

## Lesson Six

Math 6080 (for the Masters Teaching Program), Summer 2020

**A Mathematical Interlude.** The math behind Euclid's algorithm is this:

**Lemma.** If  $n$  and  $m$  are integers, let  $r = n \% m$  (in Pythonese). Then:

All common divisors of  $n$  and  $m$  are common divisors of  $m$  and  $r$  and vice versa.

**Proof.** Let  $q = n // m$  (in Pythonese), so that:

$$n = mq + r$$

If  $d$  is a common divisor of  $n$  and  $m$  then  $d$  also divides  $r = n - mq$ , therefore  $d$  is a common divisor of  $m$  and  $r$ . Conversely, if  $d$  is a common divisor of  $m$  and  $r$ , then  $d$  is also a divisor of  $n = mq + r$ , so  $d$  is a common divisor of  $n$  and  $m$ .  $\square$

In particular, the **greatest** common divisors are the same:

$$\gcd(n, m) = \gcd(m, r)$$

which is the basis for the Euclidean algorithm

**Remark.** This Lemma is only applicable when  $m \neq 0$ . When  $r = 0$ , the Euclidean algorithm terminates, because  $m$  divides  $n$ , and thus  $m$  is the gcd of  $n$  and  $m$ .

**Enhanced Lemma.** In the Lemma above, suppose that  $x$  and  $y$  are integers, and:

$$ax + by = n \text{ and } cx + dy = m$$

Then

$$(a - cq)x + (b - dq)y = n - mq = r$$

**Remark.** If you prefer, we can think of this in terms of matrices. If:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} n \\ m \end{bmatrix}$$

then:

$$\begin{bmatrix} c & d \\ (a - cq) & (b - dq) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m \\ r \end{bmatrix}$$

This gives rise to a strategy for solving the equation:

$$an + bm = \gcd(n, m)$$

**Enhanced Euclid's Algorithm.**

**Step 1.** Set  $x, y = n, m$  (storing away the values of  $n$  and  $m$ ).

**Step 2.** Initialize the variables  $a, b, c, d = 1, 0, 0, 1$  so that:

$$ax + by = x = n \text{ and } cx + dy = y = m$$

**Step 3 (to repeat until  $m = 0$ ).** Replace:

$$a, b, c, d = c, d, a - c * (n // m), b - d * (n // m)$$

$$n, m = m, n \% m \text{ and}$$

(it is important to do them in this order!) and repeat until  $m = 0$ , at which point:

(1)  $n$  is the gcd, and (2)  $ax + by = n = \gcd(x, y)$  is the desired expression.

Now write the Python code to do this...