

# The Integer Division Algorithm

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$$\forall A, \forall B (\neq 0) \in \mathbb{Z}$$

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$$\forall A, \forall B(\neq 0) \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists! Q, \exists! R \in \mathbb{Z}$$

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$\forall A, \forall B (\neq 0) \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists! Q, \exists! R \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t.}$

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$$\forall A, \forall B(\neq 0) \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists! Q, \exists! R \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } A = BQ + R$$

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$$\forall A, \forall B (\neq 0) \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists! Q, \exists! R \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } A = BQ + R, \quad 0 \leq R < |B|$$

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[Existence] ▶ Proof



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$\forall A, \forall B(\neq 0) \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists! Q, \exists! R \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } A = BQ + R, 0 \leq R < |B|$

[Existence]

▶ Proof

[Uniqueness]

▶ Proof

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[Existence]

▶ Proof

[Uniqueness]

▶ Proof

*ex)* 7

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[Existence]

▶ Proof

[Uniqueness]

▶ Proof

ex) 7 =

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$\forall A, \forall B(\neq 0) \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists! Q, \exists! R \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } A = BQ + R, 0 \leq R < |B|$

[Existence] ▶ Proof [Uniqueness] ▶ Proof

$$\text{ex) } 7 = 2$$

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[Existence] ▶ Proof [Uniqueness] ▶ Proof

$$\text{ex) } 7 = 2 \times$$

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[Existence] ▶ Proof [Uniqueness] ▶ Proof

$$\text{ex) } 7 = 2 \times 3$$

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[Existence] ▶ Proof [Uniqueness] ▶ Proof

$$\text{ex) } 7 = 2 \times 3 +$$

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[Existence] ▶ Proof [Uniqueness] ▶ Proof

$$\text{ex) } 7 = 2 \times 3 + 1$$



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$\forall A, \forall B(\neq 0) \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists! Q, \exists! R \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } A = BQ + R, 0 \leq R < |B|$

[Existence] ▶ Proof [Uniqueness] ▶ Proof

$$\text{ex) } 7 = 2 \times 3 + 1, 0 \leq 1 < |2|$$

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[Existence] ▶ Proof [Uniqueness] ▶ Proof

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7

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[Existence] ▶ Proof [Uniqueness] ▶ Proof

$$\text{ex) } 7 = 2 \times 3 + 1, 0 \leq 1 < |2|$$

$$7 =$$

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[Existence] ▶ Proof [Uniqueness] ▶ Proof

$$\text{ex) } 7 = 2 \times 3 + 1, 0 \leq 1 < |2|$$

$$7 = (-2)$$

# The Integer Division Algorithm

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[Existence] ▶ Proof [Uniqueness] ▶ Proof

$$\text{ex) } 7 = 2 \times 3 + 1, 0 \leq 1 < |2|$$

$$7 = (-2) \times$$

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[Existence] ▶ Proof [Uniqueness] ▶ Proof

$$\text{ex) } 7 = 2 \times 3 + 1, 0 \leq 1 < |2|$$

$$7 = (-2) \times (-3)$$

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[Existence] ▶ Proof [Uniqueness] ▶ Proof

$$\text{ex) } 7 = 2 \times 3 + 1, 0 \leq 1 < |2|$$

$$7 = (-2) \times (-3) +$$

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[Existence] ▶ Proof [Uniqueness] ▶ Proof

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$$7 = (-2) \times (-3) + 1$$



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[Existence] ▶ Proof [Uniqueness] ▶ Proof

$$\text{ex) } 7 = 2 \times 3 + 1, 0 \leq 1 < |2|$$

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[Existence] ▶ Proof [Uniqueness] ▶ Proof

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$$7 = (-2) \times (-3) + 1, 0 \leq 1 < |-2|$$

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[Existence] ▶ Proof [Uniqueness] ▶ Proof

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$$7 = (-2) \times (-3) + 1, 0 \leq 1 < |-2|$$

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[Existence] ▶ End

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[Existence] ▶ End

Let

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[Existence] ▶ End

Let  $S = \{x | x = A - B \times n \geq 0, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \dots\dots\dots (1)$

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[Existence] ▶ End

Let  $S = \{x | x = A - B \times n \geq 0, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \dots\dots\dots (1)$

$\exists R \in S$

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$\forall A, \forall B(\neq 0) \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists! Q, \exists! R \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } A = BQ + R, 0 \leq R < |B|$

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$\exists R \in S \text{ s.t. } x \in S$

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$\exists R \in S \text{ s.t. } x \in S \Rightarrow$

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[Existence] ▶ End

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$\exists R \in S \text{ s.t. } x \in S \Rightarrow R \leq x$

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$\exists R \in S \text{ s.t. } x \in S \Rightarrow R \leq x \quad (\because S \subset \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\})$

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$\exists R \in S \text{ s.t. } x \in S \Rightarrow R \leq x \quad (\because S \subset \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\})$

$\exists Q \in \mathbb{Z}$

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$\exists Q \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } R = A - BQ \dots\dots\dots (2)$

