

Euclidean Division

Divide, find the **quotient** and **remainder**, then write an equation of the form  $a = q*b + r$ .

ex)  $5 \overline{)9}$        $9 = 1*5 +$        $4 \overline{)15}$        $15 = \underline{\quad}*4 +$        $12 \overline{)13}$

$4$        $\underline{\quad}$

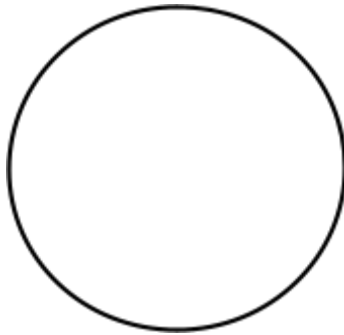
$\underline{-5}$

$4$

$6 \overline{)9}$        $4 \overline{)21}$        $12 \overline{)25}$

Clock Math

Draw in a "clock", in the **mod 5** world, to help you solve the arithmetic questions.



ex)  $3 + 3 = \underline{1} \pmod{5}$

$3 + 2 = \underline{\quad} \pmod{5}$        $4 + 1 = \underline{\quad} \pmod{5}$

$3 + 1 = \underline{\quad} \pmod{5}$        $3 - 4 = \underline{\quad} \pmod{5}$

$6 + 2 = \underline{\quad} \pmod{5}$        $1 + 2 = \underline{\quad} \pmod{5}$

$1 - 0 = \underline{\quad} \pmod{5}$        $1 - 5 = \underline{\quad} \pmod{5}$

Equivalence (mod m)

List four numbers that are equivalent to the given number **mod 7**.

ex)  $5 = \{-2, 5, 12, 19\}$

$0 = \{ \quad, \quad, \quad, \quad \}$        $1 = \{ \quad, \quad, \quad, \quad \}$        $2 = \{ \quad, \quad, \quad, \quad \}$        $-2 = \{ \quad, \quad, \quad, \quad \}$

Is  $5 = 2 \pmod{2}$ ? How about  $\pmod{3}$ ?

Is  $6 = 3 \pmod{2}$ ? How about  $\pmod{3}$ ?

Using only the integers  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$ , fill in the table for the additive inverses of each number in the **mod 9** world.

Number	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Inverse	0								1

