# Introduction: Greatest Common Divisors I

Daniel Kane

Department of Computer Science and Engineering University of California, San Diego

# Algorithmic Toolbox Data Structures and Algorithms

#### Learning Objectives

- Define greatest common divisors.
- Compute greatest common divisors inefficiently.

#### **GCDs**

- Put fraction  $\frac{a}{b}$  in simplest form.
- Divide numerator and denominator by d, to get  $\frac{a/d}{b/d}$ .

#### **GCDs**

- Put fraction  $\frac{a}{b}$  in simplest form.
- Divide numerator and denominator by d, to get  $\frac{a/d}{b/d}$ .
  - Need *d* to divide *a* and *b*.
  - Want *d* to be as large as possible.

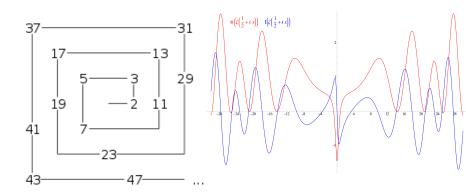
#### **GCDs**

- Put fraction  $\frac{a}{b}$  in simplest form.
- Divide numerator and denominator by d, to get  $\frac{a/d}{b/d}$ .
  - Need *d* to divide *a* and *b*.
  - Want *d* to be as large as possible.

#### Definition

For integers, a and b, their greatest common divisor or gcd(a, b) is the largest integer d so that d divides both a and b.

## Number Theory



## Cryptography



#### Computation

#### Compute GCD

Input: Integers  $a, b \ge 0$ .

Output: gcd(a, b).

#### Computation

#### Compute GCD

Input: Integers  $a, b \ge 0$ .

Output: gcd(a, b).

Run on large numbers like

gcd(3918848, 1653264).

# Naive Algorithm

# Function NaiveGCD(a, b)

```
best \leftarrow 0
```

for d from 1 to a+b: if d|a and d|b:

 $best \leftarrow d$ 

return best

#### Naive Algorithm

#### Function NaiveGCD(a, b)

```
best \leftarrow 0
for d from 1 to a + b:
    if d|a and d|b:
    best \leftarrow d
return best
```

- $\blacksquare$  Runtime approximately a + b.
- Very slow for 20 digit numbers.