidsWay.com. All Rights Reserved Welcome to our 3 Digit Addition Worksheets page. Here you will find a wide range of free printable Second Grade Addition Worksheets, which will help your child learn to add numbers with up to 3 digits. Step 1) Add the Ones digit of both numbers together. Write the number of Ones below the line in the Ones place. If the total of the two digits is 10 or more, then regroup the 10 Ones into 1 Ten and move it into the Tens column. We add the Ones: 5 + 8 = 13 Ones. We regroup the 13 Ones into 1 Ten and 3 Ones. We carry over 1 Ten and move it to the top of the Tens column. We write a 3 under the line in the Ones place. Step 2) Add the Tens digit of both numbers together, remember to add any Tens that were carried over. Write the number of Tens below the line in the Tens place. If the total of the two digits is 10 or more, then regroup the 10 Tens into 1 Hundred and move it into the Hundreds column. We add the Tens, including the Ten we carried over: 1 + 2 + 1 = 4 Tens. We write this number under the line in the Tens place. Step 3) Add the Hundreds digit of both numbers together, remember to add any Hundreds that were carried over. Write the number of Hundreds below the line in the Hundreds place. If the total of the two digits is 10 or more, then regroup the 10 Hundreds into 1 Thousand and write it into the Thousands place. We add the Hundreds: 6 + 4 = 10 Hundreds. We regroup the 10 Hundreds into 1 Thousand and 0 Hundreds. As there are no further digits to add up, we write the 1 in the Thousands place and a 0 in the Hundreds place. This example does not need any regrouping. Step 1) Add the Ones digit of both numbers together. Adding the Ones gives us: 7 + 2 = 9 Ones. We write this below the line in the Ones place. Step 2) Add the Tens digit of both numbers together, remember to add any Tens that were carried over. Adding the Tens gives us: 4 + 3 = 7 Tens. We write this below the line in the Tens place. Step 3) Add the Hundreds digit of both numbers together, remember to add any Hundreds that were carried over. Adding the Hundreds gives us: 2 + 1 = 3 Hundreds. We write this below the line in the Hundreds place. This gives us a final answer of 247 + 132 = 379 Step 1) Add the Ones digit of both numbers together. If the total of the two digits is 10 or more, then regroup the 10 Ones into 1 Ten and move it into the Tens column. Adding the Ones gives us: 6 + 8 = 14 Ones = 1 Ten + 4 Ones. Write the 4 Ones below the line in the Ones place. Carry over the 1 Ten into the Tens column. Step 2) Add the Tens digit of both numbers together, remember to add any Tens that were carried over. Adding the Tens gives us: 1 + 0 + 4 = 5 Tens. We write this below the line in the Tens place Step 3) Add the Hundreds digit of both numbers together, remember to add any Hundreds that were carried over. Adding the Hundreds gives us: 5 + 2 = 7 Hundreds. We write this below the line in the Hundreds place. This gives us a final answer of 506 + 248 = 754 Step 1) Add the Ones digit of both numbers together. Adding the Ones gives us: 2 + 6 = 8 Ones. We write this below the line in the Ones place. Step 2) Add the Tens digit of both numbers together, remember to add any Tens that were carried over. Adding the Tens gives us: 8 + 7 = 15 Tens = 1 Hundred + 5 Tens. We write 5 Tens below the line in the Tens place. We carry 1 Hundred into the Hundreds column. Step 3) Add the Hundreds digit of both numbers together, remember to add any Hundreds that were carried over. Adding the Hundreds gives us: 1 + 4 + 1 = 6 Hundreds . We write this below the line in the Hundreds place. This gives us a final answer of 482 + 176 = 658 Step 1) Add the Ones digit of both numbers together. Adding the Ones gives us: 4 + 9 = 13 Ones = 1 Ten + 3 Ones. We write 3 Ones below the line in the Ones place and carry over 1 Ten into the Tens column. Step 2) Add the Tens digit of both numbers together, remember to add any Tens that were carried over. Adding the Tens gives us: 1 + 7 + 8 = 16 Tens = 1 Hundred + 6 Tens. We write 6 Tens below the line in the Tens place. We carry 1 Hundred into the Hundreds column. Step 3) Add the Hundreds digit of both numbers