

## Definition: Greatest Common Divisor

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The **greatest common divisor (GCD)** of two integers is the largest positive integer that divides both numbers.

#### Definition

Let  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ , not both zero. The greatest common divisor of  $a$  and  $b$ , denoted  $\gcd(a, b)$ , is the unique positive integer  $d$  such that:

1.  $d \mid a$  and  $d \mid b$  (i.e.,  $d$  divides both  $a$  and  $b$ )
2. If  $c \mid a$  and  $c \mid b$  for some integer  $c$ , then  $c \mid d$

#### Alternative Characterization

$\gcd(a, b)$  is the largest element in the [set](#):

$$\{d \in \mathbb{Z}^+ : d \mid a \text{ and } d \mid b\}$$

#### Properties

1. **Commutativity:**  $\gcd(a, b) = \gcd(b, a)$
2. **Associativity:**  $\gcd(a, \gcd(b, c)) = \gcd(\gcd(a, b), c)$
3. **Identity:**  $\gcd(a, 0) = |a|$  for  $a \neq 0$
4. **Scaling:**  $\gcd(ka, kb) = |k| \cdot \gcd(a, b)$  for any integer  $k$
5. **Bézout's Identity:** There exist integers  $x, y$  such that  $\gcd(a, b) = ax + by$

#### Euclidean Algorithm

The GCD can be computed efficiently using the Euclidean algorithm:

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

Repeating until the remainder is 0.

#### Special Cases

- $\gcd(a, a) = |a|$
- $\gcd(a, 1) = 1$  for any integer  $a$
- If  $\gcd(a, b) = 1$ , we say  $a$  and  $b$  are **coprime** or **relatively prime**

## Examples

1.  $\gcd(12, 18) = 6$
2.  $\gcd(17, 19) = 1$  (17 and 19 are coprime)
3.  $\gcd(0, 5) = 5$
4.  $\gcd(-24, 36) = 12$

## Extended Definition

For a finite set of integers  $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$  not all zero:

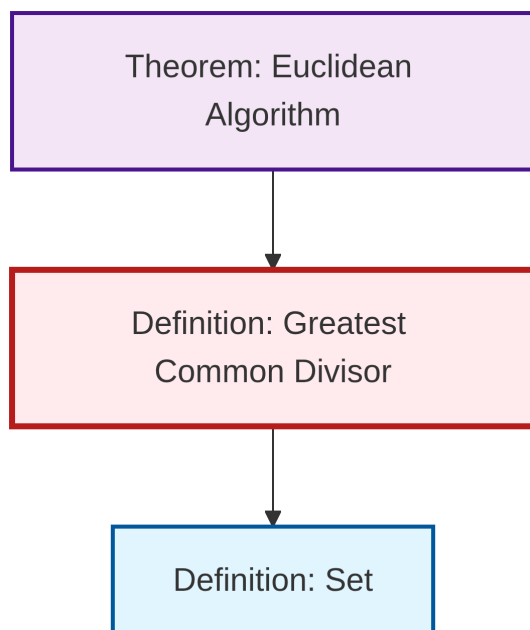
$$\gcd(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \gcd(a_1, \gcd(a_2, \dots, a_n))$$

## Mermaid Diagram

```
graph TD
    A[GCD(a,b)] --> B[Largest Common Divisor]
    B --> C[d | a and d | b]
    B --> D[c | a, c | b, c | d]
    A --> E[Properties]
    E --> F[Commutative]
    E --> G[Associative]
    E --> H[Bézout's Identity]
    A --> I[Euclidean Algorithm]
    I --> J[gcd(a,b) = gcd(b, a mod b)]

    style A fill:#f9f,stroke:#333,stroke-width:2px
    style B fill:#bbf,stroke:#333,stroke-width:2px
    style H fill:#bfb,stroke:#333,stroke-width:2px
    style I fill:#bbf,stroke:#333,stroke-width:2px
```

## Dependency Graph



Local dependency graph