

A8 B147(142) C52065(1.8) D15

命令

~~絕無替~~

Vol. I 99

異: opposite; lit. different

中央: the middle

上方: the above

除乘凡  
得得除  
在在之  
上中法,  
方央,與  
乘  
正  
異。

The method of all division is directly opposite  
to multiplication.

The result of multiplication is placed in the middle;  
the result of division in the above.

Recall  $\frac{\text{實}}{\text{法}} = \frac{[\text{dividend}]}{[\text{divisor}]}$

等: ranks; or classes

退 to the left; 退 to the right.

在正: 條正  
hai2 cheng3

Suppose we make six be the divisor, and  
an hundred be the dividend. To divide  
an hundred by six, one should advance it  
two ~~classes~~ <sup>ranks</sup>, making it be directly below the  
hundred; ~~now~~ dividing one by six,  
the division is more, and the dividend less;  
~~it~~ cannot divide ~~properly~~; therefore one should  
retreat ~~it~~ <sup>on</sup> assume the tens place.

A more detailed example is given  
in i-14.

故則令以假  
當法在六令  
退多正除六  
就而百百為  
十實下;當法  
位少;以進百  
不六之為  
可除二實  
除,一,等,

ZDA0519

折: <sup>reduce</sup> reducing

自: naturally

復: back

C. am. has 「四十七」 for 「四十一」.

now dividing the dividend by the  
divisor: one six is six, and ~~then~~ we  
~~thereby~~ reduce the hundred to become  
fifty; therefore it can divide.

If the dividend be more ~~and~~ the divisor less,  
one should naturally <sup>not</sup> multiply it,  
and should not retreat back.

i.e. if a three-digit number is being divided by six, and the  
first digit is greater than six, then keep the six advanced to the  
hundreds; don't retreat to the tens.

B has 「頭位」 for 「上位」

A. am. has 「二法」 for 「二位」

Therefore if one hath stepped the divisor  
onto the tens, put the result in the  
tens place; if into the hundreds, put  
the result in the hundreds place.

(If among the upper places, there be an  
empty, ~~not~~ disconnected one, the divisor  
~~shall be~~ retreated two places.)  
shall be retreated

All the remainder of the method is as when  
multiplying. If the dividend hath a remainder,  
compound it with the divisor:  
use the divisor <sup>as</sup> the denominator, and the  
remainder of the dividend as the numerator.

不自若故而以  
當當實可折法  
復百多除百除  
退之法為實，  
少，四言  
十，一  
六

以實位二百故  
法有餘者或  
為餘法置步  
母者，皆於法  
實以如百十  
餘法乘位者  
為命時。經上置  
子之，者位於

法有十  
退空位，  
END 19