

정수 나누기 계산법

(The Integer Division Algorithm)

The Integer Division Algorithm

The Integer Division Algorithm

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

The Integer Division Algorithm

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

The Integer Division Algorithm

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

The Integer Division Algorithm

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

The Integer Division Algorithm

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

The Integer Division Algorithm

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The Integer Division Algorithm

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[Existence]  Proof

The Integer Division Algorithm

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

[Existence]  Proof

[Uniqueness]  Proof

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

[Existence] [▶ Proof](#) [Uniqueness] [▶ Proof](#)

ex) 7

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

[Existence] [▶ Proof](#) [Uniqueness] [▶ Proof](#)

ex) $7 =$

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

[Existence] [▶ Proof](#) [Uniqueness] [▶ Proof](#)

ex) $7 = 2$

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

[Existence] [▶ Proof](#) [Uniqueness] [▶ Proof](#)

ex) $7 = 2 \times$

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

[Existence] [▶ Proof](#) [Uniqueness] [▶ Proof](#)

ex) $7 = 2 \times 3$

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

[Existence] [▶ Proof](#) [Uniqueness] [▶ Proof](#)

ex) $7 = 2 \times 3 +$

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

[Existence] [▶ Proof](#) [Uniqueness] [▶ Proof](#)

ex) $7 = 2 \times 3 + 1$

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

[Existence] [▶ Proof](#) [Uniqueness] [▶ Proof](#)

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

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

[Existence] [▶ Proof](#) [Uniqueness] [▶ Proof](#)

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

7

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[Existence] [▶ Proof](#) [Uniqueness] [▶ Proof](#)

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[Existence] [▶ Proof](#) [Uniqueness] [▶ Proof](#)

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

$$7 = (-2)$$

The Integer Division Algorithm

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[Existence] [▶ Proof](#) [Uniqueness] [▶ Proof](#)

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

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

The Integer Division Algorithm

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[Existence] [▶ Proof](#) [Uniqueness] [▶ Proof](#)

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

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

The Integer Division Algorithm

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[Existence] [▶ Proof](#) [Uniqueness] [▶ Proof](#)

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

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

The Integer Division Algorithm

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[Existence] [▶ Proof](#)

[Uniqueness] [▶ Proof](#)

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

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

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[Existence] [▶ Proof](#) [Uniqueness] [▶ Proof](#)

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

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[Existence] [▶ Proof](#) [Uniqueness] [▶ Proof](#)

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

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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]

The Integer Division Algorithm

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[Existence]

Let

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▶ Start

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[Existence]

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

The Integer Division Algorithm

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

$\exists R \in S$

The Integer Division Algorithm

▶ Start

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

The Integer Division Algorithm

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

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

The Integer Division Algorithm

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

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

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

The Integer Division Algorithm

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

The Integer Division Algorithm

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

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The Integer Division Algorithm

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Assume

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Assume $R \geq |B|$

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Assume $R \geq |B|$

$A - BQ \geq |B|$

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Assume $R \geq |B|$

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

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Assume $R \geq |B|$

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

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

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

Assume $R \geq |B|$

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

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

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

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

Assume $R \geq |B|$

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

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

Assume $R \geq |B|$

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

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▶ 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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Assume $R \geq |B|$

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

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

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

The Integer Division Algorithm

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

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Assume $R \geq |B|$

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

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

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The Integer Division Algorithm

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

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Assume $R \geq |B|$

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assume $R \geq |B|$

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

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

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

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

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

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Assume $R \geq |B|$

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

$A - B \left(Q + \frac{|B|}{B} \right) = A - BQ - |B| < A - BQ \quad \therefore \text{contradiction}$
 $\therefore R < |B| \dots\dots (3)$

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

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

▶ 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]

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

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

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

Assume $R \geq |B|$

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

$A - B \left(Q + \frac{|B|}{B} \right) = A - BQ - |B| < A - BQ \quad \therefore \text{contradiction}$
 $\therefore R < |B| \dots\dots (3)$

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

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

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]

The Integer Division Algorithm

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[Uniqueness]

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

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▶ Start

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

$$BQ_1 + R_1 = BQ_2 + R_2$$

▶ Start

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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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$$|Q_1 - Q_2| = 0$$

▶ Start

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∴

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$$\therefore Q_1 = Q_2$$

▶ 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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$$\therefore Q_1 = Q_2, R_1 = R_2$$

Github:

<https://min7014.github.io/math20201204001.html>

Click or paste URL into the URL search bar,
and you can see a picture moving.