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$$\forall A, \forall B (\neq 0) \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists! Q, \exists! R \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } A = BQ + R, \quad 0 \leq R < |B|$$

[Existence] ▶ End

$$\text{Let } S = \{x \mid x = A - B \times n \geq 0, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \quad \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$\exists R \in S \text{ s.t. } x \in S \Rightarrow R \leq x \quad (\because S \subset \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\})$$

$$\exists Q \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } R = A - BQ \quad \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Assume

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Assume  $R \geq |B|$

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$A - BQ \geq |B|$

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Assume  $R \geq |B|$

$A - BQ \geq |B|, A - BQ - |B| \geq 0$

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Assume  $R \geq |B|$

$A - BQ \geq |B|, A - BQ - |B| \geq 0$

$A - B \left( Q + \frac{|B|}{B} \right)$

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$\forall A, \forall B (\neq 0) \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists! Q, \exists! R \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } A = BQ + R, 0 \leq R < |B|$

[Existence] ▶ End

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Assume  $R \geq |B|$

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$$A - B \left( Q + \frac{|B|}{B} \right) =$$

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Assume  $R \geq |B|$

$A - BQ \geq |B|, A - BQ - |B| \geq 0$

$A - B \left( Q + \frac{|B|}{B} \right) = A - BQ - |B|$

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$A - B \left( Q + \frac{|B|}{B} \right) = A - BQ - |B| < A - BQ \quad \therefore \text{contradiction}$

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$\therefore R < |B| \dots\dots\dots (3)$

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Assume  $R \geq |B|$

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$\therefore R < |B| \dots\dots\dots (3)$

By (1), (2), (3)

$\therefore$

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Assume  $R \geq |B|$

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$\therefore R < |B| \dots\dots\dots (3)$

By (1), (2), (3)

$\therefore \exists Q, \exists R \in \mathbb{Z}$

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$\exists R \in S \text{ s.t. } x \in S \Rightarrow R \leq x \quad (\because S \subset \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\})$

$\exists Q \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } R = A - BQ \dots\dots\dots (2)$

Assume  $R \geq |B|$

$A - BQ \geq |B|, A - BQ - |B| \geq 0$

$A - B \left( Q + \frac{|B|}{B} \right) = A - BQ - |B| < A - BQ \quad \therefore \text{contradiction}$

$\therefore R < |B| \dots\dots\dots (3)$

By (1), (2), (3)

$\therefore \exists Q, \exists R \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t.}$

# The Integer Division Algorithm

▶ Start

$\forall A, \forall B (\neq 0) \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists! Q, \exists! R \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } A = BQ + R, 0 \leq R < |B|$

[Existence] ▶ End

Let  $S = \{x | x = A - B \times n \geq 0, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \dots\dots\dots (1)$

$\exists R \in S \text{ s.t. } x \in S \Rightarrow R \leq x \quad (\because S \subset \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\})$

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# The Integer Division Algorithm

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▶ First

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# The Integer Division Algorithm

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$\forall A, \forall B (\neq 0) \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists! Q, \exists! R \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } A = BQ + R, 0 \leq R < |B|$

[Uniqueness] ▶ End

# The Integer Division Algorithm

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$\forall A, \forall B (\neq 0) \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists! Q, \exists! R \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } A = BQ + R, 0 \leq R < |B|$

[Uniqueness] ▶ End

Let  $A = BQ_1 + R_1, 0 \leq R_1 < |B|$

# The Integer Division Algorithm

▶ Start

$\forall A, \forall B (\neq 0) \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists! Q, \exists! R \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } A = BQ + R, 0 \leq R < |B|$

[Uniqueness] ▶ End

*Let*  $A = BQ_1 + R_1, 0 \leq R_1 < |B|$

*Let*  $A = BQ_2 + R_2, 0 \leq R_2 < |B|$

# The Integer Division Algorithm

▶ Start

$\forall A, \forall B (\neq 0) \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists! Q, \exists! R \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } A = BQ + R, 0 \leq R < |B|$

[Uniqueness] ▶ End

*Let*  $A = BQ_1 + R_1, 0 \leq R_1 < |B|$

*Let*  $A = BQ_2 + R_2, 0 \leq R_2 < |B|$

$-|B| < R_2 - R_1 < |B|$

# The Integer Division Algorithm

▶ Start

$\forall A, \forall B (\neq 0) \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists! Q, \exists! R \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } A = BQ + R, 0 \leq R < |B|$

[Uniqueness] ▶ End

Let  $A = BQ_1 + R_1, 0 \leq R_1 < |B|$

Let  $A = BQ_2 + R_2, 0 \leq R_2 < |B|$

$-|B| < R_2 - R_1 < |B|, |R_2 - R_1| < |B| \dots\dots\dots (1)$

# The Integer Division Algorithm

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$\forall A, \forall B (\neq 0) \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists! Q, \exists! R \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } A = BQ + R, 0 \leq R < |B|$

