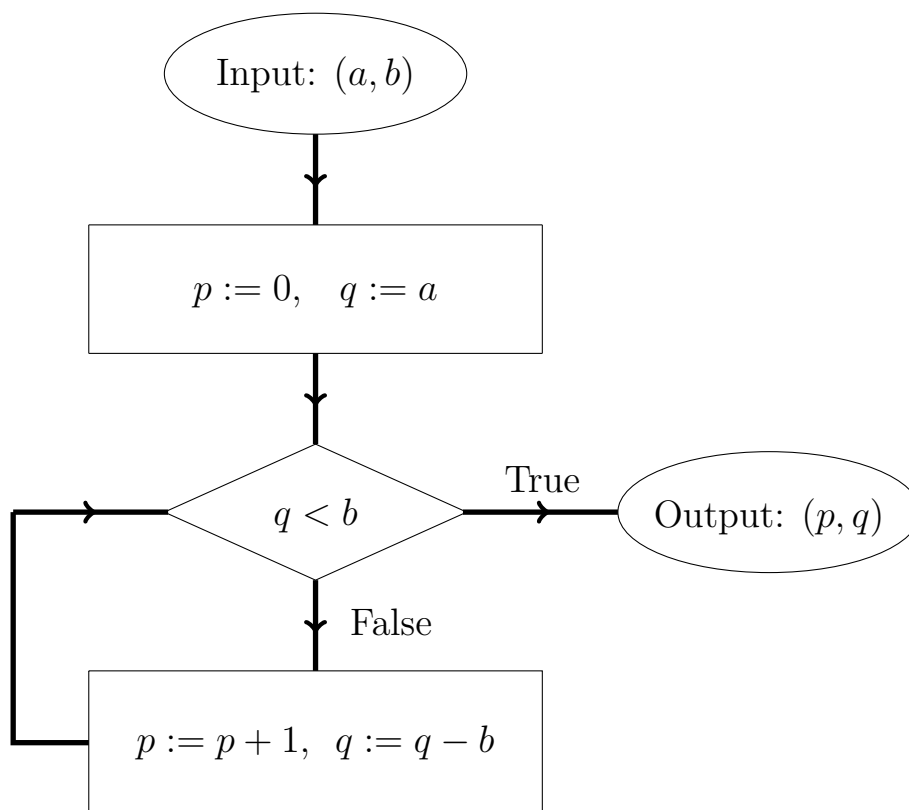


Oleg Gleizer
prof1140g@math.ucla.edu

Division Algorithm



Problem 1 *Input:* $(4, 2)$.

Cycle 1

$p =$ $q =$

Is the statement $q < b$ true or false?

Cycle 2

$p =$ $q =$

Is the statement $q < b$ true or false?

Cycle 3

$p =$ $q =$

Is the statement $q < b$ true or false?

Output: $(p, q) =$

What does the output mean?

Problem 2 *Input:* $(2, 3)$.

Cycle 1

$p =$ $q =$

Is the statement $q < b$ true or false?

Output: $(p, q) =$

What does the output mean?

Problem 3 *Input:* $(8, 3)$.

Cycle 1

$p =$ $q =$

Is the statement $q < b$ true or false?

Cycle 2

$p =$ $q =$

Is the statement $q < b$ true or false?

Cycle 3

$p =$ $q =$

Is the statement $q < b$ true or false?

Output: $(p, q) =$

What does the output mean?

Let us switch to the binaries.

Problem 4 *Input: $(1011, 100)$.*

Cycle 1

$p =$ $q =$

Is the statement $q < b$ true or false?

Cycle 2

$p =$ $q =$

Is the statement $q < b$ true or false?

Cycle 3

$p =$ $q =$

Is the statement $q < b$ true or false?

Output: $(p, q) =$

What does the output mean?

Let's check...

$1011_2 =$ *decimal value please*

$100_2 =$ *decimal value please*

Divide the first decimal number by the second (with the remainder) and see if everything works out right.