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GCD Calculation in R

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Please consider this programming problem:

Given two positive integers A and B, find GCD of A and B.

Provide an example solution for the problem in the R language.

Gertainly! The Greatest Common Divisor (GCD) of two positive integers A and B can be found using the Euclidean algorithm. The Euclidean algorithm is efficient and works by repeatedly subtracting the smaller number from the larger one until the two numbers become equal. This number will be the GCD. Alternatively, you can use the modulo operation to achieve the same result more efficiently.

Here's an example solution in R:

```
# Function to calculate GCD using the Euclidean algorithm

gcd <- function(A, B) {

while(B!= 0) {

temp <- B

B <- A XX B

A <- temp

}

return(A)

}

# Example usage

A <- 56

B <- 98

result <- gcd(A, B)

cat("The GCD of", A, "and", B, "is:", result, "\n")
```

Explanation:

- The `gcd` function takes two positive integers `A` and `B` as input.
- It uses a `while` loop to repeatedly compute the remainder of `A` divided by `B` until `B`
 becomes zero.
- When `B` becomes zero, the GCD is stored in `A`.
- . The function then returns the GCD.
- The example usage shows how to call the `gcd` function with the values 56 and 98, and prints
 the result.

Output:

When you run the above code, it will output:

```
csharp 🗗 Code kopieren
The GCD of 56 and 98 is: 14
```

This code will correctly calculate the GCD of any two positive integers you provide.

0 C 0 0 + ✓



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