together, remember to add any Hundreds that were carried over. Adding the Hundreds gives us: 1 + 9 + 3 = 13 Hundreds = 1 Thousand + 3 Hundreds . We write 1 in the Thousands place and 3 in the Hundreds place. This gives us a final answer of 974 + 389 = 1363 Step 1) Add the Ones digit of the 3 numbers together. Adding the Ones gives us: 8 + 7 + 6 = 21 Ones = 2 Tens + 1 One. We write 1 One below the line in the Ones place and carry over 2 Tens into the Tens column. Step 2) Add the Tens digit of the 3 numbers together, remember to add any Tens that were carried over. Adding the Tens gives us: 2 + 2 + 5 + 8 = 17 Tens = 1 Hundred + 7 Tens. We write 7 Tens below the line in the Tens place. We carry 1 Hundred into the Hundreds column. Step 3) Add the Hundreds digit of the 3 numbers together, remember to add any Hundreds that were carried over. Adding the Hundreds gives us: 1 + 7 + 4 = 12 Hundreds = 1 Thousand + 2 Hundreds. We write 1 in the Thousands place and 2 in the Hundreds place. This gives us a final answer of 728 + 457 + 86 = 1271 We have created a series of 3 worksheets for students to practice how to set out an addition problem in columns. These problems all involve writing the numbers correctly into columns and then adding them up. We have included problems with a 2-digit number being added to a 3-digit number as this often causes mistakes setting out correctly. Worksheet 1 does not involve any regrouping. Worksheets 2 and 3 involve regrouping in most of the problems. Take a look at some more of our worksheets similar to these. If you need some more 3 digit addition worksheets, or want to practice more column addition with regrouping, then take a look at our column addition worksheet generator. You can select the size of numbers and number of questions you want, then create your worksheet in a matter of seconds. Here you will find a range of free printable Second Grade Money Worksheets. The following worksheets involve counting different amounts of money in pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters. There is a wider range of free money worksheets at the 2nd Grade Math Salamanders (see below). These sheets will open in a new tab. Using these sheets will help your child to: learn the names and values of the US coins; learn to count up different amounts of money to $1 in coins. learn to count up to $10 in coins and dollar bills. All the free Second Grade Math Worksheets in this section are informed by the Elementary Math Benchmarks for 2nd Grade. Money Worksheets Page 2 Welcome to our 2 Digit Addition Worksheets page. Take a look at our double digit addition worksheets to help your child learn and practice their addition skills with regrouping. Looking for two digit addition worksheets without regrouping? Use the link below 2 Digit Addition without regrouping Here are our range of two-digit Addition Worksheets with regrouping set out in columns. Using these sheets will help your child to: use column addition to add up two 2-digit numbers together where regrouping of Ones into a Ten is needed; use column addition to add up two 2-digit numbers together where regrouping of Tens into a Hundred is needed; set out a 2 digit column addition; The sheets have been split into sections so you can easily select the right level of difficulty. Section 1 has regrouping of ones into a ten; Section 2 has mixed 2 digit addition with and without regrouping within 100; Section 3 has regrouping of tens into a hundred; Section 4 has regrouping of both ones into a ten and also tens into a hundred. Note: In First Grade, you only need to worry about Sections 1) and 2) looking at 2 digit addition within 100. You do not need to look at regrouping the Tens in to a Hundred. Step 1) Add the Ones digit of both numbers together. Write the number of Ones below the line in the Ones place. If the total of the two digits is 10 or more, then regroup the 10 Ones into 1 Ten and move it into the Tens column. We add the Ones: 7 + 5 = 12 Ones. We regroup the 12 Ones into 1 Ten and 2 Ones. We carry over 1 Ten and move it to the top of the Tens column. We write a 2 under the line in the Ones place. Step 2) Add the Tens digit of both numbers together, remember