The Euclidean algorithm cont'd.

(a) Finding god's.

To find god(a,b):

1) Divide the smaller number into the larger. 2) Divide the previous remainder into the

previous divisor.

3) Do step 2 repeatedly until the remainder becomes zero.

4) The previous remainder is godla, 6).

Example 1. Find gcd (7/4, 138).

Solution

$$714 = 138.5 + 24$$
 $138 = 24.5 + 18$
 $24 = 18.1 + 6 - 18 = 6.3 + 0$

So gcQ(714, 138) =6.

(b) Expressing gcd(a,b) in the form ax-by.

To find x and y:

1) Use the next-to-last "remainder equation" from part (a) to rewrite acalla, b).

E.g. from the above, we have

6 = 24 - 18.1.

2) Solve the previous remainder equation for the remainder there. Plug this result into the formula just found for god (a, b). Then simplify by collecting like terms. E.g. from our second remainder equation above,

$$6 = 24 - (138 - 24 \cdot 5) \cdot 1$$

= $24 - 138 + 24 \cdot 5$
= $24 \cdot 6 - 138$.

3) Repeat Step 2 until you're done.

E.g. we have, from our first remainder equation,

24 = 714-138.5, so by Step 2,

$$6 = (714 - 138 \cdot 5) \cdot 6 - 138$$

$$= 714 \cdot 6 - 138 \cdot 30 - 138$$

$$= 714 \cdot 6 - 138 \cdot 31.$$

Example 2. Find gcd(35, 1174) and find $x,y \in \mathbb{Z}$ with 35x - 1174y = 1.

Solution. (a)
$$1174 = 36 \cdot 33 + 19$$

 $35 = 19 \cdot 1 + 16$
 $19 = 16 \cdot 1 + 3$
 $16 = 3 \cdot 5 + 1 \leftarrow gcQ(35, 1174) = 1$.
 $3 = 3 \cdot 1 + 0$

(b) By part (a),

$$1 = 16 - 3.5$$
 (by fourth eqn above)
$$= 16 - (19 - 16.1) \cdot 5$$
 (by third eqn above)
$$= 16 - (19.5 + 16.5)$$
 (simplify)
$$= (36 - 19.6) \cdot 6 - 19.5$$
 (by second eqn above)
$$= 35.6 - (19.6 - 19.5)$$
 (simplify)
$$= 35.6 - (1174 - 35.33) \cdot 11$$
 (by first eqn above)
$$= 35.6 - (1174 - 35.33) \cdot 11$$
 (simplify)
$$= 35.6 - (1174 \cdot 11 + 35.33 \cdot 11)$$
 (simplify)
$$= 35.6 - (1174 \cdot 11 + 35.33 \cdot 11)$$
 (simplify)
$$= 35.369 - (1174 \cdot 11)$$
 (simplify)