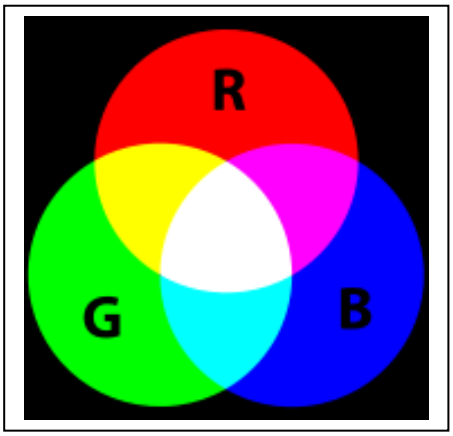
Color addition and subtraction

See: http://www.glenbrook.k12.il.us/gbssci/Phys/Class/light/u12l2d.html
and: http://www.glenbrook.k12.il.us/gbssci/Phys/Class/light/u12l2e.html

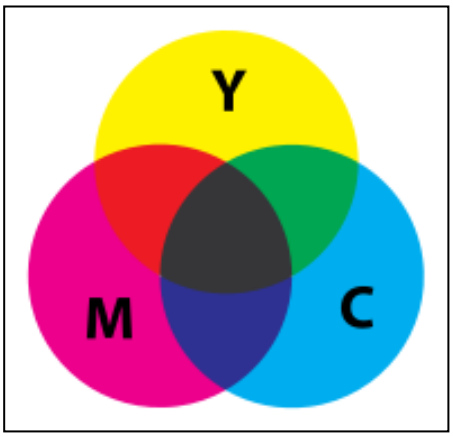
Wikipedia:
See: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Additive_color
and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subtractive_color

Simplified colors:
B Blue, G Green, R Red (primary colors)
C Cyan, Y Yellow, M Magenta (secondary colors)
W White, 0 Black



Addition:
B + G + R = W

G + R = Y
R + B = M
B + G = C



Subtraction:
W – C – Y – M = 0

Complementary colors:
Y = G + R = W – B
M = B + R = W – G
C = B + G = W – R

Mixing C and Y on white paper in white light:
C is reflected because the C-pigment on the paper absorbs R
Y is reflected because the Y-pigment on the paper absorbs B
The ray arriving into your eye will be G:

Mixing C and Y: W – R – B = G
Mixing Y and M: W – B – G = R
Mixing M and C: W – G – R = B

This is very simplified, assuming equal intensities.
See also mixing examples in http://www.glenbrook.k12.il.us/gbssci/Phys/Class/light/u12l2e.html
Be aware of that this “color-algebra” is restricted in the sense that you cannot subtract something which is not there, as in example 2 of the former reference.