Number Theory Algorithms

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Abstract

Nothing to claim here. This paper is the documentation for the Euclidean Algorithm module in Number Theory Algorithms mobile application.

Euclidean Algorithm

The Euclidean Algorithm is used to compute the greatest common divisor (GCD) of two numbers a and b. The (GCD) is the largest number that divides both a and b without leaving a remainder. The implementation of this algorithm is based on ([1] pg. 40).

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Algorithm 1: Euclidean Algorithm
Input: $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$
Output: The greatest common divisor (GCD) of $a$ and $b$
if $a < 0$ then $a = |a|$
if $b < 0$ then $b = |b|$
if $a = b$ then return $a$, since $a|a$ and $a|b$
if $a \neq 0$ and $b = 0$ then return $a$
if $a = 0$ and $b \neq 0$ then return $b$
if $a = 0$ and $b = 0$ then return $0$
if $b|a$ then return $b$
$r_{n-2} := a$
$r_{n-1} := b$
$q_{n-1} :=$ quotient of $r_{n-2}/r_{n-1}$
$r_n :=$ remainder of $r_{n-2}/r_{n-1}$
while $r_n > 0$ do
    $r_{n-2} := r_{n-1}$
    $r_{n-1} := r_n$
    $q_{n-1} :=$ quotient of $r_{n-2}/r_{n-1}$
    $r_n :=$ remainder of $r_{n-2}/r_{n-1}$
end
return $r_{n-1}$
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References

[1] Yan, Song Y. *Number theory for computing.* Springer Science & Business Media, 2002.