

Method

Watch the video "Method Without Subtitles" once.
You can watch it a second time and if you feel lost, ask the teacher for the subtitled version.

Did you need the subtitled version ? ☐ YES ☐ NO

What's the video about ?

Give another example which shows how the method described in the video works.

Proof

Watch the video "Proof Without Subtitles" once.
You can also watch this one a second time and/or ask the teacher for the subtitled version.

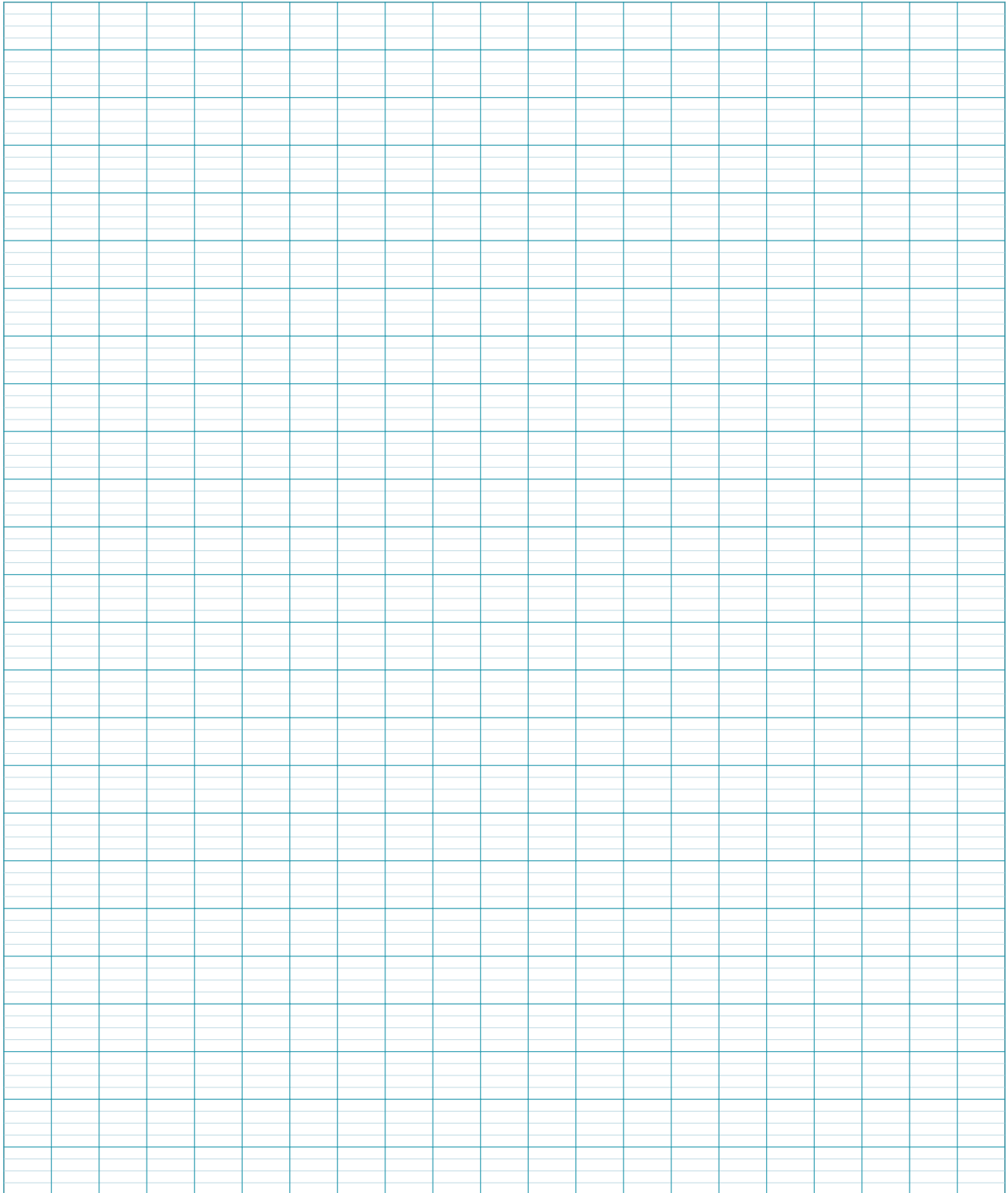
Did you need the subtitled version ? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Explain why this method is correct.

Beware

In the video, the man forgot an important detail : he actually proved that 5 times the original number is divisible by 7 if and only if $x + 5y$ is divisible by 7...but that's it !

We will admit that if $5n$ is a multiple of 7, then n is also a multiple of 7.



One step further

There is another method we can use to work out whether an integer is divisible by 7, here it is showed on an example : is 12345 divisible by 7 ?

Let's take 12345, split it into 1234 and 5 and calculate $1234 - 2 \times 5$.

This gives us 1224, let's repeat the process :

$$122 - 2 \times 4 = 114$$

$11 - 2 \times 8 = -5$ so, as -5 is not divisible by 7 , 12345 isn't either.

Prove that this method is valid.

This image shows a full page of blank graph paper. The grid consists of small, uniform squares formed by thin, light blue lines. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

APPENDIX : theorems used in the video (or not)

Theorem 1

Let a , b and c be three integers, with b and c not equal to zero.

If a is divisible by b then ca is divisible by b .

Example

4 is divisible by 2 so 4×123 is also divisible by 2.

Theorem 2

Let a , b and c be three integers such that $a = b + c$

Suppose that c is divisible by k , then either a and b are also divisible by k , or none of them are.

Example

x is an integer.

1. Suppose $30 = x + 5$, then x is also divisible by 5.
2. Suppose $30 = x + 11$, then x is not divisible by 11.

Theorem 3 (Gauss, to be used with $a = 7$ and $b = 5$)

Let a , b and c be three integers such that a divides bc and a and b have no common factor (except 1).

Then a divides c .

Example

If 7 divides $5n$, since 7 and 5 have no common factors other than 1, we can conclude that 7 divides n .