[Uniqueness] ▶ End

Let  $A = BQ_1 + R_1, 0 \leq R_1 < |B|$

Let  $A = BQ_2 + R_2, 0 \leq R_2 < |B|$

$-|B| < R_2 - R_1 < |B|, |R_2 - R_1| < |B| \dots\dots\dots (1)$

$BQ_1 + R_1 = BQ_2 + R_2$

# The Integer Division Algorithm

▶ Start

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$-|B| < R_2 - R_1 < |B|, |R_2 - R_1| < |B| \dots\dots\dots (1)$

$BQ_1 + R_1 = BQ_2 + R_2, B(Q_1 - Q_2) = R_2 - R_1 \dots\dots\dots (2)$



# The Integer Division Algorithm

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$\forall A, \forall B (\neq 0) \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists! Q, \exists! R \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } A = BQ + R, 0 \leq R < |B|$

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$-|B| < R_2 - R_1 < |B|, |R_2 - R_1| < |B| \dots\dots (1)$

$BQ_1 + R_1 = BQ_2 + R_2, B(Q_1 - Q_2) = R_2 - R_1 \dots\dots (2)$

by (1), (2)

# The Integer Division Algorithm

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Let  $A = BQ_2 + R_2, 0 \leq R_2 < |B|$

$-|B| < R_2 - R_1 < |B|, |R_2 - R_1| < |B| \dots\dots\dots (1)$

$BQ_1 + R_1 = BQ_2 + R_2, B(Q_1 - Q_2) = R_2 - R_1 \dots\dots\dots (2)$

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$|B(Q_1 - Q_2)| = |R_2 - R_1| < |B|$

# The Integer Division Algorithm

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Let  $A = BQ_2 + R_2, 0 \leq R_2 < |B|$

$-|B| < R_2 - R_1 < |B|, |R_2 - R_1| < |B| \dots\dots\dots (1)$

$BQ_1 + R_1 = BQ_2 + R_2, B(Q_1 - Q_2) = R_2 - R_1 \dots\dots\dots (2)$

by (1), (2)

$|B(Q_1 - Q_2)| = |R_2 - R_1| < |B|$

$|B||Q_1 - Q_2| < |B|$

# The Integer Division Algorithm

▶ Start

$\forall A, \forall B (\neq 0) \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists! Q, \exists! R \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } A = BQ + R, 0 \leq R < |B|$

[Uniqueness] ▶ End

Let  $A = BQ_1 + R_1, 0 \leq R_1 < |B|$

Let  $A = BQ_2 + R_2, 0 \leq R_2 < |B|$

$-|B| < R_2 - R_1 < |B|, |R_2 - R_1| < |B| \dots\dots\dots (1)$

$BQ_1 + R_1 = BQ_2 + R_2, B(Q_1 - Q_2) = R_2 - R_1 \dots\dots\dots (2)$

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$|B(Q_1 - Q_2)| = |R_2 - R_1| < |B|$

$|B||Q_1 - Q_2| < |B|, |Q_1 - Q_2| < 1$

# The Integer Division Algorithm

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$BQ_1 + R_1 = BQ_2 + R_2, B(Q_1 - Q_2) = R_2 - R_1 \dots\dots\dots (2)$

by (1), (2)

$|B(Q_1 - Q_2)| = |R_2 - R_1| < |B|$

$|B||Q_1 - Q_2| < |B|, |Q_1 - Q_2| < 1$

$|Q_1 - Q_2| = 0$

# The Integer Division Algorithm

▶ Start

$\forall A, \forall B (\neq 0) \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists! Q, \exists! R \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } A = BQ + R, 0 \leq R < |B|$

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Let  $A = BQ_1 + R_1, 0 \leq R_1 < |B|$

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$|B||Q_1 - Q_2| < |B|, |Q_1 - Q_2| < 1$

$|Q_1 - Q_2| = 0 (\because Q_1, Q_2 \in \mathbb{Z})$

# The Integer Division Algorithm

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$BQ_1 + R_1 = BQ_2 + R_2, B(Q_1 - Q_2) = R_2 - R_1 \dots\dots\dots (2)$

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$|B||Q_1 - Q_2| < |B|, |Q_1 - Q_2| < 1$

$|Q_1 - Q_2| = 0 (\because Q_1, Q_2 \in \mathbb{Z})$

$\therefore$

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Let  $A = BQ_1 + R_1, 0 \leq R_1 < |B|$

Let  $A = BQ_2 + R_2, 0 \leq R_2 < |B|$

$-|B| < R_2 - R_1 < |B|, |R_2 - R_1| < |B| \dots\dots\dots (1)$

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$|B(Q_1 - Q_2)| = |R_2 - R_1| < |B|$

$|B||Q_1 - Q_2| < |B|, |Q_1 - Q_2| < 1$

$|Q_1 - Q_2| = 0 (\because Q_1, Q_2 \in \mathbb{Z})$

$\therefore Q_1 = Q_2$



# The Integer Division Algorithm

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$BQ_1 + R_1 = BQ_2 + R_2, B(Q_1 - Q_2) = R_2 - R_1 \dots\dots\dots (2)$

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$|Q_1 - Q_2| = 0 (\because Q_1, Q_2 \in \mathbb{Z})$

$\therefore Q_1 = Q_2, R_1 = R_2$