Greatest common divisor

For this lab we are going to see 3 different implementations for getting the gcd of two numbers.

**Brute Force:**

We go from 2 to de sqrt of the biggest number and check each if these if they divide both numbers.

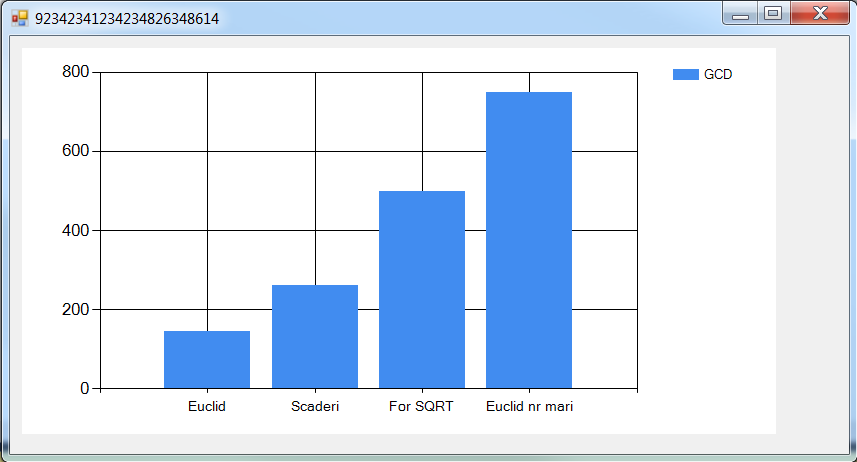
**Repeated subtractions:**

We subtract from the larger number the smaller one every time until the number reach the same value (a==b).

**Euclid or Repeated divisions:**

 It is the most efficient method for computing the greatest common divisor (GCD) of two numbers, the largest number that divides both of them without leaving a remainder.  For example, 21 is the GCD of 252 and 105 (as 252 = 21 × 12 and 105 = 21 × 5), and the same number 21 is also the GCD of 105 and 252 − 105 = 147.

Results:

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