

2) Sodynoso

2atsing ie

$$M = [qu + r] = [q' n + r']$$
 $gane q_1 q' \in \mathbb{Z}, r, r' \in \{0,1,..., n-1\}$
 $qu + r - (q' n + r') = 0$
 $(q - q') n + (n - r') = 0$
 $(q - q') n = [r' - r]$
 $(q - q') n = 0$
 $(q - q') n = 0$

IN: m>0, [n>1 OUT: q, r é 2, r é 30,1, ..., n-13 m = 9n + r $r \in \{0, 1, ..., n-1\}$ while 7 > N 9 4 9 + 1 7 4 7 - N 1) Dleuego program sig holas? H haidyon dovocie r zondesse sip o >1.
Hipc po peured limbre hooken r bodzie < h. 2) NIEZMIENNIK M = dN + L V + SO (*)- pried refécien u petle (x) rachodzi. jeili (*) bete prende pred rehem S, to jeit prende po exhorent S. m = qn + r = (q+1)n + r-n3) Po volvoraent many

```
Thre metods
1) Duelone piseme
                                                   f(x) = 0.
2) nº1, Alpoyta Newtona-Raphsona
   / %
Naguiphon uspolles daveluite
                      m \neq 0 \quad v \quad n \neq 0
    m, n \in \mathbb{Z}
  1) 1/m 1/n
  2) Prynagnules gedra 2 Norb m lub n ma
shonaente viele dzielnihou.
   3) 2 bier uspolund desidnihos min jest shounding.
    4) NWO (m, h) & negriphore Unber u skiorre uspolling de deselishou
    \frac{\text{NUD}(m_1 n)}{\text{NUD}(m_1 n)} = \text{gcd}(m_1 n) = (m_1 n)
 NUD(660,525) = 3.5 = 15
 660 = 2.330 = 2.2.165 = 2.2.3.55 = 2.2.3.5
 515 = 3.175 = 3.5.35 = 3.55 5 -7
```

```
Algorytm Euhlidesa
  NUD(m,n) ~ NUD(m',h')
NND(M,N) = ND(M-N,N)
   d/m , d/n (=) d/m-n, 1
                         kd" - L'd
                          m-n=kd \Rightarrow d|m \wedge d|n
   d/m-n n d/n (=)
                           m = k d + n
                           m = kd + ld = (k+l)d
 TH. EUNITHESE.
     m \geq 0, n \geq 1
         NUD(m,n) = NUD(n, m mod n)
   NHD(m,n) = NLD(qn+r,n) = NLD((q-n)n+r,n) =
      = NUD(1\cdot n + \tau, n) = NUD(\tau, n) = NUD(m mod n, n)
  NUD(660 | 525) = NUD(525 | .435) = NUD(135 | .120) = 
= NUD(120 | .15) = NUD(15 | .00)
  M \in \mathbb{N} NWD(m,0) = m.
                               660
```