→ So the change ~~beme~~ between (eq.3) ⟺ (eq.6) is a ~~change~~ transition between integer ⟺ non-integer values.

→ Since (eq.6) ist also defined ~~as inte~~ for integer values like (eq.3), we have to take care that this is always ~~fullfield~~ fulfield.

→ We do this by using the floor function for (eq.9)

$$\text{(eq. 9}^1\text{v2)}\quad \text{I.}\quad y_1' = y_1 + \left\lfloor \frac{\Delta_1(-1+\Delta x_{1,2})}{2x_1+1} \right\rfloor$$

$$\Leftrightarrow\quad \text{(eq. 9}^2\text{v2)}\quad \text{II.}\quad y_1 = y_1' - \left\lfloor \frac{\Delta_1(-1+\Delta x_{1,2})}{2x_1+1} \right\rfloor$$

Of cours y_1 and y_1' will not generate the same $\overline{n}$ anymore, but we will see, that this is not a problem for our calculations, in the next steps.

→ With this, we also have to change the solution for $z_{1,2}$.

$$y_1' = y_1^m + \left\lfloor \frac{\Delta_1(-1+\Delta x_{1,2})}{2x_1+1} \right\rfloor$$

and $\quad y_1' = x_2(-\Delta_2+\Delta_1) + (2x_2+1)z_{1,2}$

$$x_2(-\Delta_2+\Delta_1) + (2x_2+1)z_{1,2} = y_1^m + \left\lfloor \frac{\Delta_1(-1+\Delta x_{1,2})}{2x_1+1} \right\rfloor$$

$$\Leftrightarrow\quad (2x_2+1)z_{1,2} = y_1^m + \left\lfloor \frac{\Delta_1(-1+\Delta x_{1,2})}{2x_1+1} \right\rfloor - x_2(-\Delta_2+\Delta_1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow\quad \text{(eq. 10 v2)}\quad z_{1,2} = \underbrace{\lfloor}_{2_L} \frac{1}{2x_2+1} \left\{ y_1^m + \underbrace{\lfloor}_{1_L} \frac{\Delta_1(-1+\Delta x_{1,2})}{2x_1+1} \underbrace{\rfloor}_{1_R} - x_2(-\Delta_2+\Delta_1) \right\} \underbrace{\rfloor}_{2_R}$$

Have attention, that we add additionally second floor brackets to this equation, for getting an integer $z_{1,2}$.