to add any Tens that were carried over. Write the number of Tens below the line in the Tens place. If the total of the two digits is 10 or more, then regroup the 10 Tens into 1 Hundred and move it into the Hundreds column. We add the Tens, including the Ten we carried over: 3 + 2 + 1 = 6 Tens. We write this number under the line in the Tens place. As there are no further digits to add up, we have finished. This gives us a final answer of 37 + 25 = 62 This example does not need any regrouping. Step 1) Add the Ones digit of both numbers together. Adding the Ones gives us: 3 + 6 = 9 Ones. We write this below the line in the Ones place. Step 2) Add the Tens digit of both numbers together, remember to add any Tens that were carried over. Adding the Tens gives us: 6 + 1 = 7 Tens. We write this below the line in the Tens place. As there are no further digits to add up, we have finished. This gives us a final answer of 63 + 16 = 79 This example needs regrouping from the Ones to the Tens. Step 1) Add the Ones digit of both numbers together. If the total of the two digits is 10 or more, then regroup the 10 Ones into 1 Ten and move it into the Tens column. Adding the Ones gives us: 9 + 4 = 13 Ones = 1 Ten + 3 Ones. We carry over the 1 Ten into the Tens column and write the 3 below the line in the Ones column.. Step 2) Add the Tens digit of both numbers together, remember to add any Tens that were carried over. Adding the Tens gives us: 5 + 3 + 1 = 9 Tens. We write this below the line in the Tens place. As there are no further digits to add up, we have finished. This gives us a final answer of 59 + 34 = 93 This example needs regrouping from the Tens to the Hundreds. Step 1) Add the Ones digit of both numbers together. Adding the Ones gives us: 4 + 2 = 6 Ones. No regrouping is needed. Step 2) Add the Tens digit of both numbers together. If the total of the two digits is 10 or more, then regroup the 10 Tens into 1 Hundred. Adding the Tens gives us: 7 + 6 = 13 Tens = 1 Hundred + 3 Tens. As there are no further numbers to add up, we can simply write 1 in the Hundreds place and 3 in the Tens place. As there are no further digits to add up, we have finished. This gives us a final answer of 74 + 62 = 136 This example needs regrouping from the Ones to the Tens and from the Tens to the Hundreds. Step 1) Add the Ones digit of both numbers together. If the total of the two digits is 10 or more, then regroup the 10 Ones into 1 Ten and move it into the Tens column. Adding the Ones gives us: 7 + 8 = 15 Ones = 1 Ten + 5 Ones. We carry over the 1 Ten into the Tens column and write the 5 below the line in the Ones column. Step 2) Add the Tens digit of both numbers together, remember to add any Tens that were carried over. If the total of the two digits is 10 or more, then regroup the 10 Tens into 1 Hundred. Adding the Tens gives us: 8 + 2 + 1 = 11 Tens = 1 Hundred + 1 Ten. As there are no further numbers to add up, we can simply write 1 in the Hundreds place and 1 in the Tens place. As there are no further digits to add up, we have finished. This gives us a final answer of 87 + 28 = 115 This example has three 2-digit numbers to add up and needs regrouping from the Ones to the Tens and from the Tens to the Hundreds. Step 1) Add the Ones digit of both numbers together. If the total of the two digits is 10 or more, then regroup the 10 Ones into 1 Ten and move it into the Tens column. Adding the Ones gives us: 2 + 6 + 7 = 15 Ones = 1 Ten + 5 Ones. We carry over the 1 Ten into the Tens column. Step 2) Add the Tens digit of both numbers together, remember to add any Tens that were carried over. If the total of the two digits is 10 or more, then regroup the 10 Tens into 1 Hundred. Adding the Tens gives us: 3 + 2 + 4 + 1 = 10 Tens = 1 Hundred + 0 Tens. As there are no further numbers to add up, we can simply write 1 in the Hundreds place and 0 in the Tens place. As there are no further digits to add up, we have finished. This gives us a final answer of 32 + 26 + 47 = 105 These sheets involve filling in the missing digits in the 2-digit additions, where the digits may belong to the addends or the answer. Sheet 1 involves regrouping in the ones