

MATH 8
ASSIGNMENT 21: EUCLID'S ALGORITHM
MARCH 17, 2019

NOTATION

\mathbb{Z} — all integers

\mathbb{N} — positive integers: $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3 \dots\}$.

$d|a$ means that d is a divisor of a , i.e., $a = dk$ for some integer k .

$\gcd(a, b)$: greatest common divisor of a, b .

EUCLID'S ALGORITHM

In the last assignment, we proved the following:

Theorem. *If $a = bq + r$, then the common divisors of pair (a, b) are the same as common divisors of pair (b, r) . In particular,*

$$\gcd(a, b) = \gcd(b, r)$$

This gives a very efficient way of computing the greatest common divisor of (a, b) , called Euclid's algorithm:

1. If needed, switch the two numbers so that $a > b$
2. Compute the remainder r upon division of a by b . Replace pair (a, b) with the pair (b, r)
3. Repeat the previous step until you get a pair of the form $(d, 0)$. Then $\gcd(a, b) = \gcd(d, 0) = d$.

For example:

$$\begin{aligned}\gcd(42, 100) &= \gcd(42, 16) && \text{(because } 100 = 2 \cdot 42 + 16) \\ &= \gcd(16, 10) = \gcd(10, 6) = \gcd(6, 4) \\ &= \gcd(4, 2) = \gcd(2, 0) = 2\end{aligned}$$

As a corollary of this algorithm, we also get the following two important results.

Theorem. *Let $d = \gcd(a, b)$. Then m is a common divisor of a, b if and only if m is a divisor of d .*

In other words, common divisors of a, b are the same as divisors of $d = \gcd(a, b)$, so knowing the gcd gives us **all** common divisors of a, b .

Theorem. *Let $d = \gcd(a, b)$. Then it is possible to write d in the following form*

$$d = ka + lb$$

for some $k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$.

(Expressions of this form are called linear combinations of a, b .)

Proof. Euclid's algorithm produces for us a sequence of pairs of numbers:

$$(a, b) \rightarrow (a_1, b_1) \rightarrow (a_2, b_2) \rightarrow \dots$$

and the last pair in this sequence is $(d, 0)$, where $d = \gcd(a, b)$.

We claim that we can write (a_1, b_1) as linear combination of a, b . Indeed, by definition

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= b = 0 \cdot a + 1 \cdot b \\ b_1 &= r = a - qb = 1 \cdot a - qb\end{aligned}$$

where $a = qb + r$.

By the same reasoning, one can write a_2, b_2 as linear combination of a_1, b_1 . Combining these two statements, we get that one can write a_2, b_2 as linear combinations of a, b . We can now continue in the same way until we reach $(d, 0)$. \square

PROBLEMS

When doing this homework, be careful that you only used the material we had proved or discussed so far — in particular, please do not use the prime factorization. And I ask that you only use integer numbers — no fractions or real numbers.

1. Use Euclid's algorithm to compute $\gcd(54, 36)$; $\gcd(97, 83)$; $\gcd(1003, 991)$
2. Use Euclid's algorithm to find **all** common divisors of 2634 and 522.
3. Prove that $\gcd(n, a(n+1)) = \gcd(n, a)$
4. (a) Is it true that for all a, b we have $\gcd(2a, b) = 2 \gcd(a, b)$? If yes, prove; if not, give a counterexample.
 (b) Is it true that *for some* a, b we have $\gcd(2a, b) = 2 \gcd(a, b)$? If yes, give an example; if not, prove why it is impossible.
5. Write each of the numbers appearing in the computation of $\gcd(100, 42)$ above in the form $k \cdot 100 + l \cdot 42$, for some integers k, l . For example,

$$16 = 1 \cdot 100 - 2 \cdot 42,$$

$$10 = 42 - 2 \cdot 16 = 42 - 2(100 - 2 \cdot 42) = \dots$$

6. (a) Compute $\gcd(14, 8)$ **using Euclid's algorithm**
 (b) Write $\gcd(14, 8)$ in the form $8k + 14l$. (You can use guess and check, or proceed in the same way as in the previous problem)
 (c) Does the equation $8x + 14y = 18$ have integer solutions? Can you find at least one solution?
 (d) Does the equation $8x + 14y = 17$ have integer solutions? Can you find at least one solution?
 (e) Can you give complete answer, for which integer values of c the equation $8x + 14y = c$ has integer solutions?
7. If I only have 15-cent coins and 12-cent coins, can I pay \$1.35? \$1.37?
8. Let $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ be such that $a|bc$ and $\gcd(a, b) = 1$. Prove that then one must have $a|c$. [Remember, you can not use prime factorization - we have not yet proved that it is unique!]
 Hint: if $\gcd(a, b) = 1$, then $xa + yb = 1$ for some x, y , and therefore $c = (xa + yb)c$.
9. (a) Show that if a is odd, then $\gcd(a, 2b) = \gcd(a, b)$.
 *(b) Show that for $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\gcd(2^n - 1, 2^m - 1) = 2^{\gcd(m, n)} - 1$