only. Sheet 2 involves regrouping in both the tens and the ones. Take a look at some more of our worksheets similar to these. If you are looking for some two-digit addition worksheets without regrouping, use the link below. If you need some more 2 digit addition worksheets, or want to practice more column addition with regrouping, then take a look at our column addition worksheet generator. You can select the size of numbers and number of questions you want, then generate your own random worksheet in a matter of seconds. Addition With Regrouping Worksheet Generator Here you will find a range of Free Printable First Grade Addition Worksheets. The following worksheets involve using the First Grade Math skills of adding. Using these sheets will help your child to: learn their addition facts to 12+12; learn to solve an addition fact where one of the addends is missing; All the free First Grade Math Worksheets in this section support the Elementary Math Benchmarks for First Grade. Looking to practice your subtraction skills? Try our 2 digit subtraction worksheets. How to Print or Save these sheets Need help with printing or saving? Follow these 3 steps to get your worksheets printed perfectly! How to Print or Save these sheets Need help with printing or saving? Follow these 3 steps to get your worksheets printed perfectly! Sign up for our newsletter to get free math support delivered to your inbox each month. Plus, get a seasonal math grab pack included for free! The Math Salamanders hope you enjoy using these free printable Math worksheets and all our other Math games and resources. If you have any questions or need any information about our site, please get in touch with us using the 'Contact Us' tab at the top and bottom of every page. Addition Math Lessons Online Math Tutorial Subtraction Three-digit numbers have three digits ranging from 100 to 999. These numbers are composed of hundreds, tens, and unit digits, which give them a unique value and place in the number system. Understanding and working with 3-digit numbers is an essential skill in mathematics. They play a crucial role in developing math skills as they provide real-life contexts for applying mathematical concepts. Solving word problems helps students understand how to use mathematical operations such as addition and subtraction in practical situations. It enhances critical thinking and problem-solving abilities and promotes a deeper understanding of mathematical concepts. Example problem: 342 + 178 Solution steps and calculations: Line up the numbers vertically, aligning the units, tens, and hundreds of digits.Start by adding the units digits: 2 + 8 = 10. Write down 0 and carry over 1 to the tens column.Add the tens digits: 4 + 7 + 1 (carried over) = 12. Write down 2 and carry over 1 to the hundreds column.Add the hundreds of digits: 3 + 1 (carried over) = 4.Therefore, 342 + 178 = 520. To add two 3-digit numbers, we start from the rightmost digit and move to the left, carrying over any excess values to the next column. By summing the corresponding digits in each column, we obtain the result. In the given example, the units column gives us 0, the tens column gives us 2, and the hundreds column gives us 4, resulting in 520. Example problem: 97 + 534 Solution steps and calculations: Line up the numbers vertically, aligning the units, tens, and hundreds of digits.Add the units digits: 7 + 4 = 11. Write down 1 and carry over 1 to the tens column.Add the tens digits: 9 + 3 + 1 (carried over) = 13. Write down 3 and carry over 1 to the hundreds column.Add the hundreds of digits: 5 + 1 (carried over) = 6.Therefore, 97 + 534 = 631. Adding a 2-digit and a 3-digit number is similar to adding two 3-digit numbers. We start from the rightmost digit and move to the left, carrying over any excess values. In the given example, the units column gives us 1, the tens column gives us 3, and the hundreds column gives us 6, resulting in 631. Example problem: 572 – 294 Solution steps and calculations: Line up the numbers vertically, aligning the units, tens, and hundreds of digits.Start by subtracting the units digits: 2 – 4. Since 4 is greater than 2, borrow 1 from the tens column, making it 12 – 4 = 8.Subtract the tens digits: 7 – 9 (borrowed 1) = -2. Since we cannot have a negative digit, borrow 1 from the hundreds column, making it 17 – 9 = 8.Subtract the hundreds of digits: 5 – 2 = 3.Therefore, 572 – 294 = 278. To subtract a 3-digit number from another 3-digit number, we start from the rightmost digit and move to the left. If the digit being subtracted is greater than the corresponding digit in the minuend, we borrow from the next column. In the given example, the units column gives us 8, the tens column gives us -2, and the hundreds column gives us 3, resulting in a difference of 278. Example problem: 765 – 87 Solution steps and calculations: Line up the numbers vertically, aligning the units, tens, and hundreds of digits.Subtract the units digits: 5 – 7. Since 7 is greater than 5, borrow 1 from the tens column, making it 15 – 7 = 8.Subtract the tens digits: 6 – 8 (borrowed 1) = -2. Since we cannot have a negative digit, borrow 1 from the hundreds column, making it 16 – 8 = 8.Subtract the hundreds of digits: 7 – 0 = 7.Therefore, 765 – 87 = 678. When subtracting a 2-digit number from a 3-digit number, the process is similar to subtracting two 3-digit numbers. We start from the rightmost digit and move to the left, borrowing from the next column if needed. In the given example, the units column gives us 8, the tens column gives us -2, and the hundreds column gives us 7, resulting in a difference of 678. Example problem: 432 + 275 – 167 Solution steps and calculations: Perform addition first: 432 + 275 = 707.Then subtract 707 – 167 = 540. When faced with mixed addition and subtraction word problems involving 3-digit numbers, it is important to follow the order of operations (BIDMAS/BODMAS). In this case, addition is performed first, resulting in 707. Then, the subtraction is carried out, resulting in the final answer of 540. Example problem: 846 – 219 + 374 Solution steps and calculations: Perform the subtraction first: 846 – 219 = 627.Then, perform the addition: 627 + 374 = 1001. In this example of mixed addition and subtraction with multiple 3-digit numbers, we start with subtraction to obtain 627. Then, we perform the addition operation, resulting in the final answer, 1001. Practicing 3-digit addition and subtraction, especially through word problems, helps develop essential math skills such as critical thinking, problem-solving, and applying mathematical concepts in real-life scenarios. It enhances numerical fluency and provides a solid foundation for more advanced math topics. To strengthen math skills further, it is crucial to continue practicing and solving word problems involving 3-digit addition and subtraction. Regular practice will improve computational abilities and enhance logical reasoning and analytical thinking, empowering individuals to tackle more complex math problems in the future. Explore numerical proficiency with our 3-digit addition worksheets. These handouts, combining standard and word problems, offer a comprehensive approach to reinforce grade 2, grade 3, and grade 4 kids' understanding of three-digit addition, encompassing regrouping and non-regrouping scenarios, column and horizontal formats, drills, fun exercises, and more! Try our free three-digit addition worksheets for a sneak peak! Solving 3-Digit and 2-Digit Addition Word Problems Add a dash of real-life relevance into addition exercises as kids engage with word problems. Encourage them to read, identify the addends, and calculate the sum in this section, bridging mathematical concepts with practical scenarios. Addition with Base Ten Blocks Offering a hands-on and visual approach to teach students the concepts of place value and addition, this section of our 3-digit addition worksheets gets kids to find the sum by counting the flats, rods, and units and adding them. Identifying Addends Challenge your kids to discover the two addends that add up to the provided sum, adding an exciting dimension to their mathematical skills. 3-Digit Addition Word Problems Assess your kids' conceptual mastery with real-world challenges. Explore their ability to identify addends and calculate sums through engaging word problems.